



Numerical Project

Submitted to: Dr. Amani Abdul Qadir Aziz El Gammal

Team : 9

Members :

Jomana Hossam Youssef	1200023
Salma Osama Antar Adly	1200474
Hanzada Fayez Yehia	1200075
Fatema Mohammad	1200908
Heba Gamal Hassan Ali	1200076
Ahmad Mohsen Tahooun	1170093
Nour Eldin Amr Ibrahim	1200450
Marly Mofeed Makram	1200909
Ziad Abd El Wareth	1200471
Peter Ashraf Moussa	1200901
Nouran ahmed Mohamed	1180043

Introduction

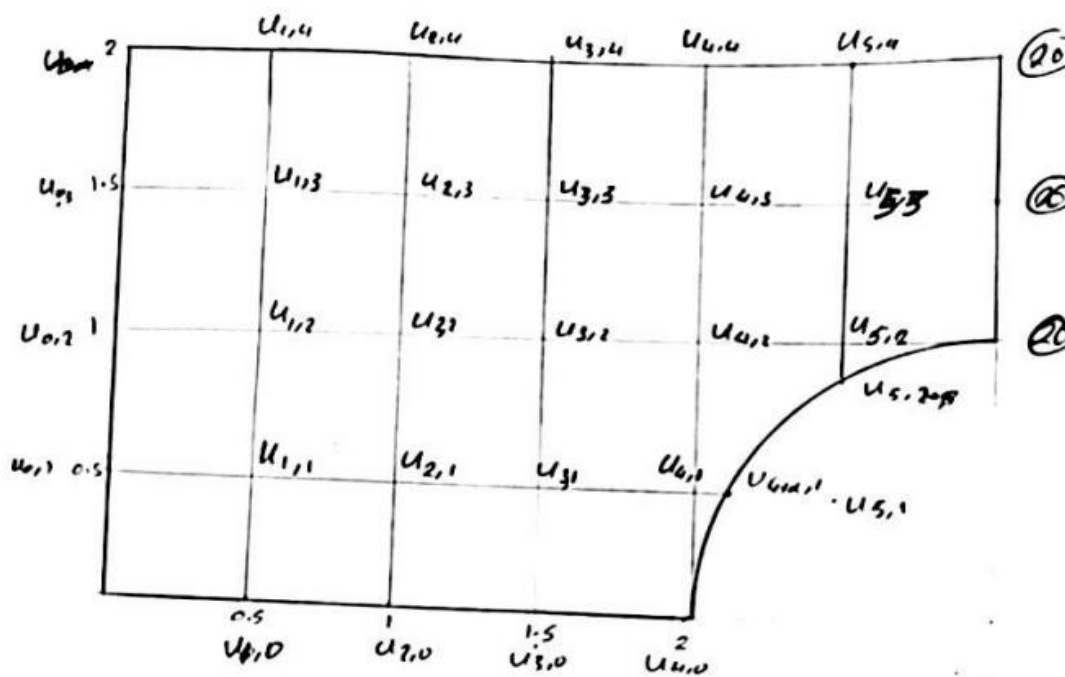
Solving a system of differential equations can be done by a lot of methods like homogenous with constant coefficients, the method of undetermined coefficients, variation of parameters method, Cauchy Euler, reduction of order, and many more. These methods solve the equations exactly, but most second-order ODEs arising in realistic applications cannot be solved exactly. For these problems, one does a qualitative analysis to get a rough idea of the behavior of the solution, then a numerical method is employed to get an accurate solution. In this way, one can verify the answer obtained from the numerical method by comparing it to the answer obtained from qualitative analysis. In a few fortunate cases, a second-order ODE can be solved exactly, and there are a lot of methods to solve with like Euler's method, Henn's method, Runge Kutta method, predictor-corrector method, Richard's extrapolation, Runge Kutta Nystrom. The accuracy of numerical analysis increases by decreasing the step size and increasing the number of iterations in the iterative method; the accuracy of the most frequently used methods of integrating differential equations is fairly well known.

Numerical Methods and Real-Life Applications

This study will focus on two numerical methods: Runge Kutta and Finite Difference. These methods are used in real-life applications. Runge-Kutta (RK) methods are used widely in many types of research mainly in fluid dynamics and mechanics for better solutions of the fluids. Another real-life application of the Runge-Kutta method is simulation and games. In all present games, we find the motion of objects relatively and vary the position of different objects according to it. If there is only one force acting on the body, or only one acceleration such as gravity, then we can apply simply laws of motion. But, in reality, many constraints change with time or velocity or any other physical quantity. In this type of situation, we need to numerically integrate the equations we have to get the approximation of the moving object.

