

**Lab test 2, exercise 4**

$eq := \text{diff}(y(x), x) = y(x)^2 + x^2;$

$$\frac{d}{dx} y(x) = y(x)^2 + x^2 \quad (1)$$

$ic := x(0) = 0;$

$$x(0) = 0 \quad (2)$$

Apply the Euler's method and the improved Euler's method in the interval  $[0, 1]$  with step size  $h=0.1$

restart :

with(DEtools);

[AreSimilar, Closure, DENormal, DEplot, DEplot3d, DEplot\_polygon, DFactor, DFactorLCLM, (3)

DFactorsols, Dchangevar, Desingularize, FunctionDecomposition, GCRD, Gosper, Heunsols, Homomorphisms, IVPsol, IsHyperexponential, LCLM, MeijerGsols, MultiplicativeDecomposition, ODEInvariants, PDEchangecoords, PolynomialNormalForm, RationalCanonicalForm, ReduceHyperexp, RiemannPsols, Xchange, Xcommutator, Xgauge, Zeilberger, abelsol, adjoint, autonomous, bernoullisol, buildsol, buildsym, canoni, caseplot, casesplit, checkrank, chinisol, clairautsol, constcoeffsols, convertAlg, convertsys, dalembertsol, dcoeffs, de2diffop, dfieldplot, diff\_table, diffop2de, dperiodic\_sols, dpolyform, dsubs, eigenring, endomorphism\_charpoly, equinv, eta\_k, eulersols, exactsol, expsols, exterior\_power, firint, firtest, formal\_sol, gen\_exp, generate\_ic, genhomosol, gensys, hamilton\_eqs, hypergeomsols, hyperode, indicialeq, infgen, initialdata, integrate\_sols, intfactor, invariants, kovacicsols, leftdivision, liesol, line\_int, linearsol, matrixDE, matrix\_riccati, maxdimsystems, moser\_reduce, muchange, mult, mutest, newton\_polygon, normalG2, ode\_int\_y, ode\_y1, odeadvisor, odepde, parametricsol, particularsol, phaseportrait, poincare, polysols, power\_equivalent, rational\_equivalent, ratsols, redode, reduceOrder, reduce\_order, regular\_parts, regularsp, remove\_RootOf, riccati\_system, riccatisol, rifread, rifsimp, rightdivision, rtaylor, separablesol, singularities, solve\_group, super\_reduce, symgen, symmetric\_power, symmetric\_product, symtest, transinv, translate, untranslate, varparam, zoom]

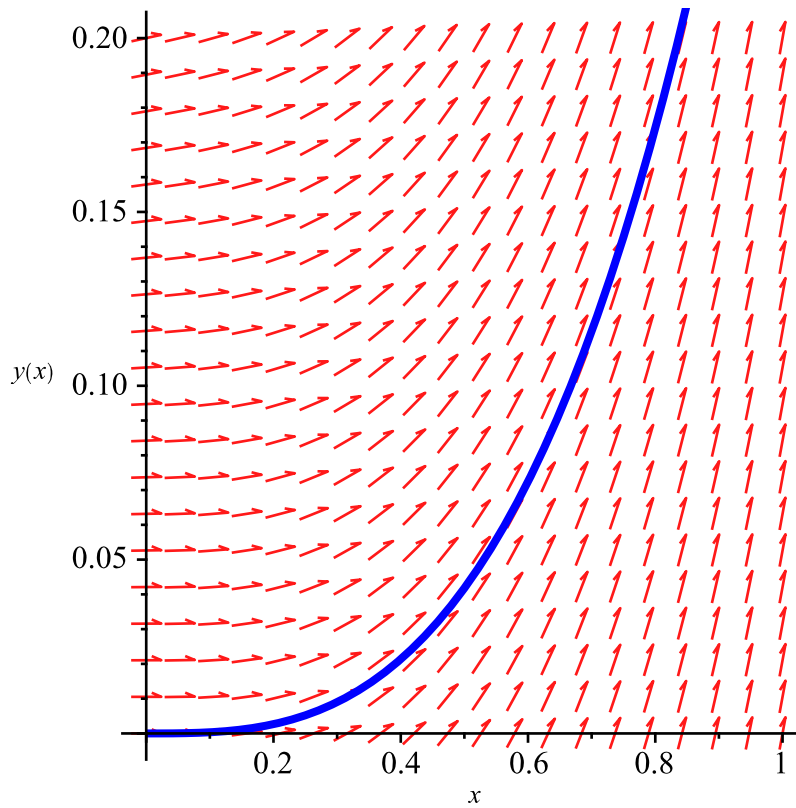
$f := (x, y) \rightarrow x^2 + y^2;$

$$(x, y) \rightarrow x^2 + y^2 \quad (4)$$

$\text{dsolve}(\{ \text{diff}(y(x), x) = f(x, y(x)), y(0) = 0 \}); \text{phi} := \text{unapply}(\text{rhs}(\%), x);$

