

```
[> read "DRStrelba.m":
```

### Apl. příklad 6:

Jednoduchý model chování sloupce plazmy stlačené zářením odvodil Troesch ve tvaru nelineární okrajové úlohy

$$y'' = \alpha \sinh y$$
$$y(0)=0 \text{ a } y(1)=1.$$

Použijte parametry

- 1)  $\alpha=0,8$ ;
- 2)  $\alpha=1$ ;
- 3)  $\alpha=2$ ;
- 4)  $\alpha=5$ ;
- 5)  $\alpha=10$ ;
- 6)  $\alpha=20$ .

1)

Definice parametrů diferenciální rovnice

```
[> alpha:=0.8:
```

Definice pravé strany diferenciální rovnice

```
> f:=unapply(y2,x,y1,y2);  
g:=unapply(alpha*sinh(alpha*y1),x,y1,y2);  
f := (x, y1, y2) → y2  
g := (x, y1, y2) → 0.8 sinh(0.8 y1)
```

(1.1)

Definice parametrů metody

```
> a := 0:  
b := 1:  
alfa1 := 1:  
alfa2 := 1:  
beta1 := 0:  
beta2 := 0:  
gama1 := 0:  
gama2 := 1:  
eps := 0.1e-5:  
m := 10:  
h:=(b-a)/m:  
z0:=1.0;  
Lx := evalf([seq(a+(i-1)*h, i = 1 .. m+1)]):  
z0:=1.0
```

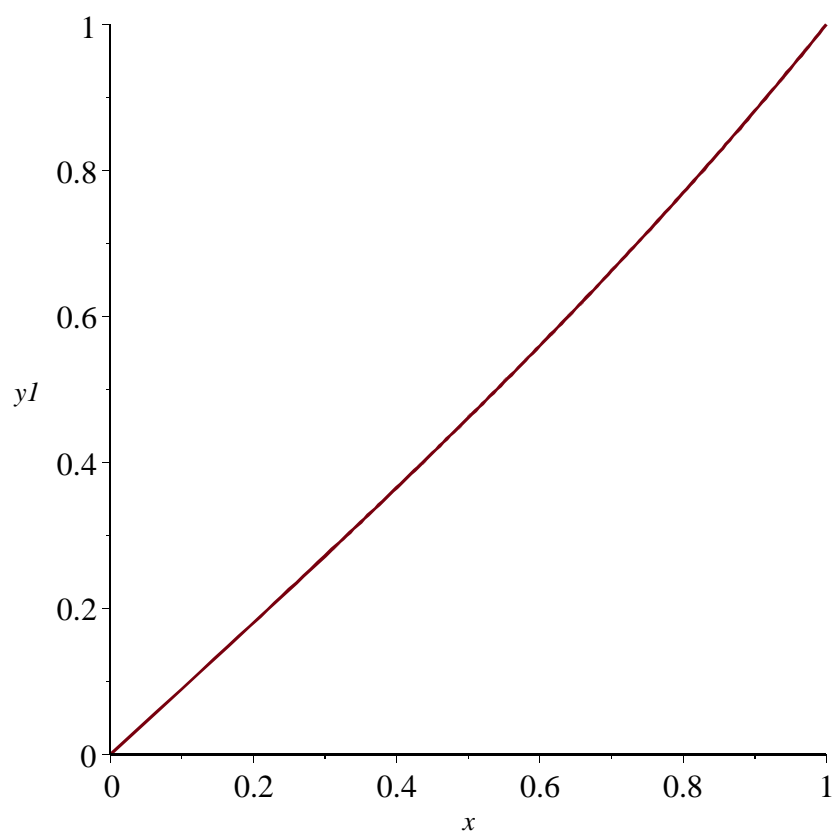
(1.2)

```
> v := Strelba2(f, g, a, b, alfa1,alfa2,beta1,beta2,gama1,  
gama2, eps, z0, Lx):
```