1) The flow through porous media can be described by the Laplace equation, where h is the head. Use the Finite Difference Method to determine the distribution of heads for the system shown below with the indicated initial and boundary conditions; (Use $h=k=0.1$)

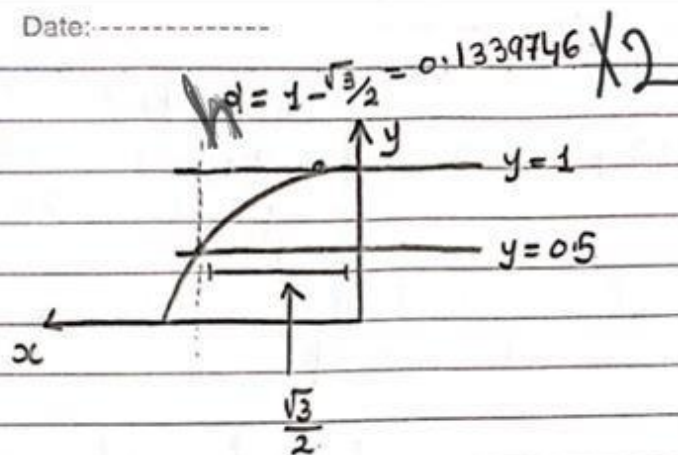
We have got 31 unknown so we needed 31 equations FROM BD AND FD.



28 points req
29 point with
US,1

No: -----

Date: -----



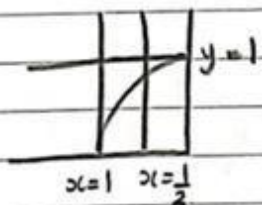
$$x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$y = 0.5$$

$$x^2 + \frac{1}{4} = 1$$

$$x^2 = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$



$$x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\beta = \alpha = 2 - \sqrt{3}$$

$$\beta = \alpha = 2 - \sqrt{3}$$

$$U_{xx} P = \frac{2}{h^2} \left[\frac{\overleftarrow{U_{i+1,j}}}{\alpha(1+\alpha)} - \frac{U_{i,j}}{\alpha} + \frac{\overrightarrow{U_{i,j}}}{1+\alpha} \right]$$

$$U_{xx} + U_{yy} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \overrightarrow{U_{i+1,j}} + \overleftarrow{U_{i-1,j}} + \overset{\uparrow}{U_{i,j+1}} + \overset{\downarrow}{U_{i,j-1}} - 4U_{i,j} = 0$$

at $(0.5, 0)$ F.D. $U_y = \frac{U_{i,j+1} - U_{i,j}}{K}$, $0 = \frac{U_{1,1} - U_{1,0}}{1/2}$
 $\Rightarrow \boxed{U_{1,1} = U_{1,0}} \dots (1)$

at $(0, 0.5) \Rightarrow$ B.D. $U_x = \frac{U_{i+1,j} - U_{i,j}}{K}$, $1 = \frac{U_{0,1} - U_{0,0}}{1/2}$
 $\Rightarrow \boxed{U_{0,1} + 1/2 = U_{1,1}} \dots (2)$

at $(1, 0)$ F.D. $U_y \Rightarrow 0 = \frac{U_{2,1} - U_{2,0}}{1/2}$, $\boxed{U_{2,1} = U_{2,0}} \dots (3)$

at $(1.5, 0)$ F.D. $\Rightarrow \boxed{U_{3,1} = U_{3,0}} \dots (4)$

at $(2, 0)$ F.D. $\Rightarrow \boxed{U_{4,1} = U_{4,0}} \dots (5)$

at $(0, 1)$ F.D. $U_x = \frac{U_{1,2} - U_{0,2}}{1/2} = 1$, $\boxed{U_{1,2} - U_{0,2} = 1/2} \dots (6)$

at $(0, 1.5)$ F.D. U_x , $\boxed{U_{1,3} - U_{0,3} = 1/2} \dots (7)$

at $(0.5, 2)$ B.D. U_y , $\boxed{U_{1,3} = U_{0,4}} \dots (8)$

at $(1, 2)$ B.D. U_y , $\boxed{U_{2,3} = U_{2,4}} \dots (9)$

at $(1.5, 2)$ B.D. U_y , $\boxed{U_{3,3} = U_{3,4}} \dots (10)$

at $(2, 2)$ B.D. U_y , $\boxed{U_{4,3} = U_{4,4}} \dots (11)$

at (2,2) B.D U_y ,

$$\boxed{U_{5,3} = U_{5,4}} \quad \dots (12)$$

Using $U_{i+1,j}^{\rightarrow} + U_{i-1,j}^{\leftarrow} + U_{i,j+1}^{\uparrow} + U_{i,j-1}^{\downarrow} - 4U_{i,j} = 0$ for regular boundary

