

ODE con condizioni al contorno  
E<sub>s</sub>



$$F(x, v, t)$$

$$\frac{d^2 x(t)}{dt^2} = \frac{F(x, v, t)}{m}$$

$x(t)$  e  $v(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt}$  le nostre incognite

$$\vec{y}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ v(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{f}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} v(t) \\ \frac{F(x(t), v(t), t)}{m} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \vec{y}(t) = \vec{f}(t)$$

per  $t_0$   
 $x(t_0) = x_0$  e  $v(t_0) = v_0$

$$\vec{y}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ v_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

in tal modo le condizioni iniziali sono

$$\vec{y}(t_0) = \vec{y}_0$$

Se l'ordine dell'ODE è  $m$  ho che

$$\frac{d^m x(t)}{dt^m} = f(x(t), \frac{dx(t)}{dt}, \dots, \frac{d^{m-2} x(t)}{dt^{m-2}}, t)$$

le condizioni iniziali sono

$$x(t_0) = x_0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} x(t_0) = x_0^{(1)}$$

con  $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$

$$\dots$$

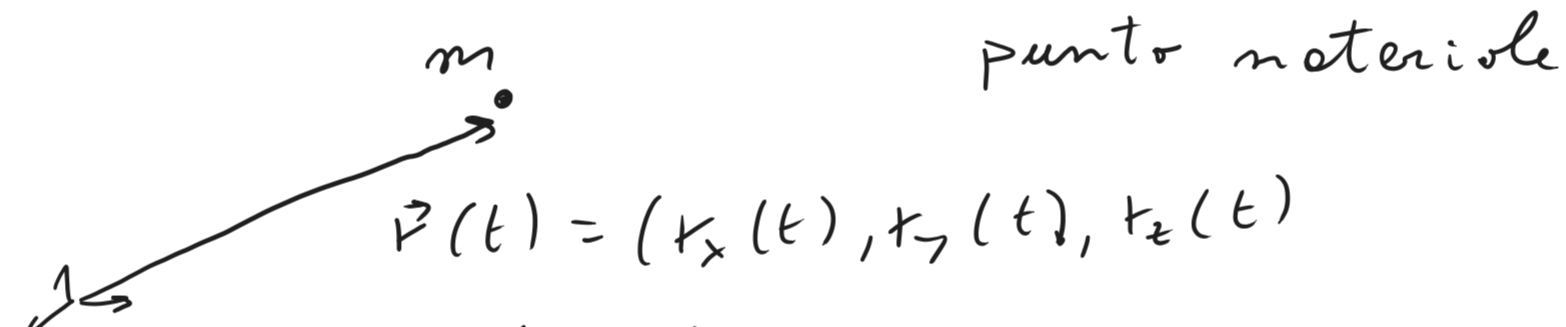
$$\frac{d^{m-1}}{dt^{m-1}} x(t_0) = x_0^{(m-1)}$$

Definiamo

$$\vec{y}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ \frac{dx(t)}{dt} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{d^{m-1}}{dt^{m-1}} x(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{f}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{dx(t)}{dt} \\ \frac{d^2 x(t)}{dt^2} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{d^{m-1}}{dt^{m-1}} x(t) \\ f(x(t), \frac{dx(t)}{dt}, \dots, \frac{d^{m-2}}{dt^{m-2}} x(t), t) \end{pmatrix}$$

Esempio



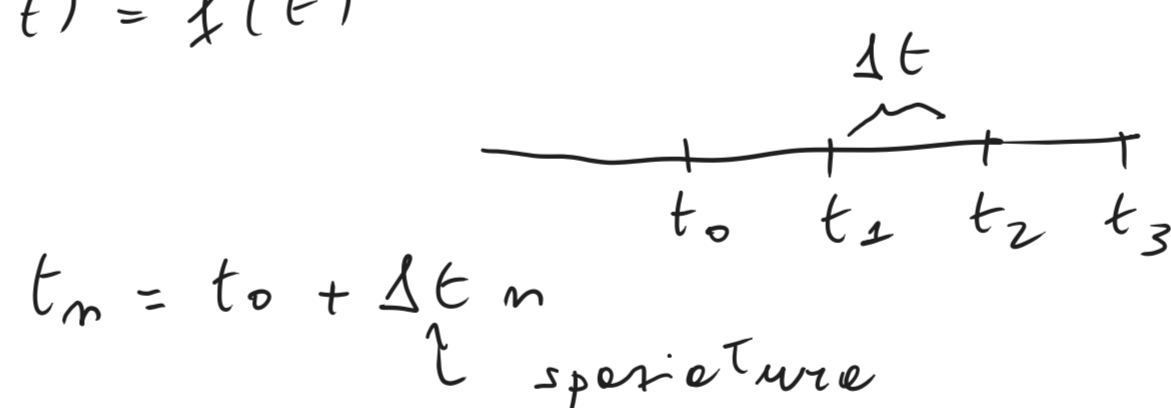
$$\vec{y}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} r_x(t) \\ r_y(t) \\ r_z(t) \\ v_x(t) \\ v_y(t) \\ v_z(t) \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{oppure} \quad \begin{pmatrix} r_x(t) & r_y(t) & r_z(t) \\ v_x(t) & v_y(t) & v_z(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{y}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ x_0^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ x_0^{(m-2)} \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{y}(t_0) = \vec{y}_0$$

Dobbiamo risolvere

$$\frac{d}{dt} \vec{y}(t) = \vec{f}(t)$$

Discretizziamo  $t$



$$t_n = t_0 + \Delta t n$$

spacetime

$$\text{chiamo } \vec{y}_m = \vec{y}(t_m)$$

$$\text{Proviamo } \vec{y}_{m+1} = \vec{y}_m + \vec{f}(\vec{y}(t_m), t_m) \Delta t$$

METODO DI EULERO ESPlicito

$$\vec{y}_{m+1} = \vec{y}_m + \int_{t_m}^{t_{m+1}} \vec{f}(y(t), t) dt$$

con i rettangoli naïf

$$\vec{y}_{m+2} = \vec{y}_m + \vec{f}(\vec{y}(t_m), t_m) \Delta t + O(\Delta t^2)$$

METODO DI EULERO IMPLICITO

$$\vec{y}_{m+2} = \vec{y}_m + \vec{f}(\underbrace{\vec{y}(t_{m+2})}_{\vec{y}_{m+2}}, t_{m+2}) \Delta t + O(\Delta t^2)$$

METODO DI STÖRMER-VERLET O LEAP-FROG

$$\vec{y}_{m+2} = \vec{y}_{m-2} + 2\vec{f}(\vec{y}(t_m), t_m) \Delta t + O(\Delta t^3)$$

METODO DI CRANK-NICOLSON

$$\vec{y}_{m+2} = \vec{y}_m + \frac{1}{2} \left( \vec{f}(\underbrace{\vec{y}(t_{m+2})}_{\vec{y}_{m+2}}, t_{m+2}) + \vec{f}(\vec{y}(t_m), t_m) \right) \Delta t + O(\Delta t^3)$$