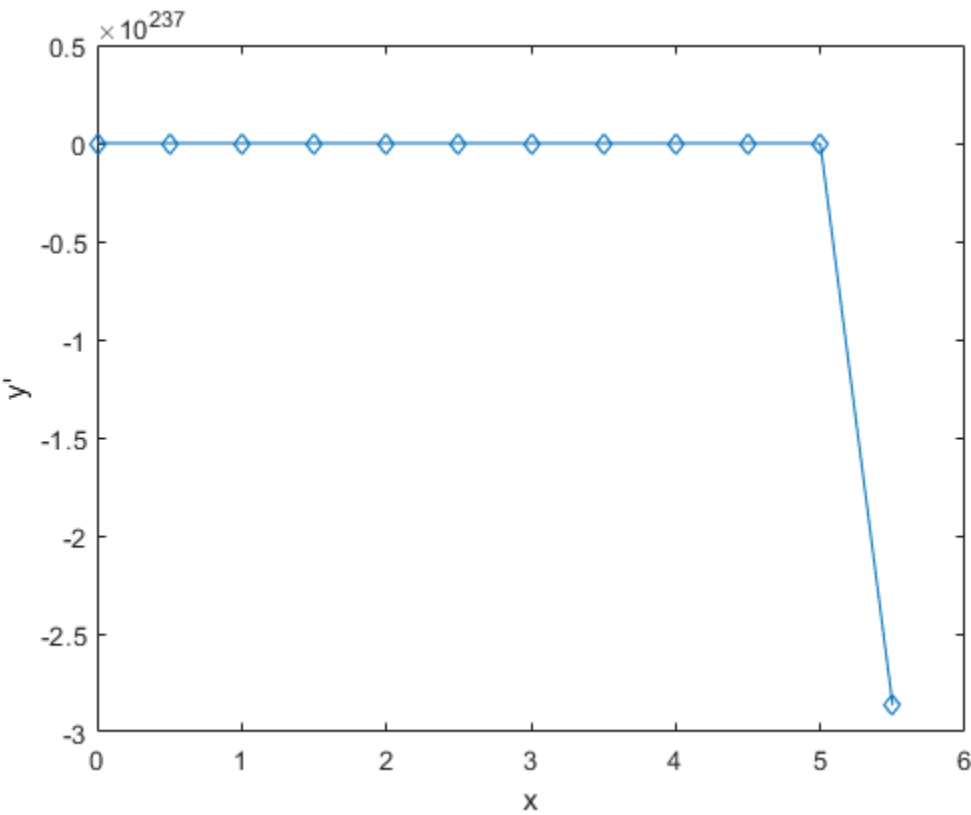


---

# Table of Contents

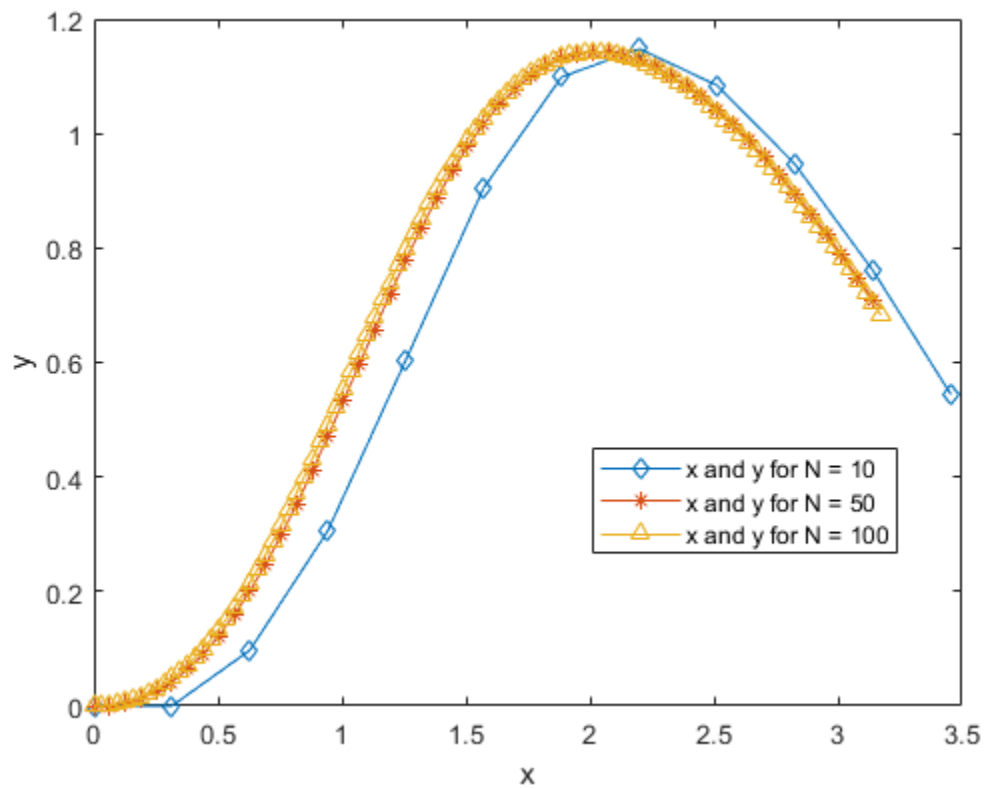
.....	1
Question 1 .....	1
Question 2a .....	2
Question 2b .....	2
Question 3 .....	4
Question 4a .....	5
Question 4b .....	5
Question 5 .....	6
Question 5 .....	7
Question 7 .....	7

