

Ευολοθεα (Αποστολή)

$$\begin{cases} y'(t) = f(t, y(t)) \\ y(a) = y_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} z'(t) = f(t, z(t)) \\ z(a) = z_0 \end{cases}$$

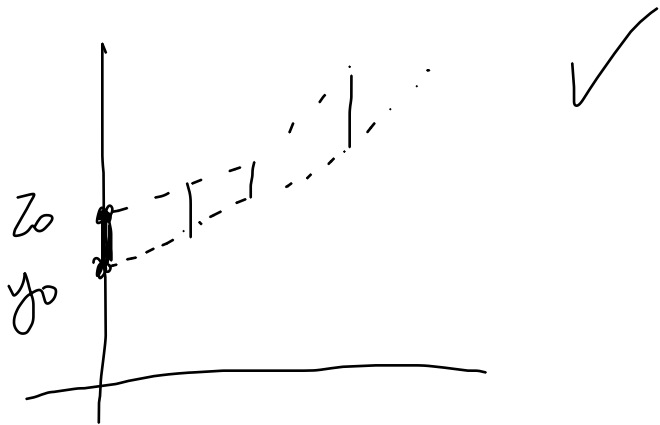
f "ολική" Lipschitz.

$$\max_{a \leq t \leq b} |y(t) - z(t)| \leq C |y_0 - z_0|$$

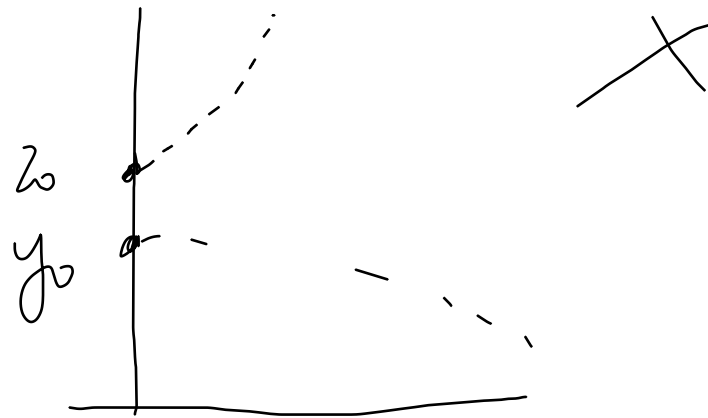
- Approx Euler:

$$\begin{cases} y_{n+1} = y_n + h f(t_n, y_n) \\ y_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\max_{0 \leq n \leq N} |y_n - z_n| \leq C_1 |y_0 - z_0|$$

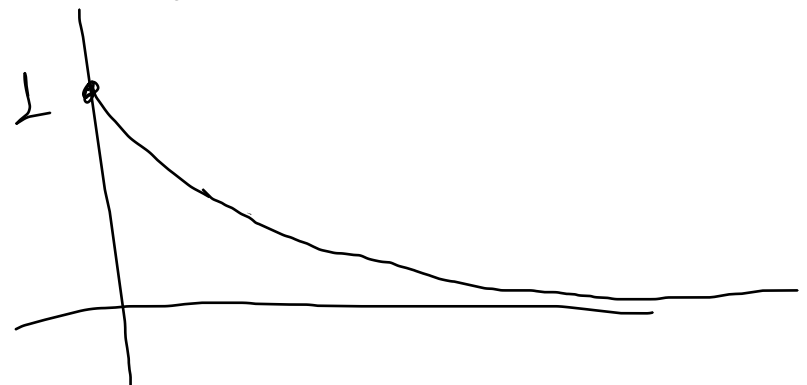


$$\begin{cases} z_{n+1} = z_n + h f(t_n, z_n) \\ z_0 \end{cases}$$

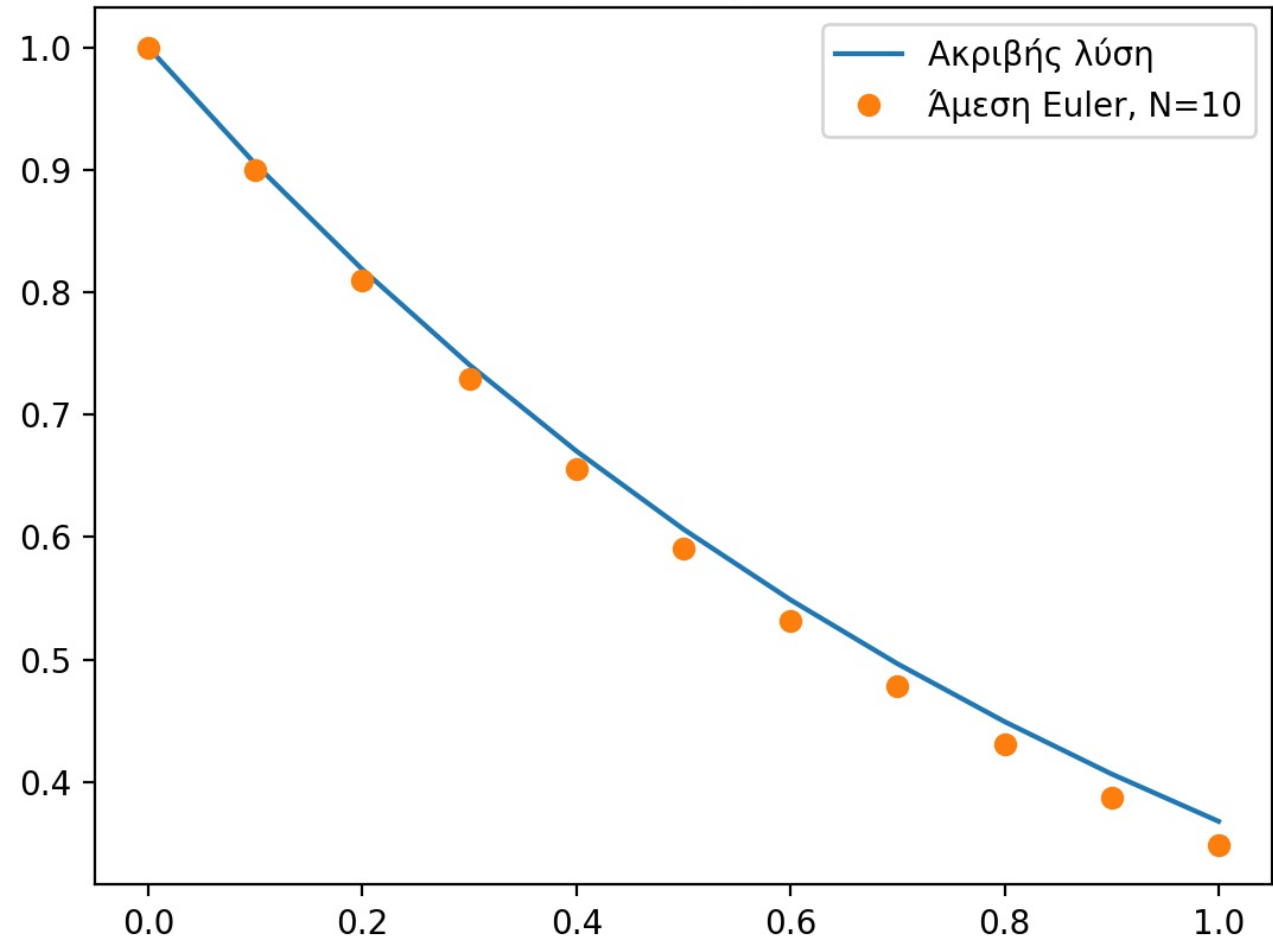


$$\begin{cases} y'(t) = -y(t) & 0 \leq t \\ y(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$y(t) = e^{-t}$$



