



*Izrek*: za funkcijo *f* ∈ C<sup>2n+2</sup>([*a*,*b*]) je napaka Gaussovega pravila reda 2*n* + 1

$$Rf = \frac{f^{(2n+2)}(\xi)}{(2n+2)!} \int_a^b \omega^2(x)dx$$

### Integrali v več dimenzijah

Fubinijev izrek:

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_{[a,b]\times [c,d]} f(x,y)dx dy = \\ &= \int_a^b dx \int_c^d f(x,y)dy = \int_c^d dy \int_a^b f(x,y)dx \end{aligned}$$

### Reševanje diferencialnih enačb

*Eksistenčni izrek za začetni problem*: *y'* = *f*(*x*,*y*), *y*(*a*) = *y**a*. Naj bo *f* na območju *D* okrog (*a*,*y**a*) zvezna funkcija in Lipschitzova v drugi spremenljivki:

$$|f(x,y) - f(x,\tilde{y})| \leq C|y - \tilde{y}|$$

Potem obstaja nek podinterval [α,β], ki vsebuje *a*, na katerem rešitev začetnega problema DE obstaja in je enolična.

#### Eksplisitna Eulerjeva metoda

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + hf(x_n,y_n) \qquad x_{n+1} = x_n + h$$

#### Implicitna Eulerjeva metoda

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + hf(x_{n+1},y_{n+1}) \qquad x_{n+1} = x_n + h$$

Za izračun *y**n+1* moramo rešiti nelinearno enačbo. Uporabio lahko navadno iteracijo:

$$y_{n+1}^{(r)} = g(y_{n+1}^{(r-1)}) \qquad g(y_{n+1}) = y_n + hf(x_{n+1},y_{n+1})$$

Za začetni približek *y**n+1*<sup>(0)</sup> vzamemo kar *y**n*.

#### Trapezno pravilo

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{2} \left( f(x_n,y_n) + f(x_{n+1},y_{n+1}) \right)$$

#### Globalna in lokalna napaka

Globalna napaka v točki *x**n*:

$$|y(x_n) - y_n|$$

Globalna napaka:

$$\max_{0 \leq n \leq m} |y(x_n) - y_n|$$

Metoda je **reda** *r*, če velja

$$\max_{0 \leq n \leq m} |y(x_n) - y_n| = \mathrm{konst} \cdot h^r + \mathcal{O}\left(h^{r+1}\right) = \mathcal{O}\left(h^r\right)$$

Lokalna napaka v točki *x**n* je razlika med točno rešitvijo v *x**n* in njenim numeričnim približkom *y**n* ob predpostavki, da se točna in numerična rešitev ujemata v vseh prejšnjih korakih:

$$\tau_n(h) = y(x_n) - y_n \qquad y(x_k) = y_k; \; \forall k < n$$

Pri določanju lokalne napake si pomagamo z razvojem v Taylorjevo vrsto po *h* okoli *x*.

$$y(x+h) = y(x) + hy'(x) + \frac{h^2}{2!}y''(x) + \frac{h^3}{3!}y^{(3)}(x) + \ldots$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x+\Delta x,y+\Delta y) &= f(x,y) + f_x(x,y)\Delta x + f_y(x,y)\Delta y + \\ &+ \frac{1}{2!} \left( f_{xx}(x,y)\Delta x^2 + 2f_{xy}(x,y)\Delta x\Delta y + f_{yy}(x,y)\Delta y^2 \right) + \ldots \end{aligned}$$

Če je red lokalne napake *r*, je red metode *r* − 1.

