P-stable Exponentially fitted Obrechkoff methods

Marnix Van Daele, G. Vanden Berghe

Marnix.VanDaele@UGent.be

Vakgroep Toegepaste Wiskunde en Informatica

Universiteit Gent

Outline

- Introduction on exponentially fitted (EF) methods
- 2-step Obrechkoff methods for $y'' = f(x, y)$
- P-stable Obrechkoff methods for $y'' = f(x, y)$
- P-stable EF Obrechkoff methods for $y'' = f(x, y)$
- Conclusions

Exponentially fitted methods

In the past 15 years, our research group has constructed modified versions of well-known

- linear multistep methods
- Runge-Kutta methods

Aim : build methods which perform very good when the solution has a known exponential of trigonometric behaviour.

Linear multistep methods

A well known method to solve

$$y'' = f(y) \qquad y(a) = y_a \qquad y'(a) = y'_a$$

is the Numerov method (order 4)

$$y_{n+1} - 2\,y_n + y_{n-1} = \frac{h^2}{12}\left(f(y_{n-1}) + 10\,f(y_n) + f(y_{n+1})\right)$$

Construction : impose $\mathcal{L}[z(x);h] = 0$ for $z(x) = 1,\ x,\ x^2,\ x^3,\ x^4$

where

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}[z(x);h] := {} & z(x+h) + \alpha_0\,z(x) + \alpha_{-1}\,z(x-h) \\ & -h^2\left(\beta_1\,z''(x+h) + \beta_0\,z''(x) + \beta_{-1}\,z''(x-h)\right)\end{aligned}$$

Exponential fitting

Consider the initial value problem

$$y'' + \omega^2\, y = g(y) \qquad y(a) = y_a \qquad y(a) = y'_a\,.$$

If $|g(y)| \ll |\omega^2\, y|$ then

$$y(x) \approx \alpha\, \cos(\omega\, x + \phi)$$

To mimic this oscillatory behaviour, one could replace polynomials by trigonometric (in the complex case : exponential) functions.

EF Numerov method

$$\text{Construction : impose } \mathcal{L}[z(x);h] = 0 \text{ for}$$
$$z(x) = 1,\, x,\, x^2,\, \sin(\omega\, x),\, \cos(\omega\, x)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}[z(x);h] := {} & z(x+h) + \alpha_0\, z(x) + \alpha_{-1}\, z(x-h) \\ & -h^2 \left(\beta_1\, z''(x+h) + \beta_0\, z''(x) + \beta_{-1}\, z''(x-h)\right)\end{aligned}$$

$$y_{n+1} - 2\, y_n + y_{n-1} = h^2\, \left(\lambda f(y_{n-1}) + (1 - 2\,\lambda)\, f(y_n) + \lambda\, f(y_{n+1})\right)$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{4\,\sin^2\frac{\theta}{2}} - \frac{1}{\theta^2} = \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{240}\theta^2 + \frac{1}{6048}\theta^4 + \ldots \qquad \theta := \omega\, h$$

EF methods

Generalisation : to determine the coefficients of a method, we impose conditions on a linear functional. These conditions are related to

- polynomials :

$$\{x^q | q = 0, \ \ldots, K\}$$

- exponential or trigonometric functions, multiplied with powers of x :

$$\{x^q \ \exp(\pm\mu x) | q = 0, \ \ldots, P\}$$

or, with $\omega = i\,\mu$,

$$\{x^q \ \cos(\omega x), \, x^q \ \sin(\omega x) | q = 0, \ \ldots, P\}$$

Classical method : $P = -1$

Choice of ω

- local optimization

  based on local truncation error (lte)

  ω is step-dependent

- global optimization

  Preservation of geometric properties (periodicity, energy, $\dots$)

  ω is constant over the interval of integration

Obrechkoff methods

Nikola Obrechkoff (1896-1963)

Obrechkoff methods (OM) : $^\circ 1940$ for quadrature

Milne : OM for solving diff. eq. : 1949

Obrechkoff methods for $y'' = f(x,y)$

Two-step methods

$$y_{n+1} - 2y_n + y_{n-1} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} h^{2\,i} \left(\beta_{i0}\, y_{n+1}^{(2i)} + 2\,\beta_{i1}\, y_n^{(2i)} + \beta_{i0}\, y_{n-1}^{(2i)} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}[z(x);h] &:= z(x+h) - 2\,z(x) + z(x-h) \\ &\quad - \sum_{i=1}^{m} h^{2\,i} \left(\beta_{i0}\, z^{(2i)}(x+h) + 2\,\beta_{i1}\, z^{(2i)}(x) + \beta_{i0}\, z^{(2i)}(x-h) \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{symmetric method} : \mathcal{L}[z(x);h] \equiv 0 \text{ if } z(x) \text{ is odd}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[1;h] \equiv 0$$

$$\text{order } p \Longleftrightarrow \mathcal{L}[x^q;h] = 0,\ q = 0,\ 1,\ \ldots,\ p+1$$

$$\text{lte} = C_{p+2}\, h^{p+2} y^{(p+2)}(x_n) + \mathcal{O}\left(h^{p+3}\right) \qquad C_{p+2} = \frac{\mathcal{L}[x^{p+2};h]}{(p+2)!\, h^{p+2}}$$

Two-step OM

- $m = 1 : p = 4,\ C_6 = -\dfrac{1}{240}$ (Numerov method)

$$y_{n+1} - 2y_n + y_{n-1} = \frac{h^2}{12}\left(y_{n+1}^{(2)} + 10\,y_n^{(2)} + y_{n-1}^{(2)}\right)$$

- $m = 2 : p = 8,\ C_{10} = \dfrac{59}{76204800}$

$$y_{n+1} - 2y_n + y_{n-1} = \frac{h^2}{252}\left(11\,y_{n+1}^{(2)} + 230\,y_n^{(2)} + 11\,y_{n-1}^{(2)}\right) - \frac{h^4}{15120}\left(13\,y_{n+1}^{(4)} - 626\,y_n^{(4)} + 13\,y_{n-1}^{(4)}\right)$$

Two-step OM

- $m = 3 : p = 12,\, C_{14} = -\dfrac{45469}{1697361329664000}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
y_{n+1} - 2y_n + y_{n-1} = {}& \\
& \frac{h^2}{7788}\left(229\, y_{n+1}^{(2)} + 7330\, y_n^{(2)} + 229\, y_{n-1}^{(2)}\right) \\
& -\frac{h^4}{25960}\left(11\, y_{n+1}^{(4)} - 1422\, y_n^{(4)} + 11\, y_{n-1}^{(4)}\right) \\
& +\frac{h^6}{39251520}\left(127\, y_{n+1}^{(6)} + 4846\, y_n^{(6)} + 127\, y_{n-1}^{(6)}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

- $\ldots$

  method of order $p = 4\, m$

Stability of two-step OM

$$y_{n+1} - 2\,y_n + y_{n-1} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} h^{2\,i}\left(\beta_{i0}\, y_{n+1}^{(2i)} + 2\,\beta_{i1}\, y_n^{(2i)} + \beta_{i0}\, y_{n-1}^{(2i)}\right)$$

applied to $y'' = -\lambda^2\, y$ gives

$$y_{n+1} - 2R_{mm}(\nu^2)\, y_n + y_{n-1} = 0 \qquad \nu := \lambda\, h$$

$$R_{mm}(\nu^2) = \frac{1 + \sum_{i=1}^{m}(-1)^i \beta_{i1}\, \nu^{2i}}{1 + \sum_{i=1}^{m}(-1)^{i+1} \beta_{i0}\, \nu^{2i}}$$

The stabilitity function R_{mm} uniquely determines the method.

