

# TUT 9

## 1.cpp

```
#include <iostream>
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
// Function definition for every methods
double analy(double tau) {
    return 1.0/(1.0+tau);
}

double exp_Eul(double y,double dt) {
    return y-dt*y*y;
}

double imp_Eul(double y, double dt) {
    return y/(1.0+dt*y);
}

double c_Nich(double y, double dt) {
    double y_new=y-dt*y*y/2.0;
    return y_new/(1.0+dt*y_new/ 2.0);
}

void solution(double y0,double tauEnd,const vector<double>&timeSteps,const
string& method) {
    cout<<method<<" method:\n";
    cout <<"dt\t\ttau\t\tNumer\tAnalyt\tR E(%) \n";

    for(double dt:timeSteps){
        double tau = 0.0;
        double y = y0;

        while (tau <= tauEnd) {
            double analytical=analy(tau);
            double relativeError=100.0*abs((y-analytical)/analytical);

            cout<<fixed<<setprecision(2)<<dt<<"\t"
```

```

        <<fixed<<setprecision(3)<<tau<<"\t"
        <<y<<"\t"<<analytical<<"\t"
        <<relativeError<<"\n";

        if (method == "Explicit Euler") {
            y=exp_Eul(y,dt);
        }else if(method=="Implicit Euler"){
            y=imp_Eul(y, dt);
        } else if (method=="Crank Nicholson") {
            y=c_Nich(y,dt);
        }
        tau+=dt;
    }
    cout << endl;
}

int main() {
    double y0 =1.0;
    double stop_time=2.0;
    vector<double> timeSteps = {0.1,0.2,0.5,1.0,2.0};
    solution(y0,stop_time,timeSteps,"Explicit Euler");
    solution(y0,stop_time,timeSteps,"Implicit Euler");
    solution(y0,stop_time,timeSteps,"Crank-Nicholson");
    return 0;
}

```

## Output

```

Explicit Euler method:
dt    tau    Numer Analyt    R E(%)
0.10  0.000  1.000  1.000  0.000
0.10  0.100  0.900  0.909  1.000
0.10  0.200  0.819  0.833  1.720
0.10  0.300  0.752  0.769  2.250
0.10  0.400  0.695  0.714  2.646
0.10  0.500  0.647  0.667  2.946
0.10  0.600  0.605  0.625  3.174
0.10  0.700  0.569  0.588  3.348
0.10  0.800  0.536  0.556  3.481
0.10  0.900  0.507  0.526  3.582
0.10  1.000  0.482  0.500  3.657
0.10  1.100  0.459  0.476  3.713

```

0.10	1.200	0.437	0.455	3.753
0.10	1.300	0.418	0.435	3.780
0.10	1.400	0.401	0.417	3.797
0.10	1.500	0.385	0.400	3.806
0.10	1.600	0.370	0.385	3.807
0.10	1.700	0.356	0.370	3.803
0.10	1.800	0.344	0.357	3.795
0.10	1.900	0.332	0.345	3.783

0.20	0.000	1.000	1.000	0.000
0.20	0.200	0.800	0.833	4.000
0.20	0.400	0.672	0.714	5.920
0.20	0.600	0.582	0.625	6.931
0.20	0.800	0.514	0.556	7.478
0.20	1.000	0.461	0.500	7.766
0.20	1.200	0.419	0.455	7.900
0.20	1.400	0.384	0.417	7.940
0.20	1.600	0.354	0.385	7.919
0.20	1.800	0.329	0.357	7.860
0.20	2.000	0.307	0.333	7.776

0.50	0.000	1.000	1.000	0.000
0.50	0.500	0.500	0.667	25.000
0.50	1.000	0.375	0.500	25.000
0.50	1.500	0.305	0.400	23.828
0.50	2.000	0.258	0.333	22.519

1.00	0.000	1.000	1.000	0.000
1.00	1.000	0.000	0.500	100.000
1.00	2.000	0.000	0.333	100.000

2.00	0.000	1.000	1.000	0.000
2.00	2.000	-1.000	0.333	400.000

Implicit Euler method:

dt	tau	Numer	Analyt	R E(%)
0.10	0.000	1.000	1.000	0.000
0.10	0.100	0.909	0.909	0.000
0.10	0.200	0.833	0.833	0.000
0.10	0.300	0.769	0.769	0.000
0.10	0.400	0.714	0.714	0.000
0.10	0.500	0.667	0.667	0.000
0.10	0.600	0.625	0.625	0.000

