

Solution of Ordinary Differential Equations (Initial Value Problems) - Lecture 02

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Outline

- Multi-Step Methods for the solution of an Initial Value Problems
- Adams-Bashforth Methods (Open or explicit multi-step methods)

Multi-Step Methods

Single step methods use data at a single point to advance the solution to the next step. The Euler Explicit method is an example of such a method.

Methods that use data at more than one mesh point to determine the next approximation to the solution of the ODE are called multi-step methods.

Multi-step methods require starting values that should be obtained by self-starting methods of equivalent order.

Not surprisingly, multi-step methods can be derived by integrating polynomials that pass through specified data points.

We will begin our discussion of multi-step methods by examining the Adams-Bashforth family of explicit multi-step methods.

Adams-Bashfort Method (Open or Explicit Formulas)

Again, we consider the initial value problem

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = f(t, y) \quad ; \quad y(a) = y_0 \quad a \leq t \leq b$$

Expand $y(t_{i+1}) \equiv y_{i+1}$ in a Taylor series about t_i

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + hy'_i + \frac{h^2}{2!} y''_i + \frac{h^3}{3!} y'''_i + \dots \quad \text{But} \quad y' = f; \quad y'' = f'; \quad y''' = f''; \quad \text{etc.}$$

i.e.,

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + hf_i + \frac{h^2}{2} f'_i + \frac{h^3}{6} f''_i + \dots$$

Replace f'_i by a first order backward difference + it's error term

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + h \left\{ f_i + \frac{h}{2} \left[\frac{f_i - f_{i-1}}{h} + \frac{h}{2} f''_i + \mathcal{O}(h^2) \right] + \frac{h^2}{6} f''_i + \dots \right\}$$

Adams-Bashfort Method (Open or Explicit Formulas)

Grouping terms yields:

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + h \left[\frac{3}{2} f_i - \frac{1}{2} f_{i-1} \right] + \frac{5}{12} h^3 f_i'' + \mathcal{O}(h^4)$$

Thus the Adams-Bashforth Two-Step Explicit Method is:

$$w_{i+1} = w_i + h \left[\frac{3}{2} f_i - \frac{1}{2} f_{i-1} \right] \quad \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, N-1$$

with $w_0 = y_0$, $w_1 = \alpha_1$

Note that the method is not self-starting. That is to say that it requires some method to generate w_1 to get it started. The local truncation error is $\mathcal{O}(h^2)$.

The higher order Adams-Bashforth formulas can be derived in a similar fashion. They can be generalized using backward difference polynomials.

Higher-Order Adams Bashforth Methods

Adams-Bashforth three step method ($i=2,3,\dots,N-1$)

$$w_{i+1} = w_i + \frac{h}{12} [23f_i - 16f_{i-1} + 5f_{i-2}] \quad ; \left[\text{TE} = \frac{3}{8} y^{iv}(\mu_i) h^3 \right]$$

Adams-Bashforth four step method ($i=3,4,\dots,N-1$)

$$w_{i+1} = w_i + \frac{h}{24} [55f_i - 59f_{i-1} + 37f_{i-2} - 9f_{i-3}] \quad ; \left[\text{TE} = \frac{251}{720} y^v(\mu_i) h^4 \right]$$

Adams-Bashforth five step method ($i=4,5,\dots,N-1$)

$$w_{i+1} = w_i + \frac{h}{720} [1901f_i - 2774f_{i-1} + 2616f_{i-2} - 1274f_{i-3} + 251f_{i-4}]$$

$$; \left[\text{TE} = \frac{95}{288} y^{vi}(\mu_i) h^5 \right]$$

Starting values for each of these methods must be obtained. (Runge-Kutta is a common approach for starting these methods).

