

REPEITION: GLOBAL & LOKALT FEL ODE ①

$$\text{ODE: } \begin{cases} y'(t) = f(t, y(t)) & t > 0 \\ y(0) = y_0 \end{cases}$$

f, y_0 givna

Eulers metod:

① Indelning: $t_n = n \Delta t, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

② Approximation: $y_n \approx y(t_n)$

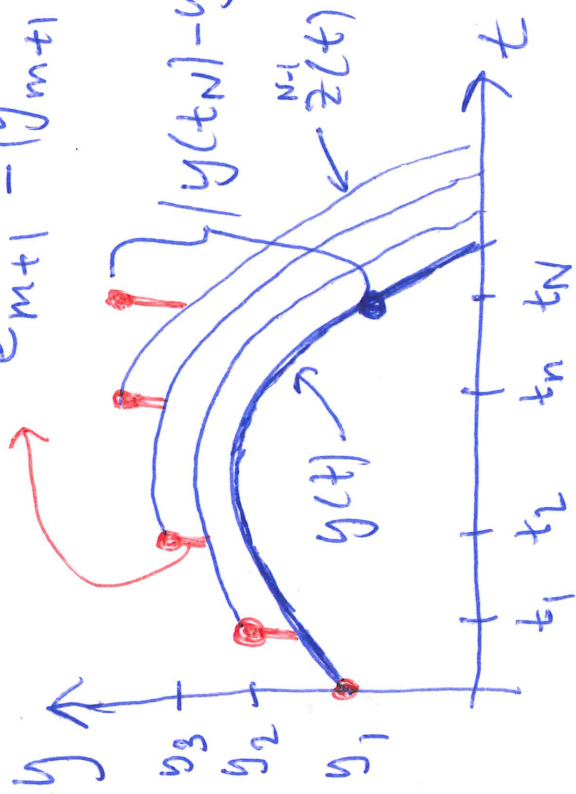
$$\frac{y_{n+1} - y_n}{\Delta t} = f(t_n, y_n) \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y_{n+1} = y_n + \Delta t f(t_n, y_n)$$

(2)

$$e_{m+1} = |y_{m+1} - z^m(t_{m+1})| = \text{lokalt fel}$$

$$|y(t_N) - y_N| = \text{Globalt fel}$$

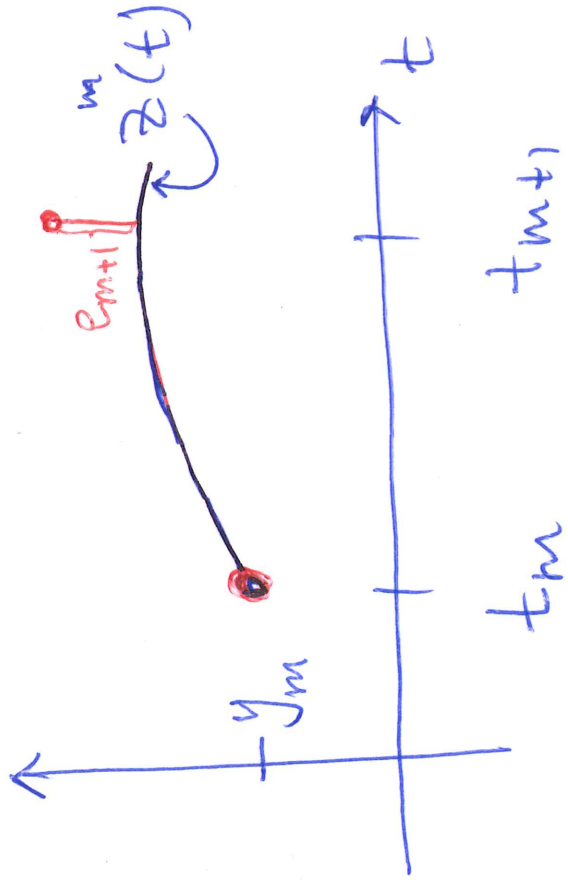


$$\text{lokalt fel steg } m+1 =$$

$$= e_{m+1} = |y_{m+1} - z^m(t_{m+1})|$$

$$\left\{ \frac{d}{dt} z^m(t) = f(t, z^m(t)) \right.$$

$$z^m(t_m) = y_m$$



(3)

SATS 6.4. Antag

$$\max_{t, y} \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(t, y) \right| \leq K$$

och lokala felet $e_m \leq C(\Delta t)^2$, allam,

da uppfyller Euler metodens

globala fel vid tiden t_N

$$\left| y(t_N) - y_N \right| \leq C \Delta t \frac{e^{kt_N} - 1}{K}.$$

Beris sats i två steg (1) Felrepresentation (4)

(2) ODE fel i sluttid från fel i starttid

(2) sats : Antag $\max_{t,y} \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(t,y) \right| \leq k$

och $y'(t) = f(t, y(t))$

$z'(t) = f(t, z(t))$

lä gäller

$$|y(t) - z(t)| \leq e^{k(t-s)} |y(s) - z(s)|,$$

$$t > s.$$

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Step 1: $|y(t_N) - y_N| = [\text{Teleskopsumma}]$

$$= |y(t_N) - z'(t_N) + z'(t_N) - z^2(t_N) + \dots + z^{N-1}(t_N) - y_N|$$

Subst \rightarrow $\leq e_1 e^{k(t_N - \Delta t)} + e_2 e^{k(t_N - 2\Delta t)} + \dots + e_N e^{k(t_N - t_N)}$

$$\leq \max_n e_n \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} e^{kn\Delta t} \leq C(\Delta t)^2 \frac{e^{kN\Delta t} - 1}{e^{k\Delta t} - 1} \stackrel{\geq k\Delta t}{\leq}$$

$$\leq C\Delta t \frac{e^{kt_N} - 1}{k}, \quad k\Delta t \leq 1$$

6) Beris sats 2: Låt $E(t) = y(t) - z(t)$.

Om $E(s) = 0$ då $y(t) = z(t)$ för alla t
på grund av entydighet. Antag $E(t) > 0$
där för

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} E(t) &= y'(t) - z'(t) = f(t, y(t)) - f(t, z(t)) \\ &\stackrel{\substack{\text{z mellan y och z} \\ \downarrow}}{=} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(t, z)(y(t) - z(t)) \\ &\leq K E(t) \end{aligned}$$

(7)

So

$$\int_s^t \frac{dE}{E} = K \int_s^t dt = K(t-s)$$

$\ln \frac{E(t)}{E(s)}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{E(t)}{E(s)} = e^{K(t-s)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow E(t) = e^{K(t-s)} E(s), \quad K \text{ art.}$$