

M212

Lect #24

4-26-10

We have been solving the IVP numerically

$$y' = F(x, y) = 1 - x + y, \quad y(0) = 1,$$

$$\begin{cases} x_0 = 0 \\ y_0 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = x_0 + h = 0 + .5 = .5 \\ y_1 = y_0 + h y'(x_0) + \frac{h^2}{2} y''(x_0) \\ = 1 + (.5)(1 - 0 + 1) + \frac{(.5)^2}{2}(-0 + 1) \\ = 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{8} = 2.125 \end{cases}$$

$$x_2 = x_1 + h = .5 + .5 = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_2 &= y_1 + h y'(x_1) + \frac{h^2}{2} y''(x_1) \\ &= 2.125 + (.5)(1 - .5 + 2.125) \\ &\quad + \frac{(.5)^2}{2}(-.5 + 2.125) \\ &= 2.125 + 1.3125 + .203125 \\ &= 3.640625 \end{aligned}$$

on an interval $[0, 1]$

using $n = 2$ iterations

$$\text{So } h = \frac{1 - 0}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = .5$$

Now use Taylor 2nd order

$$y'(x) = 1 - x + y$$

$$\begin{aligned} y''(x) &= 0 - 1 + y' \\ &= -1 + (1 - x + y) \end{aligned}$$

$$y''(x) = -x + y$$

Num Soln is

$$\{(0, 1), (.5, 2.125), (1, 3.6406)\}$$

Same problem by RK-4th order p2

$$y' = F(x, y) = 1 - x + y, \quad y(0) = 1, \quad n = 2 \text{ its}$$

on $[0, 1]$, $h = .5$

$$x_0 = 0$$

$$y_0 = 1$$

$$x_1 = x_0 + h = 0 + .5 = .5$$

$$y_1 = y_0 + hK = 1 + (.5)(2.2968)$$
$$= 2.1484$$

$$K_1 = F(x_0, y_0) = 1 - x_0 + y_0$$
$$= 1 - 0 + 1 = \boxed{2}$$

$$K_2 = F\left(x_0 + \frac{h}{2}, y_0 + \frac{h}{2} K_1\right)$$
$$= F\left(0 + \frac{.5}{2}, 1 + \frac{.5}{2} \cdot 2\right)$$
$$= F(.25, 1 + .5) = F(.25, 1.5)$$
$$= 1 - .25 + 1.5 = \boxed{2.25}$$

$$K_3 = F\left(.25, 1 + \frac{.5}{2}(2.25)\right)$$
$$= F(.25, 1.5625)$$
$$= 1 - .25 + 1.5625 = \boxed{2.3125}$$

$$K = \frac{K_1 + 2K_2 + 2K_3 + K_4}{6}$$
$$= \boxed{2.2968}$$

$$K_4 = F(x_0 + h, y_0 + hK_3) = F(.5, 2.15625)$$
$$= F(x_0 + h, y_0 + hK_3)$$
$$= 1 - .5 + 2.15625$$
$$= 2.65625$$

Can we do numerical methods for systems of IVP's? p3
Yes!

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x' = F(t, x, y) \\ y' = G(t, x, y) \end{array} \right. , \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x(t_0) = x_0 \\ y(t_0) = y_0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} t_0 = t_0 \\ x_0 = x_0 = x(t_0) \\ y_0 = y_0 = y(t_0) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} t_1 = t_0 + h \\ x_1 = x_0 + h F(t_0, x_0, y_0) \\ y_1 = y_0 + h G(t_0, x_0, y_0) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} t_2 = t_1 + h \\ x_2 = x_1 + h F(t_1, x_1, y_1) \\ y_2 = y_1 + h G(t_1, x_1, y_1) \end{array} \right.$$

Use Euler Method
on $[a, b]$ using
 n iterations

$$h = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

Improved Euler for a system

1-18-06

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_0 &= t_0 \\
 x_0 &= x(t_0) \\
 y_0 &= y(t_0)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x' &= F \\
 y' &= G
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_1 &= t_0 + h \\
 x_1 &= x_0 + hK \\
 y_1 &= y_0 + hL
 \end{aligned}$$

$$K_1 = F(t_0, x_0, y_0)$$

$$L_1 = G(t_0, x_0, y_0)$$

$$K_2 = F(t_0 + h, x_0 + hK_1, y_0 + hL_1)$$

$$L_2 = G(t_0 + h, x_0 + hK_1, y_0 + hL_1)$$

$$K = \frac{K_1 + K_2}{2} \quad L = \frac{L_1 + L_2}{2}$$

Using the rectangle rule

$$\text{Area} = \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$$

$$= \int_1^3 (2x^2 + 5x - 1) dx = \left[\frac{2x^3}{3} + \frac{5x^2}{2} - x \right]_1^3$$

$$= \frac{2(27-1)}{3} + \frac{5}{2}(9-1) - (3-1) = \frac{52}{3} + 20 - 2 = \frac{106}{3}$$

Here's the diagram