$$y'(t) = -y(t)$$

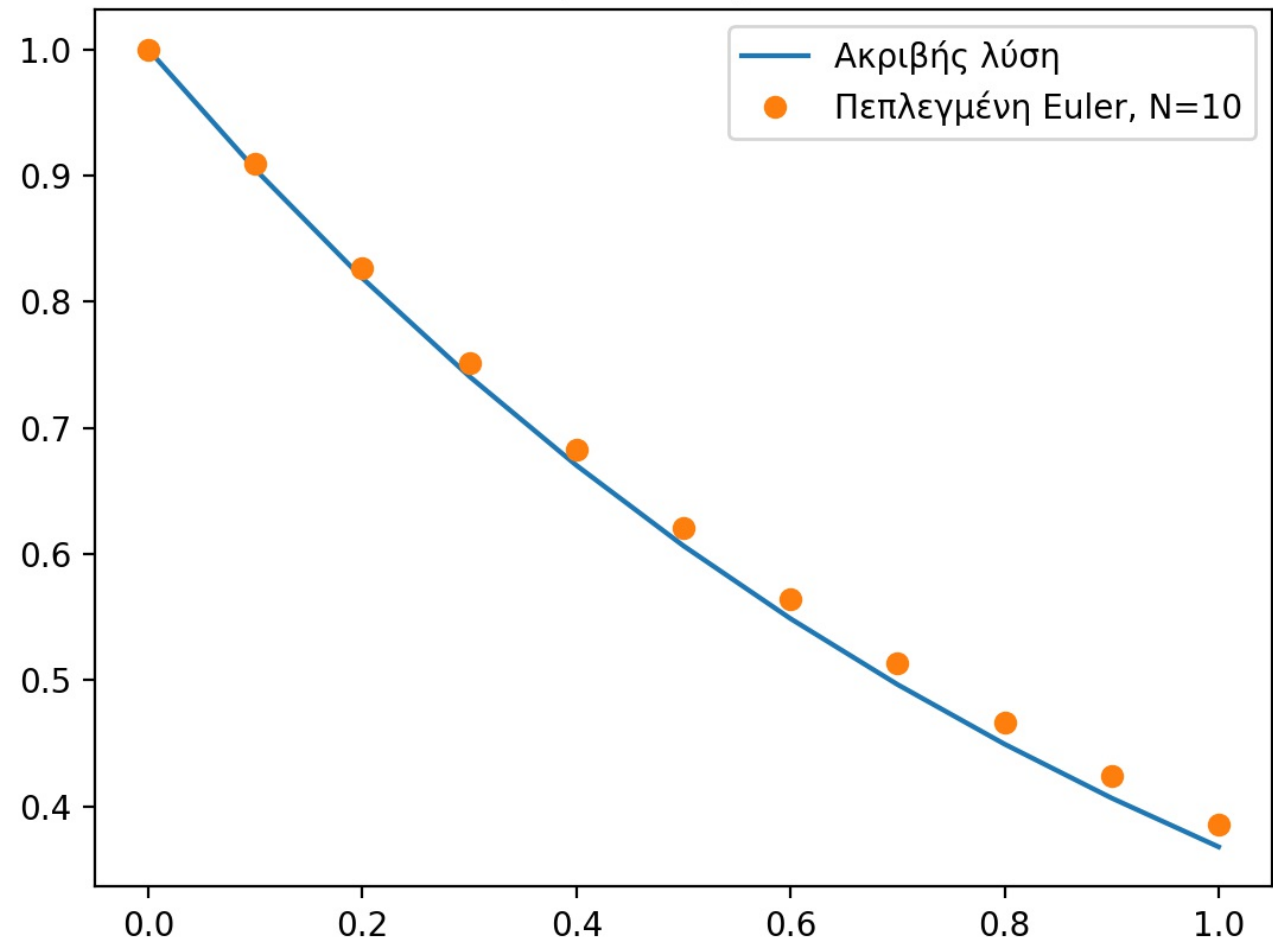


Metode Euler.

