

## 12 Numerické riešenie ODR - Cauchyho počiatocná úloha

**Príklad 1** Riešme Cauchyho počiatocnú úlohu

$$y' = \frac{5x^2 - y}{e^{x+y}},$$

s počiatocnou podmienkou

$$y(0) = 1,$$

s krokom  $h = 0.2$  na intervale  $[0, 1]$ :

- a) Eulerovou metódou (metóda Rungeho-Kutta 1. rádu),
- b) modifikovanou Eulerovou metódou (metóda Rungeho-Kutta 2. rádu),
- c) metódou Rungeho-Kutta 4. rádu.

a) Pre  $x_0 = 0$ ,  $y_0 = 1$ ,  $h = 0.2$  a  $F(x, y) = \frac{5x^2 - y}{e^{x+y}}$  vypočítame podľa vzťahu

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + h \cdot F(x_i, y_i) = y_i + 0.2 \cdot \frac{5x_i^2 - y_i}{e^{x_i+y_i}},$$

pre  $i = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$ . Výsledky zapísame do tabuľky

| $i$   | 0      | 1      | 2      | 3      | 4      | 5      |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| $x_i$ | 0.0000 | 0.2000 | 0.4000 | 0.6000 | 0.8000 | 1.0000 |
| $y_i$ | 1.0000 | 0.9264 | 0.8793 | 0.8749 | 0.9172 | 0.9992 |

```

h = 0.2;
x = 0:h:1;
F = @(x,y) (5*x*x-y)/exp(x+y);
y(1)=1;
for i = 1:5
    y(i+1) = y(i) + h*F(x(i),y(i))
end
figure
plot(x,y,'b')

```

**Príklad 2**

b) Použijeme prvú modifikovanú Eulerovu metódou

$$\begin{aligned} k_1 &= F(x_i, y_i), \\ k_2 &= F\left(x_i + \frac{1}{2}h, y_i + \frac{1}{2}h \cdot k_1\right), \\ y_{i+1} &= y_i + h \cdot k_2. \end{aligned}$$

pre  $i = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$ . Výsledky zapíšeme do tabuľky

| $i$   | 0       | 1       | 2       | 3      | 4      | 5      |
|-------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| $x_i$ | 0.0000  | 0.2000  | 0.4000  | 0.6000 | 0.8000 | 1.0000 |
| $k_1$ | -0.3679 | -0.2364 | -0.0295 | 0.1899 | 0.3720 |        |
| $k_2$ | -0.3154 | -0.1377 | 0.0842  | 0.2904 | 0.4433 |        |
| $y_i$ | 1.0000  | 0.9369  | 0.9094  | 0.9262 | 0.9843 | 1.0730 |

```

h = 0.2;
x = 0:h:1;
F = @(x,y) (5*x*x-y)/exp(x+y);
y(1)=1;
for i = 1:5
    k1 = F(x(i),y(i))
    k2 = F(x(i)+0.5*h,y(i)+0.5*h*k1)
    y(i+1) = y(i) + h*k2
end
figure
plot(x,y,'b')

```

a použitím druhej modifikovanej Eulerovej metódy

$$\begin{aligned} k_1 &= F(x_i, y_i), \\ k_2 &= F(x_i + h, y_i + h \cdot k_1), \\ y_{i+1} &= y_i + \frac{1}{2}h \cdot (k_1 + k_2). \end{aligned}$$

pre  $i = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$ . Výsledky zapíšeme do tabuľky

| $i$   | 0       | 1       | 2       | 3      | 4      | 5      |
|-------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| $x_i$ | 0.0000  | 0.2000  | 0.4000  | 0.6000 | 0.8000 | 1.0000 |
| $k_1$ | -0.3679 | -0.2366 | -0.0305 | 0.1883 | 0.3705 |        |
| $k_2$ | -0.2355 | -0.0254 | 0.1977  | 0.3810 | 0.5014 |        |
| $y_i$ | 1.0000  | 0.9397  | 0.9135  | 0.9302 | 0.9871 | 1.0743 |

```

h = 0.2;
x = 0:h:1;
F = @(x,y) (5*x*x-y)/exp(x+y);
y(1)=1;
for i = 1:5
    k1 = F(x(i),y(i))
    k2 = F(x(i)+h,y(i)+h*k1)
    y(i+1) = y(i) + 0.5*h*(k1+k2),
end
figure
plot(x,y,'b')

