

24.10.19

Ligningsløsning

Newtons metode

 $f(r) = 0$ , Velg  $x_0$ 

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)}$$

 $e_k = r - x_k$ . Vi fant at

$$e_{k+1} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{f''(\xi_k)}{f'(x_k)} e_k^2$$

Vi hadde:

$$\left| \frac{f''(x)}{f'(y)} \right| \leq 2M \text{ for alle } x, y \in I_\delta = (r-\delta, r+\delta)$$

som gir at

$$|e_{k+1}| \leq M |e_k|^2$$

$$\text{Når } |e_0| = |x_0 - r| \leq \min\{\frac{1}{M}, \delta\}$$

for at  $\overset{\text{J}}{\uparrow}$  for at  $x_0 \in I_\delta$   
metoden skal  
konvergere.

$$\text{Man kan vise } |e_{k+1}| \leq \frac{1}{M} (M e_0)^{2^k} < 1$$

## n ligninger med n ubjente

$$(1) \begin{cases} f_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0 \\ \vdots \\ f_n(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0 \end{cases}$$

der  $f_1, \dots, f_n$  er kjente funktioner, og  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  er de ubjente.

Lettere at skrive med vektornotasjon:

$$F: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$F(x) = (f_1(x), \dots, f_n(x)) \text{ der } x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

Da er (1) ekvivalent med

$$\underline{F(x) = 0}$$

---

## 2 ligninger med 2 ubjente

Gitt:

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) &= 0 \\ g(x, y) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Finn  $(x, y)$ .

Velg en verdi  $(\hat{x}, \hat{y})$  og ta foreta en

Taylor-utvikling:

$$f(x, y) = f(\hat{x}, \hat{y}) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\hat{x}, \hat{y})(x - \hat{x}) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\hat{x}, \hat{y})(y - \hat{y})$$

$$g(x, y) = g(\hat{x}, \hat{y}) + \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(\hat{x}, \hat{y})(x - \hat{x}) + \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(\hat{x}, \hat{y})(y - \hat{y}) + \dots$$

Anta nå at  $(x, y) \approx (\hat{x}, \hat{y})$  slik at vi kan droppe alle høyere ordens ledd i Taylor-rekken

Da får vi:

$$(2) \begin{cases} f(x, y) = f(\hat{x}, \hat{y}) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\hat{x}, \hat{y})(x - \hat{x}) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\hat{x}, \hat{y})(y - \hat{y}) \\ g(x, y) = g(\hat{x}, \hat{y}) + \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(\hat{x}, \hat{y})(x - \hat{x}) + \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(\hat{x}, \hat{y})(y - \hat{y}) \end{cases}$$

Definer:  $F = (f, g)^T$  og:

$$\text{Jacobimatrixen } J = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \nabla f \\ \nabla g \end{pmatrix}$$

Da er (2) ekvivalent med

$$F(x, y) = F(\hat{x}, \hat{y}) + J(\hat{x}, \hat{y})(X - \hat{X})$$

der  $X = (x, y)^T$ ,  $\hat{X} = (\hat{x}, \hat{y})^T$

$$F(X) = F(\hat{X}) + J(\hat{X})(X - \hat{X})$$

Ønsker vi løse ligningen  $F(X) = 0$ ,

får vi:

$$0 = F(\hat{X}_k) + J(\hat{X}_k)(X_{k+1} - \hat{X}_k)$$

Dvs: La  $\Delta_k$  løses

$$\underline{J(X_k)\Delta_k = -F(X_k)}$$

og definer

$$\underline{X_{k+1} = X_k + \Delta_k}$$

så kan vi håbe at  $\underline{X_k \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} X}$  der

$$F(X) = 0$$

Vi MA<sup>0</sup> ha at  $J(X_k)$  er invertibel

# Numerisk løsning av ordinære differentialligninger. (ODE)

$$\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y(x)) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$$