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

$$\therefore (1+h)y_{n+1} = y_n \quad \therefore y_{n+1} = \frac{1}{1+h} y_n$$

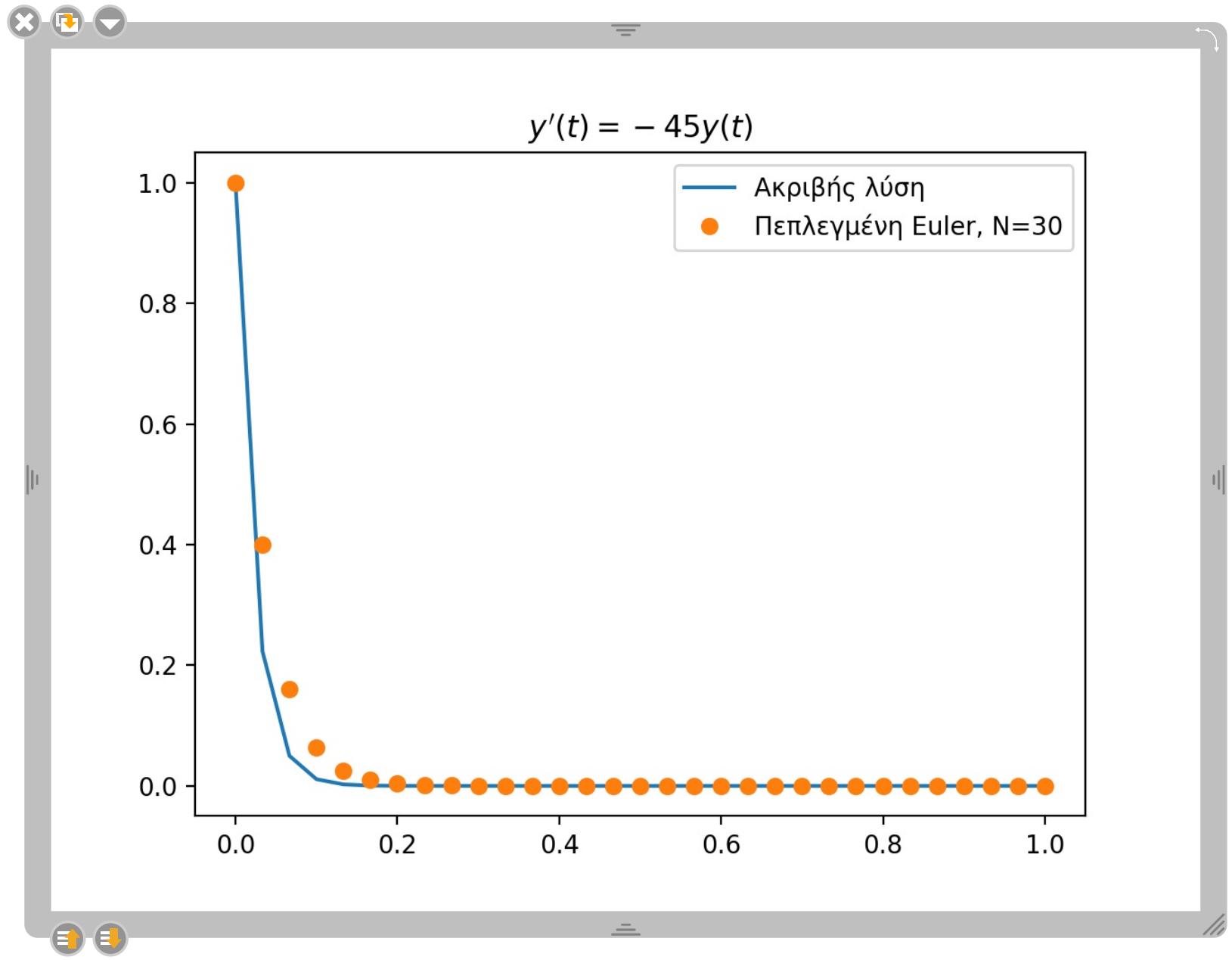
$$y'(t) = -y(t)$$



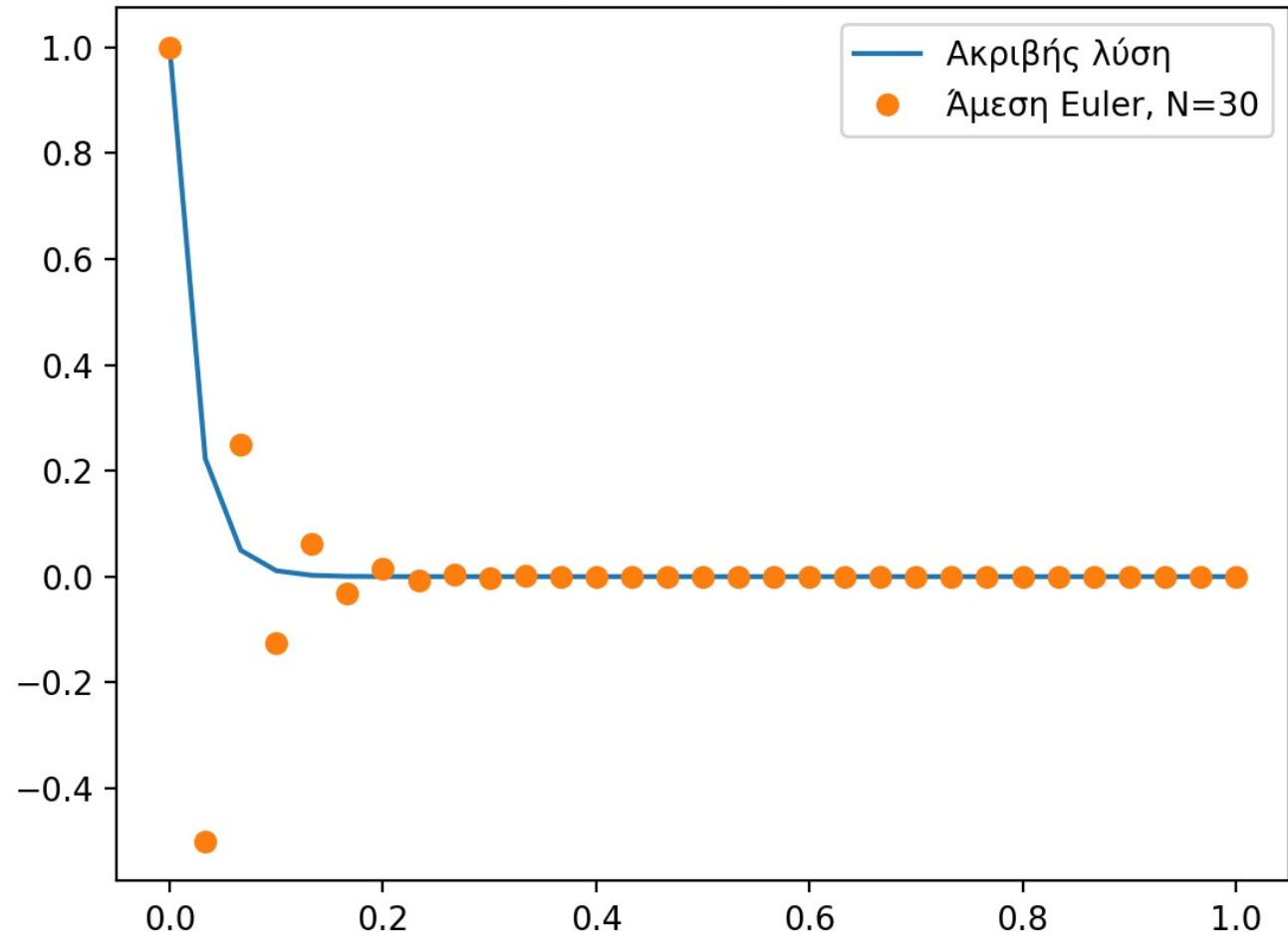