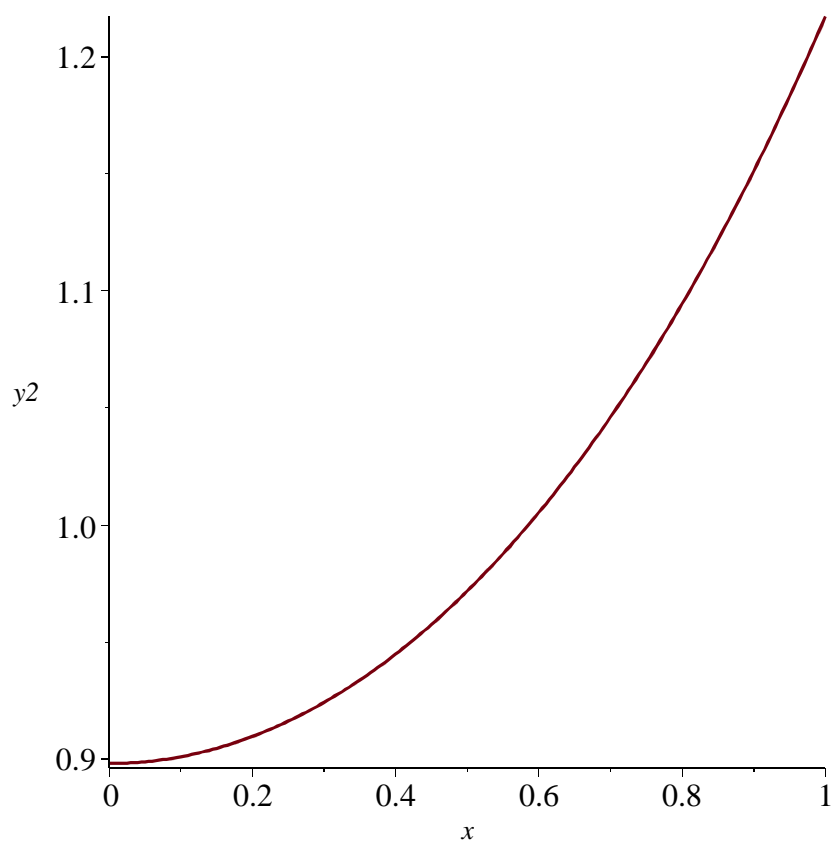
iterace	zn	sn
0	1.000000000	
1	0.898230640	0.101769360
2	0.898115225	0.000115416
3	0.898115225	0.000000000

```
> # Graf funkce y1(x)
```

```
> v[1];
```



```
> # Graf funkce y2(x)  
> v[2];
```



```
> # Tabulka hodnot funkce y1(x)
```

```
> linalg[matrix](v[3]);
```

0.	0.
0.1000000000	0.0899073767223764
0.2000000000	0.180391222339103
0.3000000000	0.272034706911292
0.4000000000	0.365434752933417
0.5000000000	0.461209509753983
0.6000000000	0.560006643694308
0.7000000000	0.662513151781499
0.8000000000	0.769466332185656
0.9000000000	0.881667765094804
1.	1.00000000015638

(1.3)

```
> # Tabulka hodnot funkce y2(x)
```

```
> linalg[matrix](v[4]);
```

0.	0.898115224651079
0.1000000000	0.900991964134545
0.2000000000	0.909655632645352
0.3000000000	0.924207773839923
0.4000000000	0.944822018969223
0.5000000000	0.971750771550474
0.6000000000	1.00533536157729
0.7000000000	1.04602105549658
0.8000000000	1.09437599130267
0.9000000000	1.15112017058405
1.	1.21716092599577

(1.4)

2)

Definice parametrů diferenciální rovnice

```
> alpha:=1.0:
```

Definice pravé strany diferenciální rovnice

```
> f:=unapply(y2,x,y1,y2);
g:=unapply(alpha*sinh(alpha*y1),x,y1,y2);
```

$$f := (x, y1, y2) \rightarrow y2$$

$$g := (x, y1, y2) \rightarrow 1.0 \sinh(1.0 y1)$$

(2.1)

Definice parametrů metody

```
> a := 0:
b := 1:
alfa1 := 1:
alfa2 := 1:
beta1 := 0:
beta2 := 0:
gama1 := 0:
gama2 := 1:
eps := 0.1e-5:
m := 10:
h:=(b-a)/m:
z0:=1.0:
Lx := evalf([seq(a+(i-1)*h, i = 1 .. m+1)]):
```