$$x \rightarrow \text{piecewise} \left( x=0, 0, - \frac{\left( -\text{BesselJ}\left( -\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right) + \text{BesselY}\left( -\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right) \right) x}{-\text{BesselJ}\left( \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right) + \text{BesselY}\left( \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right)} \right) \quad (5)$$

$\text{DEplot}(\text{diff}(y(x), x) = f(x, y(x)), y(x), x=0..1, [[y(0) = 0]], y=0...20, \text{linecolor} = \text{blue});$



$h := 0.1$

0.1 (6)

$x := 0; y := 0;$

0 (7)

**for**  $i$  **from** 1 **to** 11 **do**  $y := y + h \cdot f(x, y) : \text{psi}(i) := y : x := x + h : \text{print}(x, y, \text{phi}(x), \text{abs}(y - \text{phi}(x)))$ ;**od**;

1.1, 0.4011001929, 0.4776170219, 0.0765168290 (8)

*The approximate value for  $x=1$  is*

1.0, 0.2925421046, 0.3502318440, 0.0576897394

1.0, 0.2925421046, 0.3502318440, 0.0576897394 (9)

**Improved Euler's method**

*restart :*

*with(DEtools) :*

$f := (x, y) \rightarrow x^2 + y^2;$

$(x, y) \rightarrow x^2 + y^2$  (10)

$\text{dsolve}(\{ \text{diff}(y(x), x) = f(x, y(x)), y(0) = 0 \}); \text{phi} := \text{unapply}(\text{rhs}(\%), x);$

$x \rightarrow \text{piecewise} \left( x=0, 0, - \frac{\left( -\text{BesselJ} \left( -\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right) + \text{BesselY} \left( -\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right) \right) x}{-\text{BesselJ} \left( \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right) + \text{BesselY} \left( \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right)} \right)$  (11)

$h := 0.1; x := 0; y := 0;$

0 (12)

```

for  $i$  from 1 to 11 do  $y := y + \frac{h}{2} \cdot f(x, y) + \frac{h}{2} \cdot f(x + h, y + h \cdot f(x, y))$  :  $\text{psi}(i) := y$  :  $x := x + h$  :
   $\text{print}(x, y, \text{phi}(x), \text{abs}(y - \text{phi}(x)))$  ; od:
1.1, 0.4792938348, 0.4776170219, 0.0016768129

```

**(13)**

**The approximate value for  $x=1$  is**

```

1.0, 0.3518301326, 0.3502318440, 0.0015982886
1.0, 0.3518301326, 0.3502318440, 0.0015982886

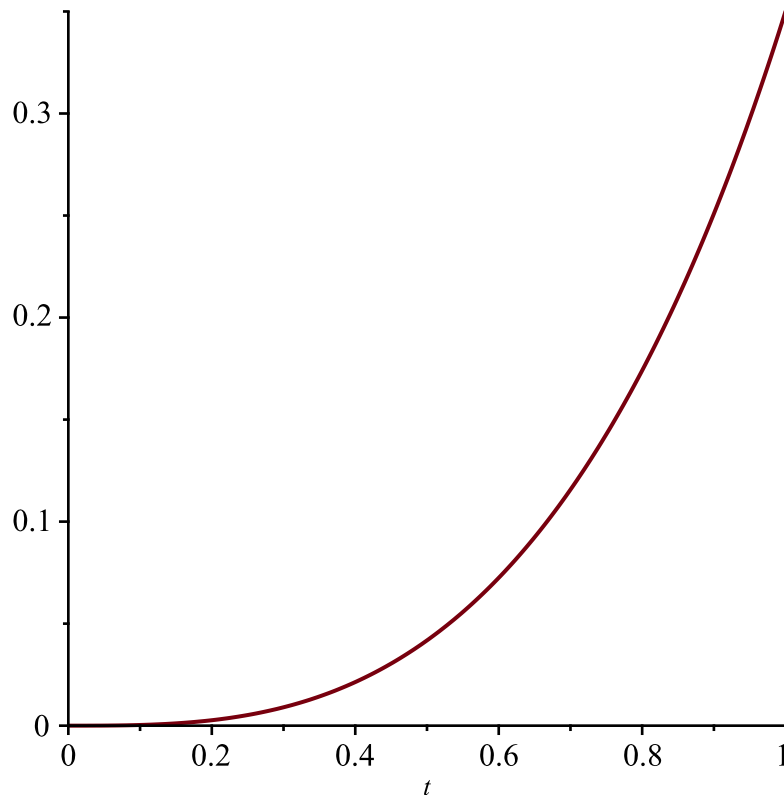
```