```

c) Vzťah pre metódu Rungeho-Kutta 4. rádu je

$$\begin{aligned} k_1 &= F(x_i, y_i), \\ k_2 &= F\left(x_i + \frac{1}{2}h, y_i + \frac{1}{2}h \cdot k_1\right), \\ k_3 &= F\left(x_i + \frac{1}{2}h, y_i + \frac{1}{2}h \cdot k_2\right), \\ k_4 &= F(x_i + h, y_i + h \cdot k_3), \\ y_{i+1} &= y_i + \frac{1}{6}h \cdot (k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4), \end{aligned}$$

pre  $i = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$ . Výsledky zapíšeme do tabuľky

| $i$   | 0       | 1       | 2       | 3      | 4      | 5      |
|-------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| $x_i$ | 0.0000  | 0.2000  | 0.4000  | 0.6000 | 0.8000 | 1.0000 |
| $k_1$ | -0.3679 | -0.2365 | -0.0298 | 0.1897 | 0.3723 |        |
| $k_2$ | -0.3154 | -0.1378 | 0.0838  | 0.2902 | 0.4436 |        |
| $k_3$ | -0.3155 | -0.1394 | 0.0801  | 0.2853 | 0.4394 |        |
| $k_4$ | -0.2364 | -0.0297 | 0.1898  | 0.3723 | 0.4949 |        |
| $y_i$ | 1.0000  | 0.9378  | 0.9104  | 0.9267 | 0.9838 | 1.0716 |

```

h = 0.2;
x = 0:h:1;
F = @(x,y) (5*x*x-y)/exp(x+y);
y(1)=1;
for i = 1:5
    k1 = F(x(i),y(i))
    k2 = F(x(i)+0.5*h,y(i)+0.5*h*k1)
    k3 = F(x(i)+0.5*h,y(i)+0.5*h*k2)
    k4 = F(x(i)+h,y(i)+h*k3)
    y(i+1) = y(i) + (h/6)*(k1+2*k2+2*k3+k4)
end
figure
plot(x,y,'b')

```

**Príklad 3** Metódou Rungeho-Kutta 4. rádu riešme sústavu

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= y, \\ y' &= -x - 2e^t + 1, \\ z' &= -x - e^t + 1, \end{aligned}$$

s krokom  $h = 0.1$  na intervale  $t \in [0, 1]$  s počiatocnými podmienkami

$$\begin{aligned} x(0) &= 1, \\ y(0) &= 0, \\ z(0) &= 1. \end{aligned}$$

Zrejme máme

$$\begin{aligned} F_1(t, x, y, z) &= y, \\ F_2(t, x, y, z) &= -x - 2e^t + 1, \\ F_3(t, x, y, z) &= -x - e^t + 1, \end{aligned}$$

a teda pre približné riešenie metódy Rungeho-Kutta 4. rádu bude platit'

$$\begin{aligned} k_1 &= F_1(t_i, x_i, y_i, z_i) = y_i, \\ l_1 &= F_2(t_i, x_i, y_i, z_i) = -x_i - 2e^{t_i} + 1, \\ m_1 &= F_3(t_i, x_i, y_i, z_i) = -x_i - e^{t_i} + 1, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} k_2 &= F_1\left(t_i + \frac{h}{2}, x_i + \frac{h}{2}k_1, y_i + \frac{h}{2}l_1, z_i + \frac{h}{2}m_1\right), \\ l_2 &= F_2\left(t_i + \frac{h}{2}, x_i + \frac{h}{2}k_1, y_i + \frac{h}{2}l_1, z_i + \frac{h}{2}m_1\right), \\ m_2 &= F_3\left(t_i + \frac{h}{2}, x_i + \frac{h}{2}k_1, y_i + \frac{h}{2}l_1, z_i + \frac{h}{2}m_1\right), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} k_3 &= F_1\left(t_i + \frac{h}{2}, x_i + \frac{h}{2}k_2, y_i + \frac{h}{2}l_2, z_i + \frac{h}{2}m_2\right), \\ l_3 &= F_2\left(t_i + \frac{h}{2}, x_i + \frac{h}{2}k_2, y_i + \frac{h}{2}l_2, z_i + \frac{h}{2}m_2\right), \\ m_3 &= F_3\left(t_i + \frac{h}{2}, x_i + \frac{h}{2}k_2, y_i + \frac{h}{2}l_2, z_i + \frac{h}{2}m_2\right), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} k_4 &= F_1(t_i + h, x_i + h \cdot k_3, y_i + h \cdot l_3, z_i + h \cdot m_3), \\ l_4 &= F_2(t_i + h, x_i + h \cdot k_3, y_i + h \cdot l_3, z_i + h \cdot m_3), \\ m_4 &= F_3(t_i + h, x_i + h \cdot k_3, y_i + h \cdot l_3, z_i + h \cdot m_3), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_{i+1} &= x_i + \frac{1}{6}h \cdot (k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4), \\ y_{i+1} &= y_i + \frac{1}{6}h \cdot (l_1 + 2l_2 + 2l_3 + l_4), \\ z_{i+1} &= z_i + \frac{1}{6}h \cdot (m_1 + 2m_2 + 2m_3 + m_4). \end{aligned}$$