Adams-Bashforth 2 Step Example

This is our last example that we did with the Euler explicit method

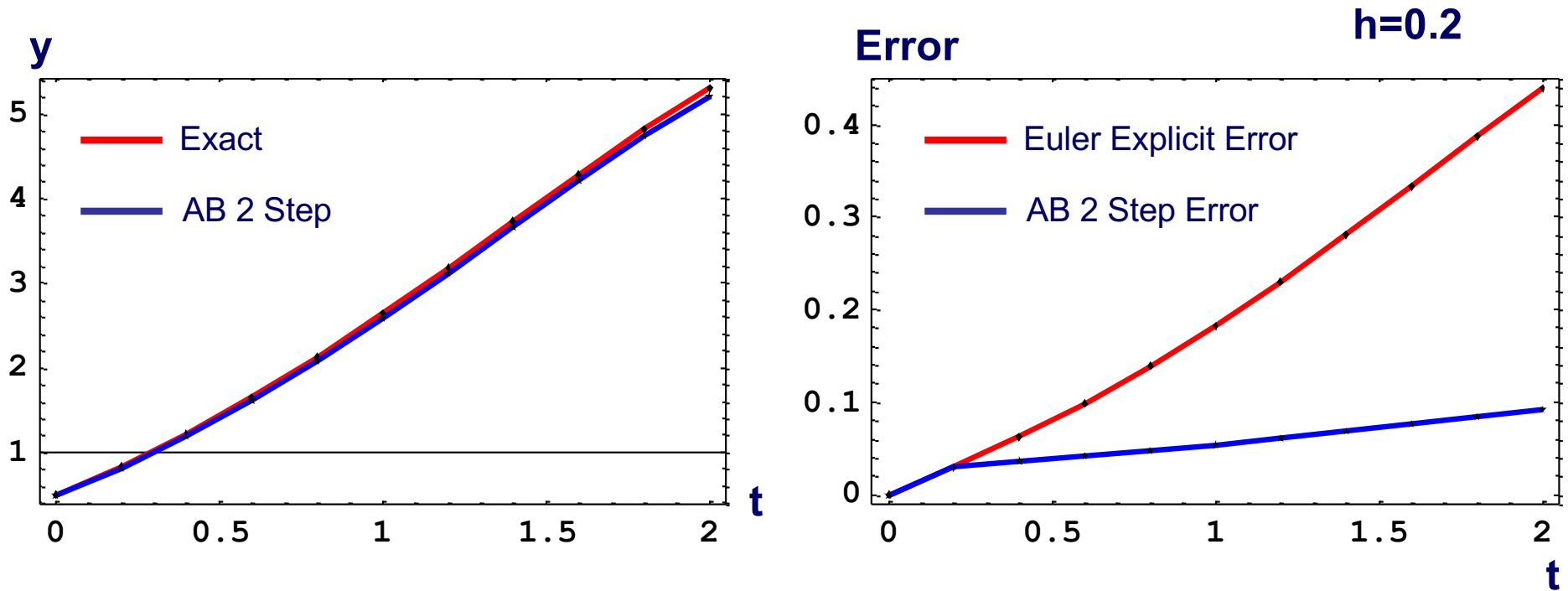
$$\frac{dy}{dt} = y - t^2 + 1 \quad y(0) = 0.5 \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2$$

The exact solution is: $y(t) = (1+t)^2 - e^t / 2$ **h=0.2**

i	Time	Exact Solution	Euler Explicit	Euler Exp. Error	Adams - Bash. 2- Step	AB 2Step Error
0	0.	0.5	0.5	0.	0.5	0.
1	0.2	0.829299	0.8	- 0.0292986	0.8	- 0.0292986
2	0.4	1.21409	1.152	- 0.0620877	1.178	- 0.0360877
3	0.6	1.64894	1.5504	- 0.0985406	1.6074	- 0.0415406
4	0.8	2.12723	1.98848	- 0.13875	2.07982	- 0.0474095
5	1.	2.64086	2.45818	- 0.182683	2.58703	- 0.0538331
6	1.2	3.17994	2.94981	- 0.23013	3.11915	- 0.0607897
7	1.4	3.7324	3.45177	- 0.280627	3.66419	- 0.0682053
8	1.6	4.28348	3.95013	- 0.333356	4.20754	- 0.0759458
9	1.8	4.81518	4.42815	- 0.387023	4.73138	- 0.0837964
10	2.	5.30547	4.86578	- 0.439687	5.21404	- 0.0914319

Euler explicit method was used to start the AB 2-step method.
Note the much smaller error of AB 2 step as time advances.

Adams-Bashforth 2 Step Example



Note that the errors are the same after the first step since I used the Euler explicit method to start the AB 2-Step method. However, the errors are much smaller with the AB 2-Step method as time advances.

Summary

In this lecture we have

- Learnt Adams-Bashforth (explicit) family of schemes obtained using backward differences
- Demonstrated the application of 2-step Adams-Bashforth method on an example problem.