$$- U_{2,1} + U_{0,1} + U_{1,2} + U_{1,0} - 4U_{1,1} = 0 \quad \dots (13)$$

$$- U_{2,2} + U_{0,2} + U_{1,3} + U_{1,1} - 4U_{1,2} = 0 \quad \dots (14)$$

$$- U_{2,3} + U_{0,3} + U_{1,4} + U_{1,2} - 4U_{1,3} = 0 \quad \dots (15)$$

$$- U_{2,1} + U_{1,1} + U_{2,2} + U_{2,0} - 4U_{2,1} = 0 \quad \dots (16)$$

$$- U_{3,2} + U_{1,2} + U_{2,3} + U_{2,1} - 4U_{2,2} = 0 \quad \dots (17)$$

$$- U_{3,3} + U_{1,3} + U_{2,4} + U_{2,2} - 4U_{2,3} = 0 \quad \dots (18)$$

$$- U_{4,1} + U_{2,1} + U_{3,2} + U_{3,0} - 4U_{3,1} = 0 \quad (19)$$

$$- U_{4,2} + U_{2,2} + U_{3,3} + U_{3,1} - 4U_{3,2} = 0 \quad (20)$$

$$- U_{4,3} + U_{2,3} + U_{3,4} + U_{3,2} - 4U_{3,3} = 0 \quad (21)$$

$$- U_{5,3} + U_{3,3} + U_{4,4} + U_{4,2} - 4U_{4,3} = 0 \quad (22)$$

$$- U_{5,2} + U_{3,2} + U_{4,3} + U_{4,1} - 4U_{4,2} = 0 \quad (23)$$

$$- 20 + U_{4,3} + U_{5,4} + U_{5,2} - 4U_{5,3} = 0 \quad (24)$$

$$\text{Using } U_{xx} = \frac{\tau}{h^2} \left(\frac{U_{irr}}{\alpha(1+\alpha)} - \frac{U_{ij}}{\alpha} + \frac{U_{ij}}{1+\alpha} \right) + U_{yy} = \frac{\tau}{h^2} \left(\frac{U_{irr}}{(2+1)\beta} - \frac{U_{ij}}{\beta} + \frac{U_{ij}}{1+\beta} \right)$$

$$\text{we } U_{xx} = \frac{2}{h^2} \left(\frac{U_{irr}}{\alpha(1+\alpha)} - \frac{U_{Gj}}{\alpha} + \frac{U_{reg}}{1+\alpha} \right)$$

$$\beta_2 \alpha = 2 - \sqrt{3}$$

$$U_{yy} = \frac{2}{k^2} \left(\frac{U_{irr}}{\beta(1+\beta)} - \frac{U_{Gj}}{\beta} + \frac{U_{reg}}{1+\beta} \right)$$

$$@ U_{4,1} \rightarrow 8 \left(\frac{U_{4+0,1}}{\alpha(1+\alpha)} - \frac{U_{4,1}}{\alpha} + \frac{U_{3,1}}{1+\alpha} \right) + 4 (U_{4,2} - 2U_{4,1} + U_{4,0}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \left(\frac{U_{4+0,1}}{\alpha(1+\alpha)} - \frac{U_{4,1}}{\alpha} + \frac{U_{3,1}}{1+\alpha} \right) + 1 (U_{4,2} - 2U_{4,1} + U_{4,0}) = 0 \quad (25)$$

$$@ U_{5,2} \rightarrow \frac{20 - 2U_{5,2} + U_{4,2}}{(\frac{1}{2})^2} + 8 \left(\frac{U_{5,1+\beta k}}{\beta(1+\beta)} - \frac{U_{5,2}}{\beta} + \frac{U_{5,3}}{1+\beta} \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 20 - 2U_{5,2} + U_{4,2} + 2 \left(\frac{U_{5,1+\beta k}}{\beta(1+\beta)} - \frac{U_{5,2}}{\beta} + \frac{U_{5,3}}{1+\beta} \right) = 0 \quad (26)$$

@ Boundaries

$$@ (2+\alpha, 0.5) \quad U_{x,20} = \left[\frac{(\sqrt{3}-1)U_{4,1}}{(2-\sqrt{3})(1)} - \frac{(2\sqrt{3}-3)}{3\sqrt{3}-5} U_{4+\alpha,0.5} - \frac{(2-\sqrt{3})U_{5,1}}{(\sqrt{3}-1)(1)} \right]$$

$$\alpha_1 = 2 - \sqrt{3}$$

$$\alpha_2 = 1 - \alpha_1 = \sqrt{3} - 1$$

$$\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = 1$$

$$@ (2.5, 1-\beta k) \quad 0 = \left[\frac{\beta_2 U_{5,2}}{\beta_1(1)} - \frac{(2\sqrt{3}-3)}{3\sqrt{3}-5} U_{5,1+\beta k} - \frac{\beta_1}{\beta_2} U_{5,1} \right]$$

$$\beta_1 = 2 - \sqrt{3}$$

$$\beta_2 = \sqrt{3} - 1$$

$$\beta_1 + \beta_2 = 1$$

$$@ U_{0,0} = \frac{U_{0,1} + U_{1,0} - \frac{1}{2}}{2} \quad (29), \quad U_{4,0} = \frac{U_{4,1} + U_{3,0}}{2} \quad (30)$$

$$U_{0,4} = \frac{U_{0,3} + U_{1,4} - \frac{1}{2}}{2} \quad (31)$$

from (28)

$$U_{5,1} = -\frac{\beta_2}{\beta_1} \left[\frac{\beta_2 - \beta_1}{\beta_1 \beta_2} U_{5,1+\beta k} - \frac{\beta_2}{\beta_1} U_{5,2} \right]$$