A method has the interval of periodicity $(0, \nu_0^2)$ if

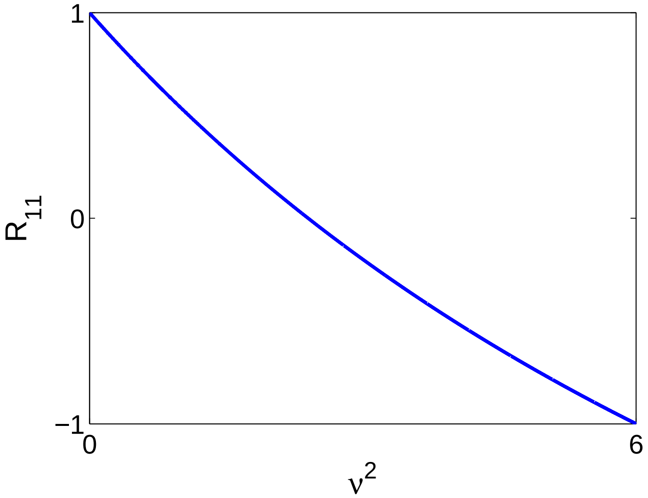
$|R_{mm}(\nu^2)| < 1$ for $0 < \nu^2 < \nu_0^2$.

The method is P-stable if $|R_{mm}(\nu^2)| \leq 1$ for all real $\nu \neq 0$.

Stability of two-step OM

- $m = 1 : p = 4,\ C_6 = -\dfrac{1}{240}$ (Numerov) $\qquad \nu_0^2 = 6$

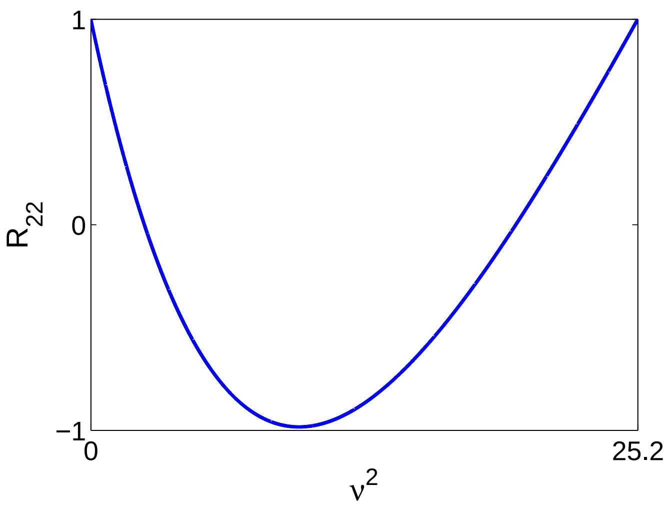
$$y_{n+1} - 2y_n + y_{n-1} = \frac{h^2}{12}\left(y^{(2)}_{n+1} + 10\, y^{(2)}_n + y^{(2)}_{n-1}\right)$$



Stability of two-step OM

- $m = 2 : p = 8, C_{10} = \dfrac{59}{76204800}$ $\qquad \nu_0^2 = 25.2$

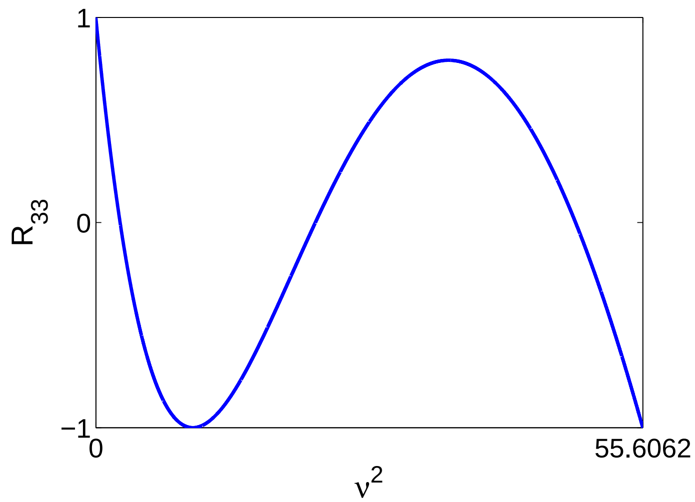
$$y_{n+1} - 2y_n + y_{n-1} = \frac{h^2}{252}\left(11\, y^{(2)}_{n+1} + 115\, y^{(2)}_{n} + 11\, y^{(2)}_{n-1}\right) - \frac{h^4}{15120}\left(13\, y^{(4)}_{n+1} - 626\, y^{(4)}_{n} + 13\, y^{(4)}_{n+1}\right)$$



Stability of two-step OM

- $m = 3 : p = 12,\ C_{14} = -\dfrac{45469}{1697361329664000} \qquad \nu_0^2 = 55.60\ldots$

$$
\begin{aligned}
y_{n+1} - 2y_n + y_{n-1} = {} \\
& \frac{h^2}{7788}\left(229\, y_{n+1}^{(2)} + 7330\, y_n^{(2)} + 229\, y_{n-1}^{(2)}\right) \\
& + \frac{h^4}{25960}\left(-11\, y_{n+1}^{(4)} + 1422\, y_n^{(4)} - 11\, y_{n-1}^{(4)}\right) \\
& + \frac{h^6}{39251520}\left(127\, y_{n+1}^{(6)} + 4846\, y_n^{(6)} + 127\, y_{n-1}^{(6)}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$



P-stable 2-step OM

Ananthakrishnaiah (1987)

idea : use some parameters to obtain P-stability.

