

■ Késleltetett argumentumú differenciálegyenletek

Késleltetett argumentumú differenciálegyenlet :

$$y'(x) = f(x, y(x), y(x - \tau)) \quad (\tau > 0 \text{ konstans})$$

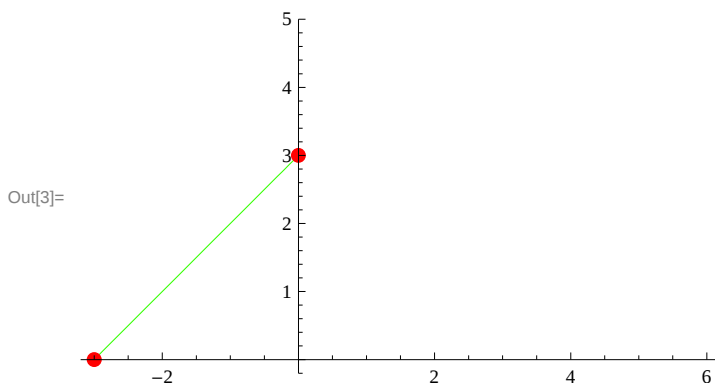
$$\text{Példa : } y'(x) = x - 2y(x) + y(x - 3);$$

■ Lépések módszere

A $\varphi(x)$ függvényt kezdeti függvénynek nevezzük, ha :

$$\varphi(x) = y(x), \quad x_0 - \tau \leq x \leq x_0$$

```
In[1]:=  $\varphi[x_] := x + 3;$   
 $x0 = 0;$   $\tau = 3;$   
sh1 = Show[Plot[ $\varphi[x]$ , {x, x0 -  $\tau$ , x0}, AspectRatio -> Automatic,  
PlotRange -> {{x0 -  $\tau$  - 0.2, x0 + 2 *  $\tau$  + 0.2}, {-0.2, 5}}, PlotStyle -> {Hue[0.3]}],  
Graphics[{PointSize[Large], Red, Point[{ -  $\tau$ ,  $\varphi[-\tau]$ }]},  
Graphics[{PointSize[Large], Red, Point[{x0,  $\varphi[x0]$ }]}
```



Jelöljük (*)-gal a következő egyenletrendszert:

$$y'(x) = f(x, y(x), y(x - \tau)) \quad (\tau > 0 \text{ konstans})$$

$$\varphi(x) = y(x), \quad x_0 - \tau \leq x \leq x_0$$

Lépések módszerével belátható,
 hogy $a (*)$ probléma megoldása több k.é.p. megoldására vezetődik vissza.

Keressük $(*)$ megoldását az $[x_0, x_0 + (n + 1)\tau]$ intervallumon!

Legyen $x \in [x_0, x_0 + \tau] \Rightarrow x - \tau \in [x_0 - \tau, x_0] \Rightarrow y(x - \tau) = \varphi(x - \tau)$

1. K.é.p.:

$$y'(x) = f(x, y(x), \varphi(x - \tau))$$

$$y(x_0) = \varphi(x_0)$$

Tfh. $\exists! y(x) := \varphi_1(x)$ megoldása 1. K.é.p.-nak $[x_0, x_0 + \tau]$ -n.

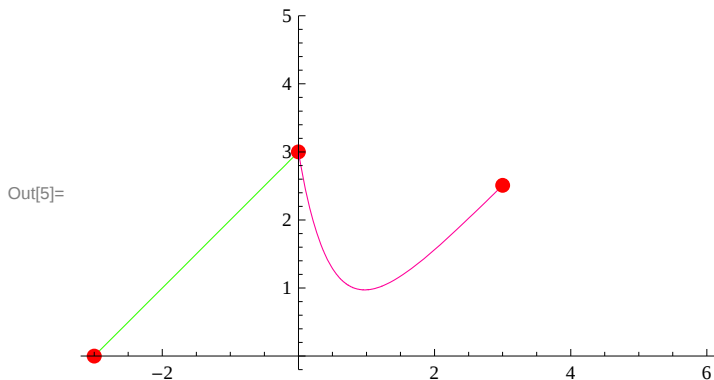
```
In[4]:=  $\varphi_1[x_0] =$   

 $y[x] /.$   

  NDSolve[{ $y'[x] = x - 2 * y[x] + \varphi[x - 3]$ ,  $y[x_0] == \varphi[x_0]$ },  $y[x]$ , { $x, x_0, x_0 + \tau$ }}][[1]];
sh2 = Show[sh1, Plot[ $\varphi_1[x]$ , { $x, x_0, x_0 + \tau$ }, AspectRatio -> Automatic,  

  PlotRange -> {{ $x_0 - \tau - 0.2, x_0 + 2 * \tau + 0.2$ }, {-0.2, 5}}, PlotStyle -> {Hue[0.9]}],  

  Graphics[{PointSize[Large], Red, Point[{ $x_0 + \tau, \varphi_1[x_0 + \tau]$ }}]]]
```