Matlab code FOR FD AND BD

```
%%%%%%%%%%%%%% Question one Using FD , BD for some
points
clc;
clear all;
close all;
syms U00 U01 U02 U03 U04 U10 U11 U12 U13 U14 U20 U21 U22
U23 U24 U30 U31 U32 U33 U34 U40 U42 U43 U44 U51 UIR52 UIR41
U53 U54 U41339 U0866
alpha=2-sqrt(3);
peta=alpha;
alpha1=alpha;
peta1=peta;
peta2=1-peta1;
alpha2=1-alpha1;
eq1=U01==U11-0.5;%%%%%%%%
eq2=U02==U12-0.5;%%%%%%%%
eq3=U03==U13-0.5;%%%%%%%%
eq4=U10==U11;%%%%%%%%%%%%
eq5=0==U21+U01+U10+U12-4*U11;
eq6=0==U02+U22+U13+U11-4*U12;
eq7=0==U23+U03+U14+U12-4*U13;
eq8=U14==U13;%%%%%%%%
eq9=U20==U21;%%%%%%%%
eq10=0==U31+U11+U22+U20-4*U21;
eq11=0==U32+U12+U23+U21-4*U22;
eq12=0==U33+U13+U24+U22-4*U23;
eq13=U24==U23;%%%%%%%%
eq14=U30==U31;%%%%%%%%
eq15=U40==(UIR41+U30)/2;%%%%%%%%
eq16=0==UIR41+U21+U32+U30-4*U31;
eq17=0==U42+U22+U33+U31-4*U32;
eq18=0==U43+U23+U34+U32-4*U33;
eq19=U34==U33;%%%%%%%%
eq20=0==2*((U41339/(alpha*(1+alpha)))-(
(UIR41/(alpha))+(U31/(1+alpha)))+(U42+U40-2*UIR41);
eq21=0==UIR52+U32+U43+UIR41-4*U42;
eq22=0==U53+U33+U44+U42-4*U43;
eq23=U44==U43;%%%%%%%%
eq24=U51==-(peta2/peta1)*((peta1-
peta2)/(peta1*peta2))*U0866-((peta2/peta1)*UIR52));
eq25=0==2*((U0866/(peta*(1+peta)))-
(UIR52/(peta))+(U53/(1+peta)))+(20-2*UIR52+U42);%%%%%%%%@U5,2
```



```

eq26=0==20+U43+U54+UIR52-4*U53;
eq27=U54==U53;%%%%%%%%
eq28=0==( (alpha2/alpha1)*UIR41-( (alpha1-
alpha2)/(alpha2*alpha1))*U41339-(alpha1/alpha2)*U51);
eq29=0==( (peta2/peta1)*UIR52-( (peta1-
peta2)/(peta2*peta1))*U0866-(peta1/peta2)*U51);
eq30=U04==(U03+U14-0.5)/2;%%%%%%%%
eq31=U00==(U01+U10-0.5)/2;%%%%%%%%
[x,y]=equationsToMatrix([eq1,eq2,eq3,eq4,eq5,eq6,eq7,eq8,eq
9,eq10,eq11,eq12,eq13,eq14,eq15,eq16,eq17,eq18,eq19,eq20,eq
21,eq22,eq23,eq24,eq25,eq26,eq27,eq28,eq29,eq30,eq31]);
N=linsolve(x,y);
fprintf('%g\n',abs(N)*2.15)

```

Results:

0.513644

0.513644

0.870938

1.2381

1.2381

5.55922

1.58864

1.58864

1.94594

2.3131

2.3131

2.30635

2.30635
3.01107
3.75527
3.75527
2.31934
2.31934
4.0367
5.94164
5.94164
1.46715
0.710104
4.87476
10.033
10.033
0
19.2825
19.2825
0.614968
4.81443

From these results we can see the distribution of h on our grid which is reasonable as some of them are near to 20 which is the boundaries values.

AGAIN USING CD:

Hand analysis:

~~$(0,0) \rightarrow U_{0,0} + U_{1,0} -$~~ $(U_{1,0})$

$(0,5,0) \rightarrow 2U_{1,1} + U_{2,0} + U_{0,0} - 4U_{1,0} = 0 \rightarrow (1)$

$\underline{U_{2,0}} \rightarrow 2U_{2,1} + U_{3,0} + U_{1,0} - 4U_{2,0} = 0 \rightarrow (14)$

$\underline{U_{3,0}} \rightarrow 2U_{3,1} + U_{4,0} + U_{2,0} - 4U_{3,0} = 0 \rightarrow (2)$

~~$U_{4,0}$~~

$\underline{U_{1,4}} \rightarrow 2U_{1,3} + U_{2,4} + U_{0,4} - 4U_{1,4} = 0 \rightarrow (3)$

$\underline{U_{2,4}} \rightarrow 2U_{2,3} + U_{3,4} + U_{1,4} - 4U_{2,4} = 0 \rightarrow (4)$

$\underline{U_{3,4}} \rightarrow 2U_{3,3} + U_{4,4} + U_{2,4} - 4U_{3,4} = 0 \rightarrow (5)$

$\underline{U_{4,4}} \rightarrow 2U_{4,3} + U_{5,4} + U_{3,4} - 4U_{4,4} = 0 \rightarrow (6)$

$\underline{U_{5,4}} \rightarrow 2U_{5,3} + 20 + U_{4,4} - 4U_{5,4} = 0 \rightarrow (7)$

$\underline{U_{0,3}} \rightarrow U_{0,4} + 2U_{1,3} + U_{0,2} - 4U_{0,3} = 1 \rightarrow (11)$

$\underline{U_{0,2}} \rightarrow U_{0,3} + 2U_{0,2} + U_{0,1} - 4U_{0,2} = 1 \rightarrow (12)$

$\underline{U_{0,1}} \rightarrow U_{0,2} + 2U_{1,1} + U_{0,0} - 4U_{0,1} = 1 \rightarrow (13)$

