

a)

$$l_0(x) = \frac{(x-h)(x-2h)}{(0-h)(0-2h)} = \frac{(x-h)(x-2h)}{2h^2}$$

$$l_1(x) = \frac{(x-0)(x-2h)}{(h-0)(h-2h)} = \frac{x(x-2h)}{-h^2}$$

$$l_2(x) = \frac{(x-0)(x-h)}{(2h-0)(2h-h)} = \frac{x(x-h)}{2h^2} \quad (0.7\text{ptos.})$$

$$l'_0(x) = \frac{1}{2h^2}(2x-3h); l'_0(0) = \frac{-3}{2h}$$

$$l'_1(x) = \frac{-1}{h^2}(2x-2h); l'_1(0) = \frac{2}{h}$$

$$l'_2(x) = \frac{1}{2h^2}(2x-h); l'_2(0) = \frac{-1}{2h} \quad (0.6\text{ptos.})$$

$$D_N(f) = \frac{-3}{2h}f(0) + \frac{2}{h}f(h) - \frac{1}{2h}f(2h) \quad (0.7\text{ptos.})$$

$$= \frac{-3f(0) + 4f(h) - f(2h)}{2h}$$

$$= \frac{4f(h) - 3f(0) - f(2h)}{2h}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} \right] - \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{f(2h) - f(h)}{h} \right]$$

b) la precisión es ≥ 2 por construcción ¿será ≥ 3 ?. Veamos con $f(x) = x^3, f'(0) = 0$

$$D_N(x^3) = \frac{3h^3}{2h} - \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{8h^3 - h^3}{h} \right]$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}h^2 - \frac{7}{2}h^2 = -2h^2 \quad (\text{Calculo de la precisión (0.6 ptos.)})$$

Luego la precisión igual a 2.

Formula del error:

$$f'(0) = D_N(f) + K f_{(\xi)}^{(p)} h^q$$

Como la precisión es 2, $p = 3$ (determinación de p (0.4 ptos.))

Para $f(x) = x^3$ queda (Cálculo de K y q usando x^3 u otro polinomio cúbico (0.5 ptos.))

$$0 = -2h^2 + K \cdot 3!h^q$$

$$Kh^q = \frac{2}{6}h^2 = \frac{1}{3}h^2$$

$$\boxed{K = \frac{1}{3}, q = 2} \quad ((0.5\text{ptos.}) \text{ determinar } k \text{ y } q)$$

$$\boxed{f'(0) = D_N(f) + \frac{1}{3}f'''(\xi)h^2}$$

c) Para integrar la EDO $u'(t) = F(u(t), t)$ basta con aproximar $u'(t) = D_N(u(t)) + 0(h^2)$

$$\Rightarrow F(u(t), t) = \frac{-3u(t) + 4u(t+h) - u(t+2h)}{2h} + 0(h^2)$$

(1 punto por usar D_N para aprox. $F(u(t), t)$)

Despejando $u(t+2h)$ se obtiene

$$u(t+2h) = -3u(t) + 4u(t+h) - 2hF(u(t), t) + 0(h^2)$$

Por lo tanto, se obtiene un método numérico

$$u(t+2h) \approx u_{k+1}$$

$$u(t+h) \approx u_k$$

$$u(t) \approx u_{k-1}$$

$$\boxed{u_{k+1} = -3u_k + 4u_{k-1} - 2hF(u_{k-1}, t_{k-1})}$$

Es decir $A = -3, B = 4, C = -2h$ ((1.0ptos.) por despeje y reemplazar $u(kh) \approx u_{k+1}$ y, eliminar $0(h^2)$ en la expresión)

Solución y Pauta P2 Control 2

a)

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_t^{t+h} l_A, B = \int_t^{t+h} l_B \\ &= \int_t^{t+h} \left(\frac{-3}{2h} \right) \left(x - \left(t + \frac{2}{3}h \right) \right) dx \\ &= \frac{-3}{2h} \frac{(x-t)^2}{2} \int_t^{t+h} + \left(\frac{3}{2h} \cdot \frac{2h}{3} \right) \cdot (x-t) \int_t^{t+h} \\ &= \frac{-3}{4h} h^2 + h = h \left(1 - \frac{3}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{4}h \quad (\text{Calculo de A y B(2.0 ptos)}) \\ B &= \int_t^{t+h} \frac{3}{2h} (x-t) = \frac{3}{2h} \frac{(x-t)^2}{2} \int_t^{t+h} = \frac{3}{4}h \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{I_N(f) = \frac{1}{4}f(t) + \frac{3}{4}f\left(t + \frac{2h}{3}\right)}$$

b) precisión ≥ 1 por construcción. Veamos si es ≥ 2

Sea $p(x) = (x-t)(x - (t + \frac{2}{3}h))$ (puede ser otro)

$$I_N(p) = 0, \int_t^{t+h} p = \int_t^{t+h} (x-t)^2 - \frac{2h}{3}(x-t) = \frac{h^3}{3} - \frac{2h}{3} \cdot \frac{h^2}{3} = 0$$

Luego precisión ≥ 2 .

