

Es (eq. stiff)

$$\text{Pb: } \begin{cases} \dot{x} = -100x + 10 \\ x(0) = 1 \end{cases}, \quad t \in [0, 2]$$

$$\bullet \quad x(t) = \frac{1}{10} + \left(x_0 - \frac{1}{10}\right) e^{-100(t-t_0)} \equiv x(t; x_0, t_0)$$

$$\bullet \quad |x(t; A, \tau) - x(t; B, \tau)| \leq |A - B| e^{-100(t-\tau)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{ET_k < EL_k + e^{-100 h_{k-1}} ET_{k-1}}$$

Oss: Per  $EL - MAX = 10^{-2} \dots$

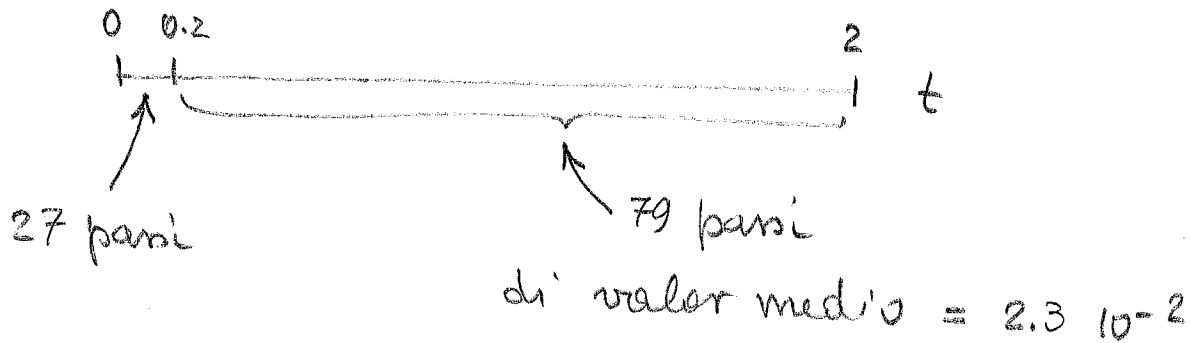
①  $x_e - U$  ha andamento "OSCILLANTE":  
 $x_e$  è monotona decrescente,  $U$  no

ANDAMENTO di  $U$  QUALITATIVAMENTE  
 differente da quello di  $x_e$ !

②  $ET_k \leq 2.2 \cdot 10^{-2}$  ma  $\log_{10} ET_k$  ha  
 ANDAMENTO IRREGOLARE;

③ Il piano oscilla IRREGOLARMENTE intorno al valore 0.02 ;

④  $N = 106$  di cui :



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Per  $EL-MAX = 10^{-6}$  ...

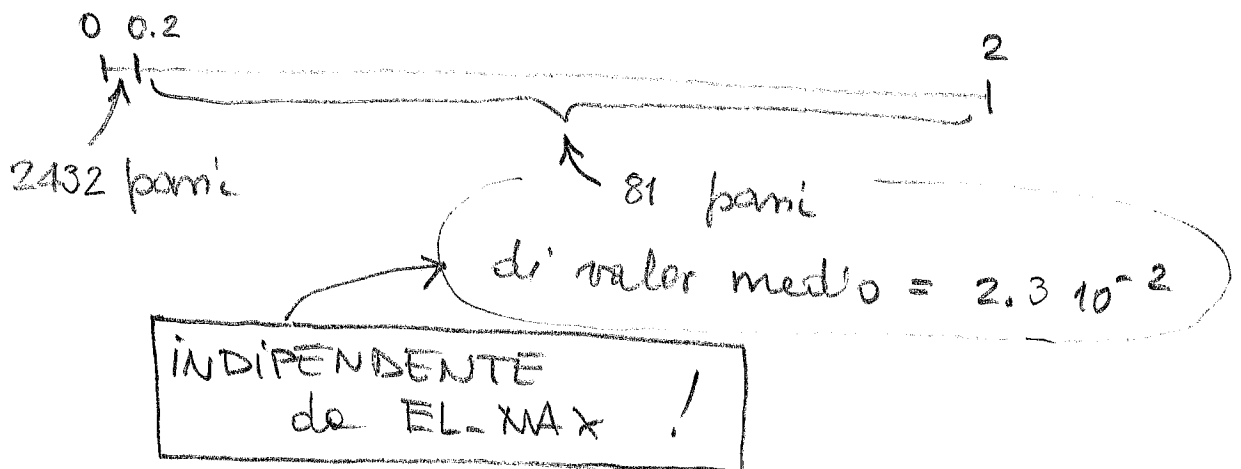
①  $x_e - U$  ha ancora andami "OSCILLANTE" ...

