

$$\textcircled{*} \begin{cases} y'(t) = f(t, y(t)) \\ y(0) = \underline{1} \end{cases} \quad 0 \leq t \leq t_f$$

$$f(t, y) = \lambda y + \mu(t), \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{C}, \mu \in C^1$$

Θεώρημα Για το Π.Α.Τ. (\*) η  
μέθοδος του Euler συγκρίνει και το  
πραγματικό βήμα σε κάθε  $t \in [0, t_f]$   
επειδή  $O(h)$ ,  $(|e_n| = O(h))$

Ορίσθαι βήματα σε  $t$   
 $h$ ,  $t_n = t$ ,  $t_n = n \cdot h$ ,  $h = \frac{t_f}{N}$

$$e_n = y(t_n) - y_n, \quad y(t_n) = y(t)$$

Ansatz

$$h, \quad t_n = t_0 + n \cdot h = nh, \quad n = 0, \dots, N$$

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

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

$$y(t_{n+1}) = y(t_n + h) = y(t_n) + h y'(t_n) + R_1(t_n)$$

$$= y(t_n) + h(\lambda y(t_n) + \mu(t_n)) + R_1(t_n)$$

$$= (1 + h\lambda)y(t_n) + h\mu(t_n) + R_1(t_n)$$

$$e_{n+1} = y(t_{n+1}) - y_{n+1} = (1 + h\lambda)e_n + R_1(t_n) = (1 + h\lambda)e_n + T_{n+1}$$

$$T_{n+1} = R_1(t_n)$$

$$e_1 = (1+h\lambda)e_0 + T_1 = T_1$$

$$e_2 = (1+h\lambda)e_1 + T_2 = (1+h\lambda)T_1 + T_2$$

$$e_3 = (1+h\lambda)e_2 + T_3 = (1+h\lambda)^2 T_1 + (1+h\lambda)T_2 + T_3$$

⋮

$$e_n = (1+h\lambda)^{n-1} T_1 + (1+h\lambda)^{n-2} T_2 + \dots + T_n$$
$$= \sum_{j=1}^n (1+h\lambda)^{n-j} T_j$$

Предположим:  $x > 0$ ,  $1+x \leq e^x$

$$|1+h\lambda| \leq 1+h|\lambda| \leq e^{h|\lambda|}$$

$$|1+h\lambda|^{n-j} \leq e^{h(n-j)|\lambda|} = e^{t_{n-j}|\lambda|} \leq e^{t_f|\lambda|}$$

$$|R_1(t_j)| \leq h \frac{1}{2} \cdot \max_{0 \leq \xi \leq t_f} |y''(\xi)| \leq Ch^2$$

$$R_1(t_j) = O(h^2)$$

$$|T_j| \leq Ch^2, \quad j=1, 2, \dots, N$$

$$|(1+h\lambda)^{n-j} T_j| \leq Ch^2 e^{|\lambda|t_f}$$

$$|e_n| \leq \sum_{j=1}^n |(1+h\lambda)^{n-j} T_j| \leq \sum_{j=1}^n Ch^2 e^{|\lambda|t_f}$$

$$\leq n \cdot h^2 C e^{|\lambda|t_f} = t_n \cdot h C e^{|\lambda|t_f}$$

$$\leq \underline{C} h t_f \cdot \underline{e^{|\lambda|t_f}} = \tilde{C} h$$

$$e_n = O(h)$$