

GENERALISERING AV HEUNS METODE

Generell 2. ordens metode:

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + (a_1 k_1 + a_2 k_2) h$$

$$k_1 = f(x_n, y_n), \quad k_2 = f(x_n + p_1 h, y_n + p_2 k_1 h)$$

Treng ikke å rekne ut $f^{(n)}$, $n=1, \dots$

$\Rightarrow$ Lå finne a_1, a_2, p_1, p_2 som gir 2. orden!
(Analogt til (1.2.6b))

Ved innsettning i Taylorrekke for y (Runge og Kutta):

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_1 + a_2 &= 1 \\ a_2 p_1 &= \frac{1}{2} \\ a_2 p_2 &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} &3 \text{ likninger og 4 ukjente} \\ &\Rightarrow \text{fleire løsninger (metoder) m\u00f8jles} \end{aligned}$$

Generalisert Heuns metode:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Vel } a_2 &= \frac{1}{2}, \quad a_1 + a_2 = 1 \Rightarrow a_1 = \frac{1}{2} \\ a_2 p_1 &= \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow p_1 = 1 \\ a_2 p_2 &= \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow p_2 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} y_{n+1} &= y_n + \left(\frac{1}{2} k_1 + \frac{1}{2} k_2 \right) h \\ k_1 &= f(x_n, y_n), \quad k_2 = f(x_n + h, y_n + k_1 h) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Eulers metode:

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

Heuns metode:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} y_{n+1}^p &= y_n + h f(x_n, y_n) & (p: \text{predikert}) \\ y_{n+1} &= y_n + \frac{h}{2} \left(f(x_n, y_n) + f(x_{n+1}, y_{n+1}^p) \right) \end{aligned} \right\} O(h^2)$$

$\rightarrow$ Gjennomsnittlig stigningsst\u00e5l

RK formulering av Heun OK!

GENERELL 2. ORDENS METODE

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + (a_1 k_1 + a_2 k_2) h$$

$$k_1 = f(x_n, y_n), \quad k_2 = f(x_n + p_1 h, y_n + p_2 k_1 h)$$

Krav for $O(h^2)$:

$$a_1 + a_2 = 1$$

$$a_2 p_1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_2 p_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

MIKTPUNKT METODEN

Vel $a_2 = 1$

$$a_1 + a_2 = 1 \Rightarrow a_1 = 0$$

$$a_2 p_1 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow p_1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_2 p_2 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow p_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

Insatt i generell uttrykk:

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + k_2 h$$

$$k_1 = f(x_n, y_n), \quad k_2 = f(x_n + \frac{1}{2}h, y_n + \frac{1}{2}k_1 h)$$

Midtpunkt.

RAKSTENS METODE:

Vel $a_2 = \frac{3}{4}$

$$a_1 + a_2 = 1 \Rightarrow a_1 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$a_2 p_1 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow p_1 = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$a_2 p_2 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow p_2 = \frac{3}{4}$$

Insatt i generell formel:

Veikta snitt av stigningstal

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + \left(\frac{1}{4} k_1 + \frac{3}{4} k_2 \right) h$$

$$k_1 = f(x_n, y_n), \quad k_2 = f(x_n + \frac{3}{4}h, y_n + \frac{3}{4}k_1 h)$$

RUNGE-KUTTA 4TH ORDER METHOD

ODL: $y' = f(x, y), \quad y(x_0) = y_0$

Taylor:

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + h y'_n + \frac{h^2}{2!} y''_n + \frac{h^3}{3!} y'''_n + \frac{h^4}{4!} y^{(4)}_n + O(h^5)$$

Kombinasjon av ODL og Taylor for $O(h^4)$ -metode:

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + f(x_n, y_n)h + \frac{h^2}{2!} f'(x_n, y_n) + \frac{h^3}{3!} f''(x_n, y_n) + \frac{h^4}{4!} f'''(x_n, y_n)$$

Problem: Korleis finne f' , f'' og f''' analytisk for generell f ?

