

4.11.19

## Stive differensialligninger

Ligninger som er numerisk ustabile med mindre man bruker svært korte skritt.

$$\begin{cases} y' = \lambda y \\ y(0) = y_0 \end{cases}$$

Løsning:  $y(x) = y_0 e^{\lambda x}$

Anta  $\lambda < 0$ . Da vil  $y(x) \rightarrow 0$  når  $x \rightarrow \infty$

Eulers metode:  $x_n = nh$   $0 < h \ll 1$

$$y' = f(x, y)$$

$$y_n \approx y(x_n)$$

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

$$= y_n + h \lambda y_n = (1 + \underbrace{\lambda h}_z) y_n$$

$$= (1+z) y_n$$

Ønsker at  $y_n \rightarrow 0$  når  $x_n \rightarrow \infty$

Vi skriver  $y_{n+1} = R(z) y_n$  (For Euler er  $R(z) = 1+z$ )

$$|R(z)| < 1 \Rightarrow |y_{n+1}| < |y_n| \quad \text{Stabil}$$

$$|R(z)| = 1 \Rightarrow |y_{n+1}| = |y_n|$$

$$|R(z)| > 1 \Rightarrow |y_{n+1}| > |y_n| \quad \text{Ustabil}$$

Vi har  $|y_{n+1}| = |R(z)| |y_n| = \dots = |R(z)|^{n+1} y_0$

Vi ser at om  $|R(z)| < 1$ , vil  $y_n \rightarrow 0$  når  $x_n \rightarrow \infty$

For Eulers metode er  $R(z) = 1 + z$   
og vi må ha

$$|1 + z| < 1$$

eller

$$-1 < 1 + z < 1$$

så vil vi

$$\underline{z \in (-2, 0)}$$

Ekse  $\lambda = -10$

$$y' = -10y$$

$$y(0) = y_0$$

Da må  $z = \lambda h = -10h \in (-2, 0)$

så betyr at  $0 < h < 1/5$

Vi definerer stabilitetsområdet

$$S = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |R(z)| \leq 1\}$$

Eulers metode:

$$S = [-2, 0]$$

Heun's metode:

$$\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(0) = y_0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{2} (f(x_n, y_n) + f(x_{n+1}, \overset{y_{n+1}}{\downarrow} u_{n+1}))$$

Her er  $f = \lambda y$ . Det gir:

$$u_{n+1} = y_n + h \lambda y_n$$

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{2} (\lambda y_n + \lambda (\overset{u_{n+1}}{\downarrow} y_n + h \lambda y_n))$$

$$= y_n + \frac{h\lambda}{2} (1 + 1 + h\lambda) y_n$$

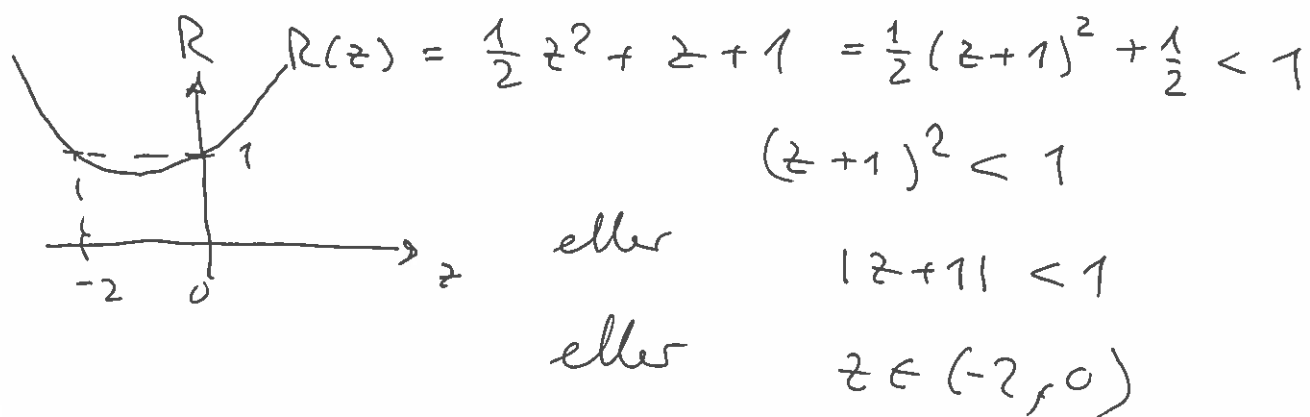
$$= (1 + h\lambda + \frac{1}{2}(h\lambda)^2) y_n$$

$$= (1 + z + \frac{1}{2} z^2) y_n \text{ der } z = \Delta h$$

$$= R(z) y_n$$

Altså  $y_{n+1} = R(z) y_n$

Man kunne at  $|R(z)| < 1$  for stabilitet.



