

Π.Α.Τ.

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

$f \in C([a, b] \times \mathbb{R})$ κραυγαζει αυτ "ολιγα" αυθμεν Lipschitz

$$\exists L > 0 \forall t \in [a, b] \forall y_1, y_2 \in \mathbb{R} \quad |f(t, y_1) - f(t, y_2)| \leq L |y_1 - y_2|$$

y_0, y_1, \dots, y_N οι ηγουσες που δινει η

μεθodus του Euler

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + h f(t_n, y_n), \quad n = 0, \dots, N-1$$

$$t_n = a + nh, \quad h = \frac{b-a}{N}, \quad y_n \approx y(t_n)$$

Θεώρημα: $f \in (a, b) \times \mathbb{R}$, ημμοί εν ομήν
("ομήν") εν Lipschitz εν y εν εν \mathbb{R} .
 $y \in C^2[a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Αν y_0, \dots, y_N ημμοί εν εν
μωωωωω εν Euler, εν εν εν εν εν (a, b)

μωωωωω $h = \frac{b-a}{N}$ εν εν

$$\max_{0 \leq n \leq N} |y(t_n) - y_n| \leq \frac{M}{2L} (e^{L(b-a)} - 1) h$$

$$M = \max_{t \in [a, b]} |y''(t)|$$

Ansatz:

$$y(t_{n+1}) = y(t_n) + h f(t_n, y(t_n)) + \frac{h^2}{2} y''(\xi_n)$$

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

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

$$e_{n+1} = e_n + h (f(t_n, y(t_n)) - f(t_n, y_n)) + \frac{h^2}{2} y''(\xi_n)$$

$$|e_{n+1}| \leq |e_n| + hL |y(t_n) - y_n| + \frac{h^2}{2} M$$

$$|e_{n+1}| \leq (1+hL) |e_n| + \frac{h^2}{2} M, \quad n=0, \dots, N-1$$

$$|e_1| \leq (1+hL)|e_0| + \frac{Mh^2}{2}$$

$$|e_2| \leq (1+hL)|e_1| + \frac{Mh^2}{2} \leq (1+hL) \frac{Mh^2}{2} + \frac{Mh^2}{2}$$

$$|e_3| \leq (1+hL) \left((1+hL) \frac{Mh^2}{2} + \frac{Mh^2}{2} \right) + \frac{Mh^2}{2}$$
$$= \frac{Mh^2}{2} \left(1 + (1+hL) + (1+hL)^2 \right)$$

$$|e_n| \leq \frac{Mh^2}{2} \left(1 + (1+hL) + \dots + (1+hL)^{n-1} \right)$$

$$= \frac{Mh^2}{2} \frac{(1+hL)^n - 1}{1+hL - 1} = \frac{Mh}{2L} \left((1+hL)^n - 1 \right)$$

$$(1+hL)^n \leq e^{nhL}$$

$$t_n = a + nh \Rightarrow nh = t_n - a \leq b - a$$

$$(1+hL)^n \leq e^{L(b-a)}$$

$$|e_n| \leq \frac{Mh}{2L} (e^{L(b-a)} - 1)$$

~~PS~~

$$|e_n| = O(h)$$

$\Delta \in V$ υποδοχόμε α βεβαιωθούμε zu δωαμεν
zu αδωμεν zu h.

Παράδειγμα:

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

H $y(t) = t$ είναι η λύση του Π.Α.Τ.

$$y'(t) = 1$$

$$y_0 = 0$$

$$y_1 = y_0 + h \cdot f(t_0, y_0) = y_0 + h$$

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

$$e_{n+1} = y(t_{n+1}) - y_{n+1} = t_{n+1} - (y_n + h)$$

$$= (n+1)h - y_n + h = n \cdot h - y_n = t_n - y_n = y(t_n) - y_n$$

$$= e_n = \dots = e_1 = e_0 = y(t_0) - y_0 = 0 - 0 = 0$$

Παράδειγμα :

$$\begin{cases} y'(t) = 2t & 0 \leq t \leq 1 \\ y(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Η ακριβής λύση $y(t) = t^2$, ($y''(t) = 2$)

Μέθοδος Euler

$$\begin{aligned} y_{n+1} &= y_n + h f(t_n, y_n) = y_n + h \cdot 2 \cdot t_n = y_n + h \cdot 2 \cdot (hn) \\ &= y_n + 2h^2 n, \quad n = 0, \dots, N-1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_{n+1} &= y_n + 2h^2 n = y_{n-1} + 2h^2(n-1) + 2h^2 n \\ &= \dots = y_0 + 2h^2 (1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + (n-1) + n) \end{aligned}$$

$$y_n = y_0 + 2h^2 (1+2+\dots+n-1) = y_0 + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \cdot 2h^2 \\ = (n-1) \cdot n h^2$$

$$y_N = N(N-1)h^2 = (Nh)(N-1) \cdot h, \quad h = \frac{b-a}{N} = \frac{1}{N} \\ = (N-1)h = 1-h$$

Συνεπώς $e_N = y(t_N) - y_N = y(1) - y_N = 1 - (1-h) = h$

Δεν μπορούμε στη μέθοδο Euler να βελτιώσουμε το σφάλμα (σε συνάρτηση του h).