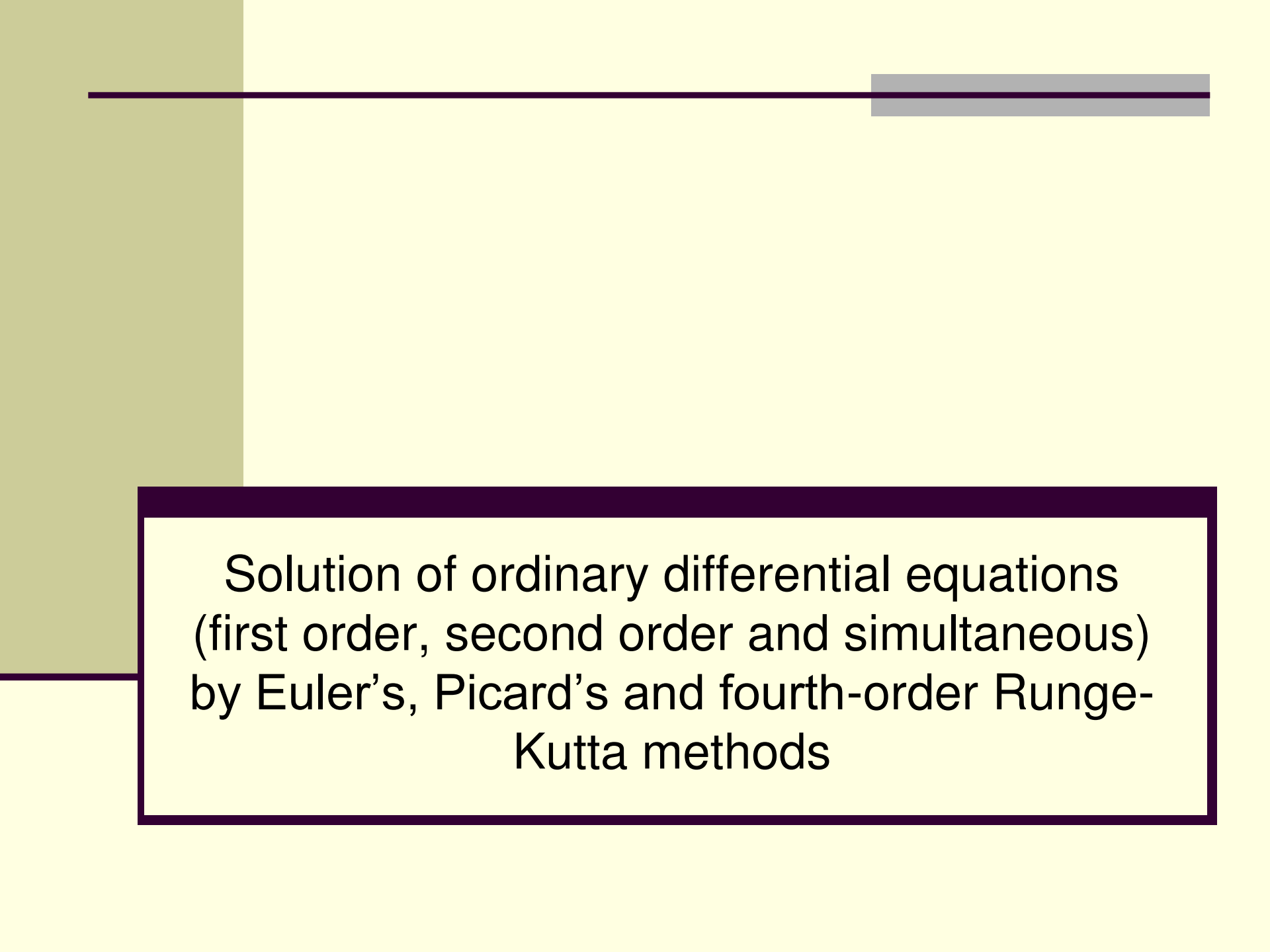




Solution of ordinary differential equations
(first order, second order and simultaneous)
by Euler's, Picard's and fourth-order Runge-
Kutta methods

PRELIMINARIES

Consider

$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y)$ with an initial condition $y = y_0$ at $x = x_0$.

The function $f(x, y)$ may be linear, nonlinear or table of values

When the value of y is given at $x = x_0$ and the solution is required for $x_0 \leq x \leq x_f$ then the problem is called an ***initial value problem***. If y is given at $x = x_f$ and the solution is required for $x_f \geq x \geq x_0$ then the problem is called a ***boundary value problem***.

INITIAL VALUE PROBLEMS

- A **Solution** is a curve $g(x, y)$ in the xy plane whose slope at each point (x, y) in the specified region is given by $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y)$.
- The initial point (x_0, y_0) of the solution curve $g(x, y)$ and the slope of the curve at this point is given. We then *extrapolate* the values of y for the required set of values in the range (x_0, x_f) .

EULER'S METHOD

- This method uses the simplest extrapolation technique.
- The slope at (x_0, y_0) is $f(x_0, y_0)$.
- Taking a small step in the direction given by the above slope, we get

$$y_1 = y(x_0 + h) = y_0 + hf(x_0, y_0)$$

- Similarly y_2 can be obtained from y_1 by taking an equal step h in the direction given by the slope $f(x_1, y_1)$.

