

Lecture: How to derive Runge-Kutta Methods (Second Order)

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Part 1

$$x(t_0+h) = x(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^{t_0+h} f(\tau, x(\tau)) d\tau$$

$$x(t_0+h) \approx x(t_0) + h \sum_{i=1}^N \omega_i \underbrace{f(\tau_i, x(\tau_i))}_{K_i}$$

Let $N=2$ = Second-Order Method

$$K_i \equiv f(\tau_i, x(\tau_i))$$

Let $\tau_1 = t_0 \rightarrow K_1 = f(t_0, \overbrace{x(t_0)}^{x_0}) \equiv f_0$

Let $\tau_2 = t_0 + \alpha h \rightarrow K_2 = f(t_0 + \alpha h, \underbrace{x(t_0 + \alpha h)}_{\text{use Euler's Method!}})$
 $x_0 + \alpha h f_0$

$$x_0(t_0+h) \approx x_0 + h (w_1 K_1 + w_2 K_2)$$

$$\approx x_0 + h (w_1 f_0 + w_2 f(t_0 + \alpha h, x_0 + \alpha h f_0))$$

\uparrow What about this?

$$\left[\begin{aligned} f(t_0+h, x_0+\alpha x) &= \overbrace{f(t_0, x_0)}^{f_0} + \overbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial t} f_0 \cdot h}^{\dot{f}_0} + \overbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f_0 \cdot \Delta x}^{f'_0 \cdot \alpha h f_0} \\ f(t_0+\alpha h, x_0+\alpha h f_0) &= f_0 + \dot{f}_0 \alpha h + f'_0 \alpha h f_0 \end{aligned} \right]$$

$$x_0(t_0+h) \approx x_0 + h (w_1 f_0 + \overbrace{w_2 f_0 + w_2 \dot{f}_0 \alpha h + w_2 f'_0 \alpha h f_0})$$

Part 2) $x(t_0+h) = x_0 + h \dot{x}_0 + \frac{1}{2} h^2 \ddot{x}_0 + \mathcal{O}(3) \dots$

Sub into $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dot{x}(t) \equiv f(t, x(t)) \\ \ddot{x}(t) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} f(t, x(t)) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(t, x(t)) \cdot f(t, x(t)) = \dot{f} + f' f \quad (\text{chain Rule}) \end{array} \right.$

$$x(t_0+h) = x_0 + h f_0 + \frac{1}{2} h^2 (\dot{f} + f' f) + \mathcal{O}(3) \dots$$

Part 3) Set result of ① and ② equal

① $x(t_0+h) = x_0 + h(w_1 f_0 + w_2 f_0) + h^2(w_2 \dot{f}_0 \alpha + w_2 f'_0 \alpha f_0)$

② $x(t_0+h) = x_0 + h(f_0) + h^2(\frac{1}{2} \dot{f} + \frac{1}{2} f' f)$

Solve by powers of $h \dots$

$$w_1 f_0 + w_2 f_0 = f_0 \rightarrow \boxed{w_1 + w_2 = 1}$$

$$w_2 \dot{f}_0 \alpha + w_2 f'_0 \alpha f_0 = \frac{1}{2} \dot{f}_0 + \frac{1}{2} f'_0 f_0$$

$$w_2 \alpha (\dot{f}_0 + f'_0 f_0) = \frac{1}{2} (\dot{f}_0 + f'_0 f_0) \rightarrow \boxed{w_2 \alpha = \frac{1}{2}}$$

Solve for quadrature weights:

$$\boxed{w_2 = \frac{1}{2\alpha} \quad w_1 = 1 - \frac{1}{2\alpha}}$$

$$\boxed{x(t_0+h) \approx x_0 + h(w_1 k_1 + w_2 k_2)}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} k_1 = f_0 \\ k_2 = f(t_0 + \alpha h, x_0 + \alpha h k_1) \end{array}}$$