$$y'(t) = -45y(t)$$

$$y(0) = 1$$

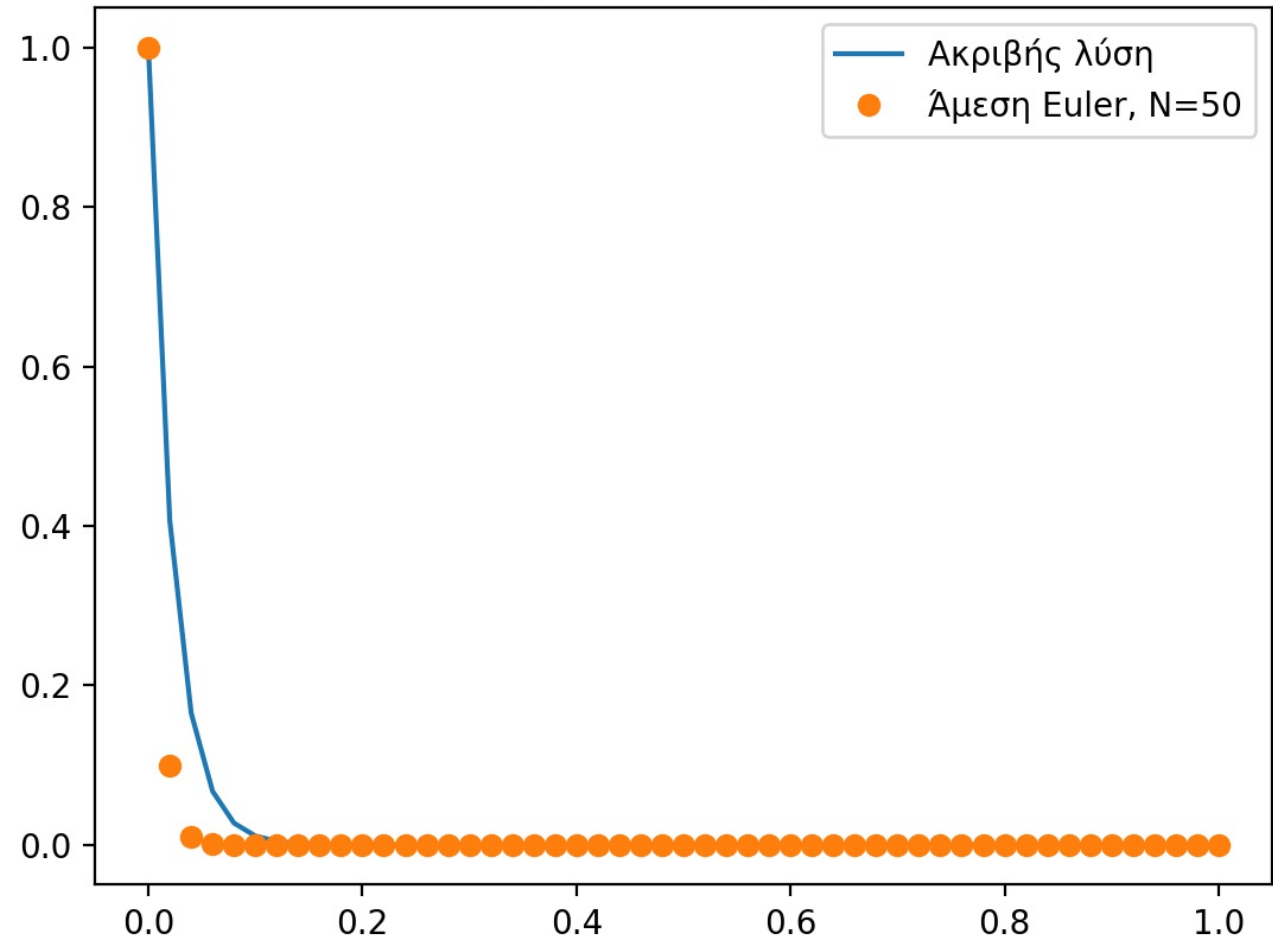
$$y(t) = e^{-45t}$$



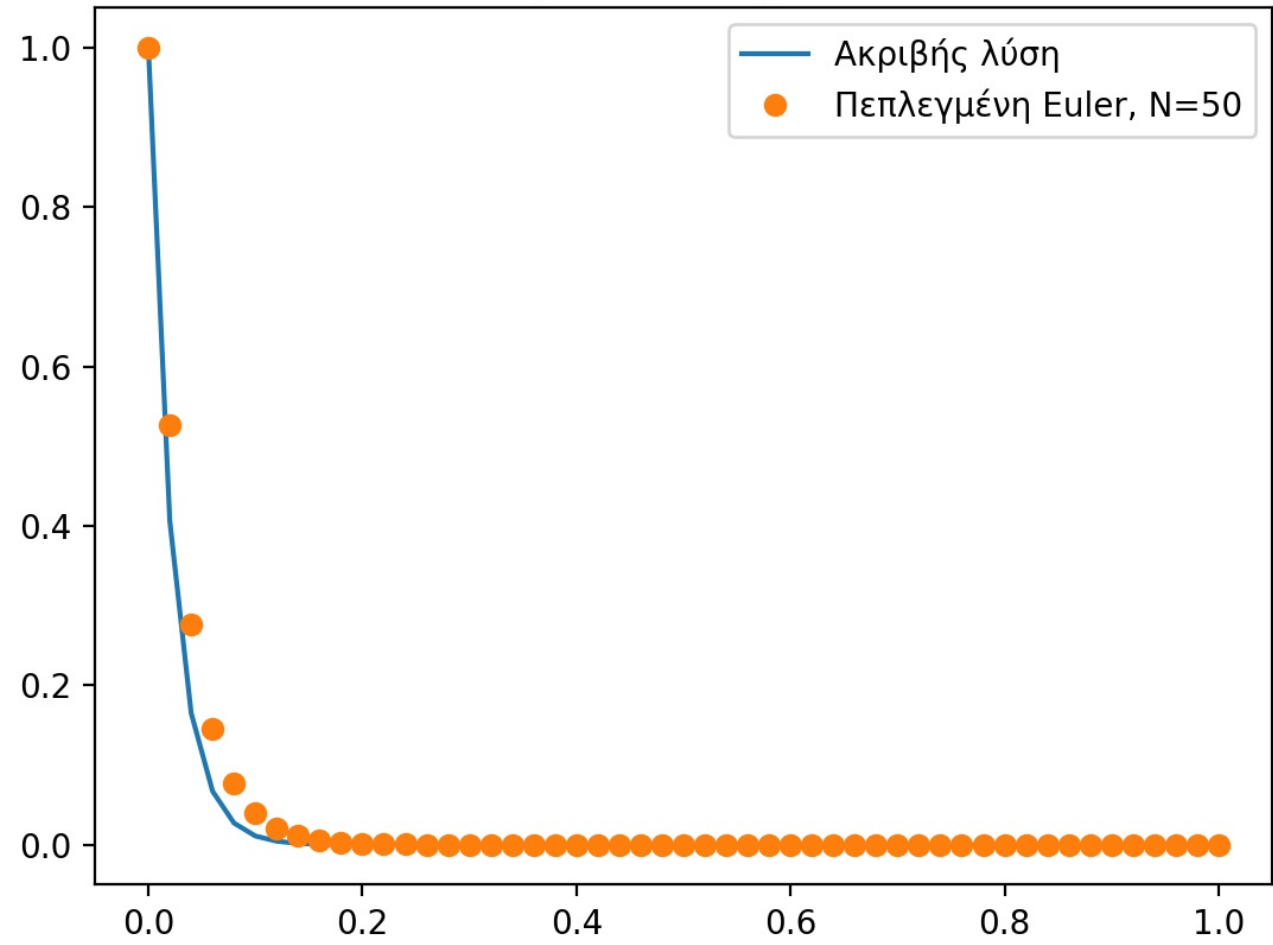
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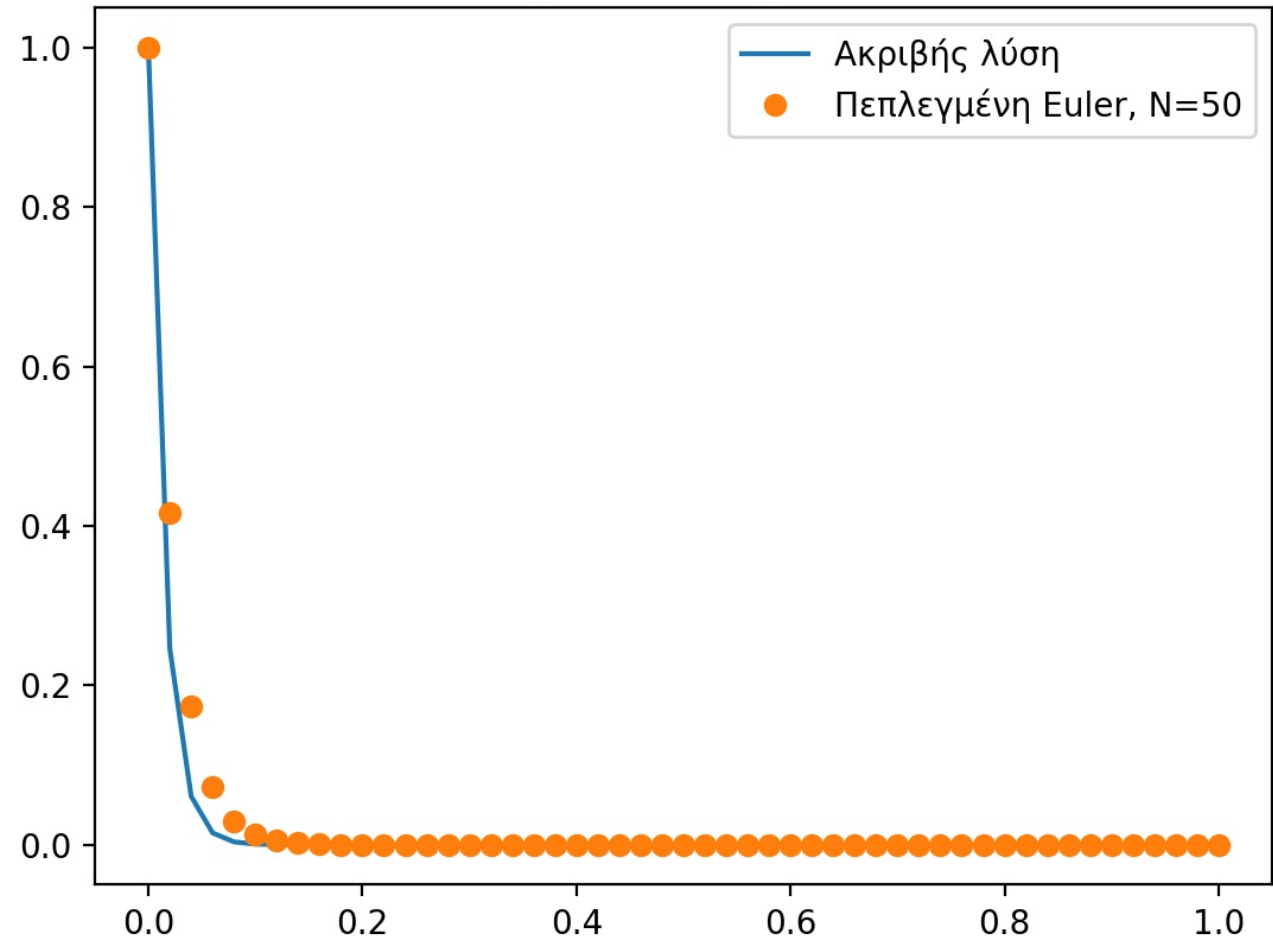