$m = 3$ and $m = 4$

e.g. $m = 3$

$$
\begin{aligned}
y_{n+1} - 2y_n + y_{n-1} = \\
& h^2 \left(\beta_{10}\, y^{(2)}_{n+1} + 2\,\beta_{11}\, y^{(2)}_{n} + \beta_{10}\, y^{(2)}_{n-1} \right) \\
& + h^4 \left(\beta_{20}\, y^{(4)}_{n+1} + 2\,\beta_{21}\, y^{(4)}_{n} + \beta_{20}\, y^{(4)}_{n-1} \right) \\
& + h^6 \left(\beta_{30}\, y^{(6)}_{n+1} + 2\,\beta_{31}\, y^{(6)}_{n} + \beta_{30}\, y^{(6)}_{n-1} \right)
\end{aligned}
$$

impose $p = 6 : \{x^2,\, x^4,\, x^6\}$,

then 3 parameters (β_{20}, β_{30} and β_{31}) remain

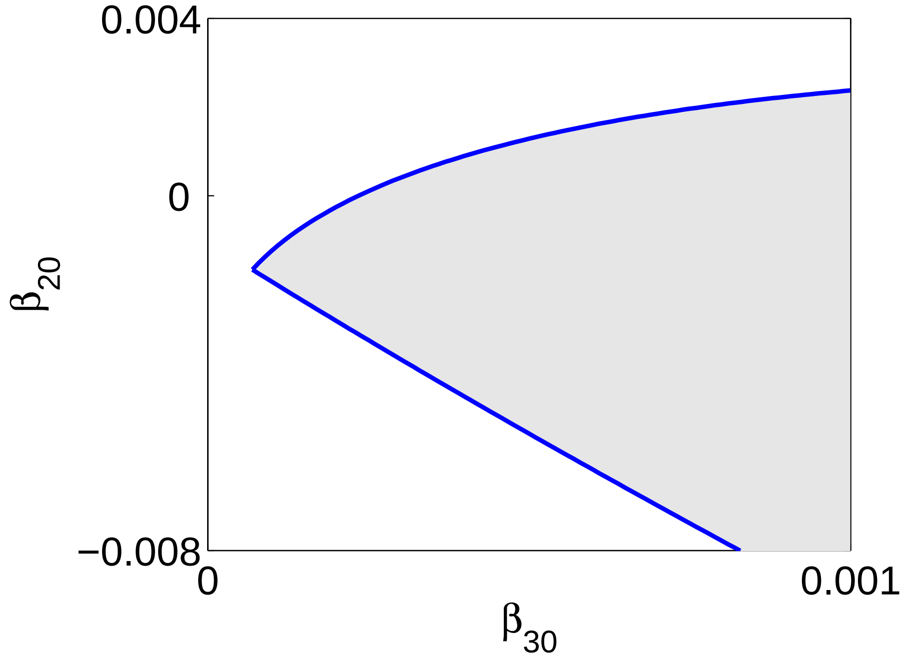
$$R_{33} = \frac{1 - \beta_{11}\,\nu^2 + \beta_{21}\,\nu^4 - \beta_{31}\,\nu^6}{1 + \beta_{10}\,\nu^2 - \beta_{20}\,\nu^4 + \beta_{30}\,\nu^6}$$

let $\beta_{31} = \beta_{30}$

Ananthakrishnaiah's idea

Choose these 2 remaining parameters β_{20}, β_{30} such that the method becomes P-stable

$$|R_{33}| = \left|\frac{N_3}{D_3}\right| < 1 \iff (D_3 - N_3)\,(D_3 + N_3) > 0$$

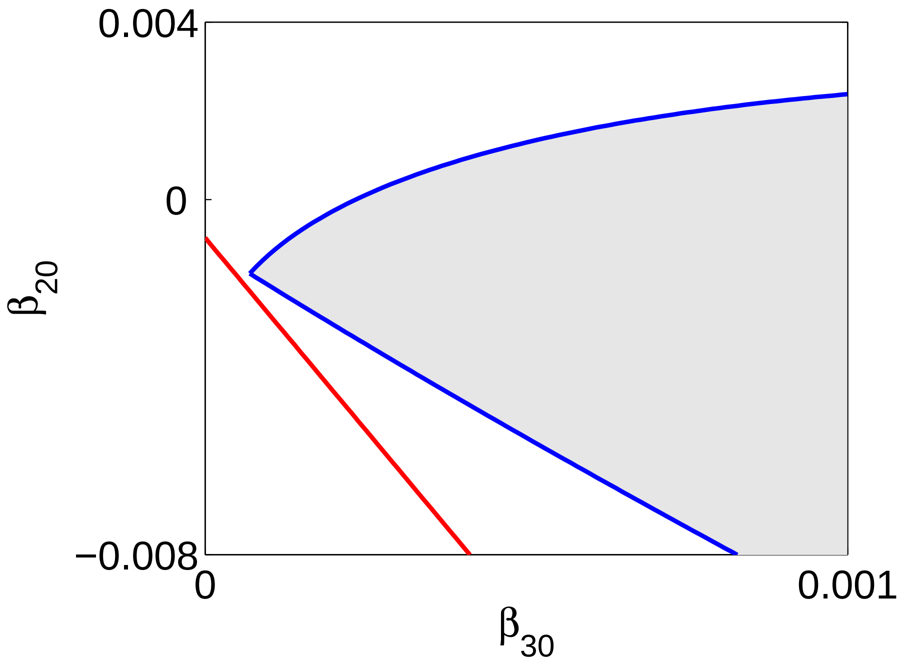


Ananthakrishnaiah's idea

Find the solution for which the phase-lag,

$$\nu - \arccos R_{33} = \left(\frac{13}{604800} + \frac{13}{30}\,\beta_{30} + \frac{1}{40}\,\beta_{20} \right) \nu^7 + \mathcal{O}\left(\nu^9\right)$$

becomes minimal.