② $U_{4,1} \rightarrow$

$$U_{xx} = 8 \left(\frac{U_{4,1}}{\alpha(1+\alpha)} - \frac{U_{4,1}}{\alpha} + \frac{U_{3,1}}{1+\alpha} \right) + 4 \left(\frac{U_{4,2}}{L} + U_{4,0} - 2U_{4,1} \right) = 0$$

$$2 \left(\frac{U_{4,1}}{\alpha(1+\alpha)} - \frac{U_{4,1}}{\alpha} + \frac{U_{3,1}}{1+\alpha} \right) + U_{4,2} + U_{4,0} - 2U_{4,1} = 0$$

$$U_{5,2} = 8 \left(\frac{U_{5,2} \beta_2}{\beta_1(\beta_1 + \beta_2)} - \frac{(\beta_1 - \beta_2) U_{5,1+\beta_2}}{\beta_1 \beta_2} - \frac{\beta_1 U_{5,1}}{\beta_2(\beta_1 + \beta_2)} \right)$$

$$U_{5,1} = \frac{-\beta_2}{\beta_1} \left(\frac{\beta_1 - \beta_2}{\beta_1 \beta_2} U_{5,1+\beta_2} - \frac{\beta_2}{\beta_1} U_{5,2} \right)$$

at $U_{0,0}$

$$U_{1,0} + U_{-1,0} + (U_{-1,0} + U_{0,-1}) - 4U_{0,0} = 0$$

\downarrow

$U_{1,0} = 1$

$U_{0,0}$: $2U_{1,0} + 2U_{0,1} - 4U_{0,0} = 1 \quad \dots \quad 2$

$U_{4,0}$: $2U_{2,1} + 2U_{3,0} - 4U_{4,0} = 0 \quad \dots \quad 9$

$U_{0,4}$: $2U_{0,3} + 2U_{1,4} - 4U_{0,4} = 1 \quad \dots \quad 10$

at (25,2) B.D U_y ,

$$\boxed{U_{5,3} = U_{5,4}} \quad \dots (12)$$

Using $U_{i+1,j} + U_{i-1,j} + U_{i,j+1} + U_{i,j-1} - 4U_{i,j} = 0$ for regular boundaries

$$- U_{2,1} + U_{0,1} + U_{1,2} + U_{1,0} - 4U_{1,1} = 0 \quad \dots (13)$$

$$- U_{2,2} + U_{0,2} + U_{1,3} + U_{1,1} - 4U_{1,2} = 0 \quad \dots (14)$$

$$- U_{2,3} + U_{0,3} + U_{1,4} + U_{1,2} - 4U_{1,3} = 0 \quad \dots (15)$$

$$- U_{3,1} + U_{1,1} + U_{2,2} + U_{2,0} - 4U_{2,1} = 0 \quad \dots (16)$$

$$- U_{3,2} + U_{1,2} + U_{2,3} + U_{2,1} - 4U_{2,2} = 0 \quad \dots (17)$$

$$- U_{3,3} + U_{1,3} + U_{2,4} + U_{2,2} - 4U_{2,3} = 0 \quad \dots (18)$$

$$- U_{4,1} + U_{2,1} + U_{3,2} + U_{3,0} - 4U_{3,1} = 0 \quad \dots (19)$$

$$- U_{4,2} + U_{2,2} + U_{3,3} + U_{3,1} - 4U_{3,2} = 0 \quad \dots (20)$$

$$- U_{4,3} + U_{2,3} + U_{3,4} + U_{3,2} - 4U_{3,3} = 0 \quad \dots (21)$$

$$- U_{5,3} + U_{3,3} + U_{4,4} + U_{4,2} - 4U_{4,3} = 0 \quad \dots (22)$$

$$- U_{5,2} + U_{3,2} + U_{4,3} + U_{4,1} - 4U_{4,2} = 0 \quad \dots (23)$$

$$* 20 + U_{4,3} + U_{5,4} + U_{5,2} - 4U_{5,3} = 0 \quad \dots (24)$$

Using $U_{xx} = \frac{2}{h^2} \left(\frac{U_{irr}}{\alpha(1+\alpha)} - \frac{U_{ij}}{\alpha} + \frac{U_{ny}}{1+\alpha} \right) + U_{yy} = \frac{2}{k^2} \left(\frac{U_{irr}}{(\beta+1)\beta} - \frac{U_{ij}}{\beta} + \frac{U_{ny}}{1+\beta} \right)$