$$y'(t) = -70 y(t)$$

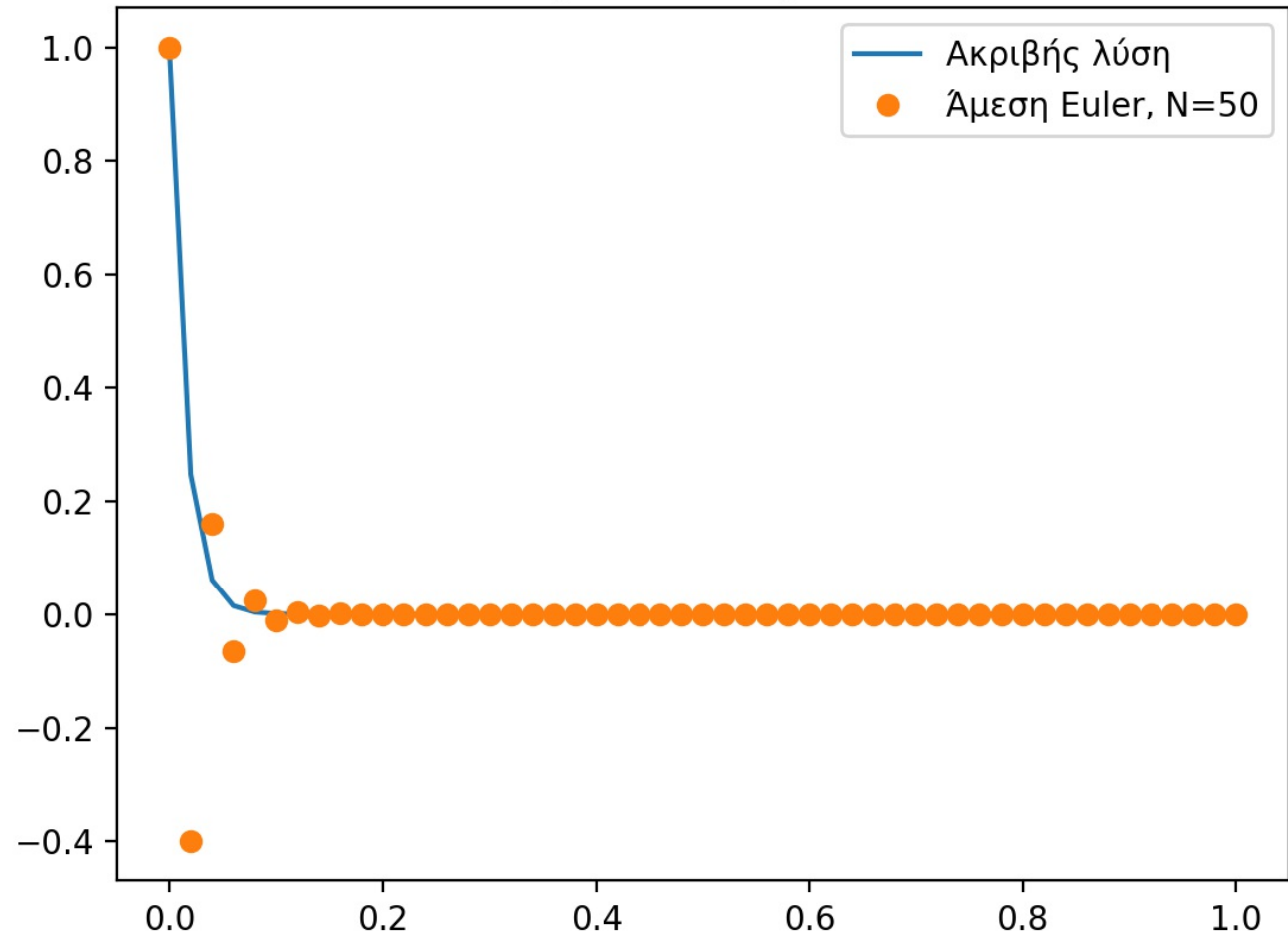
$$y(0) = 1$$

$$y(t) = e^{-70t}$$

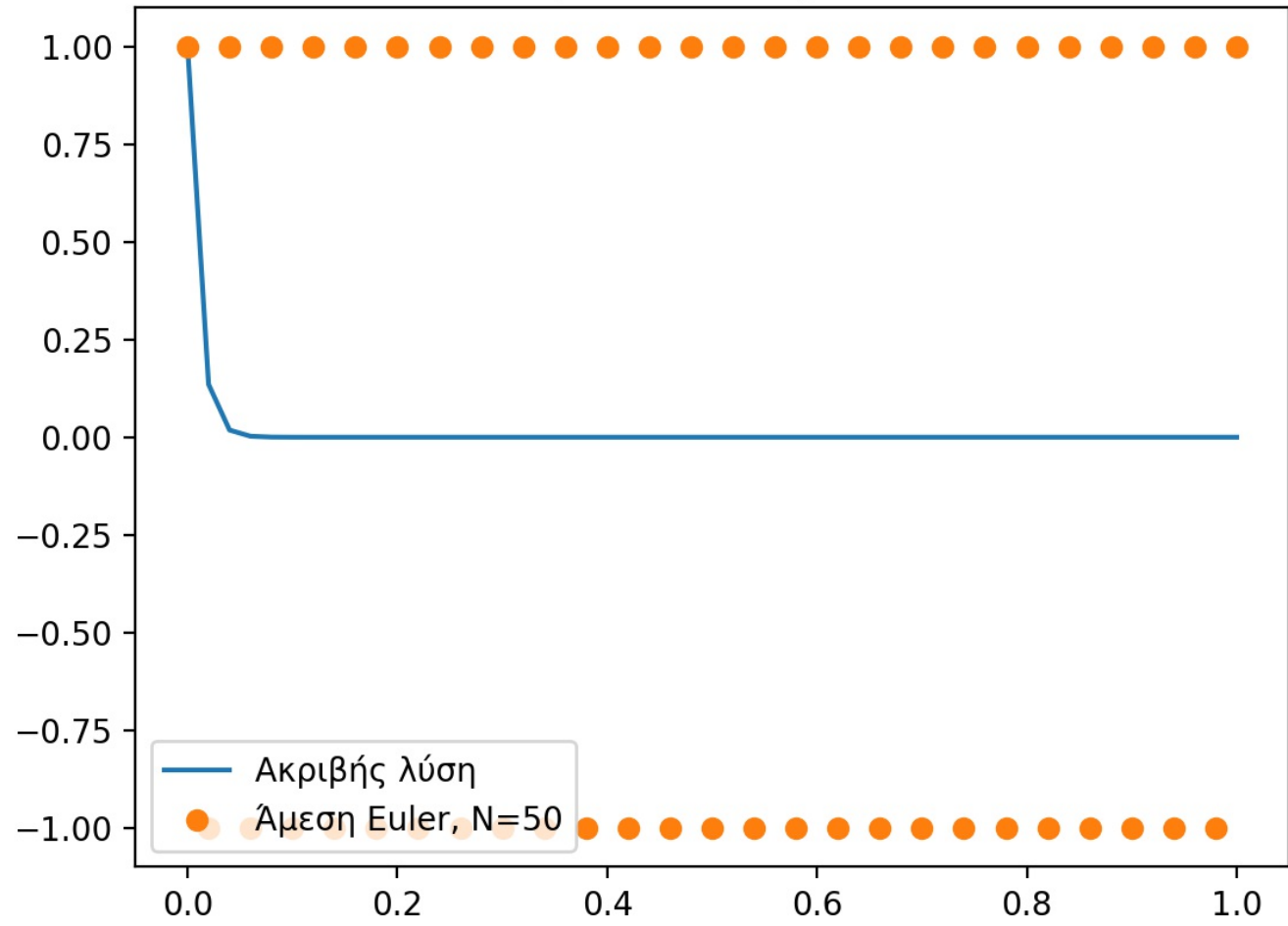
$$y'(t) = -70y(t)$$



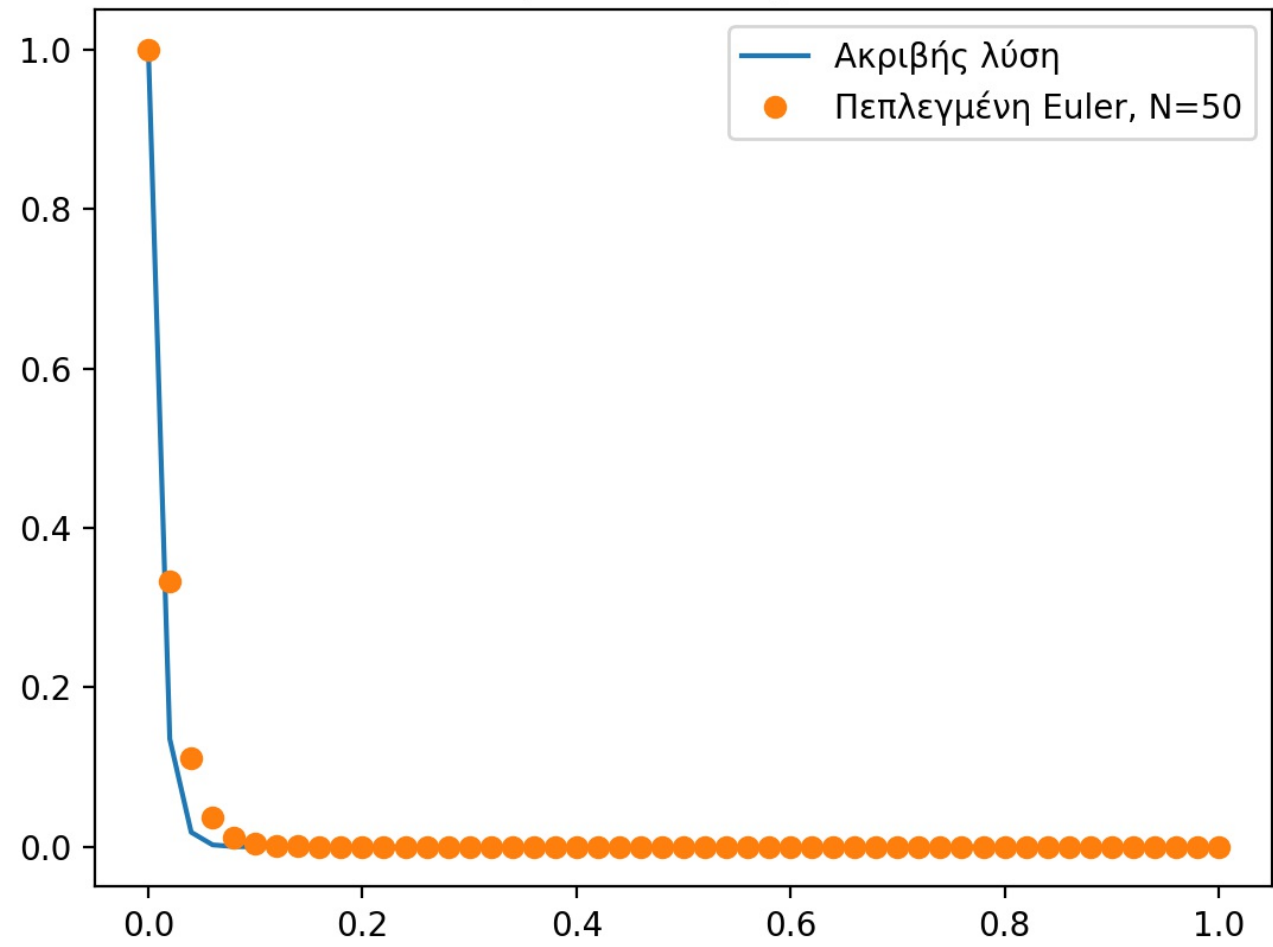
$$y'(t) = -70y(t)$$



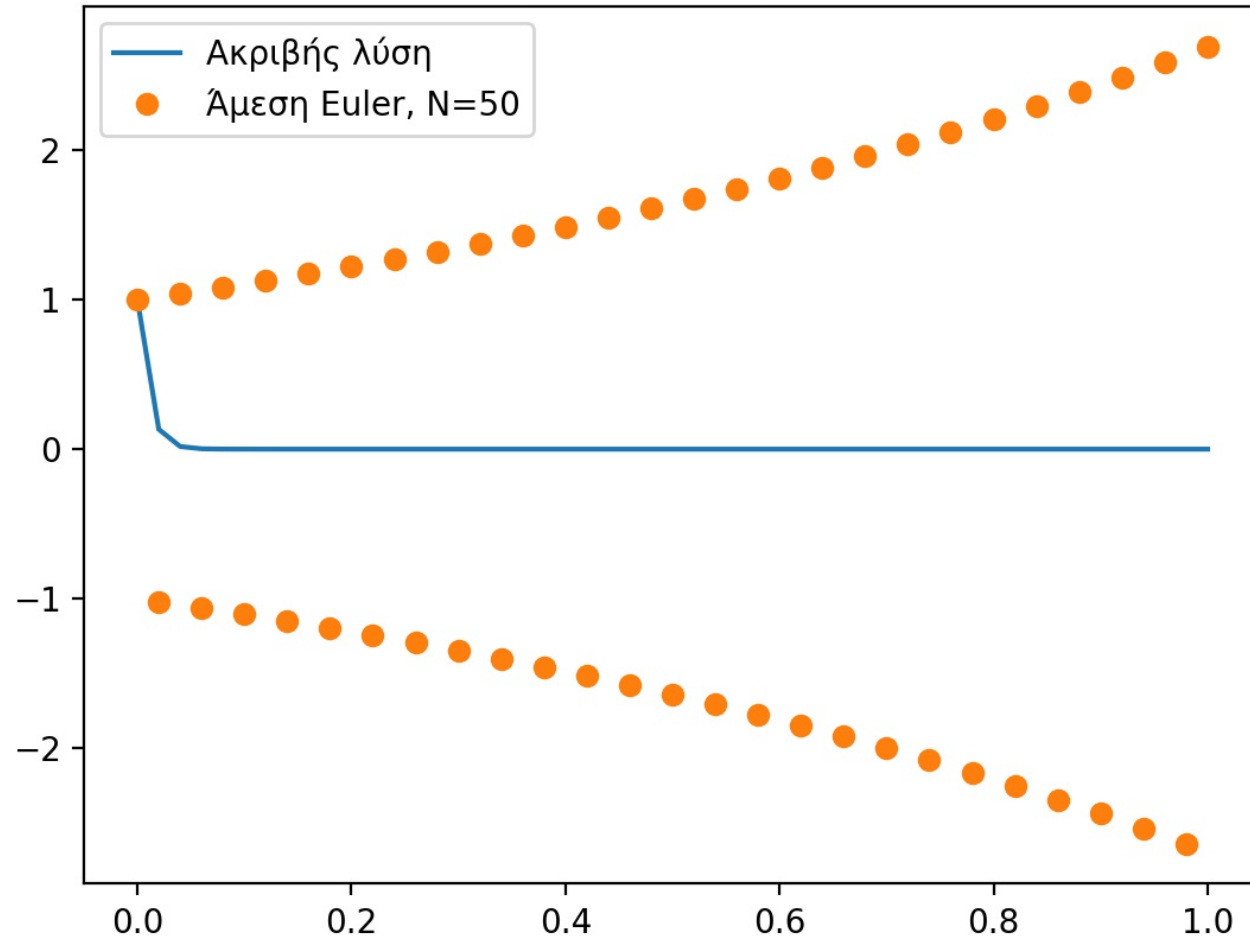
$$y'(t) = -100y(t)$$



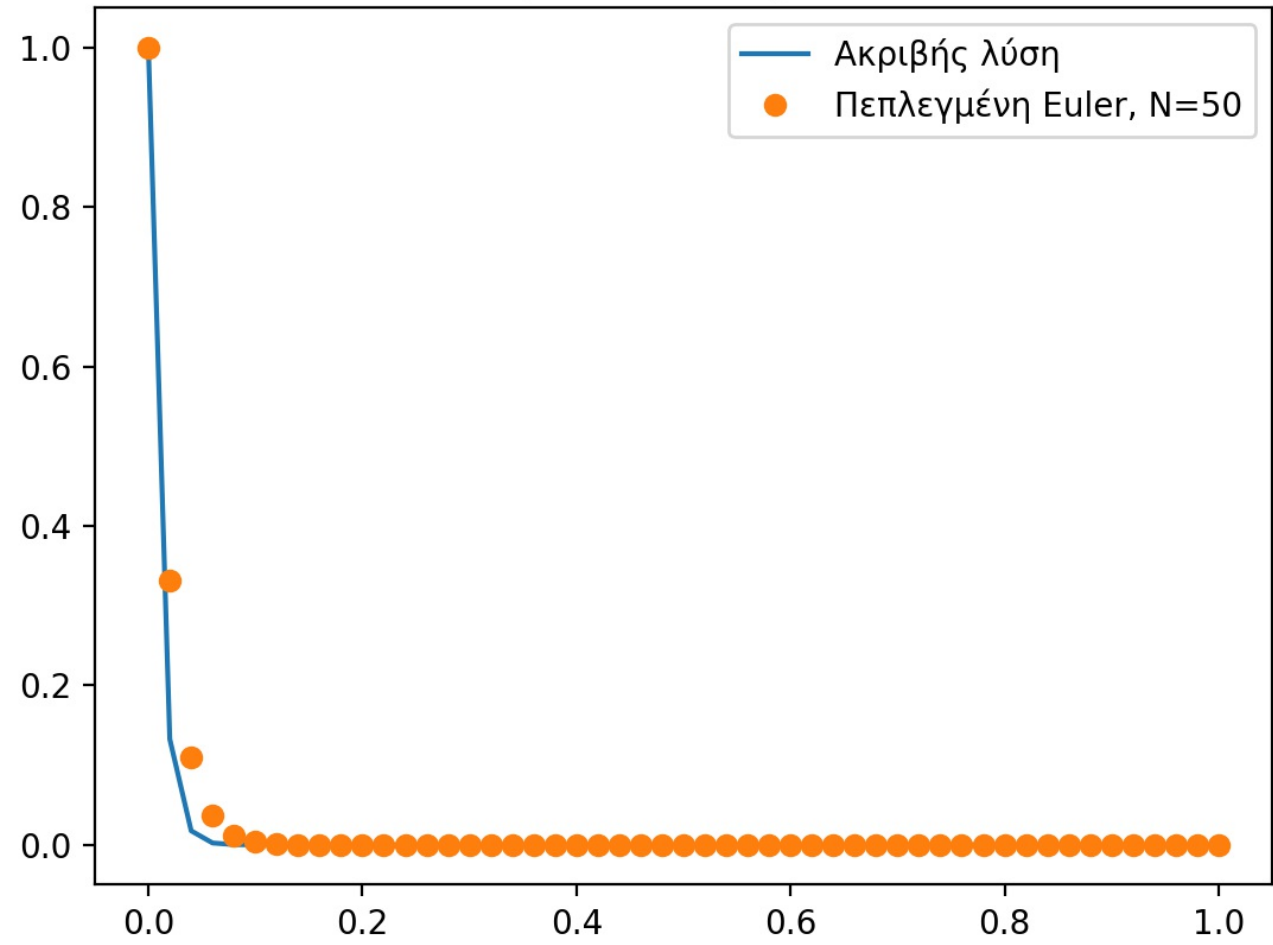
$$y'(t) = -100y(t)$$



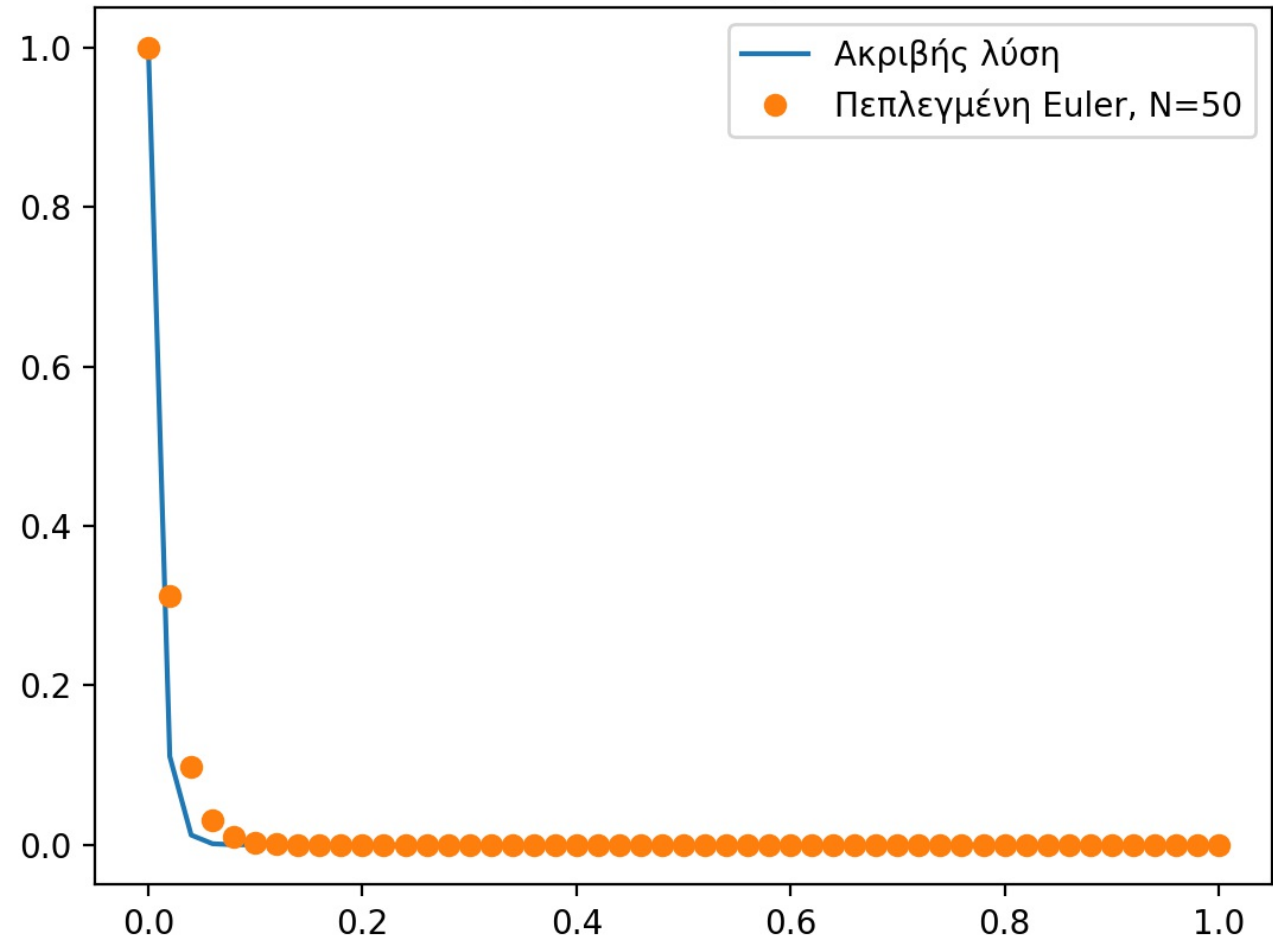
$$y'(t) = -101y(t)$$



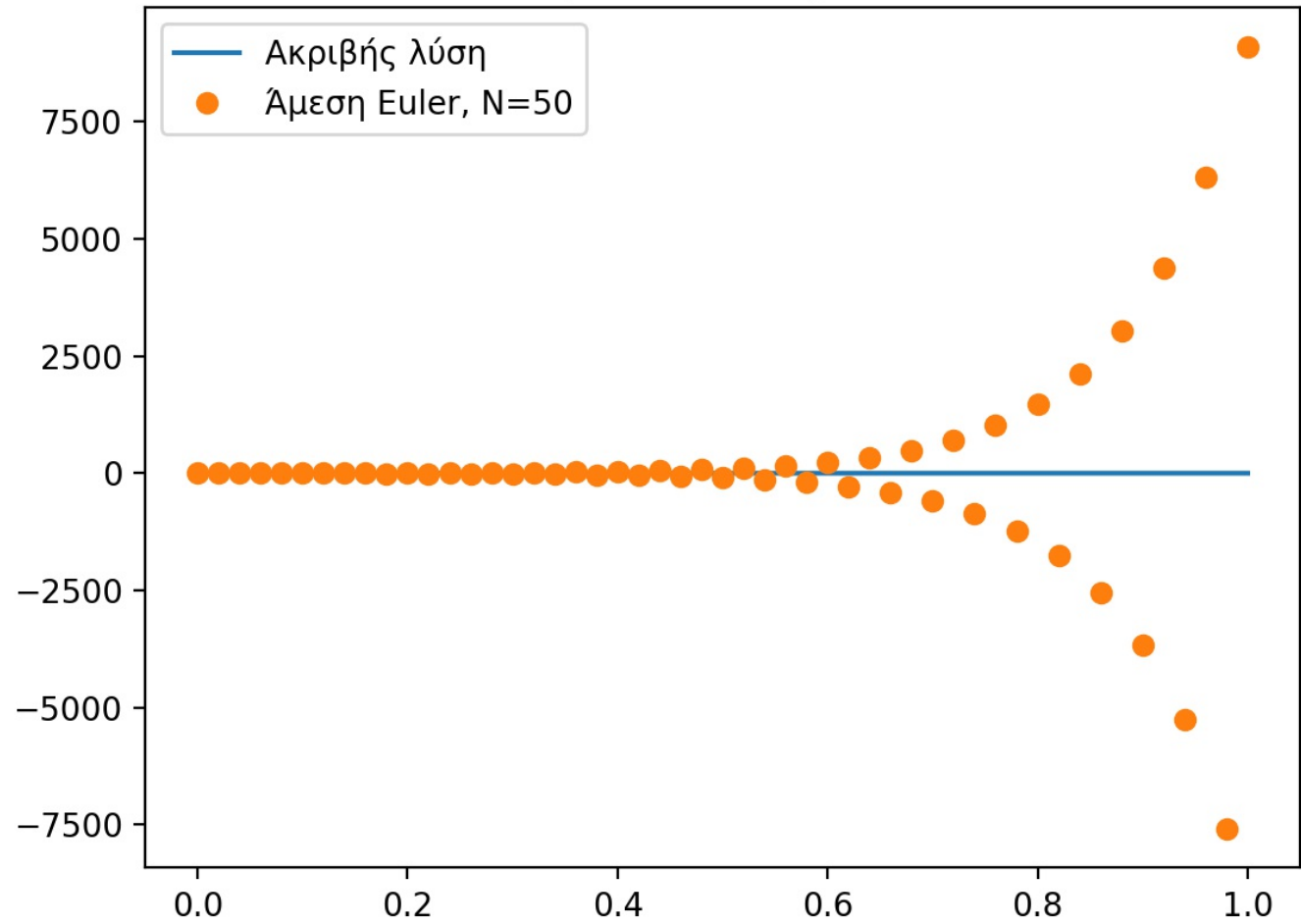
$$y'(t) = -101y(t)$$



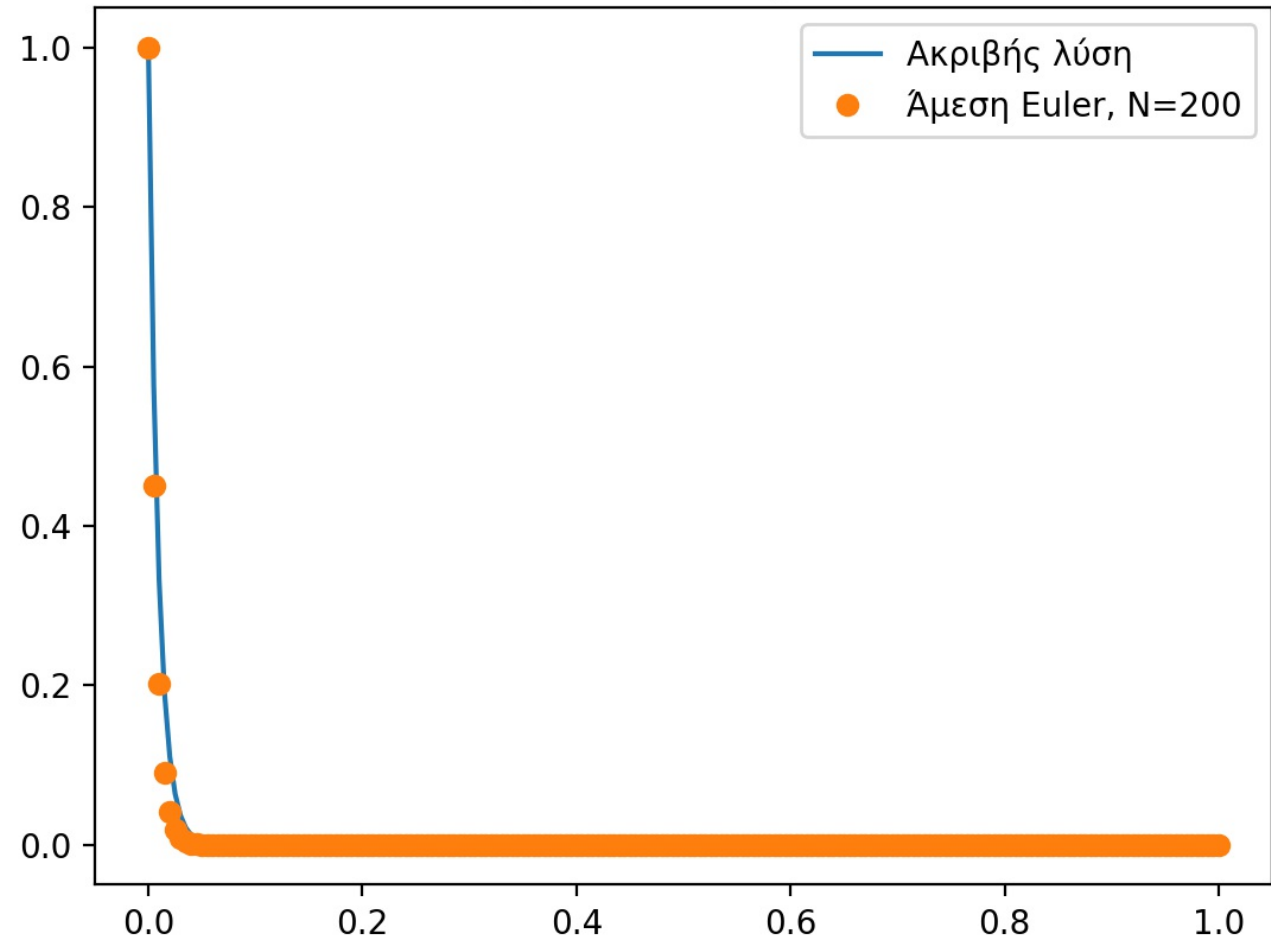
$$y'(t) = -110y(t)$$



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Θεωρούμε