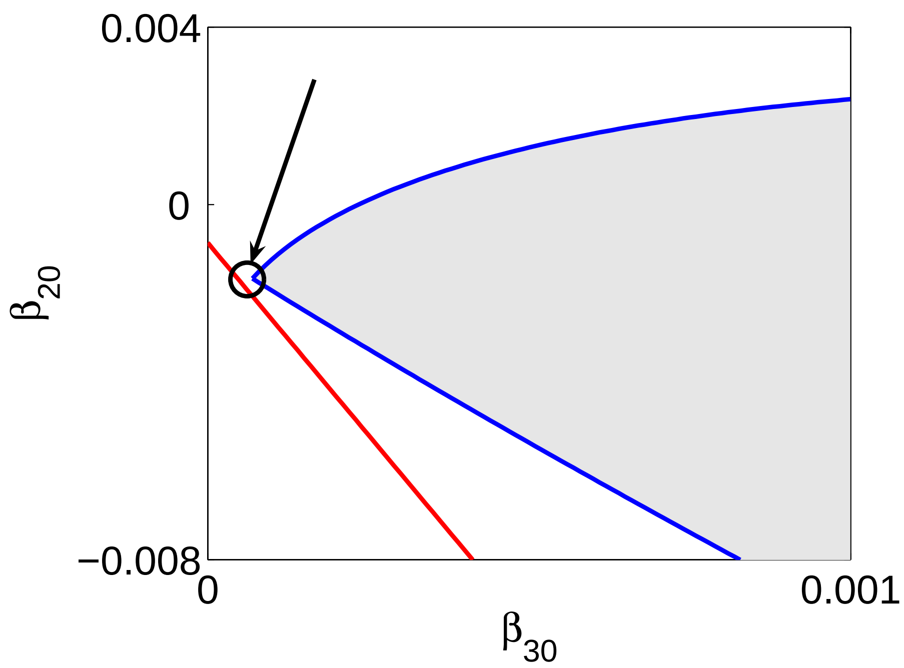


Ananthakrishnaiah's idea

Find the solution for which the phase-lag,

$$\nu - \arccos R_{33} = \left(\frac{13}{604800} + \frac{13}{30}\,\beta_{30} + \frac{1}{40}\,\beta_{20} \right) \nu^7 + \mathcal{O}\left(\nu^9\right)$$

becomes minimal.



This gives $(\beta_{30}, \beta_{20}) = \left(\frac{1}{14400}, -\frac{1}{600} \right)$.

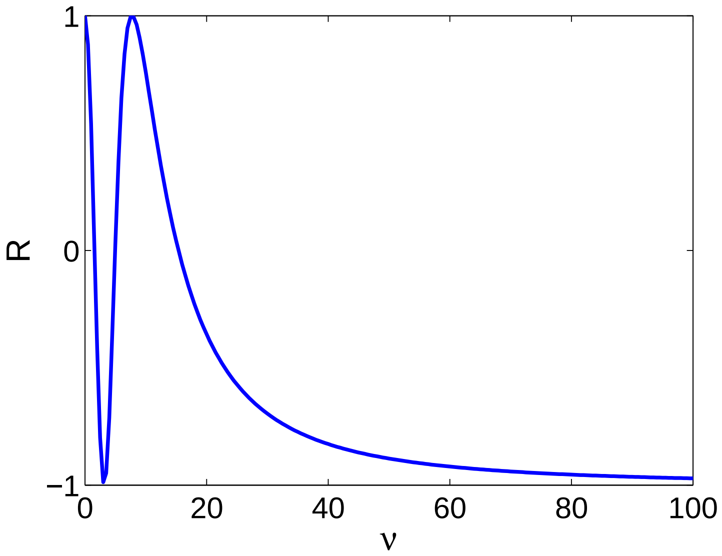
Ananthakrishnaiah's idea

Ananthakrishnaiah $m = 3 : p = 6$, P-stable, $C_8 = -\dfrac{1}{50400}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
y_{n+1} - 2y_n + y_{n-1} = {} & \\
& \frac{h^2}{20}\left(y_{n+1}^{(2)} + 18\, y_n^{(2)} + y_{n-1}^{(2)}\right) \\
& -\frac{h^4}{600}\left(y_{n+1}^{(4)} - 22\, y_n^{(4)} + y_{n-1}^{(4)}\right) \\
& +\frac{h^6}{14400}\left(y_{n+1}^{(6)} + 2\, y_n^{(6)} + y_{n-1}^{(6)}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

Ananthakrishnaiah's idea

$$R_{33} = \frac{1 - \frac{9}{20}\,\nu^2 + \frac{11}{600}\,\nu^4 - \frac{1}{14400}\,\nu^6}{1 + \frac{1}{20}\,\nu^2 + \frac{1}{600}\,\nu^4 + \frac{1}{14400}\,\nu^6}$$



$$|R_{33}| = \left|\frac{N_3}{D_3}\right| < 1 \text{ since}$$

$$(D_3 - N_3)\,(D_3 + N_3) = \frac{\nu^2\,(\nu^2 - 10)^2\,(\nu^2 - 60)^2}{360000}$$

P-stable 2-step OM

We were able to generalise Ananthakrishnaiah's idea in

M. Van Daele and G. Vanden Berghe, P-stable Obrechkoff methods of arbitrary order for second-order differential equations, Numerical Algorithms **44**, 2007, 115-131

Algoritm to construct a P-stable OM for a given m :

- impose order $2\,m$
- $D_m - N_m$ and $D_m + N_m$ should both be halves of perfect squares

This leads to a system of non-linear equations.

Theorem : the approximant $R_{mm}(\nu^2)$, obtained by generalising Ananthakrishnaiah's approach, is given by the real part of the (m, m)-Padé approximant of $\exp(i\,\nu)$.

This leads to a system of linear equations.

Example

$$R_{33}(\nu^2) = \frac{1 - \frac{9}{20}\,\nu^2 + \frac{11}{600}\,\nu^4 - \frac{1}{14400}\,\nu^6}{1 + \frac{1}{20}\,\nu^2 + \frac{1}{600}\,\nu^4 + \frac{1}{14400}\,\nu^6}$$

$$= \Re\left(\frac{1 + \frac{1}{2}\,i\,\nu - \frac{1}{10}\,\nu^2 - \frac{1}{120}\,i\,\nu^3}{1 - \frac{1}{2}\,i\,\nu - \frac{1}{10}\,\nu^2 + \frac{1}{120}\,i\,\nu^3}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{10}\,\nu^2\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\,\nu - \frac{1}{120}\,\nu^3\right)^2}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{10}\,\nu^2\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\,\nu - \frac{1}{120}\,\nu^3\right)^2}$$

where $\dfrac{1 + \frac{1}{2}\,\nu + \frac{1}{10}\,\nu^2 + \frac{1}{120}\,\nu^3}{1 - \frac{1}{2}\,\nu + \frac{1}{10}\,\nu^2 - \frac{1}{120}\,\nu^3} = \exp(\nu) + \mathcal{O}\left(\nu^7\right)$

$$|R_{33}(\nu^2)| = \left|\frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{10}\,\nu^2\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\,\nu - \frac{1}{120}\,\nu^3\right)^2}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{10}\,\nu^2\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\,\nu - \frac{1}{120}\,\nu^3\right)^2}\right| \leq 1$$

Conclusion

How does the P-stable Obrechkoff method

$$y_{n+1} - 2y_n + y_{n-1} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} h^{2\,i} \left(\beta_{i0}\, y_{n+1}^{(2i)} + 2\,\beta_{i1}\, y_n^{(2i)} + \beta_{i0}\, y_{n-1}^{(2i)} \right)$$

of order $2\,m$ look like ?