②  $ET_k \leq 1.8 \cdot 10^{-4}$  (coerenti con ...)

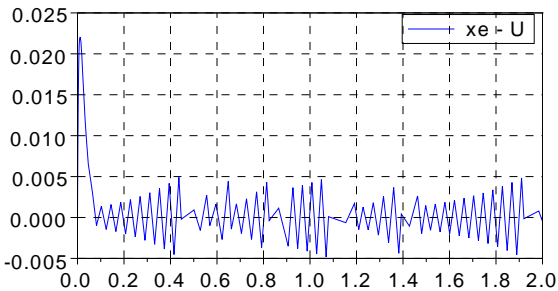
ma  $\log_{10} ET_k$  ha ancora andami irreg...

③ Il piano oscilla ancora irregolarmente intorno al valore 0.02 ...

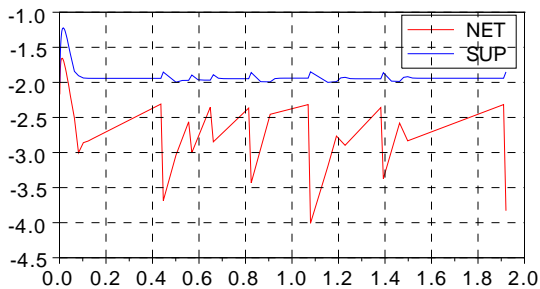
④  $N = 2513$  di cui :



errore totale



log10 errore totale



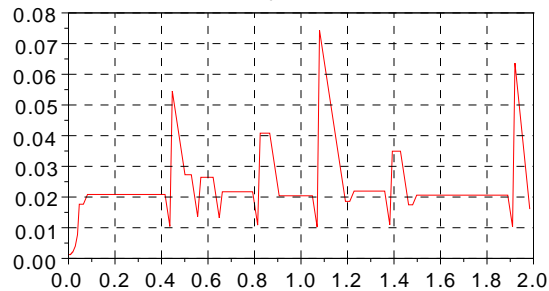
Problema:  $dx/dt = -100x + 10$ ,  $x(0) = 1$

Procedura: LMV\_eulero\_pv

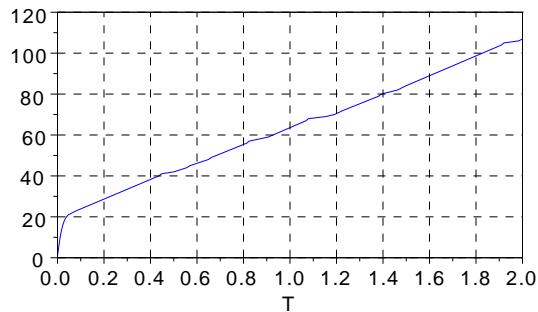
$SUP(k) = EL\_MAX + SUP(k-1) \cdot \exp(-100 \cdot PASSO(k-1))$

$EL\_MAX = 1.000D-02$

passo



passi per raggiungere T



Errore totale massimo = 2.205D-02

Numero passi = 106

di cui 27 per raggiungere  $T = 0.2$

e 79 da  $T = 0.2$  a  $T = 2$

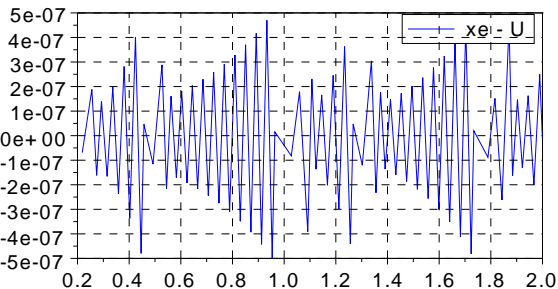
Passo:

minimo = 1.250D-03

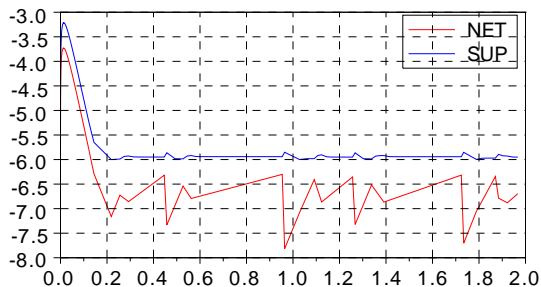
medio = 1.889D-02

massimo = 7.436D-02

errore totale



log10 errore totale



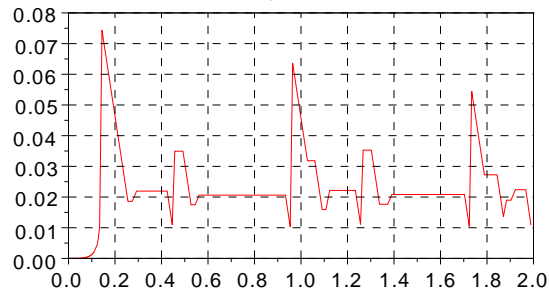
Problema:  $dx/dt = -100x + 10$ ,  $x(0) = 1$

Procedura: LMV\_eulero\_pv

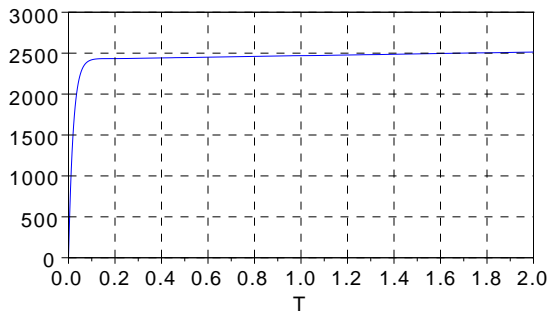
$SUP(k) = EL\_MAX + SUP(k-1) \cdot \exp(-100 \cdot PASSO(k-1))$

$EL\_MAX = 1.000D-06$

passo



passi per raggiungere T



Errore totale massimo = 1.863D-04

Numero passi = 2513

di cui 2432 per raggiungere  $T = 0.2$

e 81 da  $T = 0.2$  a  $T = 2$

Passo:

minimo = 9.766D-06

medio = 7.919D-04

massimo = 7.436D-02

- Per  $t_k \in [0.6, 0.9]$  si ha  $h$  costanti di valore  $\approx 2.061 \cdot 10^{-2}$  e:

$$\begin{aligned} x_k &= x_{k-1} + h F(t_{k-1}, x_{k-1}) \\ &= x_{k-1} + h (-100 x_{k-1} + 10) \end{aligned}$$

ovvero:

$$\begin{aligned} x_k - \frac{1}{10} &= \left( x_{k-1} - \frac{1}{10} \right) - 100h \left( x_{k-1} - \frac{1}{10} \right) \\ &= \underbrace{(1 - 100h)}_{\approx 1 - 2.061 = -1.061} \left( x_{k-1} - \frac{1}{10} \right) \\ &\approx -1.061 < -1 \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow$  la success  $x_k - \frac{1}{10}$  ha segno  
alternante e modulo crescente!

$\uparrow$  "INSTABILE"

$$-1 < 1 - 100h < 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -2 < -100h < 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 < 100h < 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{0 < h < 2 \cdot 10^{-2}}$$

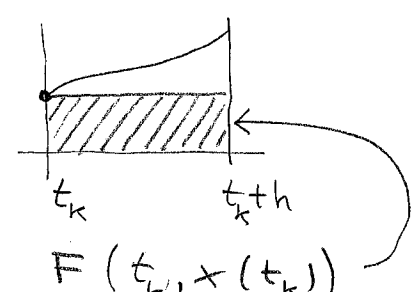
$x_k - \frac{1}{10}$  ha  
modulo decresc  
("STABILE")

## Metodo di EULERO IMPLICITO :

- $x(t)$  soluzione ( $\dot{x}(t) = F(t, x(t))$ )