*Riešenie zapíšeme do tabuľky*

| $t$    | $x_i$   | $y_i$   | $z_i$   |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| 0.0000 | 1.0000  | 0.0000  | 1.0000  |
| 0.1000 | 0.9897  | -0.2100 | 0.8952  |
| 0.2000 | 0.9573  | -0.4400 | 0.7814  |
| 0.3000 | 0.9010  | -0.6900 | 0.6598  |
| 0.4000 | 0.8187  | -0.9602 | 0.5316  |
| 0.5000 | 0.7083  | -1.2506 | 0.3982  |
| 0.6000 | 0.5679  | -1.5614 | 0.2607  |
| 0.7000 | 0.3953  | -1.8931 | 0.1206  |
| 0.8000 | 0.1885  | -2.2462 | -0.0206 |
| 0.9000 | -0.0547 | -2.6213 | -0.1617 |
| 1.0000 | -0.3365 | -3.0194 | -0.3012 |

```
F = @(t,x) [x(2); -x(1)-2*exp(t)+1; -x(1)-exp(t)+1];
x=[1;0;1];t=[0:0.1:1]
for i=1:1:10
    k1=F(t(i),x)
    k2=F(t(i)+0.5*0.1,x+0.5*0.1*k1)
    k3=F(t(i)+0.5*0.1,x+0.5*0.1*k2)
    k4=F(t(i)+0.1,x+0.1*k3)
    x=x+0.1*(k1+2*k2+2*k3+k4)/6
end
```

Alebo s vzkreslením

```
F = @(t,x) [x(2); -x(1)-2*exp(t)+1; -x(1)-exp(t)+1];x=[1;0;1];t=0:0.1:1;
for i=1:1:10
    k1=F(t(i),x(:,i))
    k2=F(t(i)+0.5*0.1,x(:,i)+0.5*0.1*k1)
    k3=F(t(i)+0.5*0.1,x(:,i)+0.5*0.1*k2)
    k4=F(t(i)+0.1,x(:,i)+0.1*k3)
    x(:,i+1)=x(:,i)+0.1*(k1+2*k2+2*k3+k4)/6
end
plot(t,x(1,:),'r',t,x(2,:),'g',t,x(3,:),'b')
```

**Príklad 4** Riešme Cauchyho počiatočnú úlohu určenú diferenciálnou rovnicou

$$y' + 2y = x^3 e^{-2x},$$

s počiatočnou podmienkou

$$y(0) = 1,$$

s krokom  $h = 0.2$  na intervale  $[0, 1]$ :

- a) Eulerovou metódou (metóda Rungeho-Kutta 1. rádu),
- b) modifikovanou Eulerovou metódou (metóda Rungeho-Kutta 2. rádu),

c) metódou Rungeho-Kutta 4. rádu.

a) Určujúcou funkciou pre zadanú Cauchyho počiatočnú úlohu je zrejme

$$y' = F(x, y) = -2y + x^3 e^{-2x}.$$

Vzťah pre Eulerovu metódu je

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + h \cdot F(x_i, y_i) = y_i + 0.2 \cdot (-2y_i + x_i^3 e^{-2x_i}),$$

a pre siet uzlových bodov  $x_i = \{0, 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1\}$  vypočítané odhady riešenia zapíšeme do tabuľky

| $i$   | 0      | 1      | 2      | 3      | 4      | 5      |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| $x_i$ | 0.0    | 0.2    | 0.4    | 0.6    | 0.8    | 1.0    |
| $y_i$ | 1.0000 | 0.6000 | 0.3611 | 0.2224 | 0.1464 | 0.1085 |

b) Prvá modifikovaná Eulerova metóda je určená vzťahom

$$\begin{aligned} k_1 &= F(x_i, y_i), \\ k_2 &= F\left(x_i + \frac{1}{2}h, y_i + \frac{1}{2}h \cdot k_1\right), \\ y_{i+1} &= y_i + h \cdot k_2 \end{aligned}$$

