

MASTER

- 1- نحوه بدست آوردن این از سه فرمول زیر را توضیح دهید.
- i) $y_{m+1} = y_m + \frac{h}{2} (3f_m - f_{m-1})$
- ii) $y_{m+1} = y_m + \frac{h}{12} (5f_{m+1} + 8f_m - f_{m-1})$
- iii) $y_{m+1} = y_{m-1} + \frac{h}{3} (f_{m+1} + 4f_m + f_{m-1})$

2- با استفاده از روش رامبرگ، اشتدال زیر را حل کنید.

$$\int_0^1 \frac{4}{1+x^2} dx$$

3- جواب لائی ساده کنهلی زیر را بدست آورید.

$$y_{k+2} - 2y_{k+1} + y_k = 1$$

with

$$y_0 = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad y_1 = 0$$

4- با استفاده از سری تیلور مرتبه 3 سده ارتقیمی $x(0.1)$ را از سده اول دینوالین زیر
حاصل کنید.

$$h = 0.1$$

$$x'' = x^2 e^t + x'$$

$$x(0) = 1, \quad x'(0) = 2$$

با هم سرولات می آید

$$x(0) = 1$$

Pr. # 4

$$x'' = x^2 e^t + x' \rightarrow x''(0) = e^0 + 2 = 3$$

$$x''' = 2xx'e^t + x^2 e^t + x'' \rightarrow x'''(0) = 2(1)(1)e^0 + e^0 + 3 = 8$$

$$t=0, \quad x=1, \quad x'=2 \quad \text{and} \quad h=0.1$$

$$x(t+h) = x + hx' + \frac{h^2}{2!} x'' + \frac{h^3}{6} x'''$$

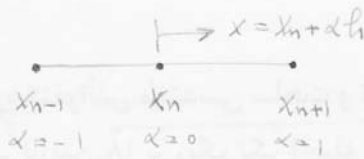
$$x(0.1) = x(0) + hx'(0) + \frac{h^2}{2} x''(0) + \frac{h^3}{6} x'''(0)$$

$$= 1 + 0.1(2) + \frac{(0.1)^2}{2}(3) + \frac{(0.1)^3}{6}(8)$$

$$= 1 + 0.2 + \frac{0.0133}{2} + 0.015 + 0.00133 = 1.21633$$

Pr. # 1

(i) $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y)$



$$\int_{x_n}^{x_{n+1}} y'(x) dx = \int_{x_n}^{x_{n+1}} f(x, y) dx$$

$$y_{n+1} - y_n = h \int_0^1 P_n(x_n + \alpha h) d\alpha$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{But, } \int_0^1 P_n(x_n + \alpha h) d\alpha &= \int_0^1 (f_n + \alpha \nabla f_n) d\alpha \\ &= f_n + \frac{1}{2} \nabla f_n = f_n + \frac{1}{2} (f_n - f_{n-1}) \\ &= \frac{3}{2} f_n - \frac{1}{2} f_{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

∴ $y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{2} (3f_n - f_{n-1})$

Pr. # 3

$$y_{k+2} - 2y_{k+1} + y_k = 1$$

With $y_0 = 1$ and $y_1 = 0$

Solution, $\beta^2 - 2\beta + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \beta = 1, 1$

$$y_H = C_1 + C_2 k$$

∴ $y_p = C_3 k^2$

$$C_3(k+2)^2 - 2C_3(k+1)^2 + C_3 k^2 = 1 \Rightarrow C_3 = 1/2$$

∴ $y_k = C_1 + C_2 k + \frac{1}{2} k^2$

$$y_0 = 1 \rightarrow C_1 = 1$$

$$y_1 = 1 + C_2 + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow C_2 = -3/2$$

∴ $y_k = 1 - \frac{3}{2} k + \frac{1}{2} k^2$

Pr. #1 iii) $y_{n+1} = y_{n-1} + \frac{h}{3} (f_{n+1} + 4f_n + f_{n-1})$

$$\int_{x_{n-1}}^{x_{n+1}} y'(x) dx = h \int_{-2}^0 \left(f_{n+1} + \alpha \nabla f_{n+1} + \frac{\alpha(\alpha+1)}{2!} \nabla^2 f_{n+1} \right) d\alpha$$

$x_{n-1} \qquad \qquad \qquad x_n \qquad \qquad \qquad x_{n+1}$
 $\alpha = -2 \qquad \qquad \alpha = -1 \qquad \qquad \alpha = 0$

$$y_{n+1} = y_{n-1} + h \left[2f_{n+1} - 2\nabla f_{n+1} + \frac{1}{3} \nabla^2 f_{n+1} \right] \quad \begin{array}{l} x = x_{n+1} + \alpha \\ d\alpha = h d\alpha \end{array}$$

$$2f_{n+1} - 2(f_{n+1} - f_n) + \frac{1}{3} \nabla (f_{n+1} - f_n)$$

$$2f_{n+1} - 2f_{n+1} + 2f_n + \frac{1}{3} (f_{n+1} - f_n - f_n + f_{n-1})$$

$$\frac{h}{3} (f_{n+1} + 4f_n + f_{n-1})$$

$$\Rightarrow y_{n+1} = y_{n-1} + \frac{h}{3} (f_{n+1} + 4f_n + f_{n-1})$$

Pr. #2

$h = 1$	3	$\frac{4}{3}m - \frac{1}{3}l$	$\frac{16}{15}m - \frac{1}{15}l$
$h = 1/2$	3.1	3.1333	
$h = 1/4$	3.13117647	3.141567627	3.142117642