eq 14,
eq 16,
eq 18,
eq 20

$U_{4,1}$
 $U_{5,2}$

Results: NOTE THESE RESULTS ARE NOT ARRANGED

0.965819

1.06189

1.30904

1.56703

1.67551

2.74945

1.36975

1.48634

1.80363

2.14178

2.28399

1.54051

1.71009

2.27737

2.91245

3.17692

1.3721

1.53615

2.68331

4.05373

4.59877

0.875596

0.437737

2.86597

6.0204

7.11071

0

10.0512

11.8033

0.379092

2.38109

Code for matlab CD

```
%%%%%%%%%%%%%% Question one Using FD , BD for some
points
clc;
clear all;
close all;
syms U00 U01 U02 U03 U04 U10 U11 U12 U13 U14 U20 U21 U22
U23 U24 U30 U31 U32 U33 U34 U40 U42 U43 U44 U51 UIR52 UIR41
U53 U54 U41339 U0866
alpha=2-sqrt(3);
peta=alpha;
alpha1=alpha;
peta1=peta;
peta2=1-peta1;
alpha2=1-alpha1;
eq31=2*U10+2*U01-4*U00==1;%%%%%%%%U00%%
eq32=U02+2*U11+U00-4*U01==1;%%%%%%%%U01
eq33=U03+2*U12+U01-4*U02==1;%%%%%%%%U02
eq34=U04+2*U13+U02-4*U03==1;%%%%%%%%U03
eq30=2*U03+2*U14-4*U04==1;%%%%%%%%U04%%
eq1=2*U11+U20+U00-4*U10==0;%%%%%%%%U10
eq9=2*U21+U30+U10+-4*U20==0;%%%%%%%%U20%%%%%%%%
eq2=2*U31+U40+U20-4*U30==0;%%%%%%%%U30
eq15=2*UIR41+2*U30-4*U40==0;%%%%%%%%U40
eq5=U01+U21+U12+U10-4*U11==0; %%%%%%%%%U11
eq6=U02+U22+U13+U11-4*U12==0;%%%%%%%%U12
eq7=U03+U23+U14+U12-4*U13==0;%%%%%%%%U13
eq3=2*U13+U24+U04-4*U14==0;%%%%%%%%U14
eq10=U31+U11+U22+U20-4*U21==0;%%%%%%%%U21
eq11=U32+U12+U23+U21-4*U22==0;%%%%U22
eq12=U33+U13+U24+U22-4*U23==0;%%%%%%%%U23
eq13=2*U23+U34+U14+-4*U24==0;%%%%%%%%U24%%%%%%%%
eq16=UIR41+U21+U32+U30-4*U31==0;%%%%%%%%U31
```



```

eq17=U42+U22+U33+U31-4*U32==0;%%%%%%%%U32
eq18=U43+U23+U34+U32-4*U33==0;%%%%%%%%U33
eq19=2*U33+U44+U24+-4*U34==0;%%%%%%%%U34
eq20=2*((U41339/(alpha*(1+alpha)))-(
(UIR41/(alpha))+(U31/(1+alpha)))+(U42+U40-
2*UIR41))==0;%%%%%%%%U41
eq21=UIR52+U32+U43+UIR41-4*U42==0;%%%U42
eq22=U53+U33+U44+U42-4*U43==0;%%%%%%%%U43
eq23=2*U43+U54+U34+-4*U44==0;%%%%%%%%U44
eq24=-1*(peta2/peta1)*(((peta1-peta2)/(peta1*peta2))*U0866-
((peta2/peta1)*UIR52))==U51;%%%%%%%%U51
eq25=2*((U0866/(peta*(1+peta)))-(
(UIR52/(peta))+(U53/(1+peta)))+(20-
2*UIR52+U42))==0;%%%%%%%%@U5,2
eq26=20+U43+U54+UIR52-4*U53==0;%%%%%%%%U53
eq27=2*U53+20+U44+-4*U54==0;%%%%%%%%U54
eq28=(alpha2/alpha1)*UIR41-((alpha1-
alpha2)/(alpha2*alpha1))*U41339-
(alpha1/alpha2)*U51==0;%%%%%%%%UIRALPHA
eq29=(peta2/peta1)*UIR52-((peta1-
peta2)/(peta2*peta1))*U0866-
(peta1/peta2)*U51==0;%%%%%%%%UIRPETA
[x,y]=equationsToMatrix([eq1,eq2,eq3,eq5,eq6,eq7,eq9,eq10,e
q11,eq12,eq13,eq15,eq16,eq17,eq18,eq19,eq20,eq21,eq22,eq23,
eq24,eq25,eq26,eq27,eq28,eq29,eq30,eq31,eq32,eq33,eq34]);
N=linsolve(x,y);
fprintf('%g\n',abs(N))

```

Problem 2

Given $y'' = -1001z - 1000y$, $y(0) = 1$, $y'(0) = 0$, $h = 0.002$, $y(5) = ?$

put $dy/dx = z$ and differentiate w.r.t. x , we obtain $d^2y/dx^2 = dz/dx$

We have system of equations

$$dy/dx = z = f(x, y, z)$$

$$dz/dx = -1001z - 1000y = g(x, y, z)$$

Fourth order R-K method for second order differential equation

Solution

As we have step of 0.002 \rightarrow The needed number of iterations to reach exact solution is 2500

The Final Iterations are shown in screenshots below These results :

Runge Kutta method for 0 iteration					
for h=0.000000					
K	ValuesK	M	ValuesM		
'K1'	0	'M1'	-1000		
'K2'	0	'M2'	-1000		
'K3'	0	'M3'	-1000		
'K4'	0	'M4'	-1000		
'Kavg*h'	0	'Mavg*h'	0		
ValueOfY	ValueOfYDoubleDash	ValueOfExactY	PercentageOfErrorWithoutDividingByYexact	PercentageOfErrorWithDividingByYexact	
1	0	1	0	0	

Runge kutta method for 1 iteration					
for h=0.002000					
K	ValuesK	M	ValuesM		
'K1'	0	'M1'	-1000		
'K2'	-1	'M2'	1		
'K3'	0.001	'M3'	-1000		
'K4'	-2	'M4'	1002		
'Kavg*h'	-0.0013327	'Mavg*h'	-0.66533		
ValueOfY	ValueOfYDoubleDash	ValueOfExactY	PercentageOfErrorWithoutDividingByYexact	PercentageOfErrorWithDividingByYexact	
0.99867	-0.66533	0.99887	0.01982	0.019842	

Note: we can see here the difference when the step increases the error increases unlike the first one when $h=0$ the error=0.