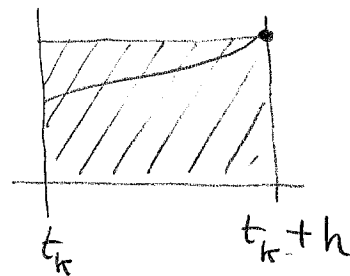
- $$x(t_k+h) - x(t_k) = \int_{t_k}^{t_k+h} \dot{x}(\theta) d\theta$$
$$= \int_{t_k}^{t_k+h} F(\theta, x(\theta)) d\theta$$

- Eulero ("esplicito") :


$$\int_{t_k}^{t_k+h} F(\theta, x(\theta)) d\theta \approx h F(t_k, x(t_k))$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{x_{k+1} = x_k + h F(t_k, x_k)}$$

- Eulero implicito :



$$\int_{t_k}^{t_k+h} F(\theta, x(\theta)) d\theta \approx h F(t_k+h, x(t_k+h))$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{x_{k+1} = x_k + h F(t_{k+1}, x_{k+1})}$$

Oss:

① dati  $x_k, h$ :

$x_{k+1}$  è zero di...

$$G(x) = x - h F(t_{k+h}, x) - x_k$$

② È un metodo di ORDINE 1  
(come quello "esplicito"):

$$EL \sim Ch^2$$

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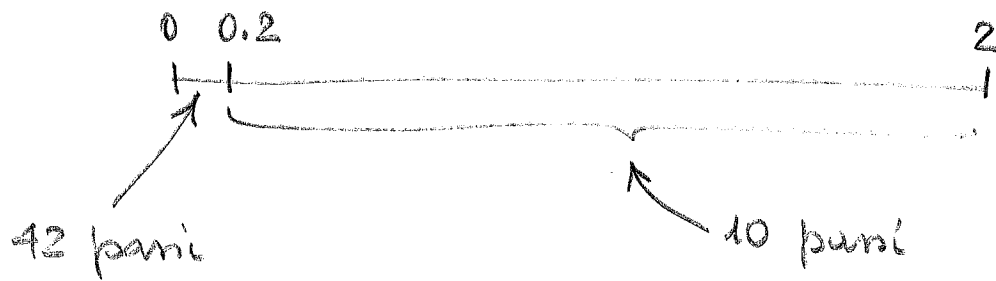
Oss:  $EL_{MAX} = 10^{-2}$

①  $x_{e-U}$  ha andamento REGOLARE  
(nessuna oscillazione!)

②  $ET_k \leq 1.1 \cdot 10^{-2}$  e  $\log_{10} ET_k$  ha  
andamento REGOLARE;

③ Il passo cresce regolarmente fino  
al massimo consentito dalle proc  
( $h_{MAX} = \frac{t_f - t_0}{10}$ );

④  $N = 52$  di cui:



Per  $EL\_MAX = 10^{-6}$  ...

ES: Spiegare l'andamento decrescente dell'errore totale. Perché la proc fa un  $ET_k$  molto più piccolo di  $EL\_MAX$ ? Non dovrebbe farlo visto che il controllo del panno ha lo scopo di rendere  $EL_k \approx EL\_MAX$ ...

- Quando il panno è costante (ad es per  $t_k \in [0.5, 1.5]$ ) si ha:

$$x_k = x_{k-1} + h [-100x_k + 10]$$

ovvero:

$$x_k - \frac{1}{10} = x_{k-1} - \frac{1}{10} - 100h \left[ x_k - \frac{1}{10} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow (1 + 100h) \left( x_k - \frac{1}{10} \right) = x_{k-1} - \frac{1}{10}$$