a priebežné ako aj celkové výsledky opäť zapíšeme do tabuľky

| $i$   | 0      | 1       | 2       | 3       | 4       | 5      |
|-------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| $x_i$ | 0.0    | 0.2     | 0.4     | 0.6     | 0.8     | 1.0    |
| $k_1$ | -2     | -1.3550 | -0.9018 | -0.5838 | -0.3665 |        |
| $k_2$ | 1.5992 | -1.0745 | -0.7042 | -0.4475 | -0.2760 |        |
| $y_i$ | 1.0000 | 0.6802  | 0.4653  | 0.3244  | 0.2349  | 0.1797 |

a druhá modifikovaná Eulerova metóda je určená vzťahom

$$\begin{aligned} k_1 &= F(x_i, y_i), \\ k_2 &= F(x_i + h, y_i + h \cdot k_1), \\ y_{i+1} &= y_i + \frac{1}{2}h \cdot (k_1 + k_2) \end{aligned}$$

a opäť výsledky zapíšeme do tabuľky

| $i$   | 0       | 1       | 2       | 3       | 4       | 5      |
|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| $x_i$ | 0.0     | 0.2     | 0.4     | 0.6     | 0.8     | 1.0    |
| $k_1$ | -2.0000 | -1.3557 | -0.9032 | -0.5851 | -0.3672 |        |
| $k_2$ | -1.1946 | -0.7900 | -0.5056 | -0.3128 | -0.1884 |        |
| $y_i$ | 1.0000  | 0.6805  | 0.4660  | 0.3251  | 0.2353  | 0.1797 |

c) Metóda Rungeho-Kutta 4. rádu

$$\begin{aligned}
 k_1 &= F(x_i, y_i), \\
 k_2 &= F\left(x_i + \frac{1}{2}h, y_i + \frac{1}{2}h \cdot k_1\right) \\
 k_3 &= F\left(x_i + \frac{1}{2}h, y_i + \frac{1}{2}h \cdot k_2\right) \\
 k_4 &= F(x_i + h, y_i + h \cdot k_3), \\
 y_{i+1} &= y_i + \frac{1}{6}h \cdot (k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4).
 \end{aligned}$$

výsledky sú v tabuľke

| $i$   | 0       | 1       | 2       | 3       | 4       | 5      |
|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| $x_i$ | 0.0     | 0.2     | 0.4     | 0.6     | 0.8     | 1.0    |
| $k_1$ | -2.0000 | -1.3360 | -0.8759 | -0.5571 | -0.3420 |        |
| $k_2$ | -1.5992 | -1.0593 | -0.6835 | -0.4261 | -0.2564 |        |
| $k_3$ | -1.6793 | -1.1147 | -0.7219 | -0.4523 | -0.2735 |        |
| $k_4$ | -1.3229 | -0.8667 | -0.5508 | -0.3378 | -0.2006 |        |
| $y_i$ | 1.0000  | 0.6707  | 0.4523  | 0.3111  | 0.2227  | 0.1693 |

Príklad 5 Metódou Rungeho-Kutta 1.rádu riešme

$$y'' = (1 - y^2) \cdot y' - y,$$

s počiatocnými podmienkami

$$\begin{aligned}
 y(0) &= 2, \\
 y'(0) &= 0,
 \end{aligned}$$

s krokom  $h = 0.1$  na intervale  $[0, 0.5]$ .

Diferenciálnu rovnicu druhého rádu si transformujeme na sústavu dvoch diferenciálnych rovníc prvého rádu

$$\begin{aligned}
 y'_1 &= y_2, \\
 y'_2 &= (1 - y_1^2) \cdot y_2 - y_1,
 \end{aligned}$$

s počiatocnými podmienkami

$$\begin{aligned}
 y_1(0) &= 2, \\
 y_2(0) &= 0,
 \end{aligned}$$

a pre funkcie

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_1(x, y_1, y_2) &= y_2, \\
 F_2(x, y_1, y_2) &= (1 - y_1^2) \cdot y_2 - y_1,
 \end{aligned}$$

dostávame výsledky, ktoré zapíšeme do tabuľky

| $i$       | 0      | 1       | 2       | 3       | 4       | 5       |
|-----------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| $x_i$     | 0.0    | 0.1     | 0.2     | 0.3     | 0.4     | 0.5     |
| $y_{1,i}$ | 2.0000 | 2.0000  | 1.9800  | 1.9460  | 1.9021  | 1.8510  |
| $y_{2,i}$ | 0.0000 | -0.2000 | -0.3400 | -0.4387 | -0.5110 | -0.5675 |

```
F = @(x,y) [y(2);(1-y(1)*y(1))*y(2)-y(1)];
y=[2;0];
x=0:0.1:0.5
for i=1:1:5
    y=y+0.1*F(x(i),y)
end
```