'K1'	-0.66533	'M1'	-332.67		
'K2'	-0.998	'M2'	0.998		
'K3'	-0.66434	'M3'	-332.67		
'K4'	-1.3307	'M4'	334.66		
'Kavg*h'	-0.0017736	'Mavg*h'	-0.22045		
ValueOfY	ValueOfYDoubleDash	ValueOfExactY	PercentageOfErrorWithoutDividingByYexact	PercentageOfErrorWithDividingByYexact	
0.99689	-0.88578	0.99699	0.0092888	0.0093169	

Runge kutta method for 3 iteration
for h=0.002000

K	ValuesK	M	ValuesM		
'K1'	-0.88578	'M1'	-110.23		
'K2'	-0.99601	'M2'	0.99601		
'K3'	-0.88479	'M3'	-110.23		
'K4'	-1.1062	'M4'	112.22		
'Kavg*h'	-0.0019179	'Mavg*h'	-0.072156		
ValueOfY	ValueOfYDoubleDash	ValueOfExactY	PercentageOfErrorWithoutDividingByYexact	PercentageOfErrorWithDividingByYexact	
0.99498	-0.95794	0.99501	0.0034593	0.0034766	

Now,

$$y_1 = y_0 + h(k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4)$$

$$y_1 = 1 + 16[0 + 2(-0.002) + 2(0) + (-0.004)]$$

$$y_1 = 0.9987$$

$$z_1 = z_0 + h(m_1 + 2m_2 + 2m_3 + m_4)$$

$$z_1 = 0 + 16[-2 + 2(0.002) + 2(-2) + (2.004)]$$

$$z_1 = -0.6653$$

$$\therefore y(0.002) = 0.9987$$

$$\therefore y'(0.002) = -0.6653$$

Again taking (x_1, y_1, z_1) in place of (x_0, y_0, z_0) and repeat the process

$$k_1 = hf(x_1, y_1, z_1) = (0.002) \cdot f(0.002, 0.9987, -0.6653) = (0.002) \cdot (-0.6653) = -0.0013$$

$$m_1 = hg(x_1, y_1, z_1) = (0.002) \cdot g(0.002, 0.9987, -0.6653) = (0.002) \cdot (-332.668) = -0.6653$$

$$k_2 = hf(x_1 + h, y_1 + k_1, z_1 + m_1) = (0.002) \cdot f(0.003, 0.998, -0.998) = (0.002) \cdot (-0.998) = -0.002$$

$$m_2 = hg \left(x_1 + h_2, y_1 + k_1, z_1 + m_1 \right) = (0.002) \cdot g(0.003, 0.998, -0.998) = (0.002) \cdot (0.998) = 0.002$$

$$k_3 = hf \left(x_1 + h_2, y_1 + k_2, z_1 + m_2 \right) = (0.002) \cdot f(0.003, 0.9977, -0.6643) = (0.002) \cdot (-0.6643) = -0.0013$$

$$m_3 = hg \left(x_1 + h_2, y_1 + k_2, z_1 + m_2 \right) = (0.002) \cdot g(0.003, 0.9977, -0.6643) = (0.002) \cdot (-332.669) = -0.6653$$

$$k_4 = hf \left(x_1 + h, y_1 + k_3, z_1 + m_3 \right) = (0.002) \cdot f(0.004, 0.9973, -1.3307) = (0.002) \cdot (-1.3307) = -0.0027$$

$$m_4 = hg \left(x_1 + h, y_1 + k_3, z_1 + m_3 \right) = (0.002) \cdot g(0.004, 0.9973, -1.3307) = (0.002) \cdot (334.664) = 0.6693$$

Now,

$$y_2 = y_1 + 16 \left(k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4 \right)$$

$$y_2 = 0.9987 + 16[-0.0013 + 2(-0.002) + 2(-0.0013) + (-0.0027)]$$

$$y_2 = 0.9969$$

$$z_2 = z_1 + 16 \left(m_1 + 2m_2 + 2m_3 + m_4 \right)$$

$$z_2 = -0.6653 + 16[-0.6653 + 2(0.002) + 2(-0.6653) + (0.6693)]$$

$$z_2 = -0.8858$$

$$\therefore y(0.004) = 0.9969$$

$$\therefore y'(0.004) = -0.8858$$

Again taking (x_2, y_2, z_2) in place of (x_0, y_0, z_0) and repeat the process

$$k_1 = hf \left(x_2, y_2, z_2 \right) = (0.002) \cdot f(0.004, 0.9969, -0.8858) = (0.002) \cdot (-0.8858) = -0.0018$$