$$z0 := 1.0$$

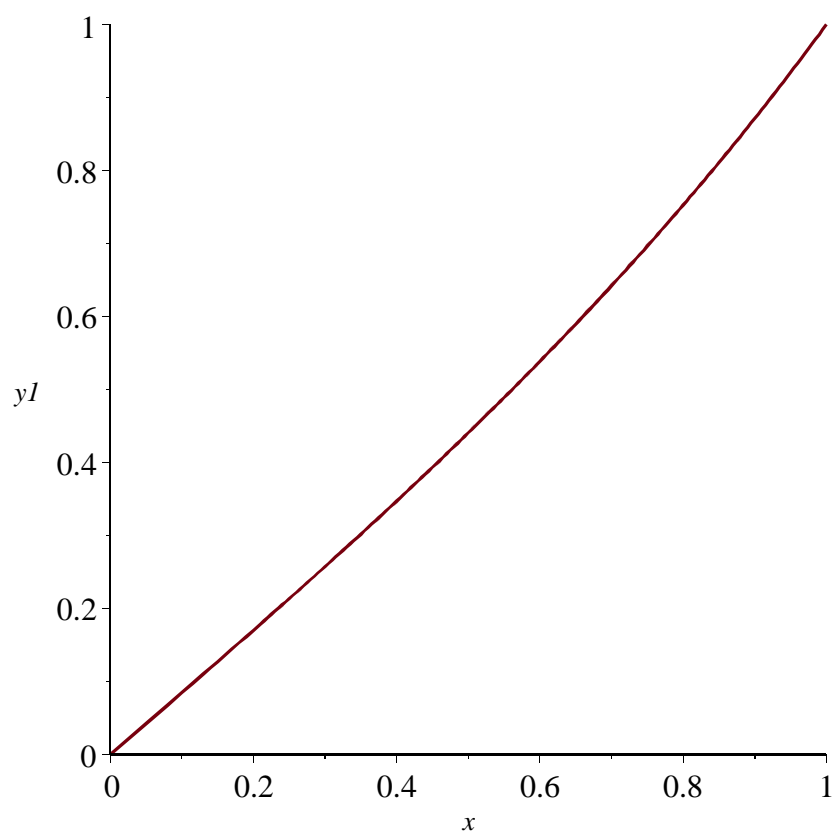
(2.2)

```
> v := Strelba2(f, g, a, b, alfa1,alfa2,beta1,beta2,gama1,
gama2, eps, z0, Lx):
```

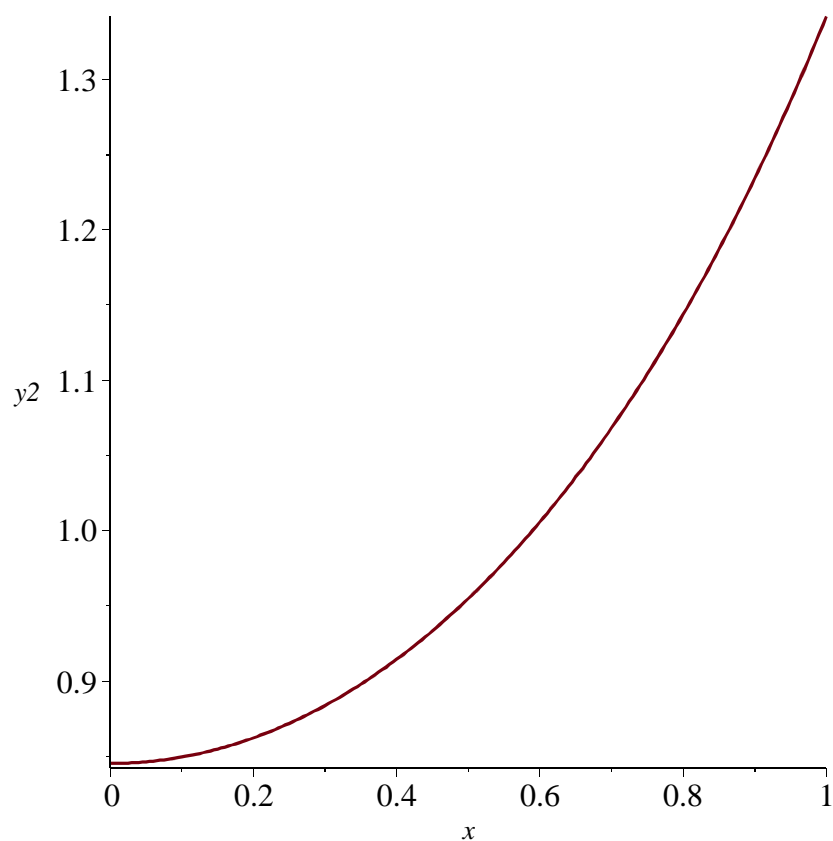
iterace	zn	sn
0	1.000000000	
1	0.845887660	0.154112340
2	0.845202726	0.000684933
3	0.845202715	0.000000012

```
> # Graf funkce y1(x)
```

```
> v[1];
```



```
> # Graf funkce y2(x)  
> v[2];
```



```
> # Tabulka hodnot funkce y1(x)
```

```
> linalg[matrix](v[3]);
```

0.	0.
0.1000000000	0.0846612602355925
0.2000000000	0.170171367390557
0.3000000000	0.257393930716095
0.4000000000	0.347222878080238
0.5000000000	0.440599849913693
0.6000000000	0.538534422951941
0.7000000000	0.642128649642225
0.8000000000	0.752608128873164
0.9000000000	0.871362541010301
1.	1.00000001400471