### Runge Kutta metode

Izračunamo *s* koeficientov

$$k_i = hf(x_n + \alpha h, y_n + \sum_{j=1}^s \beta_{ij}k_j) \qquad i = 1, 2, \ldots, s$$

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + \sum_{i=1}^s \gamma k_i$$

Pri tem so α*i*, β*i**j* in γ*i* koeficienti, ki so predstavljeni v **Butcherjevi shemi**:

α <sub>1</sub>	β <sub>11</sub>	...	β <sub>1s</sub>
α <sub>2</sub>	β <sub>21</sub>	...	β <sub>2s</sub>
⋮			⋮
α <sub>s</sub>	β <sub>s1</sub>	...	β <sub>ss</sub>
	γ <sub>1</sub>	...	γ <sub>s</sub>

Veljati mora:

$$\alpha_i = \sum_{j=1}^s \beta_{ij} \qquad \sum_{i=1}^s \gamma = 1$$

Eulerjeva	Heunova	Diag. impl.																											
<table> <tr> <td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr> <td><span><span>1</span><span>⁄</span>2</span></td><td><span><span>1</span><span>⁄</span>2</span></td><td>0</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	<span><span>1</span><span>⁄</span>2</span>	<span><span>1</span><span>⁄</span>2</span>	0		0	1	<table> <tr> <td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td><span><span>1</span><span>⁄</span>2</span></td><td><span><span>1</span><span>⁄</span>2</span></td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	0		<span><span>1</span><span>⁄</span>2</span>	<span><span>1</span><span>⁄</span>2</span>	<table> <tr> <td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td><span><span>1</span><span>⁄</span>2</span></td><td><span><span>1</span><span>⁄</span>2</span></td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td><span><span>1</span><span>⁄</span>2</span></td><td><span><span>1</span><span>⁄</span>2</span></td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	<span><span>1</span><span>⁄</span>2</span>	<span><span>1</span><span>⁄</span>2</span>		<span><span>1</span><span>⁄</span>2</span>	<span><span>1</span><span>⁄</span>2</span>
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	<span><span>1</span><span>⁄</span>2</span>	<span><span>1</span><span>⁄</span>2</span>																											
0	0	0																											
1	<span><span>1</span><span>⁄</span>2</span>	<span><span>1</span><span>⁄</span>2</span>																											
	<span><span>1</span><span>⁄</span>2</span>	<span><span>1</span><span>⁄</span>2</span>																											

red: 2

red: 2

red: 2

#### 4 stopenjska R-K metoda

0	0			
<span><span>1</span><span>⁄</span>2</span>	<span><span>1</span><span>⁄</span>2</span>	0		
<span><span>1</span><span>⁄</span>2</span>	0	<span><span>1</span><span>⁄</span>2</span>	0	
1	0	0	1	0
	<span><span>1</span><span>⁄</span>6</span>	<span><span>2</span><span>⁄</span>6</span>	<span><span>2</span><span>⁄</span>6</span>	<span><span>1</span><span>⁄</span>6</span>

red: 4

### Sistemi diferencialnih enačb 1. reda

<i>y</i> <sub>1</sub> ' = <i>f</i> <sub>1</sub> ( <i>x</i> , <i>y</i> <sub>1</sub> , <span> </span> ..., <span> </span> <i>y</i> <sub><i>d</i></sub> )	<i>y</i> <sub>1</sub> ( <i>a</i> ) = <i>y</i> <sub>1,<i>a</i></sub>
⋮	⋮
<i>y</i> <sub><i>d</i></sub> ' = <i>f</i> <sub><i>d</i></sub> ( <i>x</i> , <i>y</i> <sub><i>d</i></sub> , <span> </span> ..., <span> </span> <i>y</i> <sub><i>d</i></sub> )	<i>y</i> <sub><i>d</i></sub> ( <i>a</i> ) = <i>y</i> <sub><i>d</i>,<i>a</i></sub>

Vektorski zapis:

<span><span>    Y =   ⎡<!-- ⎡   y  1   ⋮<!-- ⋮ -->   y  d     ⎤<!-- ⎤ -->    {\displaystyle Y={\begin{bmatrix}y_{1}\\\vdots \\y_{d}\end{bmatrix}}}  </span></span>	<span><span>    Y :[a,b] →<!-- → -->  R  d     {\displaystyle Y:[a,b]\rightarrow \mathbb {R} ^{d}}  </span></span>
<span><span>    F =   ⎡<!-- ⎡   f  1   ⋮<!-- ⋮ -->   f  d     ⎤<!-- ⎤ -->    {\displaystyle F={\begin{bmatrix}f_{1}\\\vdots \\f_{d}\end{bmatrix}}}  </span></span>	<span><span>    F :[a,b] ×<!-- × -->  R  d   →<!-- → -->  R  d     {\displaystyle F:[a,b]\times \mathbb {R} ^{d}\rightarrow \mathbb {R} ^{d}}  </span></span>