0.10	0.700	0.588	0.588	0.000
0.10	0.800	0.556	0.556	0.000
0.10	0.900	0.526	0.526	0.000
0.10	1.000	0.500	0.500	0.000
0.10	1.100	0.476	0.476	0.000
0.10	1.200	0.455	0.455	0.000
0.10	1.300	0.435	0.435	0.000
0.10	1.400	0.417	0.417	0.000
0.10	1.500	0.400	0.400	0.000
0.10	1.600	0.385	0.385	0.000
0.10	1.700	0.370	0.370	0.000
0.10	1.800	0.357	0.357	0.000
0.10	1.900	0.345	0.345	0.000

0.20	0.000	1.000	1.000	0.000
0.20	0.200	0.833	0.833	0.000
0.20	0.400	0.714	0.714	0.000
0.20	0.600	0.625	0.625	0.000
0.20	0.800	0.556	0.556	0.000
0.20	1.000	0.500	0.500	0.000
0.20	1.200	0.455	0.455	0.000
0.20	1.400	0.417	0.417	0.000
0.20	1.600	0.385	0.385	0.000
0.20	1.800	0.357	0.357	0.000
0.20	2.000	0.333	0.333	0.000

0.50	0.000	1.000	1.000	0.000
0.50	0.500	0.667	0.667	0.000
0.50	1.000	0.500	0.500	0.000
0.50	1.500	0.400	0.400	0.000
0.50	2.000	0.333	0.333	0.000

1.00	0.000	1.000	1.000	0.000
1.00	1.000	0.500	0.500	0.000
1.00	2.000	0.333	0.333	0.000

2.00	0.000	1.000	1.000	0.000
2.00	2.000	0.333	0.333	0.000

Crank-Nicholson method:

dt	tau	Numer	Analyt	R E(%)
0.10	0.000	1.000	1.000	0.000
0.10	0.100	1.000	0.909	10.000

0.10	0.200	1.000	0.833	20.000
0.10	0.300	1.000	0.769	30.000
0.10	0.400	1.000	0.714	40.000
0.10	0.500	1.000	0.667	50.000
0.10	0.600	1.000	0.625	60.000
0.10	0.700	1.000	0.588	70.000
0.10	0.800	1.000	0.556	80.000
0.10	0.900	1.000	0.526	90.000
0.10	1.000	1.000	0.500	100.000
0.10	1.100	1.000	0.476	110.000
0.10	1.200	1.000	0.455	120.000
0.10	1.300	1.000	0.435	130.000
0.10	1.400	1.000	0.417	140.000
0.10	1.500	1.000	0.400	150.000
0.10	1.600	1.000	0.385	160.000
0.10	1.700	1.000	0.370	170.000
0.10	1.800	1.000	0.357	180.000
0.10	1.900	1.000	0.345	190.000

0.20	0.000	1.000	1.000	0.000
0.20	0.200	1.000	0.833	20.000
0.20	0.400	1.000	0.714	40.000
0.20	0.600	1.000	0.625	60.000
0.20	0.800	1.000	0.556	80.000
0.20	1.000	1.000	0.500	100.000
0.20	1.200	1.000	0.455	120.000
0.20	1.400	1.000	0.417	140.000
0.20	1.600	1.000	0.385	160.000
0.20	1.800	1.000	0.357	180.000
0.20	2.000	1.000	0.333	200.000