Gitt funksjonen  $f$ , og initialverdi  $x_0$

Finne  $y = y(x)$

---

Vi kan ha flere ligninger:

$$(3) \begin{cases} y_1' = f_1(x, y_1, \dots, y_m) \\ \vdots \\ y_m' = f_m(x, y_1, \dots, y_m) \end{cases}$$

Gitt initialverdier  $y_1(x_0) = y_{1,0} \dots, y_m(x_0) = y_{m,0}$

Innfører vektornotasjon:

$$F: \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$$

der  $F(x, Y) = (f_1(x, Y), \dots, f_m(x, Y))^T$

og  $Y = (y_1, \dots, y_m)^T$ . Da kan vi

skrive (3) som

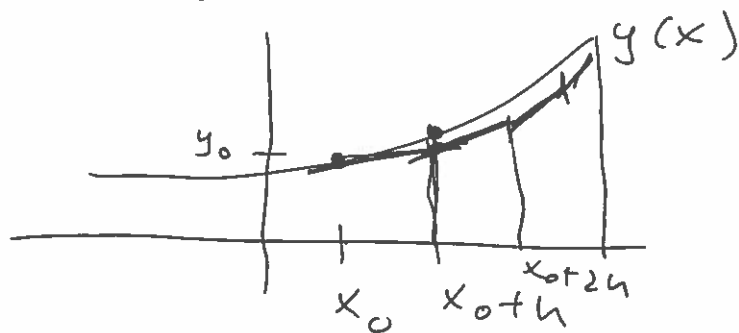
$$\begin{cases} Y' = F(x, Y) \\ Y(x_0) = Y_0 \end{cases}$$

der  $Y_0 = (y_{1,0}, \dots, y_{m,0})^T$ .

---

Vi tilnærmer  $y'$  med en differens:

$$y'(x) \approx \frac{1}{h} (y(x+h) - y(x))$$



$$y' = \underline{\underline{f}}$$

Taylor-utvikling:

$$\begin{aligned} y(x_0+h) &\approx y(x_0) + h y'(x_0) \\ &= y(x_0) + h f(x_0, y(x_0)) \end{aligned}$$

En tilnærming er:

$$\underline{\underline{y(x_0+h) = y(x_0) + h f(x_0, y(x_0))}}$$

Velg  $0 < h \ll 1$  og definer:

Euler metode  $\begin{cases} y_{n+1} = y_n + h f(x_n, y_n) \\ x_{n+1} = x_n + h \end{cases}$

Da vil  $\underline{\underline{y_n \approx y(x_n)}}$

Vi skal finne et estimat for feilen  $y(x_n) - y_n$

For systemer:

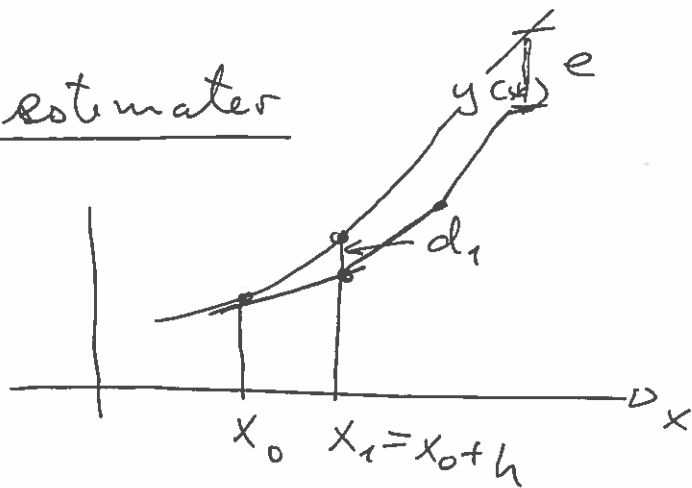
$$y' = F(x, Y)$$

Vi får:

$$\begin{cases} Y_{n+1} = Y_n + h F(x_n, Y_n) \\ x_{n+1} = x_n + h \end{cases}$$



# Feil-estimer



Vi skal betrakte ligningen

$$\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$$

på intervallet  $[x_0, x_{\text{end}}]$ . Velg  $h = \frac{x_{\text{end}} - x_0}{N}$