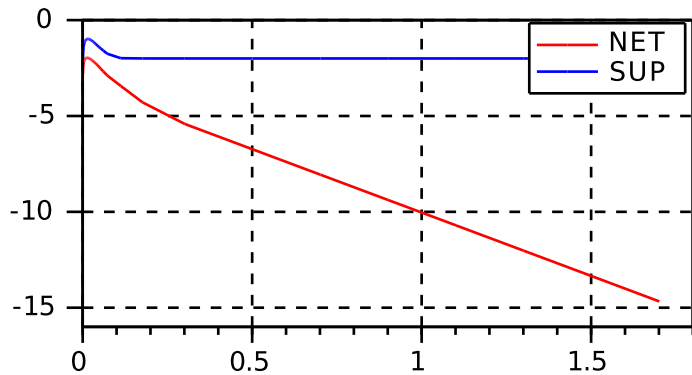
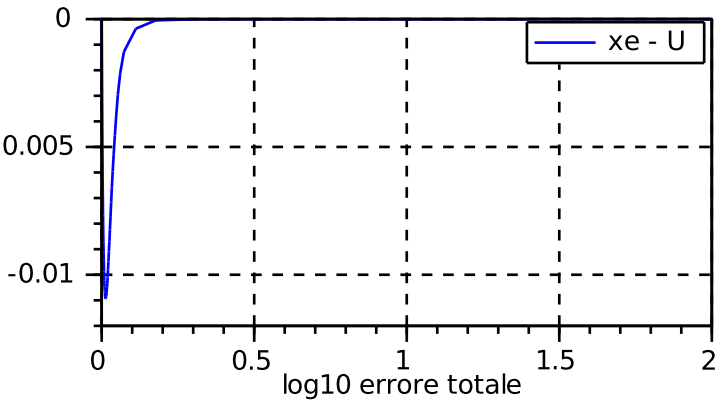


$$\Rightarrow x_k - \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{1+100h} \left( x_{k-1} - \frac{1}{10} \right)$$

↑  
 $\in (0,1)$  per ogni  $h > 0$ !

Q. di' la success  $x_k - \frac{1}{10}$  e' monotona  
decrescenti ("STABILE") per ogni valore  
del passo (costanti).

errore totale



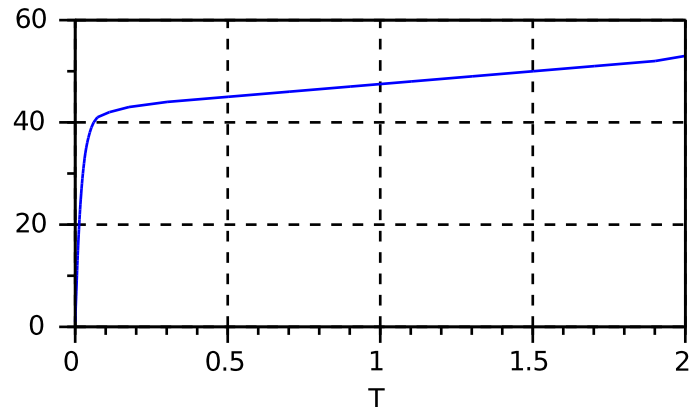
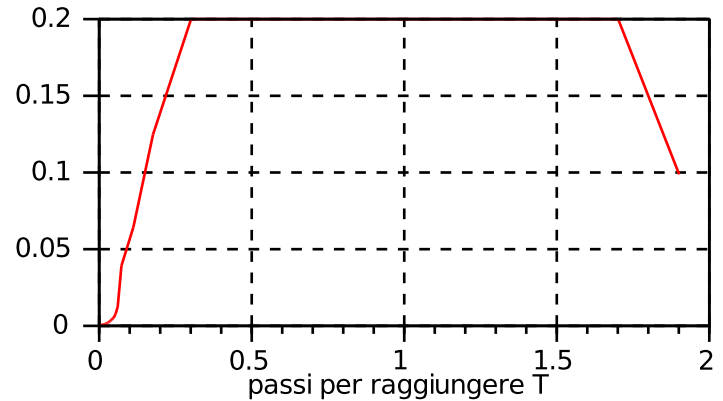
Problema:  $dx/dt = -100x + 10$  ,  $x(0) = 1$