(2.3)

```
> # Tabulka hodnot funkce y2(x)
```

```
> linalg[matrix](v[4]);
```

0.	0.845202726493308
0.1000000000	0.849434785170620
0.2000000000	0.862204086056383
0.3000000000	0.883734063381229
0.4000000000	0.914411035575732
0.5000000000	0.954807138215576
0.6000000000	1.00571588316724
0.7000000000	1.06820454697818
0.8000000000	1.14369234817081
0.9000000000	1.23406393444513
1.	1.34183780032940

(2.4)

3)

Definice parametrů diferenciální rovnice

```
[> alpha:=2.0:
```

Definice pravé strany diferenciální rovnice

```
> f:=unapply(y2,x,y1,y2);
g:=unapply(alpha*sinh(alpha*y1),x,y1,y2);
f:=(x,y1,y2)→y2
g:=(x,y1,y2)→2.0*sinh(2.0*y1)
```

(3.1)

Definice parametrů metody

```
> a := 0:
b := 1:
alfa1 := 1:
alfa2 := 1:
beta1 := 0:
beta2 := 0:
gama1 := 0:
gama2 := 1:
eps := 0.1e-5:
m := 10:
h:=(b-a)/m:
z0:=1.0;
Lx := evalf([seq(a+(i-1)*h, i = 1 .. m+1)]):
z0:=1.0
```

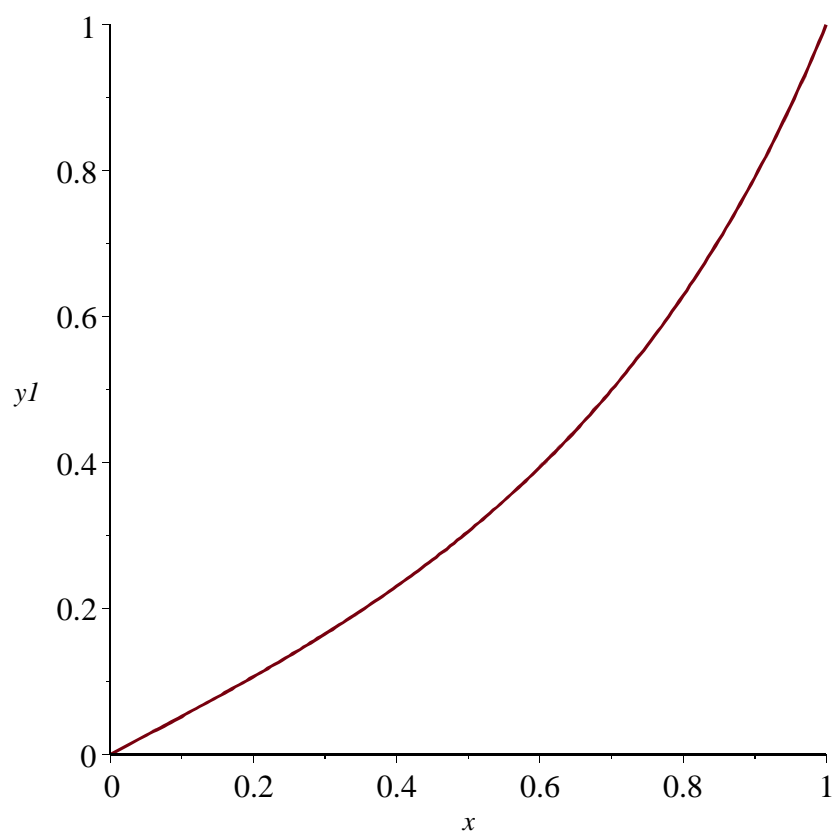
(3.2)

```
> v := Strelba2(f, g, a, b, alfa1, alfa2, beta1, beta2, gama1,
gama2, eps, z0, Lx):
```

iterace	zn	sn
0	1.000000000	
1	0.728781872	0.271218128
2	0.544210759	0.184571113
3	0.518902552	0.025308207
4	0.518621302	0.000281250
5	0.518621269	0.000000033