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \beta_{i0} = (-1)^{i+1} a_i^2 + 2 \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} (-1)^{j+1} a_j\, a_{2i-j} \\ \beta_{i1} = a_i^2 + 2 \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} a_j\, a_{2i-j} \end{array} \right. \qquad i = 1\ \ldots, m$$

$$\text{where } a_j = \begin{cases} \dfrac{\binom{m}{j}}{\binom{2\,m}{j}} & \text{for } 0 \le j \le m \\ 0 & \text{for } j > m \end{cases}$$

P-stable Expon. fitted OM

How to obtain P-stable exponentially-fitted Obrechkoff methods ?

$$y_{n+1} - 2\,y_n + y_{n-1} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} h^{2\,i} \left(\beta_{i0}\, y_{n+1}^{(2i)} + 2\,\beta_{i1}\, y_n^{(2i)} + \beta_{i0}\, y_{n-1}^{(2i)} \right)$$

applied to $y'' = -\lambda^2\, y$ gives

$$y_{n+1} - 2R_{mm}(\theta, \nu^2)\, y_n + y_{n-1} = 0$$

with $\theta := \omega\, h$ and $\nu := \lambda\, h$

Padé-approximants $\Longrightarrow$ exponentially-fitted Padé approximants

Construction of Polynomially-fitted $(m,\, m)$ Padé approximants :

$$\frac{P_m(x)}{P_m(-x)} = \exp(x) + \mathcal{O}\left(x^{2\,m+1}\right)$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow \quad \exp(x)\, P_m(-x) - P_m(x) = \mathcal{O}\left(x^{2\,m+1}\right)$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}^{2\,q}}{\mathrm{d}x^{2\,q}} \left(\exp(x)\, P_m(-x) - P_m(x)\right)\Big|_{x=0} = 0 \qquad q = 1,\, \ldots,\, m$$

EF Padé approximants

$$\mathcal{F}(x,t) = \exp(t\,x)\,V_m(-t\,x) - V_m(t\,x) \qquad V_m(x) = 1 + \sum_{j=1}^{m} a_i\,x^i$$

$$\begin{cases} \dfrac{\partial^{2q}}{\partial x^{2q}} \mathcal{F}(x,t)\Big|_{(x,t)=(0,\theta)} = 0 & q = 1,\ \ldots,\ K \\ \Re\left(\dfrac{\partial^{q}}{\partial t^{q}} \mathcal{F}(x,t)\Big|_{(x,t)=(i,\theta)} \right) = 0 & q = 0,\ \ldots,\ P \end{cases}$$

where $0 \leq K \leq m$ and $P + K + 1 = m$.

This leads to a system of m linear equations in the unknowns a_i, $i = 1, \ldots, m$.

The EF (K,P) Padé approximant to $\exp(\nu)$ is then given by ${}^{(K,P)}\hat{P}_m^m(\nu) = V_m(\nu)/V_m(-\nu)$.

EF Padé approximants : $m = 1$

$$\mathcal{F}(x,t) = \exp(t\,x)\,V_1(-t\,x) - V_1(t\,x) \qquad\qquad V_m(x) = 1 + a_1\,x$$

- $(K = 1, P = -1)$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\mathcal{F}(x,t)\Big|_{(x,t)=(0,\theta)} = 0 \iff \theta^2\,(1 - 2\,a_1) = 0 \iff a_1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$^{(1,-1)}\hat{P}_1^1(\nu) = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2}\,x}{1 - \frac{1}{2}\,x}$$

- $(K = 0, P = 0)$

$$\Re\,(\mathcal{F}(i,\,\theta)) = 0 \iff \Re\left(e^{i\,\theta}\,(1 - i\,a_1\,\theta) - (1 + i\,a_1\theta)\right) = 0$$

$$\iff a_1 = \frac{\sin\theta}{\theta\,\left(\cos\theta + 1\right)} = \frac{1}{2}\,\frac{\tan(\theta/2)}{\theta/2}$$

$$^{(0,0)}\hat{P}_1^1(\nu) = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2}\,\frac{\tan(\theta/2)}{\theta/2}\,x}{1 - \frac{1}{2}\,\frac{\tan(\theta/2)}{\theta/2}\,x}$$

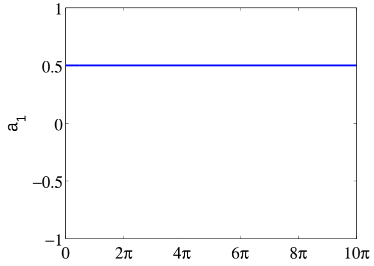
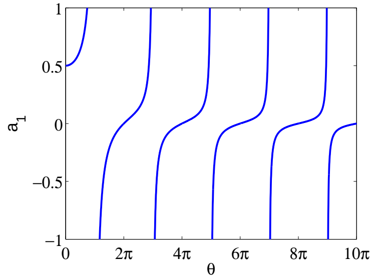
EF Padé approximants : $m = 1$

$m = 1$	
(K, P)	a_1
$(1, -1)$	$\dfrac{1}{2}$
$(0, 0)$	$\dfrac{\tan \frac{\theta}{2}}{\theta}$

EF Padé approximants : $m = 1$

$m = 1$	
(K, P)	a_1
$(1, -1)$	$\frac{1}{2}$
$(0, 0)$	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\theta^2}{24} + \mathcal{O}(\theta^4)$

EF Padé approximants : $m = 1$

$m = 1$	
(K, P)	a_1
$(1, -1)$	
(0,0)	

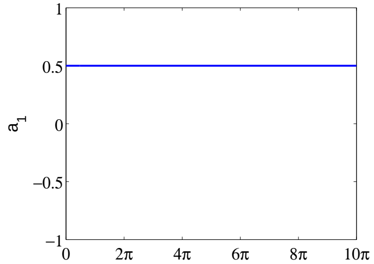
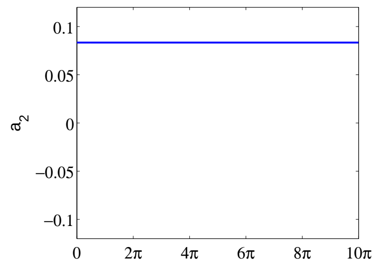
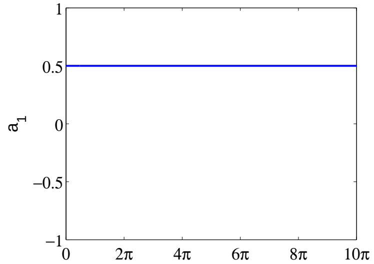
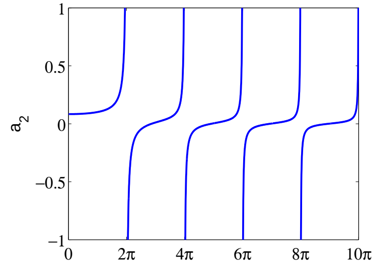
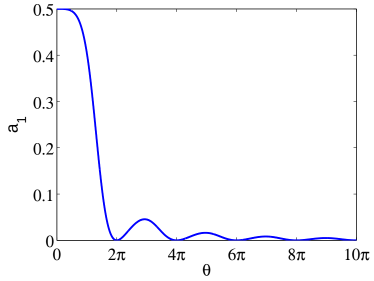
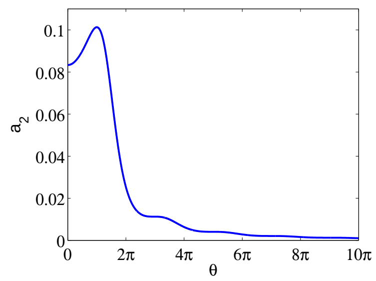
EF Padé approximants : $m = 2$