Ak by sme predošlý príklad riešili metódou Runge-Kutta 4. rádu, dostávame

| $i$       | 0       | 1       | 2       | 3       | 4       | 5       |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| $x_i$     | 0.0     | 0.1     | 0.2     | 0.3     | 0.4     | 0.5     |
| $k_{1,1}$ | 0.0000  | -0.1726 | -0.3007 | -0.3974 | -0.4728 |         |
| $k_{2,1}$ | -0.1000 | -0.2466 | -0.3559 | -0.4397 | -0.5066 |         |
| $k_{3,1}$ | -0.0850 | -0.2356 | -0.3483 | -0.4346 | -0.5033 |         |
| $k_{4,1}$ | -0.1742 | -0.3018 | -0.3981 | -0.4733 | -0.5348 |         |
| $k_{1,2}$ | -2.0000 | -1.4793 | -1.1043 | -0.8462 | -0.6753 |         |
| $k_{2,2}$ | -1.7000 | -1.2599 | -0.9518 | -0.7443 | -0.6100 |         |
| $k_{3,2}$ | -1.7417 | -1.2918 | -0.9742 | -0.7593 | -0.6195 |         |
| $k_{4,2}$ | -1.4749 | -1.1010 | -0.8440 | -0.6739 | -0.5663 |         |
| $y_{1,i}$ | 2.0000  | 1.9909  | 1.9669  | 1.9318  | 1.8882  | 1.8377  |
| $y_{2,i}$ | 0.0000  | -0.1726 | -0.3007 | -0.3974 | -0.4728 | -0.5345 |

```
h = 0.1;x = 0:h:0.5;y = [2;0];
F = @(x,y) [y(2);(1-y(1)*y(1))*y(2)-y(1)];
A = [x(1);0;0;0;0;0;0;y(1,1);y(2,1)];
for i=1:5
    k1 = F(x(i),y(:,i));
    k2 = F(x(i)+0.5*h,y(:,i)+0.5*h*k1);
    k3 = F(x(i)+0.5*h,y(:,i)+0.5*h*k2);
    k4 = F(x(i)+h,y(:,i)+h*k3);
    y(:,i+1) = y(:,i)+h*(k1+2*k2+2*k3+k4)/6;
    A(:,i+1) = [x(i);k1(1);k2(1);k3(1);k4(1);
    k1(2);k2(2);k3(2);k4(2);y(1,i+1);y(2,i+1)];
end
A
```

**Príklad 6** Metódou Rungeho-Kutta 4. rádu riešme

$$y'' + y' - 6y = 0,$$

s počiatocnými podmienkami

$$\begin{aligned} y(0) &= 3, \\ y'(0) &= 1, \end{aligned}$$

s krokom  $h = 0.1$  na intervale  $[0, 0.5]$ .

Zadanú dif. rovnici 2. rádu

$$y'' = -y' + 6y,$$

transformujeme na sústavu dif. rovníc prvého rádu

$$\begin{aligned} y'_1 &= y_2, \\ y'_2 &= -y_2 + 6y_1, \end{aligned}$$

a teda pre dve rovnice

$$\begin{aligned} y'_1 &= F(x, y_1, y_2) = y_2, \\ y'_2 &= G(x, y_1, y_2) = -y_2 + 6y_1, \end{aligned}$$

s počiatocnými podmienkami

$$\begin{aligned} y_1(0) &= 3, \\ y_2(0) &= 1, \end{aligned}$$

riešime metódou Rungeho-Kutta 4. rádu, t. j.

$$\begin{aligned} k_1 &= F(x_i, y_{1i}, y_{2i}), \\ l_1 &= G(x_i, y_{1i}, y_{2i}), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} k_2 &= F\left(x_i + \frac{h}{2}, y_{1i} + \frac{h}{2}k_1, y_{2i} + \frac{h}{2}l_1\right), \\ l_2 &= G\left(x_i + \frac{h}{2}, y_{1i} + \frac{h}{2}k_1, y_{2i} + \frac{h}{2}l_1\right), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} k_3 &= F\left(x_i + \frac{h}{2}, y_{1i} + \frac{h}{2}k_2, y_{2i} + \frac{h}{2}l_2\right), \\ l_3 &= G\left(x_i + \frac{h}{2}, y_{1i} + \frac{h}{2}k_2, y_{2i} + \frac{h}{2}l_2\right), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} k_4 &= F(x_i + h, y_{1i} + hk_3, y_{2i} + hl_3), \\ l_4 &= G(x_i + h, y_{1i} + hk_3, y_{2i} + hl_3), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_{1i+1} &= y_{1i} + \frac{1}{6}h \cdot (k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4), \\ y_{2i+1} &= y_{2i} + \frac{1}{6}h \cdot (l_1 + 2l_2 + 2l_3 + l_4). \end{aligned}$$