**(14)**

```

points := [[n, psi(n)]$n = 1..11] : with(plots) : pointplot(points, style = point); plot(phi(t), t = 0..1);

```



Exercise 2

```

x := 'x';
x

```

**(15)**

```

y := 'y';
y

```

**(16)**

```

eq := diff(y(x), x$2) * x^2 - 2 * x * diff(y(x), x) + y(x) = 0;
( (d^2/dx^2 y(x)) x^2 - 2 x (d/dx y(x)) + y(x) = 0

```

**(17)**

```

dsolve(eq, y(x));
y(x) = _C1 x^(1/2 sqrt(5) + 3/2) + _C2 x^(-1/2 sqrt(5) + 3/2)

```

**(18)**

```

ic := y(1) = 2, D(y)(1) = 3;
y(1) = 2, D(y)(1) = 3

```

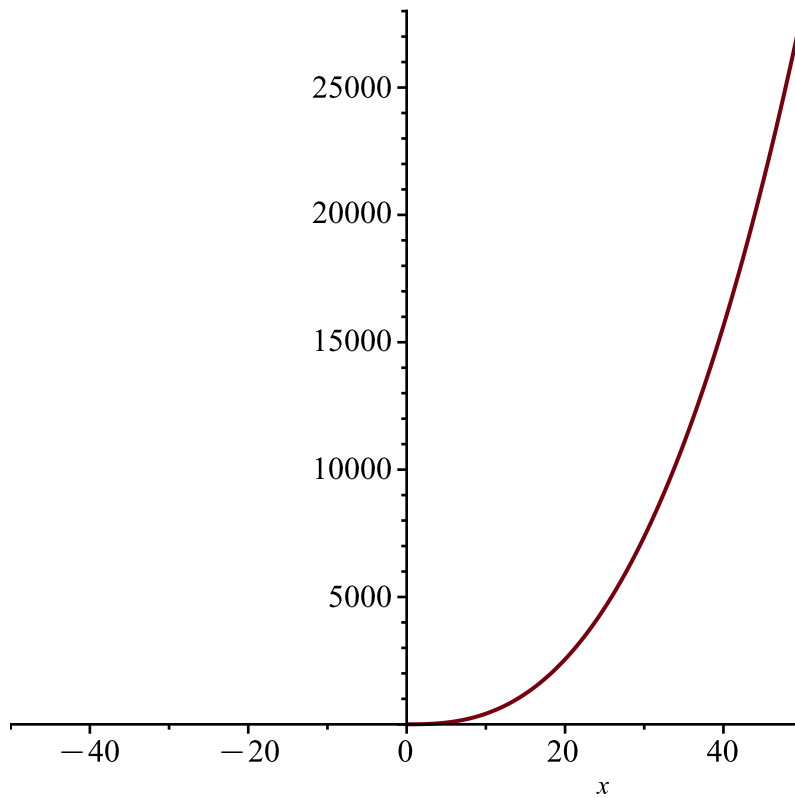
**(19)**

```
sol := dsolve( {eq, ic}, y(x) );
```

$$y(x) = x^{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5} + \frac{3}{2}} + x^{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5} + \frac{3}{2}}$$

(20)

```
plot(rhs(sol), x=-50..50);
```



```
eq := 'eq';
```

eq

(21)

```
eq := 2·x + 5·sin(3·x) + ln(7·x2 + 1) = 10
```

$$2x + 5\sin(3x) + \ln(7x^2 + 1) = 10$$

(22)

```
solve(eq, x);
```

$$\frac{1}{3} \text{RootOf}\left(15 \sin(_Z) + 2 _Z + 3 \ln\left(\frac{7}{9} _Z^2 + 1\right) - 30\right)$$

(23)

```
eq := 2·x + 5·sin(3·x) + ln(7·x2 + 1) - 10;
```

$$2x + 5\sin(3x) + \ln(7x^2 + 1) - 10$$

(24)

```
fsolve(eq, x);
```

2.228999467

(25)