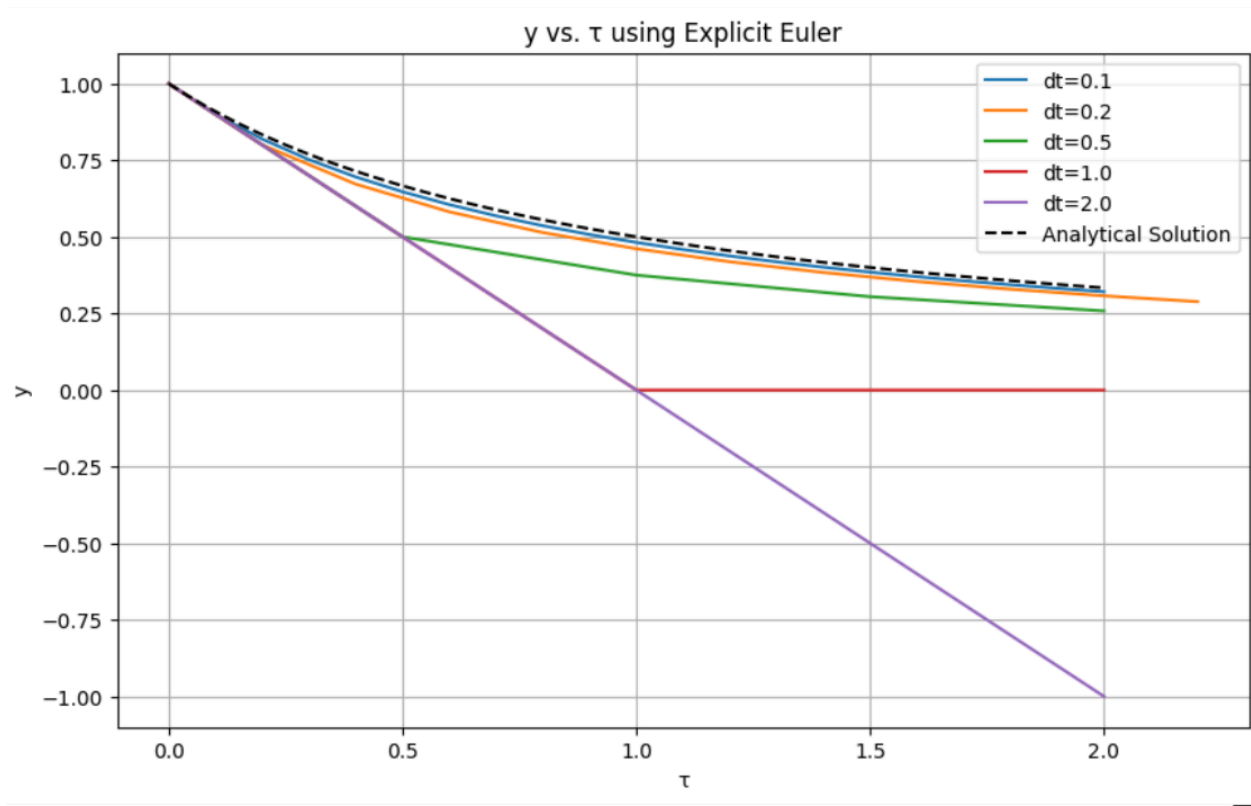
0.50	0.000	1.000	1.000	0.000
0.50	0.500	1.000	0.667	50.000
0.50	1.000	1.000	0.500	100.000
0.50	1.500	1.000	0.400	150.000
0.50	2.000	1.000	0.333	200.000

1.00	0.000	1.000	1.000	0.000
1.00	1.000	1.000	0.500	100.000
1.00	2.000	1.000	0.333	200.000

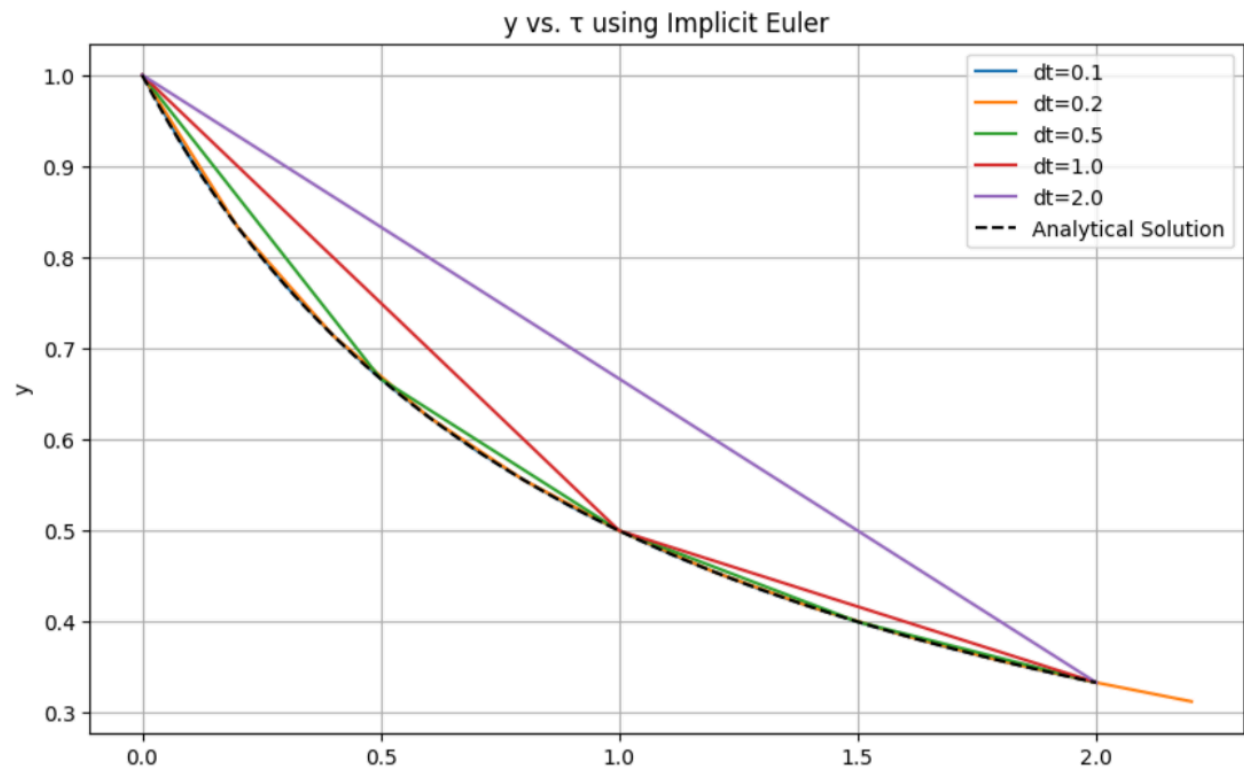
2.00	0.000	1.000	1.000	0.000
2.00	2.000	1.000	0.333	200.000