## Question 1



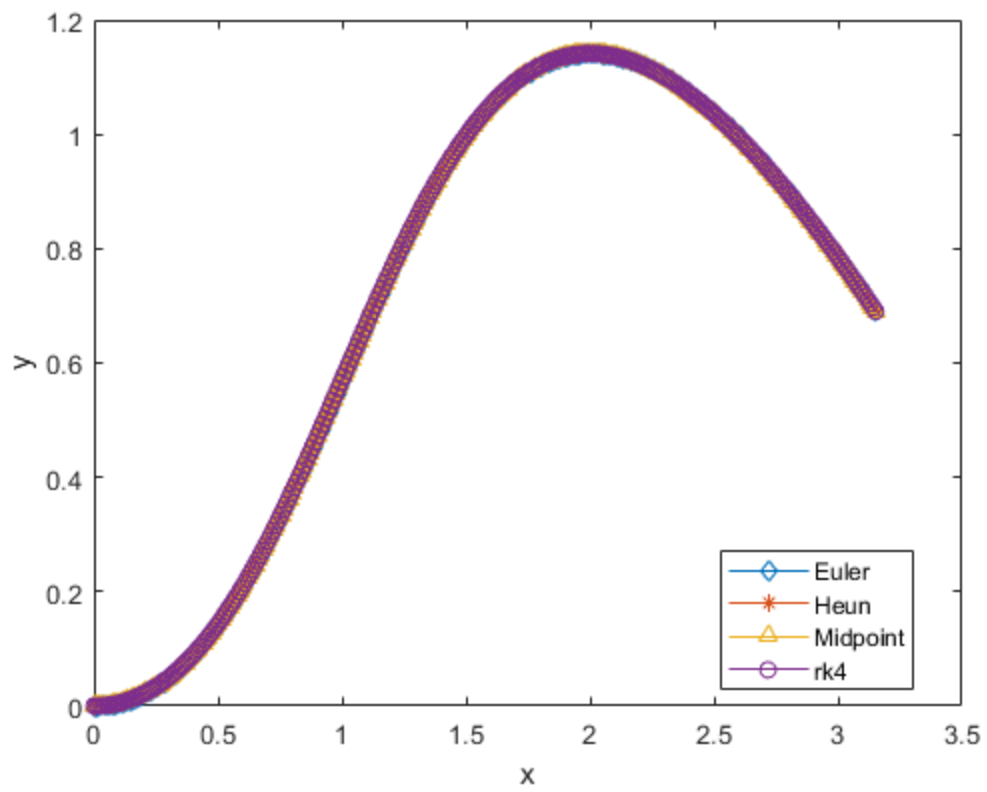
---

## Question 2a



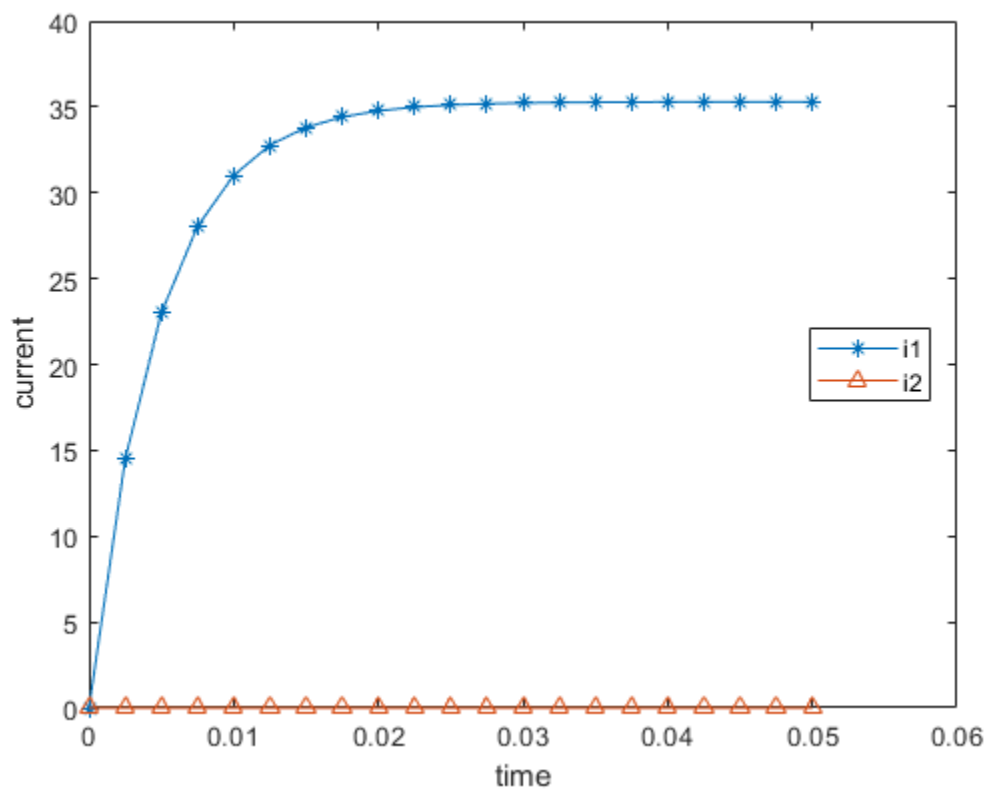
## Question 2b

*When zooming in on the graph in Matlab the Euler method is separated from the other graphs showing that the other methods are better.*