Výsledky zapíšeme do tabuľky

| $i$      | 0      | 1      | 2      | 3      | 4      | 5       |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| $x_i$    | 0.0    | 0.1    | 0.2    | 0.3    | 0.4    | 0.5     |
| $y_{1i}$ | 3.0000 | 3.1836 | 3.5325 | 4.0508 | 4.7523 | 5.6597  |
| $y_{2i}$ | 1.0000 | 2.6631 | 4.3208 | 6.0686 | 7.9984 | 10.2035 |

**Príklad 7** Riešme Cauchyho počiatočnú úlohu určenú diferenciálnou rovnicou

$$y' = y - t^2 + 1,$$

s počiatočnou podmienkou

$$y(0) = 0.5,$$

s krokom  $h = 0.5$  na intervale  $[0, 2]$ :

a) Eulerovou metódou (metóda Rungeho-Kutta 1. rádu),

b) metódou Rungeho-Kutta 4. rádu.

a) Pre zadaní interval  $[0, 2]$  a krok vytvoríme siet uzlových bodov

$$t_i = \{0.0, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0\},$$

pre  $i = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$ . Eulerova metóda je určená vzťahom

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + h \cdot F(t_i, y_i) = y_i + 0.5 \cdot (y_i - t_i^2 + 1).$$

Výsledky zapíšeme do tabuľky

| $i$   | 0      | 1      | 2      | 3      | 4      |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| $t_i$ | 0.0    | 0.5    | 1      | 1.5    | 2.0    |
| $y_i$ | 0.5000 | 1.2500 | 2.2500 | 3.3750 | 4.4375 |

b) Metóda Rungeho-Kutta 4. rádu je podobne určená vzťahmi

$$\begin{aligned} k_1 &= F(t_i, y_i), \\ k_2 &= F\left(t_i + \frac{h}{2}, y_i + \frac{h}{2} \cdot k_1\right), \\ k_3 &= F\left(t_i + \frac{h}{2}, y_i + \frac{h}{2} \cdot k_2\right), \\ k_4 &= F(t_i + h, y_i + h \cdot k_3), \\ y_{i+1} &= y_i + \frac{1}{6} \cdot h \cdot (k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4), \end{aligned}$$

výsledky zapíšeme do tabuľky

| $i$   | 0      | 1      | 2      | 3      | 4      |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| $t_i$ | 0.0000 | 0.5    | 1      | 1.5    | 2.0000 |
| $k_1$ | 1.5000 | 2.1751 | 2.6396 | 2.7568 |        |
| $k_2$ | 1.8125 | 2.4064 | 2.7370 | 2.6335 |        |
| $k_3$ | 1.8906 | 2.4642 | 2.7614 | 2.6027 |        |
| $k_4$ | 2.1953 | 2.6572 | 2.7703 | 2.3082 |        |
| $y_i$ | 0.5000 | 1.4251 | 2.6396 | 4.0068 | 5.3016 |

**Príklad 8** Metódou Rungeho-Kutta 4. rádu riešme

$$y'' + y \cdot y' + 3y = \sin t,$$

s počiatočnými podmienkami

$$\begin{aligned} y(0) &= -1, \\ y'(0) &= 1, \end{aligned}$$

s krokom  $h = 0.2$  na intervale  $[0, 20]$ .

Dif. rovnicu druhého rádu si transformujeme na sústavu dvoch dif. rovníc prvého rádu pomocou substitúcie

$$u_1 = y, \quad u_2 = y'.$$

To znamená, že riešime sústavu

$$\begin{aligned} u'_1 &= F(x_i, y_{1i}, y_{2i}) = u_2, \\ u'_2 &= G(x_i, y_{1i}, y_{2i}) = -u_1 \cdot u_2 - 3u_1 + \sin t, \end{aligned}$$

s počiatočnými podmienkami

$$\begin{aligned} u_1(0) &= -1, \\ u_2(0) &= 1. \end{aligned}$$

Túto riešime metódou Rungeho-Kutta 4. rádu, t. j.

$$\begin{aligned} k_1 &= F(x_i, u_{1i}, u_{2i}), \\ l_1 &= G(x_i, u_{1i}, u_{2i}), \end{aligned}$$