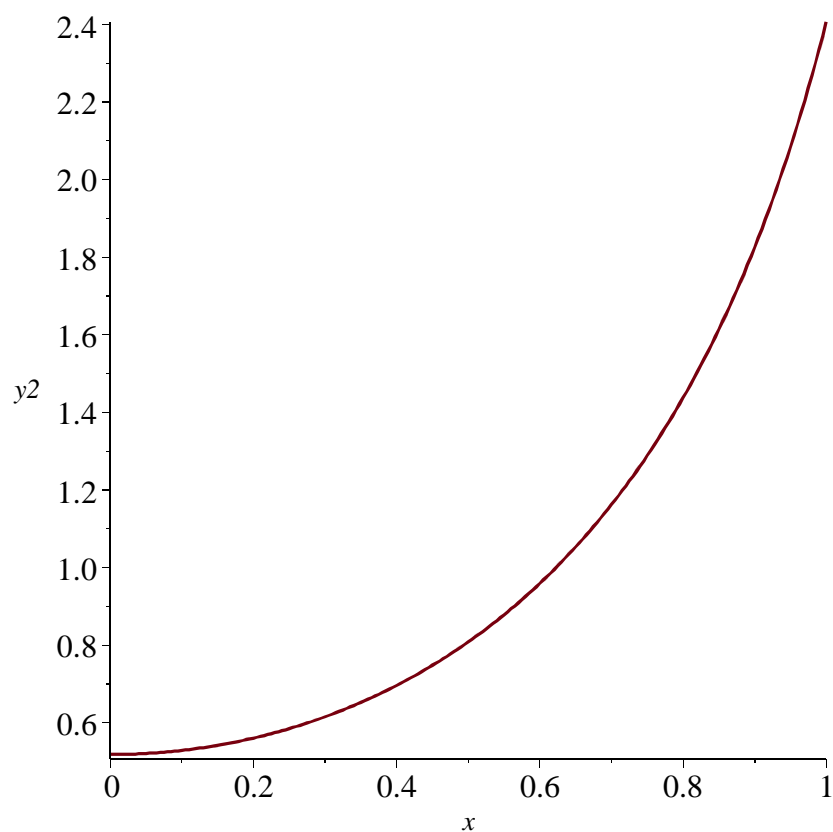
```
> # Graf funkce y1(x)
```

```
> v[1];
```



```
> # Graf funkce y2(x)  
> v[2];
```





```
> # Tabulka hodnot funkce y1(x)
```

```
> linalg[matrix](v[3]);
```

0.	0.
0.1000000000	0.0522087623148978
0.2000000000	0.106518665711823
0.3000000000	0.165140850437268
0.4000000000	0.230521764618809
0.5000000000	0.305504758282769
0.6000000000	0.393563314188400
0.7000000000	0.499173013628892
0.8000000000	0.628465158556408
0.9000000000	0.790494063618935
1.	1.00000007125158

```
> # Tabulka hodnot funkce y2(x)
```

```
> linalg[matrix](v[4]);
```

(3.3)

0.	0.518621301904963
0.1000000000	0.529037788940532
0.2000000000	0.560825151501522
0.3000000000	0.615669780675774
0.4000000000	0.696649975962079
0.5000000000	0.808740342362373
0.6000000000	0.959787950551785
0.7000000000	1.16243099716460
0.8000000000	1.43809248950859
0.9000000000	1.82605985849873
1.	2.40693985200622

(3.4)

4)

Definice parametrů diferenciální rovnice

```
> alpha:=5.0:
```

Definice pravé strany diferenciální rovnice

```
> f:=unapply(y2,x,y1,y2);
   g:=unapply(alpha*sinh(alpha*y1),x,y1,y2);
      f:=(x,y1,y2)→y2
      g:=(x,y1,y2)→5.0*sinh(5.0*y1)
```

(4.1)

Definice parametrů metody

```
> a := 0:
   b := 1:
   alfa1 := 1:
   alfa2 := 1:
   beta1 := 0:
   beta2 := 0:
   gama1 := 0:
   gama2 := 1:
   eps := 0.1e-5:
   m := 10:
   h:=(b-a)/m:
   z0:=0.05;
   Lx := evalf([seq(a+(i-1)*h, i = 1 .. m+1)]):
      z0:=0.05
```

