

Mid term solutions

Problem 1:

$$w_{\text{euler}}(1) = w_0;$$

do $i = 2, n$

$$w_{\text{euler}}(i) = w_{\text{euler}}(i-1) + h * \text{deriv}(t(i-1), w_{\text{euler}}(i-1));$$

$$\text{temp} = w_{\text{euler}}(i-1) + h/2 * \text{deriv}(t(i-1), w_{\text{euler}}(i-1));$$

$$w_{\text{euler_double}}(i) = \text{temp} + h/2 * \text{deriv}((t(i-1) + h/2), \text{temp});$$

$$\text{error_estimate}(i) = \text{abs}(w_{\text{euler}}(i) - w_{\text{euler_double}}(i)) / h;$$

end

Problem 2 :

a) Use explicit method as a predictor, implicit as a corrector

b) $dy/dt = \sin(y)$ $y(0) = 1$

i) Predictor step :

$$w_1^{(pred)} = w_0 + h \cdot \sin\left(w_0 + \frac{h}{2} \sin(w_0)\right)$$

$$w_1^{(corr)} = w_0 + \frac{h}{2} \left(\sin(w_0) + \sin(w_1^{(pred)}) \right)$$

Problem 3 :

$$\tau_{k+1} = \frac{1}{h} (Y_{k+1} - Y_k - h f(Y_{k+1}))$$

$$Y_{k+1} = Y_k + h Y' + \frac{h^2}{2} Y''$$

$$Y' = \frac{dY}{dt} = f$$

$$Y' = \frac{dY}{dt} = \frac{df}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial Y} \frac{\partial Y}{\partial t} = f \frac{\partial f}{\partial Y}$$

$$f(Y_{k+1}) = f\left(Y_k + h Y' + \frac{h^2}{2} Y''\right)$$

$$= f(Y_k) + \left(h Y' + \frac{h^2}{2} Y''\right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial Y} + \frac{1}{2} \left(h Y' + \frac{h^2}{2} Y''\right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial Y^2} + \dots$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$\tau_{k+1} = \frac{1}{h} \left[Y_k + h Y' + \frac{h^2}{2} Y'' - Y_k - h f - h^2 Y' \frac{\partial f}{\partial Y} - \frac{h^3}{2} Y'^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial Y^2} + O(h^3) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{h^2}{2} f \frac{\partial f}{\partial Y} - h^2 Y' \frac{\partial f}{\partial Y} + O(h^3) \right]$$

$$= -h \frac{1}{2} f \frac{\partial f}{\partial Y} + O(h^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \tau_{k+1} = O(h)$$

Problem 4:

Euler's Method : $w_{i+1} = w_i + h f(t_i, w_i)$

Model Problem: $f = \lambda w_i$

$\Rightarrow$

$$w_{i+1} = w_i + h \lambda w_i$$

$$= (1 + h \lambda) w_i$$

$$= (1 + h \lambda)^{i+1} w_0$$

This solution

- grows for $|1 + h \lambda| > 1$

- decays for $|1 + h \lambda| < 1$

$$\Rightarrow \text{decays for } h \lambda \in (-2, 0)$$

b) $-50h \in (-2, 0)$

$$\Rightarrow h < \frac{1}{25}$$

c) $12h \notin (-2, 0)$ o.k. for all h