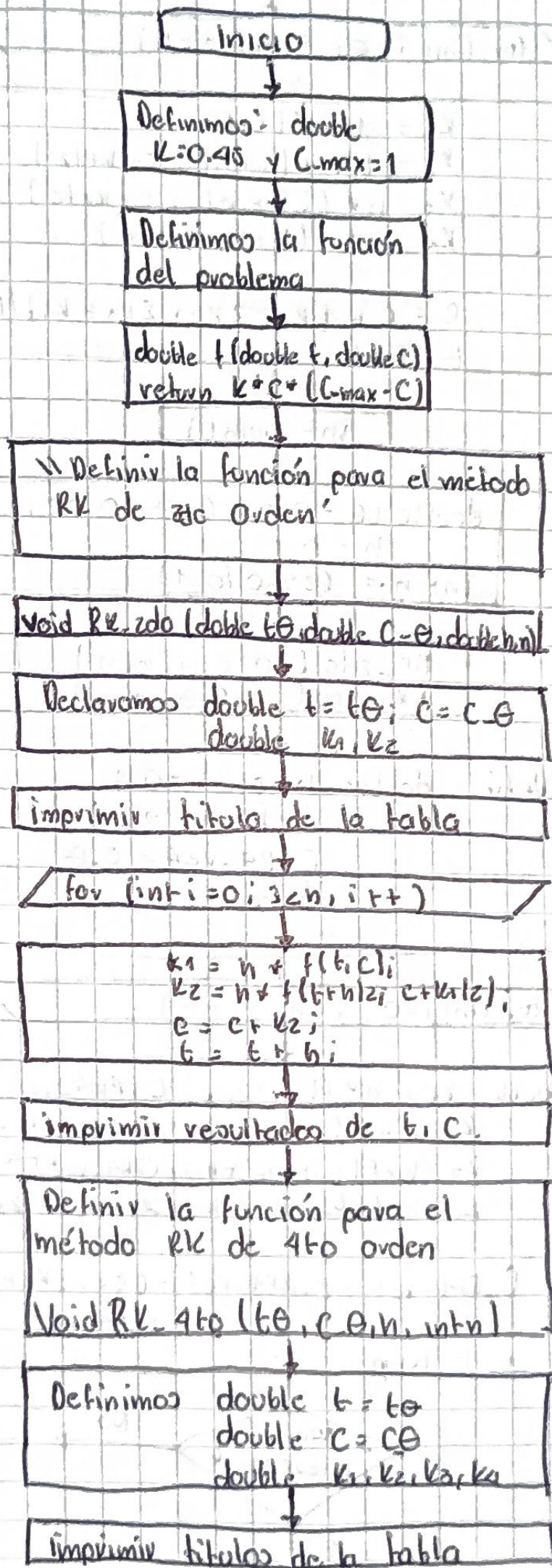


# Metodos Numerico

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## Diagrama de Flujo. Metodo Runge-Kutta





for (int i=0; i<n; i++)

$K_1 = h * f(t, C)$   
 $K_2 = h * f(t+h/2, C+K_1/2)$   
 $K_3 = h * f(t+h/2, C+K_2/2)$   
 $K_4 = h * f(t+h, C+K_3)$

$C = C + (K_1 + 2K_2 + 2K_3 + K_4) / 6$   
 $t = t + h$

int main()

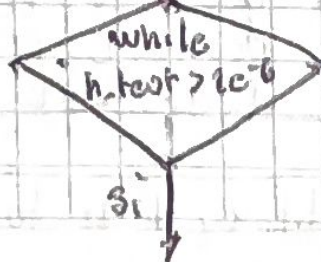
double t0 = 0.0, C0 = 0.02,  
h = 0.1  
int n = (25.0 / 0.1)

RK\_2do(t0, C0, h, n)  
RK\_4to(t0, C0, h, n)

Definir double h\_test = 0.1  
t\_final = 25.0  
C\_RK4\_ref = C0  
t\_temp = t0

for (int i=0; i<n; i++)

double  $K_1 = h * f(t\_temp, C\_RK4\_ref)$   
 $K_2 = h * f(t\_temp + h/2, C\_RK4\_ref + K_1/2)$   
 $K_3 = h * f(t\_temp + h/2, C\_RK4\_ref + K_2/2)$   
 $K_4 = h * f(t\_temp + h, C\_RK4\_ref + K_3)$   
 $C\_RK4\_ref = C\_RK4\_ref + (K_1 + 2K_2 + 2K_3 + K_4) / 6$   
 $t = t\_temp$



No

Fin