Veamos si es ≥ 3 ; $q(x) = (x-t)(x - (x - (t + \frac{2}{3}h)))^2$

(precisión:2 (0.6 pts.))

$$I_N(q) = 0; \int_t^{t+h} q > 0 \text{ ya que } q \text{ no cambia de signo en } [t, t+h]$$

Por lo tanto la precisión es 2.

$$\text{Error: } E = \int_t^{t+h} f - I_N(f) = K f^n(\xi)$$

donde $n = 3$ ya que la precisión es 2

(Forma del error, y valor de n (0.4 pts))

Para calcular K se usa $q(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_t^{t+h} q &= \int_0^h x \left(x - \frac{2}{3}h \right)^2 = \int_0^h x \left[x^2 - \frac{4}{3}hx + \frac{4}{9}h^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{4}h^4 - \frac{4}{3} \frac{h^4}{3} + \frac{4}{9} \frac{h^4}{2} = \frac{h^4}{36} (9 - 16 + 8) \\ &= \frac{1}{36}h^4 \end{aligned}$$

$$I_N(q) = 0$$

$$f^{(3)}(q) = 3! = 6 \quad (\text{Cálculo del resto (0.5 pts.)})$$

$$K = \frac{1}{6 \cdot 36}h^4, \frac{36 \times 6}{216}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{216}f^{(3)}(\xi)h^4$$

En la ecuación diferencial

$$\begin{aligned} u(t+h) &= u(t) + \int_t^{t+h} u'(s)ds \\ &= u(t) + I_N(u') + E(u') \quad (\text{juntar lo anterior (0.5 pts.)}) \\ &= u(t) + h \left[\frac{1}{4}u'(t) + \frac{3}{4}u' \left(t + \frac{2h}{3} \right) \right] + 0(h^4) \end{aligned}$$

c) Usando el método de Euler se sabe que

$$u \left(t + \frac{h}{3} \right) = u(t) + u'(t) \frac{h}{3} + 0(h^2) \quad (\text{Error local Euler (0.5 pts.)})$$

Como F es Lipschitziana

$$\underbrace{F \left(u \left(t + \frac{h}{3} \right), t + \frac{h}{3} \right)}_{u' \left(t + \frac{h}{3} \right)} = \underbrace{F \left(u(t) + m_1 \frac{h}{3}, t + \frac{h}{3} \right)}_{m_2} + 0(h^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow m_2 = u' \left(t + \frac{h}{3} \right) + o(h^2) \quad (0.5\text{pts.})$$

Taylor en torno a $t_m = t + h/3; t = t_m - h/3, t + \frac{2h}{3} = t_m + \frac{h}{3}$

$$\begin{aligned} u(t) &= u(t_m) + u'(t_m)(-h/3) + \frac{u''(t_m)}{2} \left(\frac{h^2}{9} \right) + 0(h^3) \\ u \left(t + \frac{2h}{3} \right) &= u(t_m) + u'(t_m)(h/3) + \frac{u''(t_m)}{2} \left(\frac{h^2}{9} \right) + 0(h^3) \end{aligned}$$

((0.5 pts) 2 Taylors)

$$\text{restando: } u(t) - u\left(t + \frac{2h}{3}\right) = u'(t_m)\left(\frac{-2h}{3}\right) + 0(h^3)$$

$$\Rightarrow u(t) + u'(t_m)\frac{2h}{3} = u\left(t + \frac{2h}{3}\right) + 0(h^3) \quad (0.5\text{ptos.})$$

d) Usando la parte anterior

$$\begin{aligned} u(t) + m_2\frac{2h}{3} &= u(t) + u'(t_m)\frac{2h}{3} + 0(h^2) \cdot \frac{2h}{3} + 0(h^3) \\ &= u\left(t + \frac{2h}{3}\right) + 0(h^3) \end{aligned} \quad (0.5\text{ptos.})$$

e)

$$\begin{aligned} |m_1(Y_k) - m_1(Z_k)| &= |F(Y_k, t_k) - F(Z_k, t_k)| \\ &\leq LE_k \end{aligned} \quad (2.3\text{ptos.})$$

$$\begin{aligned} |m_2(Y_k) - m_2(Z_k)| &= \left| F\left(Y_k + m_1\frac{h}{3}, t_k + \frac{h}{3}\right) - F\left(Z_k + m_1\frac{h}{3}, t_k + \frac{h}{3}\right) \right| \\ &\leq L\left\{ E_k + \frac{h}{3}|m_1(Y_k) - m_1(Z_k)| \right\} \\ &\leq L\left\{ E_k + \frac{h}{3} \cdot LE_k \right\} = L\left(1 + \frac{Lh}{3}\right)E_k \end{aligned} \quad (0.4\text{ptos.})$$