$m = 2$		
(K, P)	a_1	a_2
$(2, -1)$	$\dfrac{1}{2}$	$\dfrac{1}{12}$
$(1, 0)$	$\dfrac{1}{2}$	$\dfrac{2\tan\frac{\theta}{2} - \theta}{2\,\theta^2\tan\frac{\theta}{2}}$
$(0, 1)$	$\dfrac{2\ (1 - \cos\theta)}{(\theta + \sin\theta)\,\theta}$	$\dfrac{\theta - \sin\theta}{(\theta + \sin\theta)\,\theta^2}$

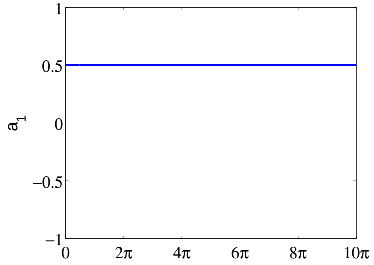
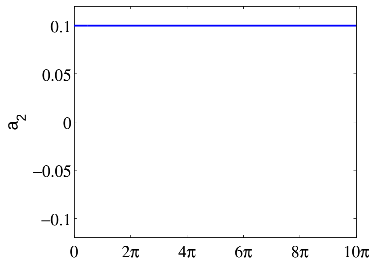
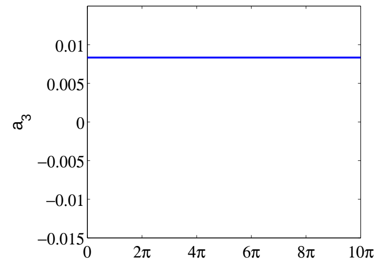
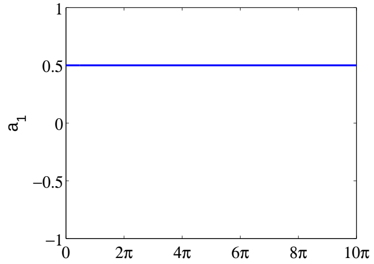
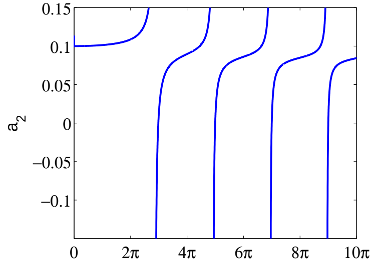
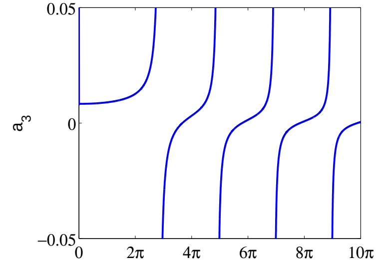
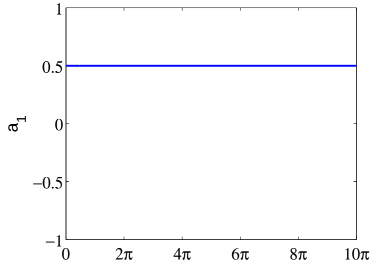
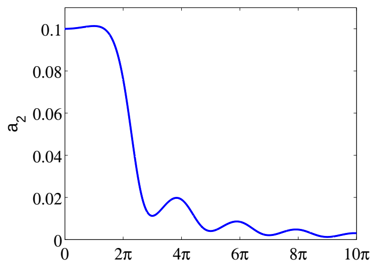
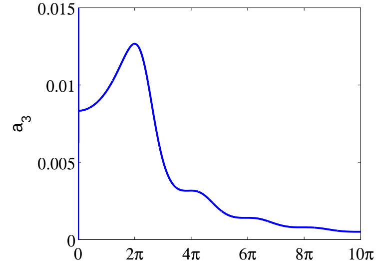
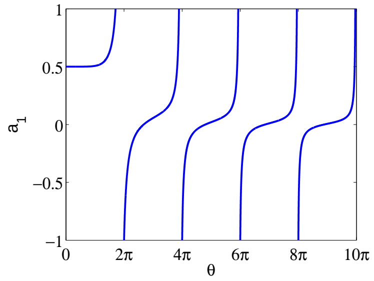
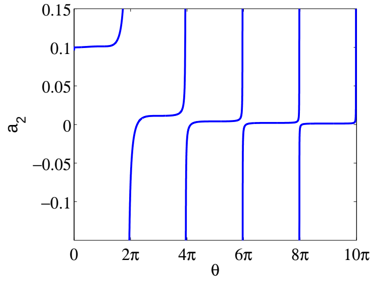
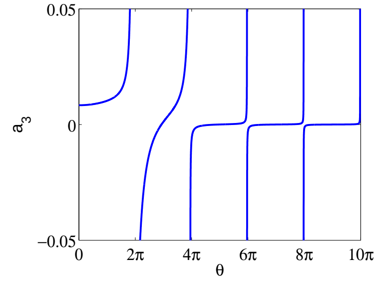
EF Padé approximants : $m = 2$

$m = 2$		
(K, P)	a_1	a_2
$(2, -1)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{12}$
$(1, 0)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{12} + \frac{\theta^2}{720} + \mathcal{O}\left(\theta^4\right)$
$(0, 1)$	$\frac{1}{2} + \mathcal{O}(\theta^4)$	$\frac{1}{12} + \frac{\theta^2}{360} + \mathcal{O}(\theta^4)$