Da blir  $x_N = x_0 + Nh = x_0 + x_{\text{end}} - x_0 = x_{\text{end}}$

Lokal feil:  $d_{n+1} = y(x_{n+1}) - y_{n+1}$

↑ eksakt  
løsning

↑ numerisk  
løsning

Global feil:

$$e_n = y(x_n) - y_n$$

Vi finner for lokal feil:

$$d_{n+1} = y(x_{n+1}) - y_{n+1} = y(x_{n+1}) - (y_n + hf(x_n, y(x_n)))$$

$$= y(x_{n+1}) - y_n - h y'(x_n) = \frac{1}{2} h^2 y''(\xi)$$

$$\text{der } \xi \in (x_n, x_{n+1})$$

Vi kan skrive:

$$y(x_n + h) = y(x_n) + h f(x_n, y(x_n)) + d_{n+1}$$

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + h f(x_n, y_n)$$

så gir:

$$\begin{aligned} e_{n+1} &= y(x_n + h) - y_{n+1} = e_n + h (f(x_n, y(x_n)) - f(x_n, y_n)) + d_{n+1} \\ &= e_n + h \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_n, \eta) (y(x_n) - y_n) + d_{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$= e_n + h \frac{df}{dy}(x_n, y) e_n + d_{n+1}$$

Anta at

$$\left| \frac{df}{dy}(x, y) \right| \leq L \quad \text{for alle } (x, y)$$

Da får vi

$$|e_{n+1}| \leq |e_n| + hL|e_n| + |d_{n+1}|$$

$$\text{der } d_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} h^2 y''(\xi)$$

$$\text{Anta at } |y''(x)| \leq 2D$$

for en  $D$ . Da får vi

$$\begin{aligned} |e_{n+1}| &\leq |e_n| + hL|e_n| + h^2 D \\ &= (1+hL)|e_n| + h^2 D \end{aligned}$$

Vi finner

$$|e_1| \leq h^2 D$$

$$\begin{aligned} |e_2| &\leq (1+hL)|e_1| + h^2 D \leq (1+hL)h^2 D + h^2 D \\ &= ((1+hL) + 1)h^2 D \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |e_3| &\leq (1+hL)|e_2| + h^2 D \\ &\leq (1+hL)((1+hL) + 1)h^2 D + h^2 D \\ &= ((1+hL)^2 + (1+hL) + 1)h^2 D \end{aligned}$$

Ved induksjon:

$$|e_n| \leq \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (1+hL)^k D h^2$$



$$|e_{n+1}| = \left[ \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} (1+hL)^k \right] h^2 D$$

$$|e_{n+1}| \leq \left[ \frac{(1+hL)^N - 1}{(1+hL) - 1} \cdot 1 \right] h^2 D$$

$$= \frac{1}{L} D \left[ (1+hL)^N - 1 \right]$$

Vi har

$$e^x = \sum \frac{x^n}{n!} = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + \dots$$

Samtidig  $1 + x < e^x$  for  $x > 0$

Videre:

$$(1+hL)^N \leq (e^{hL})^N = e^{hNL}$$

$$= e^{(x_{end} - x_0)L}$$

Det gir:

$$|e_{n+1}| \leq \frac{hD}{L} \left( e^{(x_{end} - x_0)L} - 1 \right)$$

$$= Ch$$

Det viser at  $|e_{n+1}| \rightarrow 0$   
 $h \rightarrow 0$

### 1. ordens metode

Eulers metode

$$\begin{cases} y_{n+1} = y_n + h f(x_n, y_n) \\ x_{n+1} = x_n + h \end{cases}$$

Eksplicit

Vi skal

respektive implisitte metoder, f.eks  
 Runge-Kutta metode.