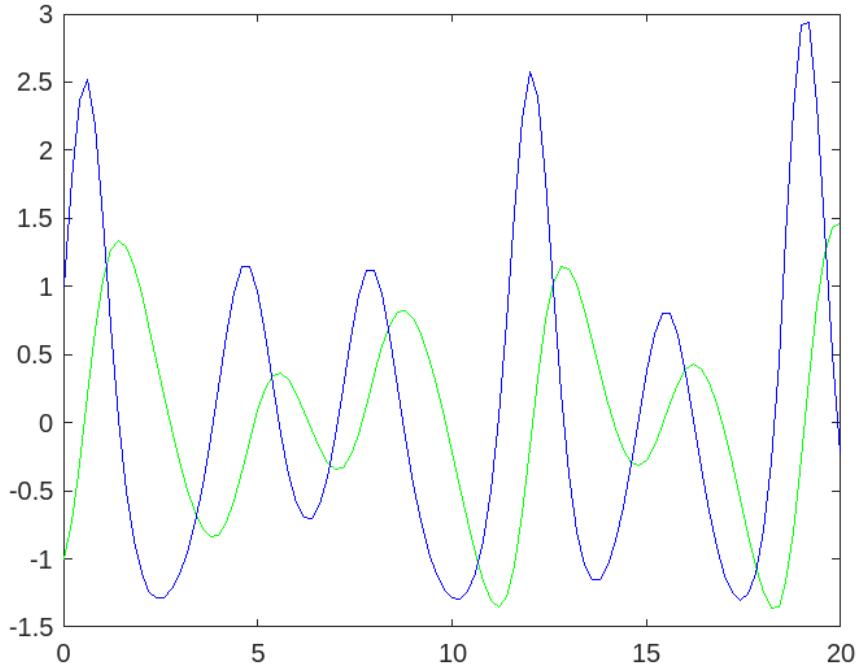
$$\begin{aligned} k_2 &= F\left(t_i + \frac{h}{2}, u_{1i} + \frac{h}{2}k_1, u_{2i} + \frac{h}{2}l_1\right), \\ l_2 &= G\left(t_i + \frac{h}{2}, u_{1i} + \frac{h}{2}k_1, u_{2i} + \frac{h}{2}l_1\right), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} k_3 &= F\left(t_i + \frac{h}{2}, u_{1i} + \frac{h}{2}k_2, u_{2i} + \frac{h}{2}l_2\right), \\ l_3 &= G\left(t_i + \frac{h}{2}, u_{1i} + \frac{h}{2}k_2, u_{2i} + \frac{h}{2}l_2\right), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} k_4 &= F(t_i + h, u_{1i} + hk_3, u_{2i} + hl_3), \\ l_4 &= G(t_i + h, u_{1i} + hk_3, u_{2i} + hl_3), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_{1i+1} &= u_{1i} + \frac{1}{6}h \cdot (k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4), \\ u_{2i+1} &= u_{2i} + \frac{1}{6}h \cdot (l_1 + 2l_2 + 2l_3 + l_4). \end{aligned}$$

*Výsledok vidíme na obrázku*



```
t = 0:0.2:20;
F = @(t,u) [u(2); -u(1).*u(2)-3.*u(1)+sin(t)];
u = [-1; 1];
h = 0.2;
for i = 1:100
    k1 = F(t(i),u(:,i));
    k2 = F(t(i)+0.5*h,u(:,i)+0.5*h.*k1);
    k3 = F(t(i)+0.5*h,u(:,i)+0.5*h.*k2);
    k4 = F(t(i)+h,u(:,i)+h.*k3);
    u(:,i+1) = u(:,i) + h.* (k1+2.*k2+2.*k3+k4)./6;
end
figure
plot(t,u(1,:),'g',t,u(2,:),'b')
```

**Príklad 9** Riešme Cauchyho počiatočnú úlohu určenú diferenciálnou rovnicou

$$y' = \frac{y \ln y}{x},$$

s počiatočnou podmienkou

$$y(2) = e,$$

pre 5 krokov na intervale  $[2, e]$ :

a) Eulerovou metódou (metóda Rungeho-Kutta 1. rádu),

b) metódou Rungeho-Kutta 4. rádu.

