$(*将常数吸收到解中可得如下等价问题 , f[x,y]表示 <math>\left\{\frac{du}{dt}, \frac{dv}{dt}\right\}, g[t]$ 是此问题的解 \*)

$$f[\{x_{-}, y_{-}\}] := \{-2000 * x + 999.75 * y, x - y\};$$

$$g[t_{-}] := \{-1.499875 * E^{(-0.5 * t)} + 0.499875 * E^{(-2000.5 * t)},$$

$$-2.99975 * E^{(-0.5 * t)} - 0.00025 * E^{(-2000.5 * t)}\}$$

Eigenvalues [{{-2000, 999.75}, {1, -1}}] {-2000.5, -0.5}

(\*根据课本P400页对四阶显式Runge -Kutta方法绝对稳定性的讨论 , 此时步长需有h < 2.785/2000.5 约为0.001才保证稳定性 \*)

(\*数值实验发现h较大时无法得到正确的数值解 \*)

(\*用classical 四级显式Runge-Kutta迭代法求解 ,取步长为0.001\*)

$$f[{x_, y_}] := {x + 2 y, 3 x + 2 y};$$

h = 0.02;

$$y[0] = \{-1, -3\};$$

For 
$$[i = 0, i < 20000, i++, K1 = f[y[i]];$$

$$K2 = f[y[i] + \frac{1}{2} * h * K1];$$

K3 = 
$$f[y[i] + \frac{1}{2} * h * K2];$$

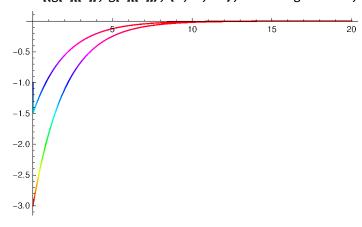
$$K4 = f[y[i] + h * K3];$$

$$y[i+1] = y[i] + \frac{1}{6} * h * (K1 + 2 * K2 + 2 * K3 + K4)$$

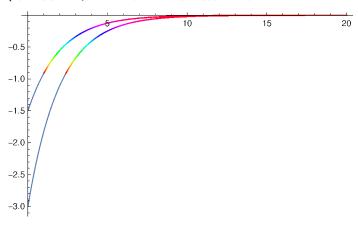
(\*由下图可见, g[t]的第一个分量初值虽为 -1,

但由于E^(-2000.5t)的指数项, 其很快衰减到0而E^(-0.5t)的系数-1.5起主要作用\*)

 $Plot[\{g[t][[1]], g[t][[2]]\}, \{t, 0, 20\}, PlotRange \rightarrow All, ColorFunction \rightarrow Hue]$ 



## (\*由下图可见,数值解与解析结果符合甚好 \*)



(\*二级四阶隐式格式 , 其中K1,K2可通过求解线性方程组得到 \*)

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{h} = \text{0.1}; \\ & \text{For} \Big[ \text{i} = \text{0, i} < 200, \text{i} + \text{+, K1} = \text{0}; \\ & \text{K2} = \text{0}; \\ & \text{eq} = \text{NSolve} \Big[ \Big\{ \{ \text{a, b} \} = = \Big\{ (-500. \text{`a} + 249.9375 \text{`b} + 77.35026918962573 \text{`c} - \\ & 38.665465811164175 \text{`d) h, } \frac{1}{12} \left( 3 \text{a} - 3 \text{b} - \left( -3 + 2 \sqrt{3} \right) (\text{c} - \text{d)} \right) \text{h} \Big\} + \text{f[y[i]], } \{ \text{c, d} \} = \\ & \left\{ (-1077.3502691896256 \text{`a} + 538.5404658111642 \text{`b} - 500. \text{`c} + 249.9374999999997 \text{`d) h, } \\ & \frac{1}{12} \left( \left( 3 + 2 \sqrt{3} \right) \text{a} - 3 \text{b} - 2 \sqrt{3} \text{b} + 3 \text{c} - 3 \text{d} \right) \text{h} \Big\} + \text{f[y[i]]} \Big\}, \{ \text{a, b, c, d} \Big\}; \\ & \text{K1} = (\{ \{ \text{a, b} \}, \{ \text{c, d} \} \} /. \text{eq[[1]])[[1]]}; \\ & \text{K2} = (\{ \{ \text{a, b} \}, \{ \text{c, d} \} \} /. \text{eq[[1]])[[2]]}; \\ & \text{y[i+1]} = \text{y[i]} + \frac{1}{2} * \text{h} * (\text{K1} + \text{K2}); \Big] \end{aligned}$$

(\*结果分析:下图中蓝色的点表示离散化后的数值解 ,由真解的第一分量在t=0处从-1跳到-1.5可知,初值的第一分量为 -1具有欺骗性 ,它使得真解在0处导数值很大 ,而差分方法对这种情形无能为力 \*)