Procedura: LMV\_eulero\_imp\_pv

$SUP(k) = EL\_MAX + SUP(k-1) \cdot \exp(-100 \cdot PASSO(k-1))$

$EL\_MAX = 1.000D-02$

passo



Errore totale massimo = 1.094D-02

Numero passi = 52

di cui 42 per raggiungere  $T = 0.2$

e 10 da  $T = 0.2$  a  $T = 2$

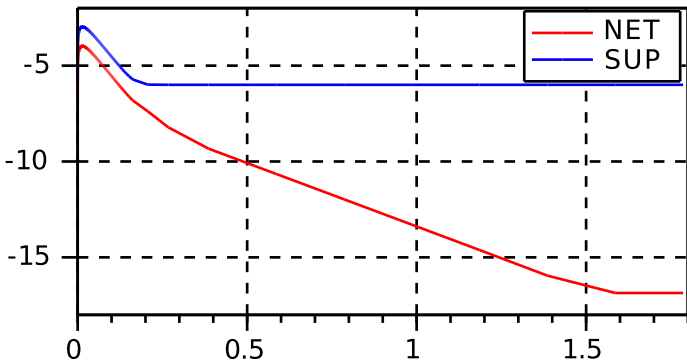
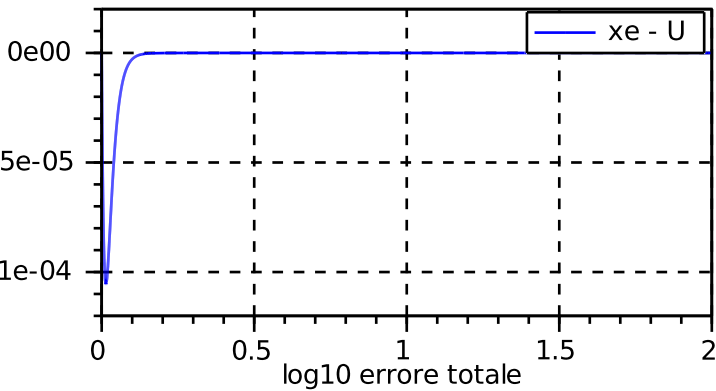
Passo:

minimo = 6.250D-04

medio = 3.728D-02

massimo = 2.000D-01

errore totale



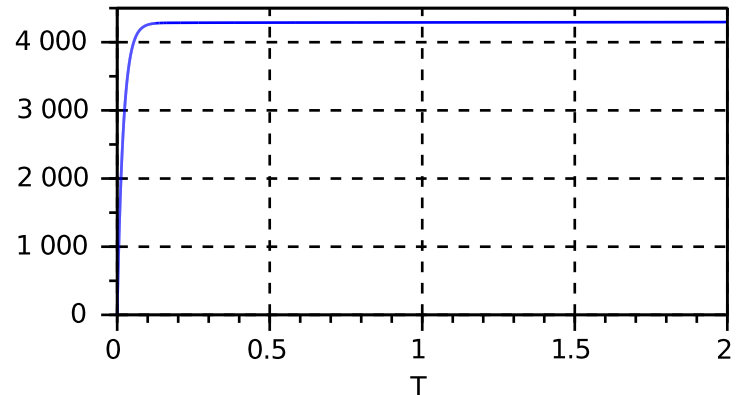
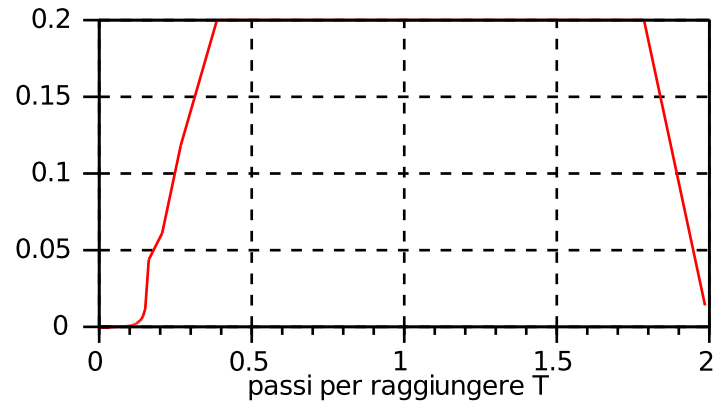
Problema:  $dx/dt = -100x + 10$  ,  $x(0) = 1$

Procedura: LMV\_eulero\_imp\_pv

$SUP(k) = EL\_MAX + SUP(k-1) \cdot \exp(-100 \cdot PASSO(k-1))$

$EL\_MAX = 1.000D-06$

passo



Errore totale massimo = 1.055D-04

Numero passi = 4295

di cui 4283 per raggiungere  $T = 0.2$

e 12 da  $T = 0.2$  a  $T = 2$

Passo:

minimo = 4.883D-06

medio = 4.625D-04

massimo = 2.000D-01