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Det beste hadde vært om

$$(-\infty, 0] \subset \mathcal{S}$$

Slike metoder kalles A(0) stabile.

Da vil alle  $h > 0$  gi stabilitet!

$$y_{n+1} = R(z) y_n$$

Eksplisitte metoder gir polynommisk  $R(z)$ ,

og  $|R(z)| \rightarrow \infty$  når  $z \rightarrow -\infty$

Eksplisitte metoder kan aldri være A(0) stabile.

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## Eksempel

Baklængs Euler: 
$$\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(0) = y_0 \end{cases}$$

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + h f(x_{n+1}, \underline{y_{n+1}})$$

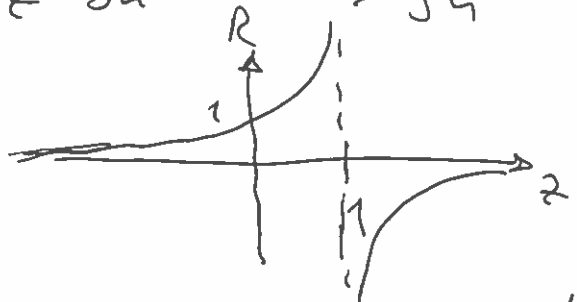
La  $f = \lambda y$ . Da bliver:

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + h \lambda y_{n+1}$$

$$(1 - z) y_{n+1} = y_n \quad \text{der } z = \lambda h$$

$$y_{n+1} = \frac{1}{1-z} y_n = R(z) y_n$$

Her er  $R(z) = \frac{1}{1-z}$



Her er  $S = (-\infty, 0]$  og baklængs Euler er A(0) stabil.

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Vi har bare ret på en lign, nemlig

$$y' = \lambda y \quad \lambda < 0$$

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# Lineære systemer

$$\rightarrow \underline{y' = Ay + g(x)}$$

der  $A$  er en  $m \times m$  matrix med konstante koefficienter. Vi har

$$y = (y_1, \dots, y_m)^T, \quad g(x) = (g_1(x), \dots, g_m(x))^T$$

Antag at  $A$  er diagonaliserbar, dvs

$$\rightarrow \underline{Av_i = \lambda_i v_i} \quad i = 1, \dots, m.$$

Definerer matricen  $V = [v_1 \dots v_m]$

Da gælder:

$$\underline{AV = V\Lambda}$$

$$\text{der } \Lambda = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} AV &= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1m} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & & a_{mm} \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 & \dots & v_m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \lambda_1 & & \\ & v_2 \lambda_2 & \\ & & \dots & v_m \lambda_m \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} v_1 & \dots & v_m \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_m \end{bmatrix} \\ &= V\Lambda \end{aligned}$$

Vi har

$$y' = Ay + g$$

$$\cancel{V^{-1}V}^{-1} \underline{AV}^{-1} V y' + \cancel{V^{-1}V}^{-1} V g = \cancel{V^{-1}V}^{-1} V g$$

I

$$y' = Ay + g$$

$$\begin{aligned} V^{-1}y' &= V^{-1}Ay + V^{-1}g \\ &= V^{-1}A \underbrace{V V^{-1}}_I y + V^{-1}g \\ &= V^{-1}AV V^{-1}y + V^{-1}g \\ &= \underbrace{V^{-1}V}_I \Lambda V^{-1}y + V^{-1}g \\ &= \Lambda V^{-1}y + V^{-1}g \end{aligned}$$

Definer  $z = V^{-1}y$ . Da er  $z' = V^{-1}y'$ , og vi får:

$$\underline{z' = \Lambda z + q} \quad \text{der } q = V^{-1}g$$

som er det samme som:

$$\underline{z'_i = \lambda_i z_i + q_i}, \quad i=1, \dots, n$$

lases som vi har lært tidligere.