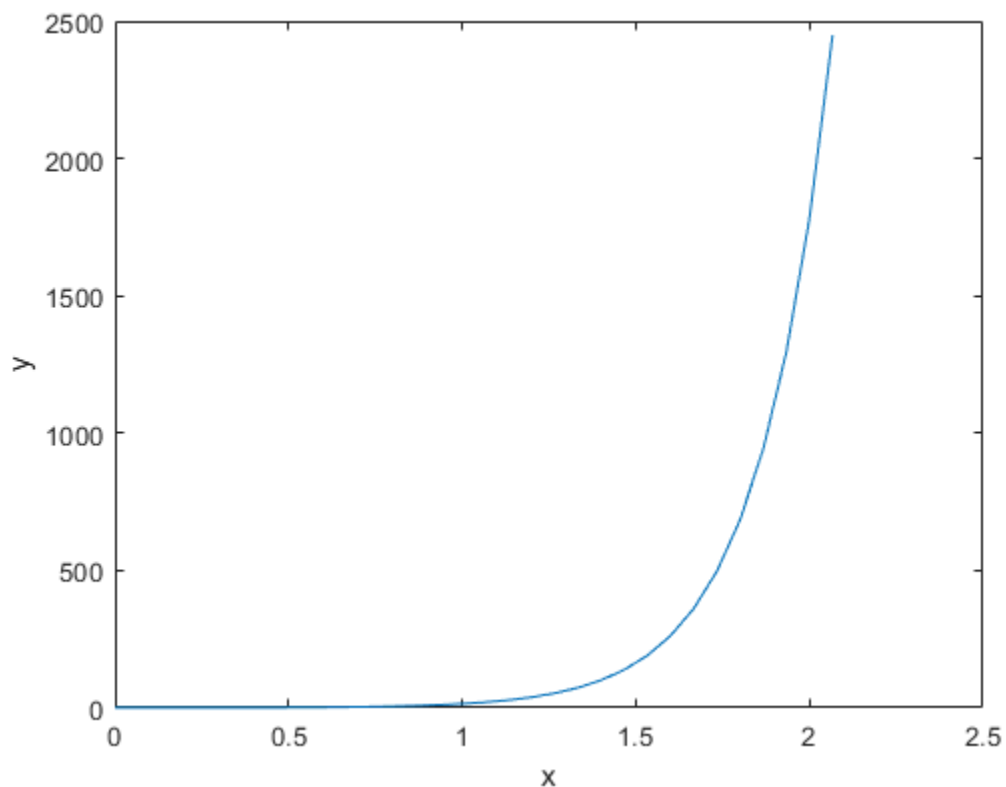
---

## Question 3



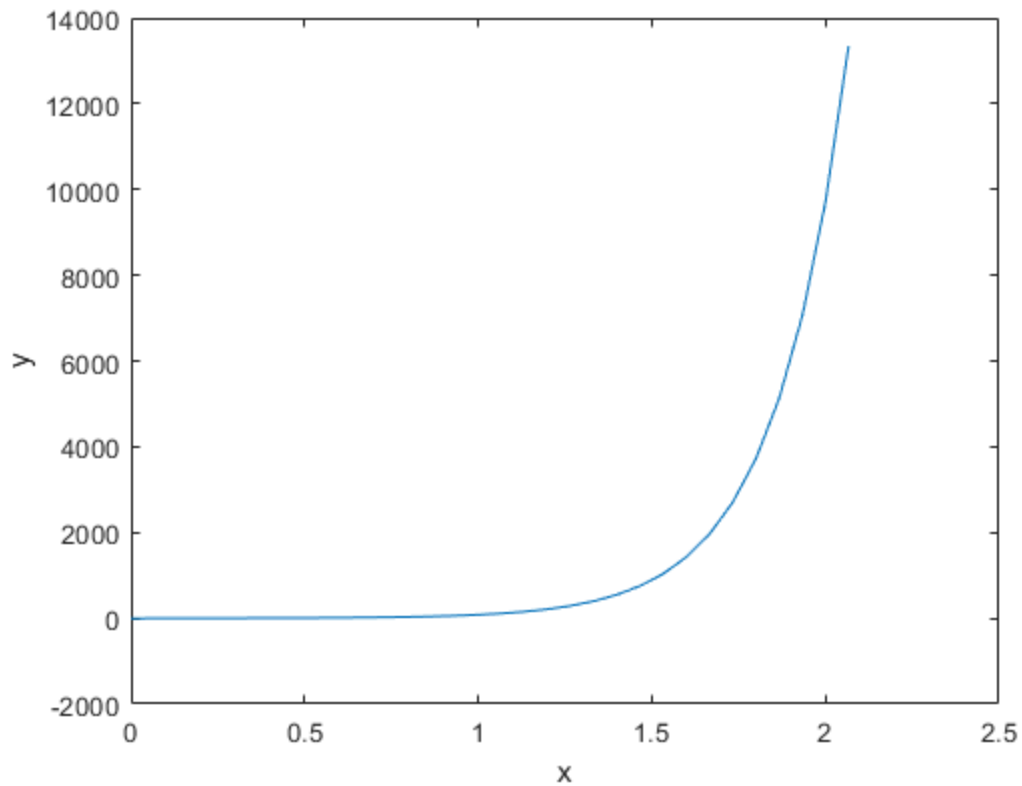
---

## Question 4a



## Question 4b

When determining the analytical solution I used D operators. This gave  $y = Ae^{(4.1x)} + Be^{(-4.1x)}$ . Using the initial conditions in 4a,  $A = 0$  and  $B = 1$ . So when solving using the analytical method the A term is not there for 4a. Hence only the  $Be^{(-4.1x)}$  contributes. When using initial conditions from 4b,  $A = 0.034$  and  $B = 0.966$ . Now that A is there, the  $Ae^{(4.1x)}$  contributes to solution and causes it to be different from the solutions of y for initial conditions 4a