$$\begin{aligned} |m_3(Y_k) - m_3(Z_k)| &= \left| F\left(Y_k + m_2\frac{2h}{3}, t_k + \frac{2h}{3}\right) - F\left(Z_k + m_2\frac{2h}{3}, t_k + \frac{2h}{3}\right) \right| \\ &\leq L\left\{ E_k + \frac{2h}{3}|m_2(Y_k) - m_2(Z_k)| \right\} \\ &\leq L\left\{ E_k + \frac{2h}{3}L\left(1 + \frac{Lh}{3}\right)E_k \right\} = L\left[1 + \frac{2h}{3}L + \frac{2h^2L^2}{9}\right]E_k \end{aligned} \quad (0.4\text{ptos.})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
E_{k+1} &\leq E_k + \frac{1}{4}hLE_k + \frac{3}{4}hL \left[1 + \frac{2hL}{3} + \frac{2h^2L^2}{9} \right] E_k + h|E_k| \\
&= \left(1 + hL + \frac{h^2L^2}{2} + \frac{h^3L^3}{6} \right) E_k + h|E_k| \\
&\leq e^{Lh} E_k + h|E_k| \quad (0.4\text{ptos.})
\end{aligned}$$

De esta desigualdad se obtiene (“inducción”)

$$E_k \leq e^{kLh} [|\eta| + kh\varepsilon] \varepsilon = \underset{k}{\text{Max}} |E_k|$$

(No se exigirá que lleguen hasta esta última desigualdad)

$$\begin{aligned}
m_3 &= F \left(u(t) + m_2 \frac{2h}{3}, t + \frac{2h}{3} \right) \\
&= F \left(\underbrace{u \left(t + \frac{2h}{3} \right)}_{u'(t+\frac{2h}{3})}, t + \frac{2h}{3} \right) + 0(h^3) \quad (0.5\text{ptos.})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
u(t+h) &= u(t) + h \left[\frac{1}{4}m_1 + \frac{3}{4} \underbrace{u' \left(t + \frac{2h}{3} \right)}_{=m_3+0(h^3)} \right] + 0(h^4) \\
&= u(t) + h \left[\frac{1}{4}m_1 + \frac{3}{4}m_3 \right] + 0(h^4) \\
&\Rightarrow \frac{u(t+h) - u(t)}{h} - \left[\frac{1}{4}m_1 + \frac{3}{4}m_3 \right] = 0(h^3) \\
&\Rightarrow \text{consistencia. El método es de orden 3.}
\end{aligned}$$

(Usar lo previo para aplicarlo en la def. de consistencia (1.0 ptos.))

e) Estabilidad

$$\begin{aligned}
Y_{k+1} &= Y_k + h \left[\frac{1}{4}m_1(Y_k) + \frac{3}{4}m_3(Y_k) \right]; Y_0 \in \mathbb{R} \\
Z_{k+1} &= Z_k + h \left[\frac{1}{4}m_1(Z_k) + \frac{3}{4}m_3(Z_k) \right]; Z_0 + \Delta t \varepsilon_k = Y_0 + \eta \\
\text{sea } E_k &= |Y_k - Z_k| \\
E_{k+1} &\leq E_k + \frac{1}{4}h|m_1(Y_k) - m_1(Z_k)| + \frac{3}{4}h|m_3(Y_k) - m_3(Z_k)| + h|\varepsilon_k|
\end{aligned}$$

(Definir ambas sucesiones y restar (0.5 ptos.))

f) En el caso particular

$$F(u, t) = -\alpha u$$
$$u_0 = 1$$

queda

$$m_1 = F(u_0, t_0) = -\alpha \quad (0.5\text{ptos.})$$

$$m_2 = F\left(u_0 + m_1 \frac{h}{3}, t_0 + \frac{h}{3}\right) = -\alpha \left(u_0 + m_1 \frac{h}{3}\right) \quad (0.5\text{ptos.})$$
$$= -\alpha \left(1 - \alpha \frac{h}{3}\right) = -\alpha + \frac{\alpha^2 h}{3}$$

$$m_3 = F\left(u_0 + m_2 \frac{2h}{3}, t_0 + \frac{2h}{3}\right) = -\alpha \left(u_0 + m_2 \cdot \frac{2h}{3}\right) \quad (0.5\text{ptos.})$$
$$= -\alpha \left(1 + \frac{2h}{3} \left(-\alpha + \frac{\alpha^2 h}{3}\right)\right)$$
$$= -\alpha \left[1 - \frac{2}{3}\alpha h + \frac{2}{9}\alpha^2 h^2\right]$$

$$u_1 = u_0 + h \left[\frac{1}{4}m_1 + \frac{3}{4}m_3\right]$$
$$= 1 + h \left[\frac{1}{4}(-\alpha) + \frac{3}{4} \left(-\alpha + \frac{2}{3}\alpha^2 h - \frac{2}{9}\alpha^3 h^2\right)\right]$$
$$= 1 + h \left[-\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 h - \frac{1}{6}\alpha^3 h^2\right]$$

$$\boxed{u_1 = 1 - \alpha h + \frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 h^2 - \frac{1}{6}\alpha^3 h^3} \quad (0.5\text{ptos.})$$