<span><span>    Y ′<!-- ′ --> = F ( x , Y )   {\displaystyle Y'=F(x,Y)}  </span></span>	<span><span>    Y ( a )  =  Y  a   =   ⎡<!-- ⎡   y  1 , a   ⋮<!-- ⋮ -->   y  d , a     ⎤<!-- ⎤ -->    {\displaystyle Y(a)=Y_{a}={\begin{bmatrix}y_{1,a}\\\vdots \\y_{d,a}\end{bmatrix}}}  </span></span>
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Vse prej naštete metode lahko direktno uporabimo za reševanje sistemov.

### Diferencialne enačbe višjega reda

<span><span>     y  ( p )   = f ( x , y ,  y ′<!-- ′ --> , . . . ,  y  ( p −<!-- − --> 1 )   )   {\displaystyle y^{(p)}=f(x,y,y',\ldots ,y^{(p-1)})}  </span></span>	<span><span>    y ′<!-- ′ --> ( a )  =  y  a , 1     {\displaystyle y'(a)=y_{a,1}}  </span></span>	<span><span>    y ′<!-- ′ --> ( p −<!-- − --> 1 )  =  y  a , p −<!-- − --> 1     {\displaystyle y'(p-1)=y_{a,p-1}}  </span></span>
--	--	--

Problem prevedemo na sistem diferencialnih enačb 1. reda. Uvedemo nove neznane funkcije *z*<sub>1</sub>,*z*<sub>2</sub>, ..., *z*<sub>*p*−1</sub>:

<i>z</i> <sub>1</sub> = <i>y</i> '
<i>z</i> <sub>2</sub> = <i>z</i> <sub>1</sub> ' = <i>y</i> ''
⋮
<i>z</i> <sub><i>p</i>−1</sub> = <i>z</i> <sub><i>p</i>−2</sub> ' = <i>y</i> <sup><i>p</i>−1</sup>
<i>z</i> <sub><i>p</i>−1</sub> = <i>y</i> <sup>(<i>p</i>)</sup> = <i>f</i> ( <i>x</i> , <i>y</i> , <i>z</i> <sub>1</sub> , <span> </span> ..., <span> </span> <i>z</i> <sub><i>p</i>−1</sub> )

<span><span>    ⎡<!-- ⎡   y   z  1   ⋮<!-- ⋮ -->   z  p −<!-- − --> 2     z  p −<!-- − --> 1     ⎤<!-- ⎤ -->    ′<!-- ′ -->    =    ⎡<!-- ⎡      z  1     z  2     ⋮<!-- ⋮ -->     z  p −<!-- − --> 1     f ( x , y ,  z  1   , . . . ,  z  p −<!-- − --> 1   )   ⎤<!-- ⎤ -->    ⎡<!-- ⎡   y ( a )   z  1   ( a )   ⋮<!-- ⋮ -->   z  p −<!-- − --> 2   ( a )   z  p −<!-- − --> 1   ( a )   ⎤<!-- ⎤ -->    =    ⎡<!-- ⎡   y  a , 0     a  a , 1     ⋮<!-- ⋮ -->   a  a , p −<!-- − --> 2     a  a , p −<!-- − --> 1     ⎤<!-- ⎤ -->    {\displaystyle {\begin{bmatrix}y\\z_{1}\\\vdots \\z_{p-2}\\z_{p-1}\end{bmatrix}}'={\begin{bmatrix}z_{1}\\z_{2}\\\vdots \\z_{p-1}\\f(x,y,z_{1},\ldots ,z_{p-1})\end{bmatrix}}{\begin{bmatrix}y(a)\\z_{1}(a)\\\vdots \\z_{p-2}(a)\\z_{p-1}(a)\end{bmatrix}}={\begin{bmatrix}y_{a,0}\\a_{a,1}\\\vdots \\a_{a,p-2}\\a_{a,p-1}\end{bmatrix}}}  </span></span>
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### Več čelenske metode

Pri izračunu približkov *y**n* = *y*(*x**n*) uporabimo *k* vrednosti: *y**n*−1,*y**n*−2, ..., *y**n*−*k*.

