Runge-Kutta Methods

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- Much like in probability, the sum of the weights, $w_1 + w_2 + \cdots + w_m = 1$. The order of the Runge-Kutta Method is given by m, or the amount of weights given. Therefore, a first-order Runge-Kutta Method is Euler's Method.
- To find the fourth-order Runge-Kutta procedure, one must use formula (1)

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + h(w_1k_1 + w_2k_2 + w_3k_3 + w_4k_4)$$
Where
$$k_1 = f(x_n, y_n)$$

$$k_2 = f(x_n + \alpha_1 h, y_n + \beta_1 h k_1)$$

$$k_3 = f(x_n + \alpha_2 h, y_n + \beta_2 h k_1 + \beta_3 h k_2)$$

$$k_4 = f(x_n + \alpha_3 h, y_n + \beta_4 h k_1 + \beta_5 h k_2 + \beta_6 h k_3)$$
(1)

• For our purposes, we go with the formula (2)

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{6}(k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4)$$

$$k_1 = f(x_n, y_n)$$

$$k_2 = f(x_n + \frac{1}{2}h, y_n + \frac{1}{2}hk_1)$$

$$k_3 = f(x_n + \frac{1}{2}h, y_n + \frac{1}{2}hk_2)$$

$$k_4 = f(x_n + h, y_n + hk_3)$$

$$(2)$$

- (2) is known as the RK4 method
- Because RK4 is of order 4, the local truncation error is $O(h^5)$ and the global truncation error is $O(h^4)$
- More accurate methods, called adaptive methods do exist. One such method is the RKF45 method, or the Runge-Kutta-Fehlberg method.