Legyen $x \in [x_0 + \tau, x_0 + 2\tau] \Rightarrow x - \tau \in [x_0, x_0 + \tau] \Rightarrow y(x - \tau) = \varphi_1(x - \tau)$

2. K.é.p.:

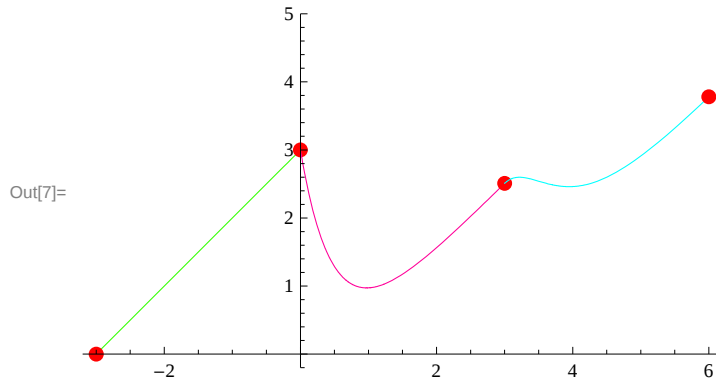
$$y'(x) = f(x, y(x), \varphi_1(x - \tau))$$

$$y(x_0 + \tau) = \varphi_1(x_0 + \tau)$$

Tfh. $\exists! y(x) := \varphi_2(x)$ megoldása 2. K.é.p.-nak $[x_0 + \tau, x_0 + 2\tau]$ -n.

```

In[6]:=  $\varphi_2[x_] =$ 
      z[x] /. NDSolve[{z'[x] == x - 2 * z[x] +  $\varphi_1[x - 3]$ , z[x0 +  $\tau$ ] ==  $\varphi_1[x0 + \tau]$ },
      z[x], {x, x0 +  $\tau$ , x0 + 2 *  $\tau$ }] [[1]];
sh3 = Show[sh2, Plot[ $\varphi_2[x]$ , {x, x0 +  $\tau$ , x0 + 2 *  $\tau$ }, AspectRatio -> Automatic,
      PlotStyle -> {Hue[0.5]}, PlotRange -> {{x0 -  $\tau$  - 0.2, x0 + 2 *  $\tau$  + 0.2}, {-0.2, 5}},
      Graphics[{PointSize[Large], Red, Point[{x0 + 2 *  $\tau$ ,  $\varphi_2[x0 + 2 * \tau]$ 
```



...

Legyen $x \in [x_0 + (n - 1)\tau, x_0 + n\tau] \Rightarrow x - \tau \in [x_0 + (n - 2)\tau, x_0 + (n - 1)\tau] \Rightarrow y(x - \tau)$
 $= \varphi_{n-1}(x - \tau)$

n. K.é.p.:

$$y'(x) = f(x, y(x), \varphi_{n-1}(x - \tau))$$

$$y(x_0 + (n - 1)\tau) = \varphi_{n-1}(x_0 + (n - 1)\tau)$$

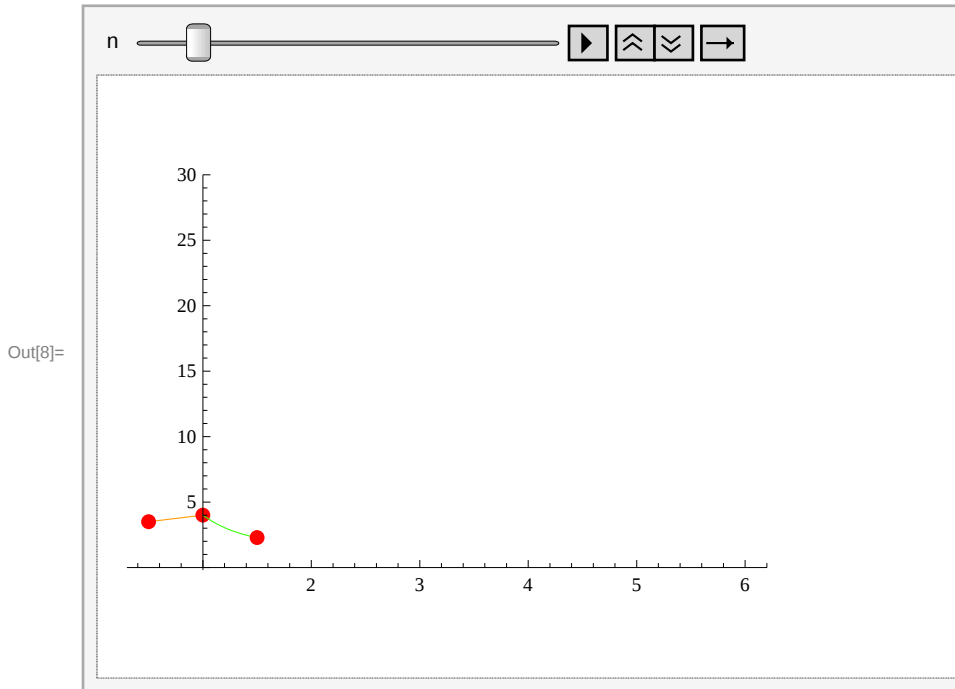
Tfh. $\exists ! y(x) := \varphi_n(x)$ megoldása **n. K.é.p.**-nak $[x_0 + (n - 1)\tau, x_0 + n\tau] - n$.

A lépések módszerével minden korlátos intervallumon megadható (*)-nak egy $y(x)$ megoldása, feltéve hogy egyértelműen léteznek a fellépő **k.é.p.**-k megoldásai az adott intervallumokon.

```

In[8]:= Animate[For[i = 1;  $\varphi[x_] = x + 3$ ; sh = Show[Plot[ $\varphi[x]$ , {x, x0 -  $\tau$ , x0},
    PlotStyle -> {Hue[0.1]}, PlotRange -> {{x0 -  $\tau$  - 0.2, x0 + 10 *  $\tau$  + 0.2}, {-0.2, 30}}],
    Graphics[{PointSize[Large], Red, Point[{x0 -  $\tau$ ,  $\varphi[x0 - \tau]$ }}]],
    Graphics[{PointSize[Large], Red, Point[{x0,  $\varphi[x0]$ }}]], i < n + 1, i++,
     $\varphi[x_] = z[x] /. \text{NDSolve}[\{z'[x] = x - 2 * z[x] + \varphi[x - 3], z[x0 + (i - 1) \tau] = \varphi[x0 + (i - 1) \tau]\},$ 
    z[x], {x, x0 + (i - 1)  $\tau$ , x0 + i  $\tau$ }]][[1]]; sh = Show[sh, Plot[ $\varphi[x]$ ,
    {x, x0 + (i - 1)  $\tau$ , x0 + i  $\tau$ }, PlotRange -> {{x0 -  $\tau$  - 0.2, x0 + 10 *  $\tau$  + 0.2}, {-0.2, 30}},
    PlotStyle -> {Hue[i * 0.2 + 0.1]}], Graphics[
    {PointSize[Large], Red, Point[{x0 + i  $\tau$ ,  $\varphi[x0 + i \tau]$ }}]]]; Show[sh], {n, 0, 10, 1}]

```



■ Megjegyzés

A lépések módszere működik az

$$y'(x) = f(x, y(x), y(x - \tau)) \quad (\tau > 0 \text{ konstans})$$

esetben is.