- In general **$y_{i+1} = y_i + h f(x_i, y_i)$**

Modifications

■ Modified Euler Method

- In this method the average of the slopes at (x_0, y_0) and $(x_1, y_1^{(1)})$ is taken instead of the slope at (x_0, y_0) where $y_1^{(1)} = y_1 + h f(x_0, y_0)$.
- In general,

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{1}{2} h [f(x_i, y_i) + f(x_i + h, y_i + h f(x_i, y_i))]$$

■ Improved Modified Euler Method

- In this method points are averaged instead of slopes.

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + h f\left(x_i + \frac{h}{2}, y_i + \frac{h}{2} f(x_i, y_i)\right)$$

Example

- Find $y(0.25)$ and $y(0.5)$ given that $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x_2 + y$, $y(0) = 4$ by
 - (i) Euler Method
 - (ii) Modified Euler Method
 - (iii) Improved Euler Method and compare the results.

Solution

■ Applying Formulae

x	y - value			
	Euler	Modified	Improved	Exact
0.25	5.0000	5.1484	5.1367	5.1528
0.50	6.2969	6.7194	6.6913	6.7372

TAYLOR SERIES METHOD

Consider

$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y)$ with an initial condition $y = y_0$ at $x = x_0$.

The solution curve $y(x)$ can be expressed in a Taylor series around $x = x_0$ as:

$$y(x_0 + h) = y_0 + h$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{h^2}{2!} \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{h^3}{3!} \frac{d^3y}{dx^3} + \dots$$

where $x = x_0 + h$.

Example

- Using Taylor series find $y(0.1)$, $y(0.2)$ and $y(0.3)$ given that

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 - y; y(0) = 1$$

Solution

Applying formula

$$y(0.1) = 0.9052$$

$$y(0.2) = 0.8213$$

$$y(0.3) = 0.7492$$

PICARD'S METHOD OF SUCCESSIVE APPROXIMATIONS

- This is an iterative method.

Consider

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y) \text{ with an initial condition } y = y_0 \text{ at } x = x_0.$$

Integrating in $(x_0, x_0 + h)$

$$y(x_0 + h) = y(x_0) + \int_{x_0}^{x_0 + h} f(x, y) dx$$

This integral equation is solved by successive approximations.

After n steps

- This process is repeated and in the n^{th} approximation, we get

$$y^{(n)} = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^{x_0+h} f(x, y^{(n-1)}) dx$$

Example

Find $y(1.1)$ given that $\frac{dy}{dx} = x - y$,

$y(1) = 1$, by Picard's Method.

Solution

$$\blacksquare y^{(1)}_{1.1} = 1 + \int_1^{1.1} (x-1)dx$$
$$= 1.005$$

Successive iterations yield 1.0045, **1.0046** , **1.0046**

Thus $y(1.1) = 1.0046$

Exact value is **$y(1.1) = 1.0048$**

RUNGE–KUTTA METHODS

- Euler Method is not very powerful in practical problems, as it requires very small step size h for reasonable accuracy.
- In Taylor's method, determination of higher order derivatives are involved.
- The Runge–Kutta methods give greater accuracy without the need to calculate higher derivatives.

n^{th} order R.K. Method

- This method employs the recurrence formula of the form

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + a_1 k_1 + a_2 k_2 + \dots + a_n k_n$$

where $k_1 = h f(x_i, y_i)$

$$k_2 = h f(x_i + p_1 h, y_i + q_{11} k_1)$$

$$k_3 = h f(x_i + p_2 h, y_i + q_{21} k_1 + q_{22} k_2)$$

.....

$$k_n = h f(x_i + p_{n-1} h, y_i + q_{n-1,1} k_1 + q_{n-2,2} k_2 + \dots + q_{(n-1), (n-1)} k_{n-1})$$

4th order R.K. Method

- Most commonly used method

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + (k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4)$$

where

$$k_1 = hf(x_n, y_n)$$

$$k_2 = hf\left(x_n + \frac{h}{2}, y_n + \frac{k_1}{2}\right)$$

$$k_3 = hf\left(x_n + \frac{h}{2}, y_n + \frac{k_2}{2}\right)$$

$$k_4 = hf(x_n + h, y_n + k_3)$$

Example

- Using R.K. Method of 4th order find $y(0.1)$ and $y(0.2)$.

Given that $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x + \frac{1}{2}y$, $y(0) = 1$ taking $h = 0.1$.

Solution

$$k_1 = h f(x_0, y_0) = 0.0500$$

$$k_2 = h f\left(x_0 + \frac{h}{2}, y_0 + \frac{k_1}{2}\right) = 0.0663$$

$$k_3 = h f\left(x_0 + \frac{h}{2}, y_0 + \frac{k_2}{2}\right) = 0.0667$$

$$k_4 = h f(x_0 + h, y_0 + k_3) = 0.0833$$

$$y_1 = y(0.1) = y_0 + \frac{1}{6} (k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4) = 1.0674$$

$$\text{By similar procedure } y(0.2) = 1.1682$$