EF Padé approximants : $m = 2$

$m = 2$		
(K, P)	a_1	a_2
$(2, -1)$		
$(1, 0)$		
$(0, 1)$		

$m = 3$

(K, P)	a_1	a_2	a_3
$(3, -1)$			
$(2, 0)$			
$(1, 1)$			
$(0, 2)$			

The Stiefel-Bettis problem

$$z'' + z = 0.001\exp(ix) \quad z(0) = 1 \quad z'(0) = 0.995i \qquad 0 \le x \le 40\pi$$

equivalent real form

$$\begin{cases} u'' + u = 0.001\cos(x), \quad u(0) = 1, \quad u'(0) = 0, \\ v'' + v = 0.001\sin(x), \quad v(0) = 0, \quad v'(0) = 0.9995\ . \end{cases}$$

$$z(x) = u(x) + i\, v(x)$$

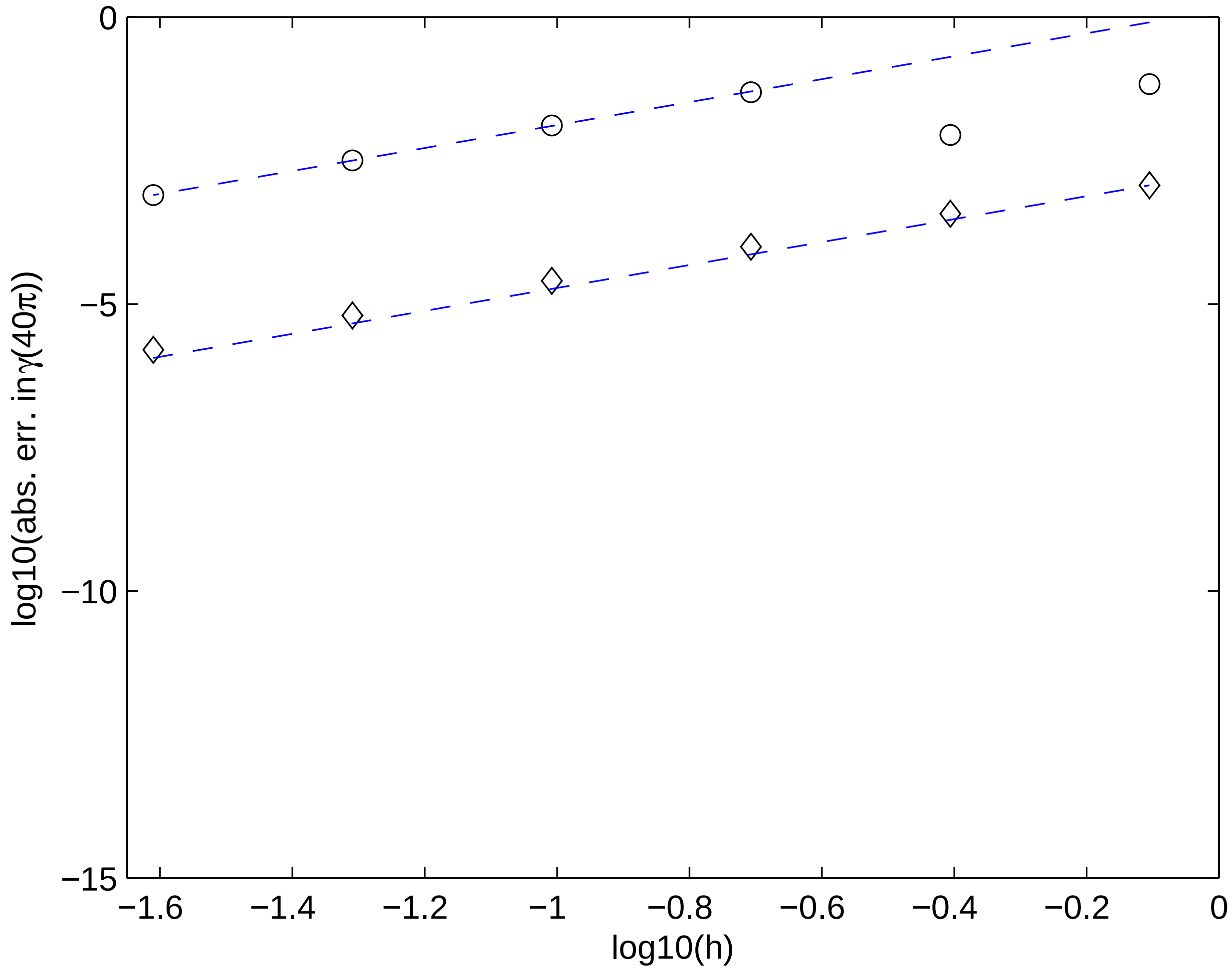
$$\begin{aligned} u(x) &= \cos(x) + 0.0005x\sin(x) \\ v(x) &= \sin(x) - 0.0005x\cos(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\gamma(x) = \sqrt{u^2(x) + v^2(x)} = \sqrt{1 + (0.0005x)^2}$$