a) Eulerova metóda na riešenie ODE má tvar

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + h \cdot F(x_i, y_i) = y_i + h \cdot \frac{y_i \ln y_i}{x_i},$$

pre zadaný počet krokov a interval  $[2, e]$  určíme sieť uzlových bodov a získané výsledky zapíšeme do tabuľky

| $i$   | 0      | 1      | 2      | 3      | 4      | 5      |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| $x_i$ | 2.0000 | 2.1437 | 2.2873 | 2.4310 | 2.5746 | 2.7183 |
| $y_i$ | 2.7183 | 2.9135 | 3.1223 | 3.3456 | 3.5844 | 3.8397 |

b) Metóda Rungeho-Kutta 4. rádu je podobne určená vzťahmi

$$\begin{aligned} k_1 &= F(x_i, y_i), \\ k_2 &= F\left(x_i + \frac{h}{2}, y_i + \frac{h}{2} \cdot k_1\right), \\ k_3 &= F\left(x_i + \frac{h}{2}, y_i + \frac{h}{2} \cdot k_2\right), \\ k_4 &= F(x_i + h, y_i + h \cdot k_3), \\ y_{i+1} &= y_i + \frac{1}{6} \cdot h \cdot (k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4), \end{aligned}$$

výsledky zapíšeme do tabuľky

| $i$   | 0      | 1      | 2      | 3      | 4      | 5      |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| $x_i$ | 2.0000 | 2.1437 | 2.2873 | 2.4310 | 2.5746 | 2.7183 |
| $k_1$ | 1.3591 | 1.4604 | 1.5691 | 1.6860 | 1.8115 |        |
| $k_2$ | 1.4071 | 1.5119 | 1.6246 | 1.7456 | 1.8757 |        |
| $k_3$ | 1.4105 | 1.5155 | 1.6283 | 1.7495 | 1.8797 |        |
| $k_4$ | 1.4605 | 1.5693 | 1.6862 | 1.8117 | 1.9466 |        |
| $y_i$ | 2.7183 | 2.9207 | 3.1382 | 3.3719 | 3.6230 | 3.8928 |

**Príklad 10** Metódou Rungeho-Kutta 1. rádu riešme na intervale  $[0, 1]$  s krokom  $h = 0.1$  dif. rovnicu

$$\begin{aligned} y'' + 4y' + 5y &= 10e^t, \\ y(0) &= 1, \\ y'(0) &= 2. \end{aligned}$$

Preznačením

$$\begin{aligned} u_1 &= y, \\ u_2 &= y', \end{aligned}$$

transformujeme zadanú dif. rovnicu druhého rádu na sústavu dif. rovníc prvého rádu

$$\begin{aligned} u'_1 &= F(t, y, y') = F(t, u_1, u_2) = u_2, \\ u'_2 &= y'' = G(t, y, y') = G(t, u_1, u_2) = -4u_2 - 5u_1 + 10e^t, \\ u_1(0) &= 1, \\ u_2(0) &= 2. \end{aligned}$$

Túto sústavu riešime metódou Rungeho-Kutta 4. rádu, t. j.

$$\begin{aligned} k_1 &= F(x_i, u_{1i}, u_{2i}), \\ l_1 &= G(x_i, u_{1i}, u_{2i}), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} k_2 &= F\left(t_i + \frac{h}{2}, u_{1i} + \frac{h}{2}k_1, u_{2i} + \frac{h}{2}l_1\right), \\ l_2 &= G\left(t_i + \frac{h}{2}, u_{1i} + \frac{h}{2}k_1, u_{2i} + \frac{h}{2}l_1\right), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} k_3 &= F\left(t_i + \frac{h}{2}, u_{1i} + \frac{h}{2}k_2, u_{2i} + \frac{h}{2}l_2\right), \\ l_3 &= G\left(t_i + \frac{h}{2}, u_{1i} + \frac{h}{2}k_2, u_{2i} + \frac{h}{2}l_2\right), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} k_4 &= F(t_i + h, u_{1i} + hk_3, u_{2i} + hl_3), \\ l_4 &= G(t_i + h, u_{1i} + hk_3, u_{2i} + hl_3), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_{1_{i+1}} &= u_{1i} + \frac{1}{6}h \cdot (k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4), \\ u_{2_{i+1}} &= u_{2i} + \frac{1}{6}h \cdot (l_1 + 2l_2 + 2l_3 + l_4). \end{aligned}$$

Riešením je vektor  $y = u_1$ , ktorý uvádzame v tabuľke

| $i$   | 0      | 1      | 2      | 3      | 4      | 5      | 6      | 7      | 8      | 9      | 10     |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| $t_i$ | 0.0    | 0.1    | 0.2    | 0.3    | 0.4    | 0.5    | 0.6    | 0.7    | 0.8    | 0.9    | 1.0    |
| $y_i$ | 1.0000 | 1.1869 | 1.3546 | 1.5120 | 1.6668 | 1.8251 | 1.9922 | 2.1726 | 2.3703 | 2.5891 | 2.8321 |