Runge og Kutta leita etter eit uttrykk på forma:

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + (a_1 k_1 + a_2 k_2 + a_3 k_3 + a_4 k_4),$$

a_i : vektar, $\sum a_i = 1$

k_i : $f(x_n + p_{i1}h, y_n + p_{i2}h)$

RK4-metoden:

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{1}{6} (k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4)h$$

$$k_1 = f(x_n, y_n),$$

$$k_2 = f(x_n + \frac{1}{2}h, y_n + \frac{1}{2}k_1h)$$

$$k_3 = f(x_n + \frac{1}{2}h, y_n + \frac{1}{2}k_2h), \quad k_4 = f(x_n + h, y_n + k_3h)$$

KUTTA-METHODEN

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{1}{8} (k_1 + 3k_2 + 3k_3 + k_4)h$$

$$k_1 = f(x_i, y_i), \quad k_2 = f\left(x_i + \frac{1}{2}h, y_i + \frac{1}{2}k_1h\right)$$

$$k_3 = f\left(x_i + \frac{2}{3}h, y_i - \frac{1}{3}k_1h + k_2h\right), \quad k_4 = f(x_i + h, y_i + k_1h - k_2h + k_3h)$$

KRITERIUM FOR VAL AV PARAMETRE FOR GENERELL 2.ORDENS METODE

Generell 2.ordens metode:

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + (a_1 k_1 + a_2 k_2) h$$

$$k_1 = f(x_n, y_n), \quad k_2 = f(x_n + p_1 h, y_n + p_2 k_1 h)$$

1)

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y) \quad 5)$$

$$y'' = \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{df}{dx} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dx} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dx} = f_x + f_y f \quad 6)$$

2)

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + a_1 h f(x_n, y_n) + a_2 h f(x_n + p_1 h, y_n + p_2 h f(x_n, y_n))$$

2.ordens Taylor av ODE:

$$y(x+h) = y_n + h y' + \frac{h^2}{2!} y'' + O(h^3) \quad 7)$$

Ned 5) og 6) i 7):

$$y(x+h) = y_n + h f + \frac{1}{2} h^2 (f_x + f f_y) + O(h^3) \quad 8)$$

Taylor utvikling av f i $(x_n + p_1 h, y_n + p_2 h f)$:

$$f(x_n + p_1 h, y_n + p_2 h f) = f + p_1 h f_x + p_2 h f f_y + \text{h.o.t.} \quad 3)$$

$\downarrow f(x_n, y_n)$ $f_x = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ $f_y = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$

Ned 3) i 2):

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + a_1 h f + a_2 h (f + p_1 h f_x + p_2 h f f_y) + O(h^3)$$

$$= y_n + (a_1 + a_2) h f + (a_2 p_1 f_x + a_2 p_2 f f_y) h^2 + O(h^3) \quad 4)$$

$\Rightarrow$ Metode 1) er $O(h^2)$ ved sammenlikning av 4) og 8) dersom:

$$a_1 + a_2 = 1$$

$$a_2 p_1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_2 p_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

(litt) generell ODE m/ analytisk løsning:

$$u' = au + b, \text{ m } u(0) = u_0, \quad \text{fresk løsning } u = \begin{cases} \alpha + \beta e^{at}, & a \neq 0 \\ u_0 + \frac{b}{a}t, & a = 0 \end{cases}$$

1)

Finn $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \beta^*$ ved substitusjon av løsning i ODE:

$$\gamma \beta e^{\beta t} = \alpha \alpha + a \beta e^{\gamma t} + b, \quad u(0) = u_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma = a \text{ s } \alpha = -\frac{b}{a}, \quad u_0 = \alpha + \beta \Rightarrow \beta = u_0 + \frac{b}{a}, \text{ for } a \neq 0, \quad u = u_0 + bt \text{ for } a = 0$$

løsninga for 1):

$$u = \begin{cases} (u_0 + \frac{b}{a})e^{at} - \frac{b}{a}, & a \neq 0 \\ u_0 + bt, & a = 0 \end{cases}$$

Nyttig for test av numeriske løsninger.

Examples: Falling sphere EulerHeun RK4

ODE schemes order test.