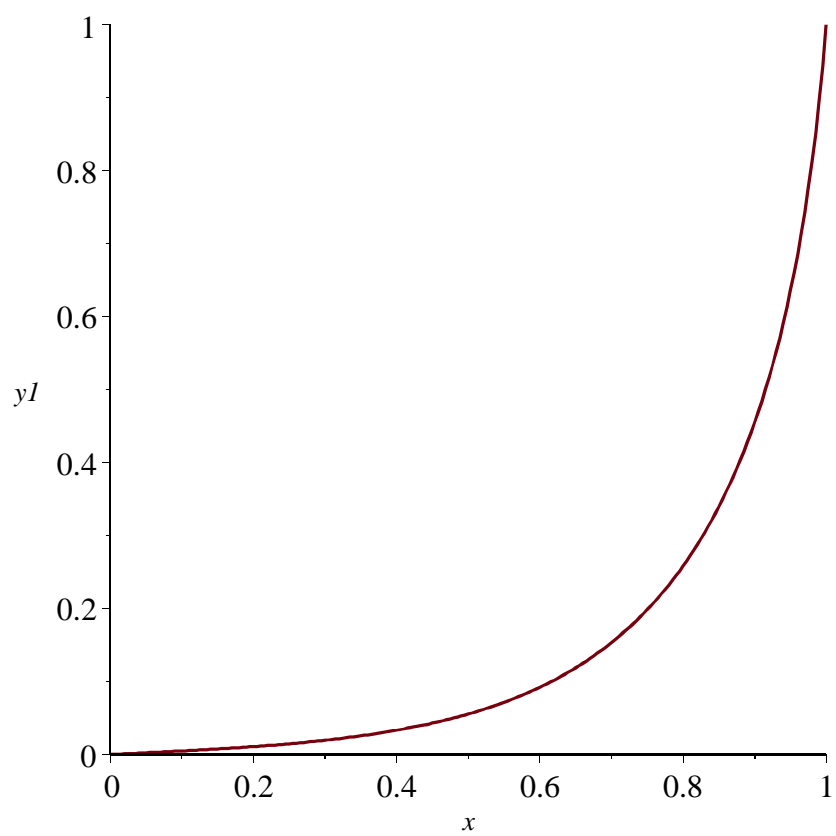
(4.2)

```
> v := Strelba2(f, g, a, b, alfa1, alfa2, beta1, beta2, gama1,
   gama2, eps, z0, Lx):
```

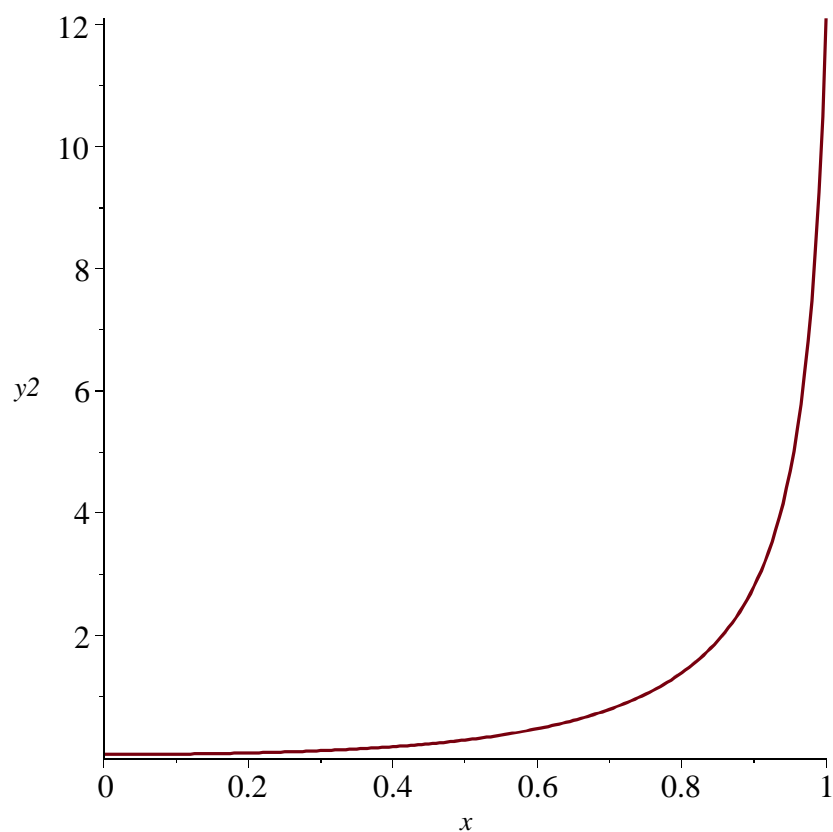
iterace	zn	sn
0	0.050000000	
1	0.047063300	0.002936700
2	0.045854130	0.001209170
3	0.045751091	0.000103039
4	0.045750486	0.000000605

```
> # Graf funkce y1(x)
```

```
> v[1];
```



```
> # Graf funkce y2(x)  
> v[2];
```



```
> # Tabulka hodnot funkce y1(x)
```

```
> linalg[matrix](v[3]);
```

0.	0.
0.1000000000	0.00476814088208659
0.2000000000	0.0107535538817829
0.3000000000	0.0194855460355271
0.4000000000	0.0332009374426686
0.5000000000	0.0554381398878860
0.6000000000	0.0920456073761345
0.7000000000	0.153163474234254
0.8000000000	0.258220147719482
0.9000000000	0.455067425713775
1.	1.00003196668272