Splošna linearna *k*-členska metoda:

$$y_n = \sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i y_{n-i} + h \sum_{i=0}^k \beta_i \underbrace{f(x_{n-i},y_{n-i})}_{f_{n-i}}$$

#### Adamsove metode

Pri tem so @*a**i* in β*i* prosti koeficienti. Če je β<sub>0</sub> = 0, je metoda eksplisitna, sicer pa implicitna.

Prvih *k* vrednosti *y*<sub>0</sub>,*y*<sub>1</sub>, ..., *y*<sub>*k*−1</sub> moramo izračunti s kako od enočlenskih metod (njen red mora bit vsaj toliko, kot red *k*-členske metode).

#### Adamsove metode

Enačbo *y*' = *f*(*x*,*y*) integriramo na intervalu [*x**n*−1,*x**n*], funkcijo *f*(*x*,*y*(*x*)) pa nadomestimo z interpolacijskim polinomom na točkah *x**n*−*k*,*x**n*−*k*+1, ..., *x**n*−1 (eksplisitna) ali *x**n*−*k*,*x**n*−*k*+1, ..., *x**n* (implicitna).

Eksplisitne: *k* = 2, 3, 4 (po vrsti), red = 2, 3, 4:

<span><span>     y  n   =  y  n −<!-- − --> 1   + h ⎡<!-- ⎡    3 2    f  n −<!-- − --> 1   −<!-- − -->   1 2    f  n −<!-- − --> 2     ⎤<!-- ⎤ -->    {\displaystyle y_{n}=y_{n-1}+h\left({\frac {3}{2}}f_{n-1}-{\frac {1}{2}}f_{n-2}\right)}  </span></span>
<span><span>     y  n   =  y  n −<!-- − --> 1   + h ⎡<!-- ⎡    23 12    f  n −<!-- − --> 1   −<!-- − -->   4 3    f  n −<!-- − --> 2   +   5 12    f  n −<!-- − --> 3     ⎤<!-- ⎤ -->    {\displaystyle y_{n}=y_{n-1}+h\left({\frac {23}{12}}f_{n-1}-{\frac {4}{3}}f_{n-2}+{\frac {5}{12}}f_{n-3}\right)}  </span></span>
<span><span>     y  n   =  y  n −<!-- − --> 1   + h ⎡<!-- ⎡    55 24    f  n −<!-- − --> 1   −<!-- − -->   59 24    f  n −<!-- − --> 2   +   37 24    f  n −<!-- − --> 3   −<!-- − -->   9 24    f  n −<!-- − --> 4     ⎤<!-- ⎤ -->    {\displaystyle y_{n}=y_{n-1}+h\left({\frac {55}{24}}f_{n-1}-{\frac {59}{24}}f_{n-2}+{\frac {37}{24}}f_{n-3}-{\frac {9}{24}}f_{n-4}\right)}  </span></span>

Implicitne: *k* = 2, 3, 4 (po vrsti), red = 3, 4, 5:

<span><span>     y  n   =  y  n −<!-- − --> 1   + h ⎡<!-- ⎡    5 12    f  n   +   8 12    f  n −<!-- − --> 1   −<!-- − -->   1 12    f  n −<!-- − --> 2     ⎤<!-- ⎤ -->    {\displaystyle y_{n}=y_{n-1}+h\left({\frac {5}{12}}f_{n}+{\frac {8}{12}}f_{n-1}-{\frac {1}{12}}f_{n-2}\right)}  </span></span>
<span><span>     y  n   =  y  n −<!-- − --> 1   + h ⎡<!-- ⎡    9 24    f  n   +   19 24    f  n −<!-- − --> 1   −<!-- − -->   5 24    f  n −<!-- − --> 2   +   1 24    f  n −<!-- − --> 3     ⎤<!-- ⎤ -->    {\displaystyle y_{n}=y_{n-1}+h\left({\frac {9}{24}}f_{n}+{\frac {19}{24}}f_{n-1}-{\frac {5}{24}}f_{n-2}+{\frac {1}{24}}f_{n-3}\right)}  </span></span>
<span><span>     y  n   =  y  n −<!-- − --> 1   + h (   251 720    f  n   +   646 720    f  n −<!-- − --> 1   −<!-- − -->   264 720    f  n −<!-- − --> 2   +   106 720    f  n −<!-- − --> 3   −<!-- − -->   19 720    f  n −<!-- − --> 4   )   {\displaystyle y_{n}=y_{n-1}+h({\frac {251}{720}}f_{n}+{\frac {646}{720}}f_{n-1}-{\frac {264}{720}}f_{n-2}+{\frac {106}{720}}f_{n-3}-{\frac {19}{720}}f_{n-4})}  </span></span>

#### Milneove metode

Ideja za izpeljavo: DE *y*' = *f*(*x*,*y*) integriramo na [*x**n*−*k*,*x**n*], integral pa aproksimiramo z Newton-Cotesovimi pravili.

Odpрта pravila → eksplisitne metode
Zaprta pravila → implicitne metode

Primer eksplisitne metode: *k* = 3, red = 4:

$$y_n = y_{n-4} + \frac{4h}{3} (2f_{n-1} - f_{n-2} + 2f_{n-3})$$

Primer implicitne metode: *k* = 2, red = 4:

$$y_n = y_{n-2} + \frac{h}{3} (f_n + 4f_{n-1} + f_{n-2})$$

#### BDF metode

To so implicitne metode. Odvod v enačbi *y*'(*x**n*) = *f*(*x**n*,*y*(*x**n*)) aproksimiramo z diferenciali.

Primeri (red je enak *k*):

<span><span>     y  n   =   4 3    y  n −<!-- − --> 1   −<!-- − -->   1 3    y  n −<!-- − --> 2   +   2 3    h  f  n     {\displaystyle y_{n}={\frac {4}{3}}y_{n-1}-{\frac {1}{3}}y_{n-2}+{\frac {2}{3}}hf_{n}}  </span></span>
<span><span>     y  n   =   18 11    y  n −<!-- − --> 1   −<!-- − -->   9 11    y  n −<!-- − --> 2   +   2 11    y  n −<!-- − --> 3   +   6 11    h  f  n     {\displaystyle y_{n}={\frac {18}{11}}y_{n-1}-{\frac {9}{11}}y_{n-2}+{\frac {2}{11}}y_{n-3}+{\frac {6}{11}}hf_{n}}  </span></span>
<span><span>     y  n   =   48 11    y  n −<!-- − --> 1   −<!-- − -->   36 25    y  n −<!-- − --> 2   +   16 25    y  n −<!-- − --> 3   −<!-- − --> q   3 25    y  n −<!-- − --> 3   +   12 25    h  f  n     {\displaystyle y_{n}={\frac {48}{11}}y_{n-1}-{\frac {36}{25}}y_{n-2}+{\frac {16}{25}}y_{n-3}-q{\frac {3}{25}}y_{n-3}+{\frac {12}{25}}hf_{n}}  </span></span>

## Numerično računanje lastnih vrednosti

<span><span>    A ∈<!-- ∈ -->  C  n ×<!-- × --> n     {\displaystyle A\in \mathbb {C} ^{n\times n}}  </span></span>	<span><span>    x ∈<!-- ∈ -->  C  n     {\displaystyle x\in \mathbb {C} ^{n}}  </span></span>	<span><span>    λ<!-- λ --> ∈<!-- ∈ -->  C   {\displaystyle \lambda \in \mathbb {C} }  </span></span>
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*Ax* = λ*x* ⇒ *x* je desni lastni vektor λ pa pripadajoča lastna vrednost
*y*<sup>*H*</sup>*A* = λ*y*<sup>*H*</sup> = λ*y* ⇒ *y* je levi lastni vektor λ pa pripadajoča lastna vrednost