Példa :

$$y'(x) = y(x) + y\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)y'\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)y(x), \quad x \in \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{Tudjuk: } y(x) = 1, \quad -1 \leq x \leq -\frac{1}{2}$$

Megoldás :

```

In[9]:= Clear[i, n, x0,  $\tau$ ,  $\varphi$ , r, sh, x, z]

```

```

In[10]:= n = 2; x0 = -1 / 2;  $\tau$  = 1 / 2; r = 8;

```

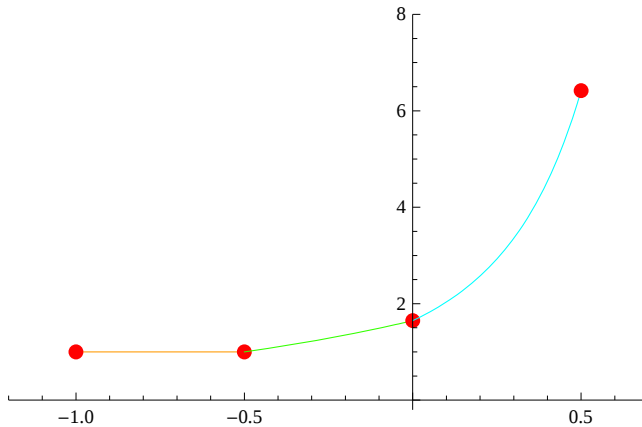
```

In[11]:= For[i = 1; φ[x_] = 1; sh = Show[Plot[φ[x], {x, x0 - τ, x0},
    PlotStyle -> {Hue[0.1]}, PlotRange -> {{x0 - τ - 0.2, x0 + n * τ + 0.2}, {-0.2, r}}],
    Graphics[{PointSize[Large], Red, Point[{x0 - τ, φ[x0 - τ]}]}],
    Graphics[{PointSize[Large], Red, Point[{x0, φ[x0]}]}]], i < n + 1,
i++, φ[x_] = z[x] /. NDSolve[{z'[x] == z[x] + φ[x - 1/2] φ'[x - 1/2] z[x],
    z[x0 + (i - 1) τ] == φ[x0 + (i - 1) τ]}, z[x], {x, x0 + (i - 1) τ, x0 + i * τ}][[1]];
sh = Show[sh, Plot[φ[x], {x, x0 + (i - 1) τ, x0 + i * τ}, PlotRange ->
    {{x0 - τ - 0.2, x0 + n * τ + 0.2}, {-0.2, r}}, PlotStyle -> {Hue[i * 0.2 + 0.1]},
    Graphics[{PointSize[Large], Red, Point[{x0 + i * τ, φ[x0 + i * τ]}]}]]];

In[12]:= Show[sh]

```

Out[12]=



■ Differenciálegyenletek megoldásainak közelítése Euler - módszerrel

Adott az

$$x'(t) = f(t, x(t))$$

$$x(t_0) = x_0$$

k.é.p.

$$x(t) = x_0 + \int_{t_0}^t f(s, x(s)) ds$$

megoldással.

■ Euler-módszer

Ötlet : Egy adott $[a, b]$ intervallumon

szakaszonként közelítsük a megoldást lineáris függvénnel!

Legyen ∇t rögzített.

$$t_0 := a \quad x_0(t) := x_0$$

$$t_1 := t_0 + \nabla t \quad x_1(t) := x_0 + \nabla t f(t_0, x_0)$$

$$t_2 := t_1 + \nabla t \quad x_2(t) := x_1 + \nabla t f(t_1, x_1)$$

...

$$t_k := t_{k-1} + \nabla t \quad x_k(t) := x_{k-1} + \nabla t f(t_{k-1}, x_{k-1})$$

Példa1 :

$$x'(t) = \cos(t)$$

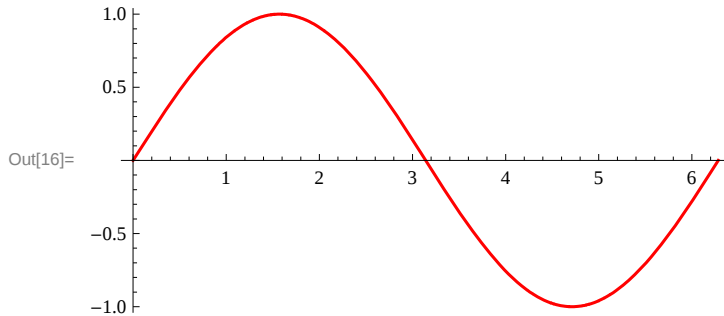
$$x(0) = 0$$

```
In[13]:= Clear[mo, x, t, a, b, f, x0, plt, t0, X, dt, i]
```

```
In[14]:= a = 0; b = 2 Pi; f[x_, t_] = Cos[t]; x0 = 0; t0 = 0;
```

