

$k+1$ 步 Adams 外插法

无法直接求解 \Rightarrow 数值积分
↑

目标 $y(t_{n+1}) = y(t_n) + \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} f(t, y(t)) dt$

① 利用 $(t_{n-k}, f_{n-k}), \dots, (t_n, f_n)$ 构造插值多项式:

项式:

$$p(t) = p(t_n + sh) = \sum_{j=0}^k (-1)^j \binom{-s}{j} \nabla^j f_n$$

② 用 $p(t)$ 代替 $f(t, y(t))$ 积分得:

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + h \sum_{j=0}^k a_j \nabla^j f_n$$

其中 $a_j = \int_0^1 (-1)^j \binom{-s}{j} ds$

$$\nabla^j f_n = \sum_{i=0}^j (-1)^i \binom{j}{i} f_{n-i} \rightarrow \text{杨辉三角}$$

a_j 的计算由递推式得到:

$$a_n + \frac{1}{2} a_{n-1} + \frac{1}{3} a_{n-2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+1} a_0 = 1$$

j	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
a_j	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{12}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{25}{720}$	$\frac{95}{288}$	$\frac{10987}{60480}$

由 Newton 插值公式余项可知

$$\begin{aligned} R_{n,k} &= \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} (-1)^{k+1} \binom{-s}{k+1} y^{(k+2)}\left(\frac{s}{h}\right) ds \\ &= a_{k+1} h^{k+2} \cdot y^{(k+2)}(\xi) \quad \xi \in [t_{n-k}, t_{n+1}] \end{aligned}$$

⇒ $k+1$ 步显式 Adams 方法的

局部截断误差为 $O(h^{k+2})$

两个节点内插法

$(t_n, f_n), (t_{n+1}, f_{n+1})$

$$p(t) = \frac{t - t_n}{t_{n+1} - t_n} f_{n+1} + \frac{t - t_{n+1}}{t_n - t_{n+1}} f_n$$

$$y(t_{n+1}) = y(t_n) + \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} p(t) dt$$

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{2} f_{n+1} + \frac{h}{2} f_n$$

$k+2$ 步 Adams 内插法

目标 $y(t_{n+1}) = y(t_n) + \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} f(t, y(t)) dt$

① 利用 $(t_{n-k}, f_{n-k}), \dots, (t_n, f_n), (t_{n+1}, f_{n+1})$ 构造

插值多项式

$$p(t) = p(t_{n+1} + sh) = \sum_{j=0}^{k+1} (-1)^j \binom{-s}{j} \nabla^j f_n \quad (s \in [0, 1])$$

② 用 $p(t)$ 代替 $f(t, y(t))$ 积分得:

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + h \sum_{j=0}^{k+1} a_j^* \nabla^j f_n$$

$$\text{其中 } a_j^* = \int_{-1}^0 (-1)^j \binom{-s}{j} ds$$

$$\nabla^j f_{n+1} = \sum_{i=0}^j (-1)^i \binom{j}{i} f_{n+i-1}$$

$$\text{可证明 } a_j = \sum_{i=0}^j a_i^*$$

$$R_{n,k}^{\text{in}} = \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} (-1)^k \binom{-s}{k+2} h^{k+2} y^{(k+3)}\left(\frac{s}{h}\right) ds$$

$$= O(h^{k+3})$$

$k+2$ 步 Adams in 局部截断误差为 $O(h^{k+3})$

k 步 Adams 方法 k 阶的
收敛阶

$$t_n \rightarrow t_{n+1}$$

$$t_{n-m} \rightarrow t_{n+1}$$

$$y(t_{n+1}) = y(t_{n-1}) + \int_{t_{n-1}}^{t_{n+1}} f(t, y(t)) dt$$

$$(t_{n-m}, f_{n-m}) \cdots (t_{n+1}, f_{n+1})$$

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

(Miloo 方法)

Linear form

2. 待定系数法 (Taylor 展开法)

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + h \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \alpha_j^* f_{n+1-j}$$

$$y_{n-k}, y_{n-k+1}, \dots, \quad y_{n+1} = y_n + h \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \beta_j f_{n+1-j}$$

\Rightarrow k 步线性多步法一般形式

左为 y_n, \dots, y_{n+k} 线性组合 $\sum_{j=0}^k \alpha_j y_{n+j} = h \sum_{j=0}^k \beta_j f_{n+j}$ 右为 f_n, \dots, f_{n+k} 的线性组合

$$y_{n+k}, (y_n, \dots, y_{n+k-1}, f_n, \dots, f_{n+k-1}, \underbrace{f_{n+k}})$$

① 当 $\beta_k = 0$, 显式方程

有是隐式

② 当 $\beta_k \neq 0$, 隐式方程

无是显式

待定 定义 α_j, β_j

分析局部截断误差

$$R_{n,k} = \sum_{j=0}^k (\alpha_j y(t_{n+j}) - h \beta_j y'(t_{n+j}))$$

\Rightarrow 将 $y(t_{n+j}), y'(t_{n+j})$ 在 t_n 处作

Taylor 展开

(根树理论)

(彩色树理论)

$$K_{n,k} = C_0 y(t_n) + C_1 h \cdot y'(t_n) + \dots + C_p h^p y^{(p)}(t_n) + \dots$$

$$C_i = C_i(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_k)$$

$$\begin{cases} y(t_{n+1}) = y(t_n + h) = y(t_n) + y'(t_n) \cdot h + \frac{h^2}{2!} y''(t_n) + \dots \\ y(t_{n+2}) = y(t_n + 2h) = y(t_n) + y'(t_n) \cdot 2h + \frac{(2h)^2}{2!} y''(t_n) + \dots \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_0 = \sum_{i=0}^k \alpha_i \\ C_1 = \sum_{i=0}^k (\alpha_i \cdot i - \beta_i) \\ \vdots \\ C_j = \frac{1}{j!} \sum_{i=0}^k i^{j-1} (i \alpha_i - j \beta_i) \quad j=2,3,\dots \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} C_0 = 0 \quad C_1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow y(t_{n+1}) = y(t_n) \quad O(h^1)$$

\Rightarrow 相容阶为 $O(h^0)$, 不收敛

$$\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = 0 \quad -\beta_0 + (\alpha_1 - \beta_1) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} C_0 = 0 \quad C_1 = 0, C_2 \neq 0 \quad O(h^2)$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^k \alpha_i = 0 \quad \sum_{i=0}^k (\alpha_i \cdot i - \beta_i) = 0$$