Matriko *A* se da **diagonalizirati**, če obstaja nesingularna matrika *X* in diagonalna matrika Λ = diag(λ<sub>1</sub>, ..., λ<sub>*n*</sub>), da velja

$$A = X\Lambda X^{-1} \qquad \mathrm{oz.} \qquad AX = XA$$

<span><span>    X = [   x  1   , . . . ,  x  n     ]   stolpci    {\displaystyle X=[\underbrace {x_{1},\ldots ,x_{n}} _{\mathrm {stolpci} }}{\displaystyle }}  </span></span>	<span><span>    A  x  i   = X   ⎡<!-- ⎡   0   ⋮<!-- ⋮ -->   λ<!-- λ -->  i     ⋮<!-- ⋮ -->   0   ⎤<!-- ⎤ -->    =  λ<!-- λ -->  i    x  i     {\displaystyle Ax_{i}=X{\begin{bmatrix}0\\\vdots \\\lambda _{i}\\\vdots \\0\end{bmatrix}}=\lambda _{i}x_{i}}  </span></span>
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Matriki *A* in *B* sta podobni, če obstaja nesingularna matrika *S*, da velja *B* = *SAS*<sup>−1</sup>. Podobne matrike imajo iste lastne vrednosti.

Lastne vrednosti lahko (neučinkovito) izračunamo kot ničle **karakterističnega polinoma**

$$\det(A-\lambda I)=0$$

### Schurova forma

Za vsako matriko *A* ∈ C<sup>*m*×*n*</sup> obstaja unitarna matrika *U* (*U*<sup>*H*</sup>*U* = *I* = *UU*<sup>*H*</sup>) in zgornje trikotna matrika *T* (*Schurova forma*), da velja

$$A=UTU^{H}$$

Če pa je *A* realna matrika, obstaja orotgonalna matrika *Q* in kvazi (na diagonali dopuščamo 2×2 bloke) zgornje trikotna matrika *R*, da velja

$$A=QRQ^{T}$$

#### Potenčna metoda

Za dano matriko *A* iščemo **dominantno** (po absolutni vrednosti največjo) lastno vrednost in pripadajoč lastni vektor.

Če imamo lastni vektor *x*, lahko pripadajočo lastno vrednost izrazimo z **Rayleighovim kvocientom**:

$$\lambda = \frac{x^TAx}{\|x\|^2}$$

***vhod***: matrika *A*, zacetni prblizek *z*<sub>0</sub>, ||*z*<sub>0</sub>|| = 1, toleranca ε

k = 0
***ponavljaj***:

y

k
+
1


←
A

z

k




{\displaystyle y\_{k+1}\leftarrow Az\_{k}}






ρ

k


←

z

k


T



y

k




{\displaystyle \rho \_{k}\leftarrow z\_{k}^{T}y\_{k}}






z

k
+
1


←



y

k
+
1



‖

y

k
+
1



‖




{\displaystyle z\_{k+1}\leftarrow {\frac {y\_{k+1}}{\|y\_{k+1}\|}}}





k
←
k
+
1


{\displaystyle k\leftarrow k+1}

***dokler*** (||*y*<sub>*k*+1</sub> − ρ<sub>*k*</sub>*z*<sub>*k*</sub>|| > ε) in (*k* ≤ max.korakov)
***vrni*** *z*<sub>*k*</sub>, ρ<sub>*k*</sub>

### Inverzna iteracija

Iz danega približka za lastno vrednost bomo izračunali točno (boljši približek) lastno vrednost in pripadajoči lastni vektor. Naj bo σ približek za lastno verdnost λ*i* matrike *A*. Zahtevamo, da je σ bližje λ*i*, kot kateri koli drugi lastni vrednosti:

$$|\lambda -\sigma |<|\lambda _{j}-\sigma |\quad \forall j\neq i$$

Naj velja *A* = *XΛX*<sup>−1</sup>, Λ = diag(λ<sub>1</sub>, ..., λ<sub>*n*</sub>).

Matriki *A* in (