

## Métodos numéricos

### Euler 1er Orden

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + h.y'_i$$

### Runge Kutta 4to orden

$$f(x_i, y_i) = y'_i = y'(x_i, y_i)$$

$$k_1 = h.f(x_i, y_i)$$

$$k_2 = h.f\left(x_i + \frac{h}{2}, y_i + \frac{k_1}{2}\right)$$

$$k_3 = h.f\left(x_i + \frac{h}{2}, y_i + \frac{k_2}{2}\right)$$

$$k_4 = h.f(x_i + h, y_i + k_3)$$

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{1}{6}(k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4)$$

### **Método Predictor-Corrector 4to orden**

$$y_{i+1}^p = y_i + \frac{h}{24} \left( 55 \cdot f(x_i, y_i) - 59 \cdot f(x_{i-1}, y_{i-1}) + 37 \cdot f(x_{i-2}, y_{i-2}) - 9 \cdot f(x_{i-3}, y_{i-3}) \right)$$

$$y_{i+1}^c = y_i + \frac{h}{24} \left( 9 \cdot f(x_{i+1}, y_{i+1}^p) + 19 \cdot f(x_i, y_i) - 5 \cdot f(x_{i-1}, y_{i-1}) + f(x_{i-2}, y_{i-2}) \right)$$

$$\left| y_{i+1}^c - y_{i+1}^p \right| < \varepsilon$$