$$\begin{cases} y'(t) = \lambda y(t) \\ y(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$t \in [0, \infty)$$

$$y(t) = e^{\lambda t}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\lambda < 0}}$$

$$\underline{y(t) \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} 0.}$$

Θεωρούμε

$$\{y_n\} \approx y(t_n)$$

, y_n να τείνουν στο 0.

Αλγόριθμος Euler

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + h f(t_n, y_n) = y_n + h \lambda y_n$$

$$= (1 + h\lambda) y_n$$

$$y_0 = 1, y_1 = (1 + h\lambda) y_0 = (1 + h\lambda), y_2 = (1 + h\lambda) y_1 = (1 + h\lambda)^2, \dots, y_n = (1 + h\lambda)^n$$

Σημείωση aus παιδί

καθώς $h \rightarrow 0$, $t = t_n = nh$

ωστε το $n \rightarrow \infty$

$$y_n = (1 + h)^n = \left(1 + \lambda \cdot \frac{t_n}{n}\right)^n = \left(1 + \lambda \frac{t}{n}\right)^n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\lambda t}$$

Σημείωση h

$$|y_n| = |1 + h|^n$$

καθώς $n \rightarrow \infty$ δεν

$$|y_n| \rightarrow 0$$

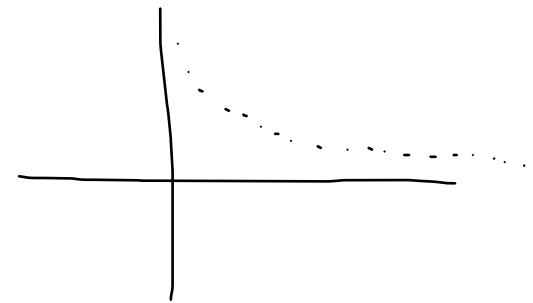
$$|1 + h| < 1.$$

Αν

$$|1 + h| = 1 \Rightarrow |y_n| = 1.$$

Αν

$$|1 + h| > 1 \Rightarrow |y_n| \rightarrow \infty.$$



Για να εφαρμόσουμε τον αλγόριθμο Euler σω

$$\begin{cases} y'(t) = e^{\lambda t} \\ y(0) = 1 \end{cases}, \lambda < 0$$

Προσκι

h να είναι τέτοιο ώστε

$$\Rightarrow h\lambda \in (-2, 0)$$

$$|1 + h\lambda| < 1.$$

Ορισμός: Λέμε σε μια μέθοδο για την αριθμητική επίλυση του ΠΑΤ είναι απόλυτα ευσταθής στο κάτοχο $h > 0$, αν όταν εφαρμοστεί σε πρόβλημα γραμμικής ως $y'(t) = \lambda y(t)$, $\lambda < 0$ δίνει προσεγγίσεις y_n οι οποίες παραμένουν φραγμένες ως $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Το διάστημα $I = [a, \infty)$, $-\infty < a < 0$ λέγεται ως h μέθοδος να είναι απόλυτα ευσταθής για $h \in I$, λέγεται διάστημα απόλυτης ευσταθειας της μεθόδου

Το διάστημα της απόλυτης ευσταθειας για την άμση Euler είναι $[-2, 0]$.

$$y'(t) = -110y(t)$$