Når vi har fundet  $z = (z_1, \dots, z_n)^T$ , bliver

$$\underline{y = Vz}$$

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Stabilitet kræver at  $R_i(z)$  i  
hver komponent er  $|R_i(z)| < 1$

Eks

$$y_1' = -2y_1 + y_2 + 2\sin x$$

$$y_2' = (a-1)y_1 - ay_2 + a(\cos x - \sin x)$$

$$a > 0$$

Vi kan skrive:

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}' = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ a-1 & -a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2\sin x \\ a(\cos x - \sin x) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= Ay + g$$

der  $y = (y_1, y_2)^T$  og  $g = (2\sin x, a(\cos x - \sin x))^T$

og  $A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ a-1 & -a \end{pmatrix}$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} -2-\lambda & 1 \\ a-1 & -a-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (-2-\lambda)(-a-\lambda) - (a-1)$$

$$= (2+\lambda)(a+\lambda) - (a-1)$$

$$= \lambda^2 + (2+a)\lambda + 2a - (a-1)$$

$$= \lambda^2 + (2+a)\lambda + a + 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{2} \left( -(2+a) \pm \sqrt{(2+a)^2 - 4(a+1)} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( -(2+a) \pm \sqrt{4+4a+a^2-4a-4} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( -(2+a) \pm a \right) = \begin{cases} -1 \\ -(a+1) \end{cases}$$

Vi må ha stabilitet i begge komponenter.

Her vi bruker forlengts Euler, er

$$R = 1+z \quad \text{med} \quad |R(z)| < 1, \quad \text{dvs} \quad z \in (-2, 0)$$

Her for vi

$$R_1 A_1 + z = z = -1h \in (-2, 0)$$

da  $-2 < -h < 0$ , eller  $0 < h < 2$

$$z = -(a+1)h, -2 < -(a+1)h < 0$$

eller

$$h < \frac{2}{a+1} < 2$$

↑ fordi  $a > 0$

Dermed må vi have

$$\underline{\underline{h < \frac{2}{a+1}}}$$

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$$\underline{\underline{y' = \lambda y \quad \lambda < 0}}$$



# Partielle differensialligninger (PDE)

Varmeledning  $u_t = u_{xx}$

Bølgligning  $u_{tt} - u_{xx} = 0$

Laplaces ligning  $u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$

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$$u'' + p(x)u' + q(x)u = r(x)$$

der  $u = u(x)$  er ukjent,  $p, q, r$  er kjente. La  $x \in [a, b]$ ,



$$u(a) = u_a, \quad u(b) = u_b \quad \text{gitt}$$

Ønskes å løse dette numerisk.

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$$f'(x) \approx \frac{1}{h} (f(x+h) - f(x)) \quad 0 < h \leq 1$$

forlengs derivert

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

baklengs derivert

$$f'(x) \approx \frac{1}{2h} (f(x+h) - f(x-h))$$

symmetrisk derivert

Endelige differanser

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} (f(x) - f(x-h)) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(x-h)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x-h)}{1} = f'(x)$$


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Videre

$$f''(x) \sim \frac{1}{h^2} (f(x+h) - 2f(x) + f(x-h))$$

Siehh med l'Hôpital!

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Ønsker å erstatte  $f'$  med differansen.  
Hvilken feil gir vi?

### Feilanalyse

$$e(x, h) = f'(x) - \frac{1}{h} (f(x+h) - f(x))$$

mellem  $x$   
og  $x+h$

antar  $f$  2. og 3.  
derivert

$$= \cancel{f'(x)} - \frac{1}{h} \left( \cancel{f(x)} + h \cancel{f'(x)} + \frac{1}{2} h^2 f''(\xi) - \cancel{f(x)} \right)$$

1. ordens metode

Sentral differans:

$$e(x, h) = f'(x) - \frac{1}{2h} (f(x+h) - f(x-h))$$

$$= f'(x) - \frac{1}{2h} \left( f(x) + h f'(x) + \frac{1}{2} h^2 f''(x) + \frac{1}{6} h^3 f^{(3)}(\xi_1) \right.$$

$$\left. - (f(x) - h f'(x) + \frac{1}{2} (-h)^2 f''(x) + \frac{1}{6} (-h)^3 f^{(3)}(\xi_2)) \right)$$

$$= \cancel{f'(x)} - \frac{1}{2h} \left( \cancel{f(x)} + h \cancel{f'(x)} + \frac{1}{2} h^2 \cancel{f''(x)} + \frac{1}{6} h^3 f^{(3)}(\xi_1) \right.$$

$$\left. - \cancel{f(x)} + h \cancel{f'(x)} - \frac{1}{2} h^2 \cancel{f''(x)} + \frac{1}{6} h^3 f^{(3)}(\xi_2) \right)$$

$$= \frac{h^2}{12} (f^{(3)}(\xi_1) + f^{(3)}(\xi_2)) = \frac{h^2}{6} f^{(3)}(\eta) \quad \text{2. ordens metode}$$