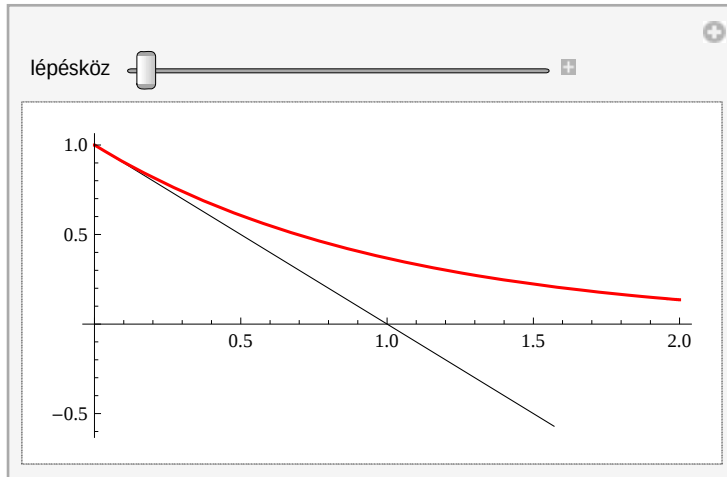
```
In[15]:= mo[t_] = x[t] /. NDSolve[{x'[t] == f[x, t], x[t0] == x0}, x[t], {t, a, b}][[1]];
```

```
In[16]:= plt = Plot[mo[t], {t, a, b}, AspectRatio -> 1 / 2, PlotStyle -> {Thickness[0.005], Hue[0]}]
```



```
In[17]:= Manipulate[X[n_] := X[n - 1] + dt * (f[x, t] /. x[t] -> X[n - 1]) /. t -> a + (n - 1) dt;
X[0] := x0; Show[Graphics[Line[Table[{a + i * dt, X[i]}, {i, 0, b / dt}]]],
plt, Axes -> True, AspectRatio -> 1 / 2], {{dt, Pi / 2, "lépésköz"}, Pi / 2, Pi / 8}]
```

Out[17]=



Példa2 :

$$x'(t) = -x(t)$$

$$x(0) = 1$$

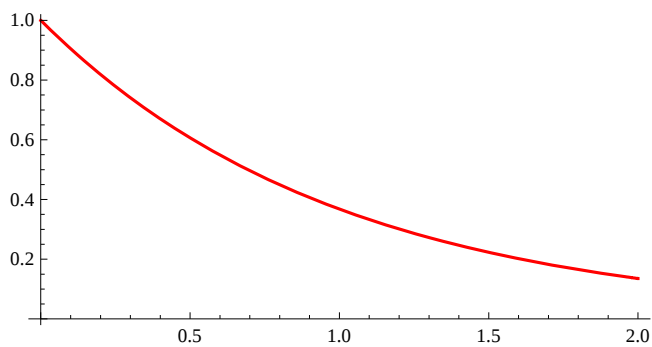
```
In[18]:= Clear[mo, x, t, a, b, f, x0, plt, t0, X, dt]
```

```
In[19]:= a = 0; b = 2; f[x_, t_] = -x[t]; x0 = 1; t0 = 0;
```

```
In[20]:= mo[t_] = x[t] /. NDSolve[{x'[t] == f[x, t], x[t0] == x0}, x[t], {t, a, b}][[1]];
```

```
In[21]:= plt = Plot[mo[t], {t, a, b}, AspectRatio -> Automatic,
AxesOrigin -> {0, 0}, PlotStyle -> {Thickness[0.005], Hue[0]}]
```

Out[21]=



```

In[22]:= Manipulate[X[n_] := X[n - 1] + dt * (f[x, t] /. x[t] -> X[n - 1]) /. t -> a + (n - 1) dt;
X[0] := x0; Show[Graphics[Line[Table[{a + i * dt, X[i]}, {i, 0, b / dt}]]], plt, Axes -> True,
AspectRatio -> Automatic, AxesOrigin -> {0, 0}], {{dt, 1, "lépésköz"}, 1, 1 / 8}]

```

Out[22]=

