

Multiparameter exponentially-fitted Numerov methods applied to second-order boundary value problems

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The Numerov method is a well-known numerical linear multistep method to solve second-order boundary value problems of the form

$$y'' = f(t, y), \quad y(a) = \alpha, \quad y(b) = \beta. \quad (1)$$

This method has order four, indicating that the method is exact when the solution is a polynomial of degree 5 at most.

In recent papers so-called exponentially-fitted (EF) modified versions of this Numerov method were constructed. These EF methods depend upon a parameter μ which can be tuned to solve the problem at hand adequately. The idea is quite simple : suppose one wants to solve $y'' - \mu^2 y = g(t, y)$ where $|g(t, y)| \ll |\mu^2 y|$. In that case, the solution $y(t)$ can be well approximated by a linear combination of $\exp(\mu t)$ and $\exp(-\mu t)$. To mimic this behaviour, new methods are constructed which exactly integrate $\exp(\pm\mu t)$.

In general, EF methods exactly integrate functions of the form $1, t, \dots, t^K$ and $\exp(\pm\mu t), t \exp(\pm\mu t), \dots, t^P \exp(\pm\mu t)$. For modified versions of the Numerov method we have $2(P+1)+K=5$. The number P is called the level of tuning : for $(P, K) = (-1, 5)$ the purely polynomial method is obtained, while the combinations $(P, K) = (0, 3), (1, 1)$ and $(2, -1)$ yield three new methods.

In practice, the value of μ of an EF rule can be computed by locally annihilating the leading term of local truncation error of the method : at the point t_j the value μ_j for μ is computed from the equation $D^{K+1} (D^2 - \mu_j^2)^{P+1} y(t_j) = 0$. Since this expression is a polynomial of degree $P+1$ in μ_j^2 , it is not guaranteed in case P is odd that real μ_j^2 exist and that the numerical solution of (1) will be real.

In order to avoid this problem, we propose a new type of EF methods which exactly integrate $1, t, \dots, t^K$ and $P+1$ couples of exponential functions $\exp(\pm\mu_i t), i = 0, \dots, P$. In this way, multiparameter EF methods arise.