=== Code Execution Successful ===

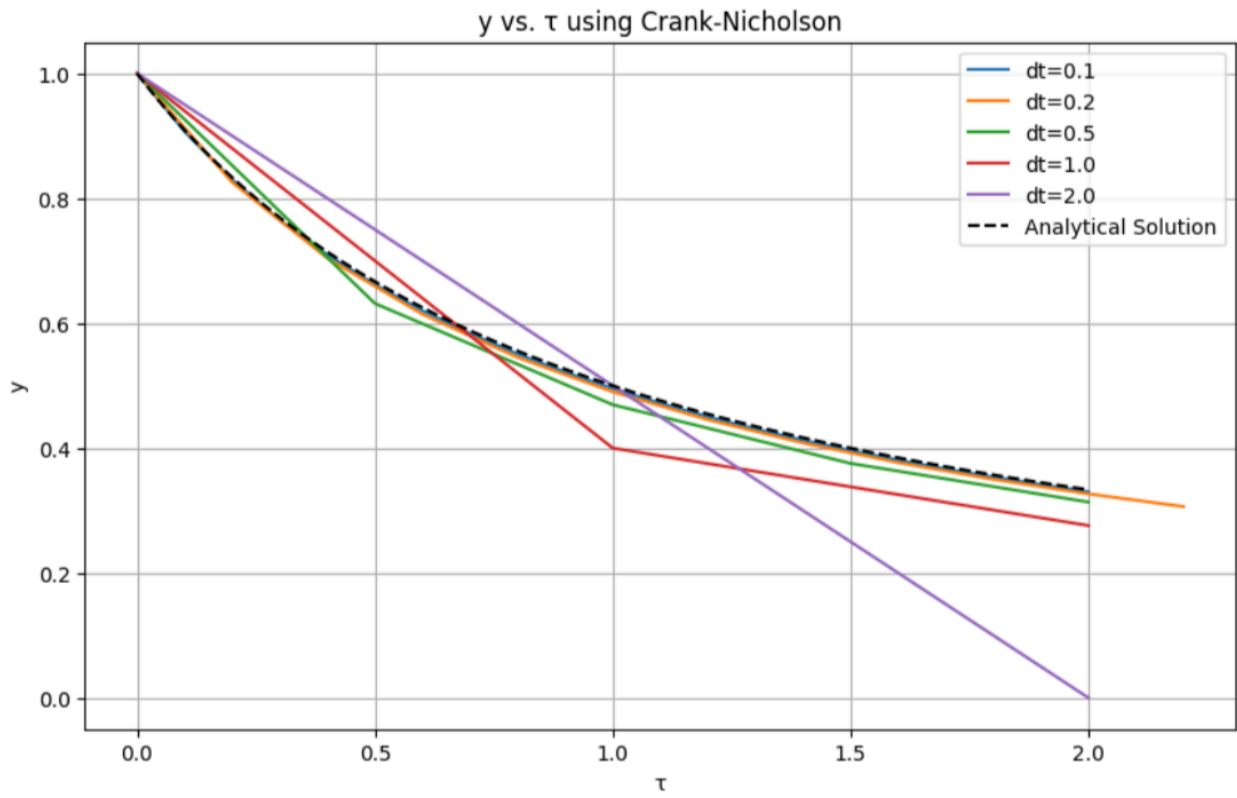
A1



A2

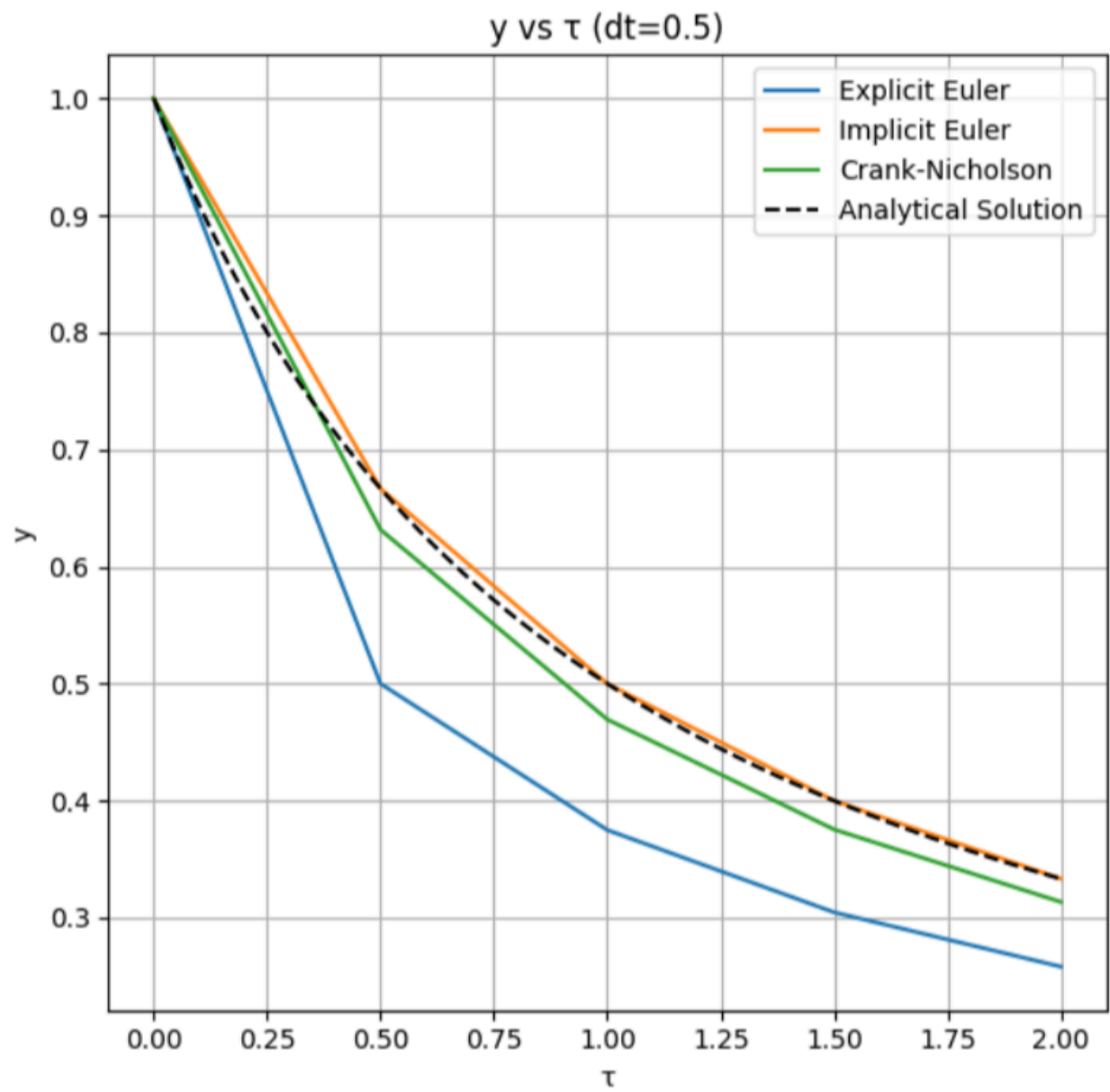


A3

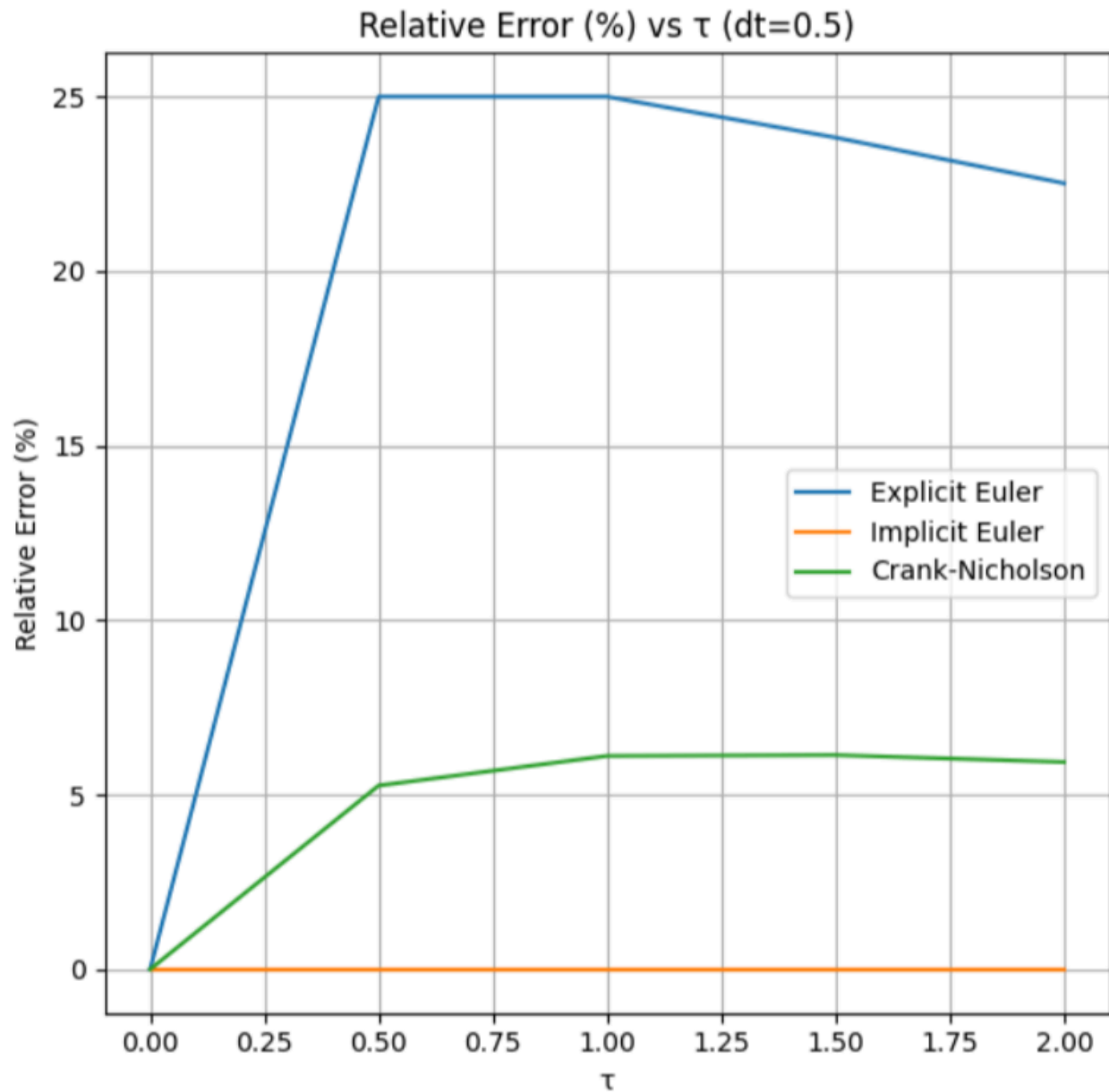




B1



B2



Explanation of the Graphs:

Explicit Euler:

Error increases as  $dt$  increases due to its simple forward approximation. It means results deviate significantly from the analytical solution with time.

Implicit Euler: More stable than Explicit Euler and it is not affected by step size ie  $dt$ . However, it tends to slightly overestimate the solution, showing moderate accuracy.

Crank-Nicholson: Achieves the best balance of accuracy and stability by averaging forward and backward steps. This method closely matches the analytical solution, with minimal error across time steps.

In case of the Graph for Relative Error:

Explicit Euler shows the highest error growth, Implicit Euler has a moderate and stable error, while Crank-Nicholson displays the lowest and constant error, making it the accurate and more reliable.