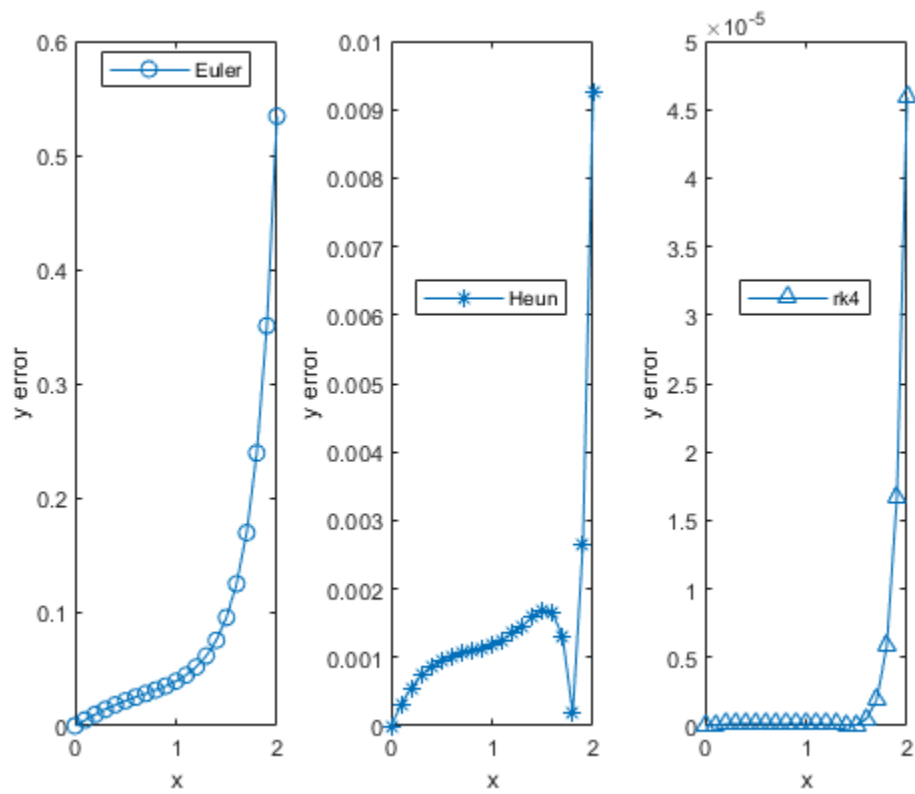
## Question 5

`ytrue =`

```
1.0000000000000000  
0.905139080782970  
0.820916948718187  
0.747515678018091  
0.684773832571705  
0.632336662186250  
0.589783357612850  
0.556734581678095  
0.532946980587607  
0.518404216653756  
0.513417119032592  
0.518749934691400  
0.535796957667456  
0.566846538740496  
0.615491998566963  
0.687289278790972  
0.790834417170762  
0.939569644705407  
1.154884108524915  
1.471575114107691
```

---

1.947734041054678



**Question 5**

**Question 7**

*Published with MATLAB® R2021b*