

## Calcolo condizioni coeff. metodi multistep

```
> restart:  
> MSTEP := sum(alpha[j]*y(x[k]-j*h)-h*beta[j]*D(y)(x[k]-j*h), j=-1..L);  
;
```

$$MSTEP := \sum_{j=-1}^L (\alpha_j y(-hj + x_k) - h \beta_j D(y)(-hj + x_k)) \quad (1)$$

```
> T := convert(taylor( MSTEP, h=0, 6 ), polynom) ;  
T := \sum_{j=-1}^L \alpha_j y(x_k) + \left( \sum_{j=-1}^L (-\alpha_j D(y)(x_k)j - \beta_j D(y)(x_k)) \right) h + \left( \sum_{j=-1}^L \left( \frac{1}{2} \alpha_j D^{(2)}(y)(x_k)j^2 + \beta_j D^{(2)}(y)(x_k)j \right) \right) h^2 + \left( \sum_{j=-1}^L \left( -\frac{1}{6} \alpha_j D^{(3)}(y)(x_k)j^3 - \frac{1}{2} \beta_j D^{(3)}(y)(x_k)j^2 \right) \right) h^3 + \left( \sum_{j=-1}^L \left( \frac{1}{24} \alpha_j D^{(4)}(y)(x_k)j^4 + \frac{1}{6} \beta_j D^{(4)}(y)(x_k)j^3 \right) \right) h^4 + \left( \sum_{j=-1}^L \left( -\frac{1}{120} \alpha_j D^{(5)}(y)(x_k)j^5 - \frac{1}{24} \beta_j D^{(5)}(y)(x_k)j^4 \right) \right) h^5 \quad (2)

```

Calcolo termine A0

```
> subs( D(y)(x[k])=0,  
        D(D(y))(x[k])=0,  
        D(D(D(y)))(x[k])=0,  
        D(D(D(D(y))))(x[k])=0,  
        D(D(D(D(D(y))))) (x[k])=0,  
        y(x[k])=1,  
        T) : simplify(%);
```

$$\sum_{j=-1}^L \alpha_j \quad (3)$$

Calcolo termine A1

```
> subs( y(x[k])=0,  
        D(y)(x[k])=1,  
        D(D(y))(x[k])=0,  
        D(D(D(y)))(x[k])=0,  
        D(D(D(D(y))))(x[k])=0,  
        D(D(D(D(D(y))))) (x[k])=0, T) : simplify(%);
```

$$- \left( \sum_{j=-1}^L (j \alpha_j + \beta_j) \right) h \quad (4)$$

Calcolo termine A2

```
> subs( y(x[k])=0,  
        D(y)(x[k])=0,  
        D(D(y))(x[k])=1,
```

$$\begin{aligned}
 & D(D(D(y)))(x[k])=0, \\
 & D(D(D(D(y))))(x[k])=0, \\
 & D(D(D(D(D(y))))) (x[k])=0, T : \text{simplify}(\%) ; \\
 & \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{j=-1}^L (j^2 \alpha_j + 2j \beta_j) \right) h^2
 \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

Calcolo termine A3

$$\begin{aligned}
 > \text{subs}( & y(x[k])=0, \\
 & D(y)(x[k])=0, \\
 & D(D(y))(x[k])=0, \\
 & D(D(D(y)))(x[k])=1, \\
 & D(D(D(D(y))))(x[k])=0, \\
 & D(D(D(D(D(y))))) (x[k])=0, T : \text{simplify}(\%) ; \\
 & -\frac{1}{6} \left( \sum_{j=-1}^L (j^3 \alpha_j + 3j^2 \beta_j) \right) h^3
 \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

Calcolo termine A4

$$\begin{aligned}
 > \text{subs}( & y(x[k])=0, \\
 & D(y)(x[k])=0, \\
 & D(D(y))(x[k])=0, \\
 & D(D(D(y)))(x[k])=0, \\
 & D(D(D(D(y))))(x[k])=1, \\
 & D(D(D(D(D(y))))) (x[k])=0, T : \text{simplify}(\%) ; \\
 & \frac{1}{24} \left( \sum_{j=-1}^L (j^4 \alpha_j + 4j^3 \beta_j) \right) h^4
 \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

Calcolo termine A5

$$\begin{aligned}
 > \text{subs}( & y(x[k])=0, \\
 & D(y)(x[k])=0, \\
 & D(D(y))(x[k])=0, \\
 & D(D(D(y)))(x[k])=0, \\
 & D(D(D(D(y))))(x[k])=0, \\
 & D(D(D(D(D(y))))) (x[k])=1, T : \text{simplify}(\%) ; \\
 & -\frac{1}{120} \left( \sum_{j=-1}^L (j^5 \alpha_j + 5j^4 \beta_j) \right) h^5
 \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$