$$\gamma(40\,\pi) \qquad h = 2^{-i}\,\pi \qquad \omega = 1$$

The Stiefel-Bettis problem

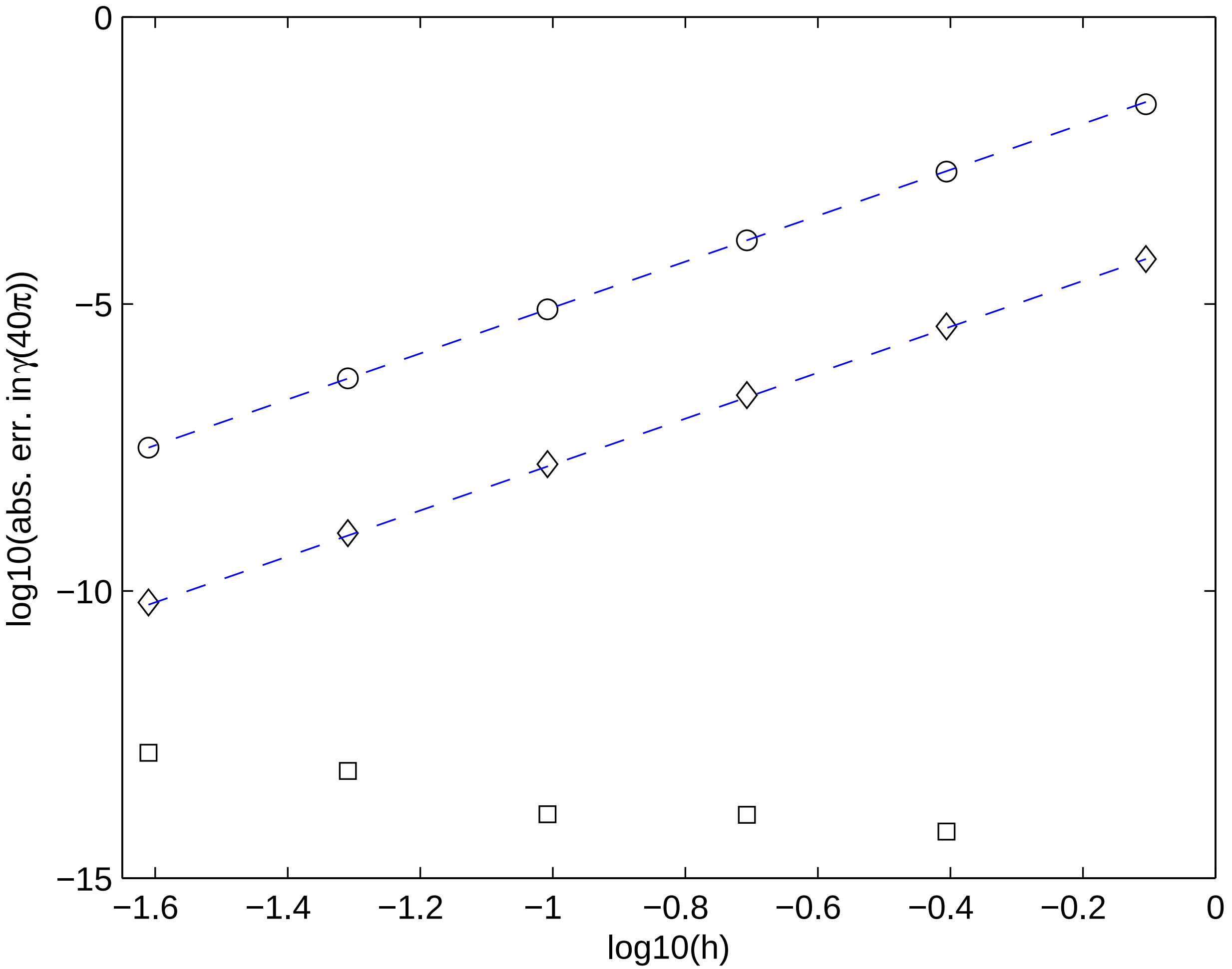
$$m = 1$$



$$\circ : P = -1 \qquad \diamond : P = 0$$

The Stiefel-Bettis problem

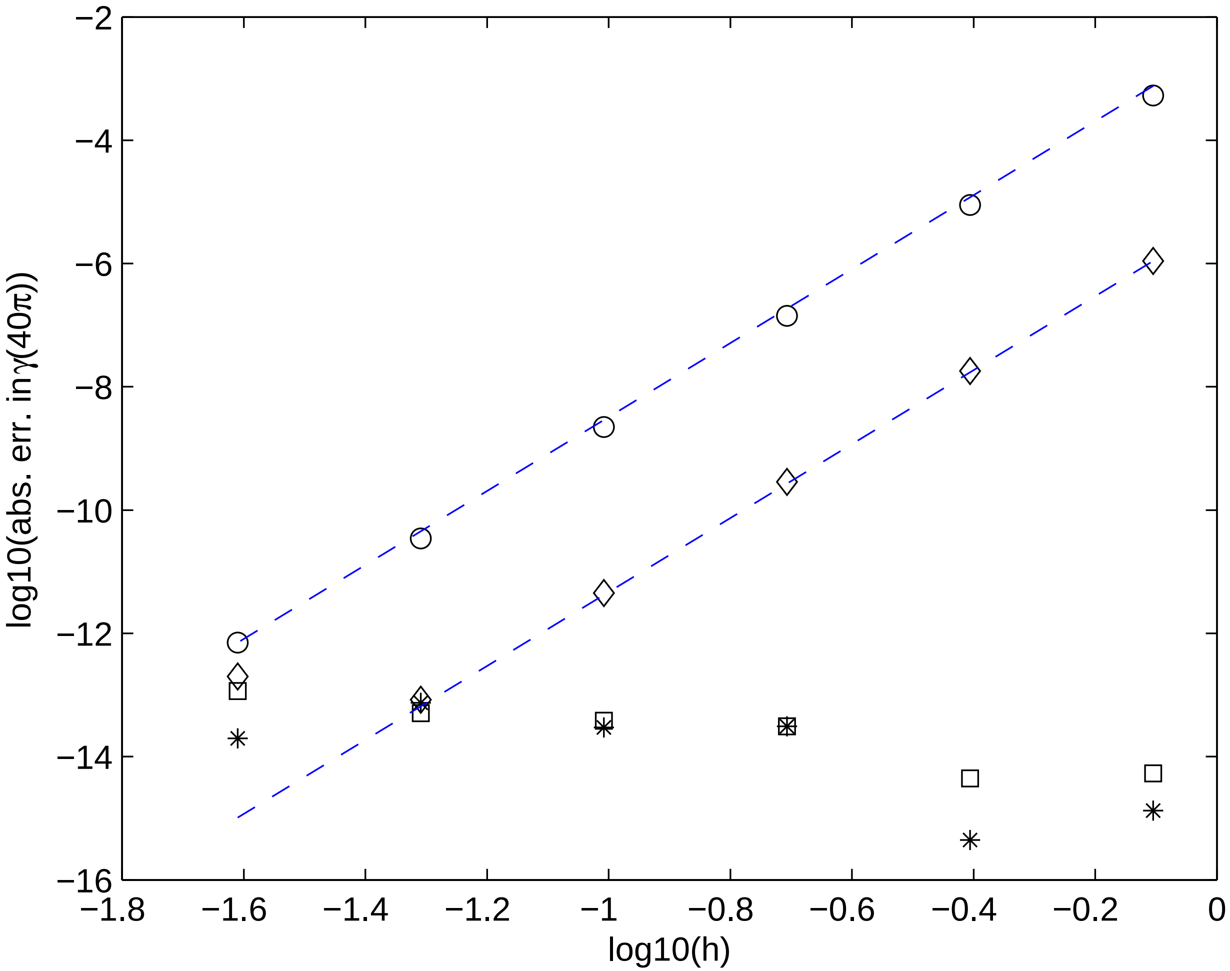
$$m = 2$$



$$\circ : P = -1 \qquad \diamond : P = 0 \qquad \square : P = 1$$

The Stiefel-Bettis problem

$$m = 3$$



$\circ : P = -1 \qquad \diamond : P = 0 \qquad \square : P = 1 \qquad \star : P = 2$

Conclusion

two-step P-stable exponentially fitted Obrechkoff methods :

- for any given m, P-stable EF (K,P)-methods of order $2\,m$ exist
- the construction is based on EF Padé approximants to the exponential function
- the coefficients depend on a parameter θ
- the coefficients are continous functions of θ iff P is odd
- numerical example was given to illustrate the theory