(4.3)

```
> # Tabulka hodnot funkce y2(x)
```

```
> linalg[matrix](v[4]);
```

0.	0.0457510906212831
0.1000000000	0.0515903880754758
0.2000000000	0.0706033367268117
0.3000000000	0.107670026866120
0.4000000000	0.172377665123152
0.5000000000	0.281817443073450
0.6000000000	0.466549172840872
0.7000000000	0.786001542046685
0.8000000000	1.38341919899707
0.9000000000	2.79929526422556
1.	12.1014748928741

(4.4)

## 5)

Definice parametrů diferenciální rovnice

```
> alpha:=10.0:
```

Definice pravé strany diferenciální rovnice

```
> f:=unapply(y2,x,y1,y2);
g:=unapply(alpha*sinh(alpha*y1),x,y1,y2);
      f:=(x,y1,y2)→y2
      g:=(x,y1,y2)→10.0*sinh(10.0*y1)
```

(5.1)

Definice parametrů metody

```
> a := 0:
b := 1:
alfa1 := 1:
alfa2 := 1:
beta1 := 0:
beta2 := 0:
gama1 := 0:
gama2 := 1:
eps := 0.1e-5:
m := 10:
h:=(b-a)/m:
z0:=0.00035;
Lx := evalf([seq(a+(i-1)*h, i = 1 .. m+1)]):
      z0:=0.00035
```

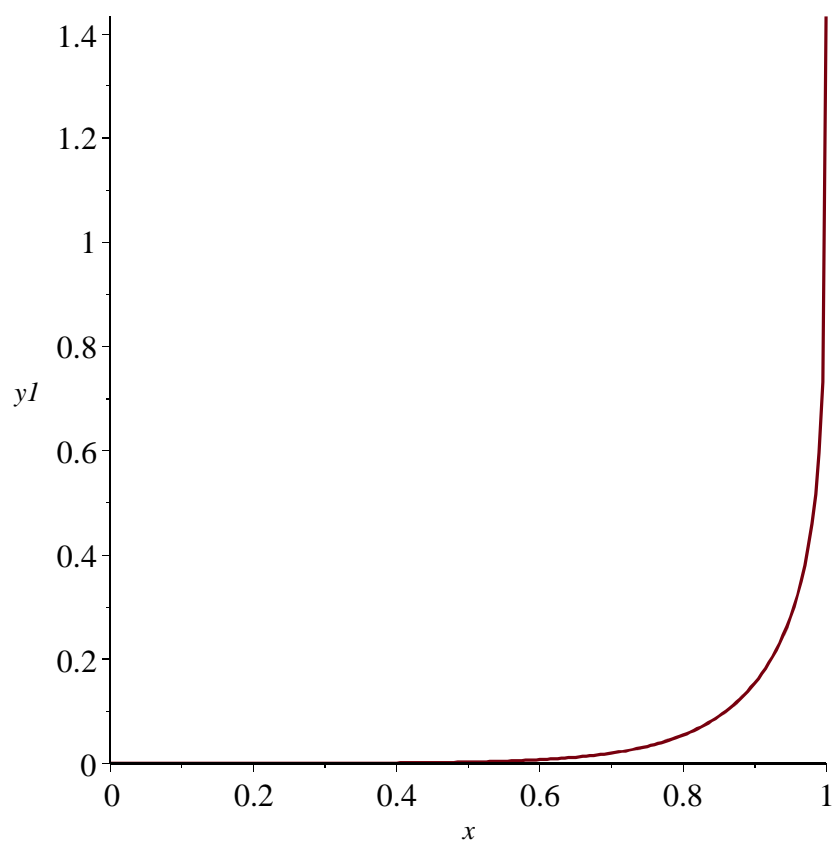
(5.2)

```
> v := Strelba2(f, g, a, b, alfa1,alfa2,beta1,beta2,gama1,
gama2, eps, z0, Lx):
```

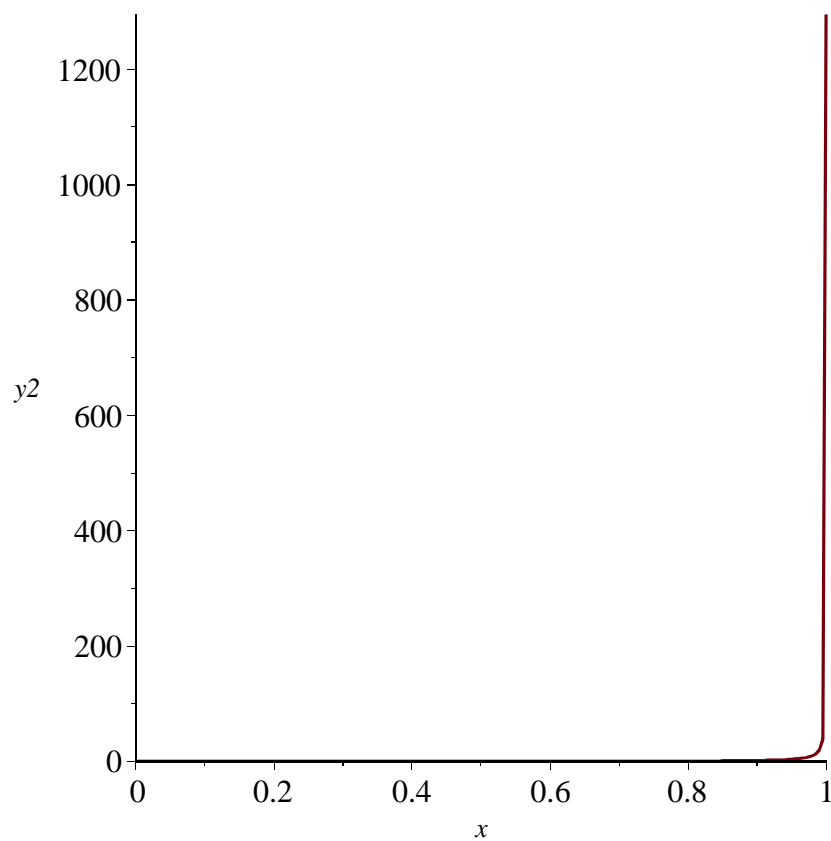
iterace	zn	sn
0	0.000350000	
1	0.000363096	0.000013096
2	0.000362694	0.000000401

```
> # Graf funkce y1(x)
```

```
> v[1];
```



```
> # Graf funkce y2(x)  
> v[2];
```



```
> # Tabulka hodnot funkce y1(x)
```

```
> linalg[matrix](v[3]);
```

0.	0.
0.1000000000	0.0000426710375991296
0.2000000000	0.000131689676693467
0.3000000000	0.000363744588371199
0.4000000000	0.000990886299689403
0.5000000000	0.00269432439944585
0.6000000000	0.00732492757458310
0.7000000000	0.0199255582348651
0.8000000000	0.0544524484851912
0.9000000000	0.154338475958776
1.	1.76958697387172

(5.3)

```
> # Tabulka hodnot funkce y2(x)
```

```
> linalg[matrix](v[4]);
```

0.	0.000363095662115985
0.1000000000	0.000560285771045711
0.2000000000	0.00136603648329645
0.3000000000	0.00365552532641258
0.4000000000	0.00991555381562925
0.5000000000	0.0269465053651040
0.6000000000	0.0732665524232296
0.7000000000	0.199585700898439
0.8000000000	0.551276893063289
0.9000000000	1.70119441087572
1.	6960.00060569754

(5.4)

Zde jsme museli poufít ufl pom rn blízky nást el, aby metoda konvergovala.

6)

Definice parametr diferenciální rovnice

```
> alpha:=20.0: # Příliš velký parametr, úlohu se nepodařilo
vyřešit ani při z0:=0.
```

Definice pravé strany diferenciální rovnice

```
> f:=unapply(y2,x,y1,y2);
g:=unapply(alpha*sinh(alpha*y1),x,y1,y2);
      f:=(x,y1,y2)→y2
      g:=(x,y1,y2)→20.0*sinh(20.0*y1)
```

(6.1)

Definice parametr metody

```
> a := 0:
b := 1:
alfa1 := 1:
alfa2 := 1:
beta1 := 0:
beta2 := 0:
gama1 := 0:
gama2 := 1:
eps := 0.1e-5:
m := 10:
h:=(b-a)/m:
z0:=0.0;
Lx := evalf([seq(a+(i-1)*h, i = 1 .. m+1)]):
      z0:=0.
```

(6.2)

```
> v := Strelba2(f, g, a, b, alfa1,alfa2,beta1,beta2,gama1,
gama2, eps, z0, Lx):
```

```
iterace      zn      sn
-----
0      0.000000000
1      0.000000082      0.000000082
```

Warning, cannot evaluate the solution further right of  
.92388978, probably a singularity

Warning, cannot evaluate the solution further right of  
.92388978, probably a singularity



Zde metoda strelby selhala, rovnice je "stiff". Je potřeba k řešení použít metodu sítí nebo metodu "multiple shooting".