$$m_1 = hg \left(x_2, y_2, z_2 \right) = (0.002) \cdot g(0.004, 0.9969, -0.8858) = (0.002) \cdot (-110.2253) = -0.2205$$

$$k_2 = hf \left(x_2 + h_2, y_2 + k_1, z_2 + m_1 \right) = (0.002) \cdot f(0.005, 0.996, -0.996) = (0.002) \cdot (-0.996) = -0.002$$

$$m_2 = hg \left(x_2 + h_2, y_2 + k_1 h_2, z_2 + m_1 h_2 \right) = (0.002) \cdot g(0.005, 0.996, -0.996) = (0.002) \cdot (0.996) = 0.002$$

$$k_3 = hf \left(x_2 + h_2, y_2 + k_2 h_2, z_2 + m_2 h_2 \right) = (0.002) \cdot f(0.005, 0.9959, -0.8848) = (0.002) \cdot (-0.8848) = -0.0018$$

$$m_3 = hg \left(x_2 + h_2, y_2 + k_2 h_2, z_2 + m_2 h_2 \right) = (0.002) \cdot g(0.005, 0.9959, -0.8848) = (0.002) \cdot (-110.2263) = -0.2205$$

$$k_4 = hf \left(x_2 + h_2, y_2 + k_3 h_2, z_2 + m_3 h_2 \right) = (0.002) \cdot f(0.006, 0.9951, -1.1062) = (0.002) \cdot (-1.1062) = -0.0022$$

$$m_4 = hg \left(x_2 + h_2, y_2 + k_3 h_2, z_2 + m_3 h_2 \right) = (0.002) \cdot g(0.006, 0.9951, -1.1062) = (0.002) \cdot (112.2173) = 0.2244$$

Now,

$$y_3 = y_2 + 16 \left(k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4 \right)$$

$$y_3 = 0.9969 + 16[-0.0018 + 2(-0.002) + 2(-0.0018) + (-0.0022)]$$

$$y_3 = 0.995$$

$$z_3 = z_2 + 16 \left(m_1 + 2m_2 + 2m_3 + m_4 \right)$$

$$z_3 = -0.8858 + 16[-0.2205 + 2(0.002) + 2(-0.2205) + (0.2244)]$$

$$z_3 = -0.9579$$

$$\therefore y(0.006) = 0.995$$

$$\therefore y'(0.006) = -0.9579$$

Again taking (x_3, y_3, z_3) in place of (x_0, y_0, z_0) and repeat the process

$$k_1 = hf \left(x_3, y_3, z_3 \right) = (0.002) \cdot f(0.006, 0.995, -0.9579) = (0.002) \cdot (-0.9579) = -0.0019$$

$$m_1 = hg \left(x_3, y_3, z_3 \right) = (0.002) \cdot g(0.006, 0.995, -0.9579) = (0.002) \cdot (-36.0791) = -0.0722$$

$$k_2 = hf \left(x_3 + h_2, y_3 + k_1 h_2, z_3 + m_1 h_2 \right) = (0.002) \cdot f(0.007, 0.994, -0.994) = (0.002) \cdot (-0.994) = -0.002$$

$$m_2 = hf \left(x_3 + h_2, y_3 + k_1 h_2, z_3 + m_1 h_2 \right) = (0.002) \cdot g(0.007, 0.994, -0.994) = (0.002) \cdot (0.994) = 0.002$$

$$k_3 = hf \left(x_3 + h_2, y_3 + k_2 h_2, z_3 + m_2 h_2 \right) = (0.002) \cdot f(0.007, 0.994, -0.9569) = (0.002) \cdot (-0.9569) = -0.0019$$

$$m_3 = hf \left(x_3 + h_2, y_3 + k_2 h_2, z_3 + m_2 h_2 \right) = (0.002) \cdot g(0.007, 0.994, -0.9569) = (0.002) \cdot (-36.0801) = -0.0722$$

$$k_4 = hf \left(x_3 + h, y_3 + k_3 h, z_3 + m_3 h \right) = (0.002) \cdot f(0.008, 0.9931, -1.0301) = (0.002) \cdot (-1.0301) = -0.0021$$

$$m_4 = hf \left(x_3 + h, y_3 + k_3 h, z_3 + m_3 h \right) = (0.002) \cdot g(0.008, 0.9931, -1.0301) = (0.002) \cdot (38.0671) = 0.0761$$

Now,

$$y_4 = y_3 + 16 \left(k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4 \right)$$

$$y_4 = 0.995 + 16[-0.0019 + 2(-0.002) + 2(-0.0019) + (-0.0021)]$$

$$y_4 = 0.993$$

$$z_4 = z_3 + 16 \left(m_1 + 2m_2 + 2m_3 + m_4 \right)$$

$$z_4 = -0.9579 + 16[-0.0722 + 2(0.002) + 2(-0.0722) + (0.0761)]$$

$$z_4 = -0.9807$$

$$\therefore y(0.008) = 0.993$$

$$\therefore y'(0.008) = -0.9807$$

Again taking (x_4, y_4, z_4) in place of (x_0, y_0, z_0) and repeat the process

$$k_1 = hf \left(x_4, y_4, z_4 \right) = (0.002) \cdot f(0.008, 0.993, -0.9807) = (0.002) \cdot (-0.9807) = -0.002$$

$$m_1 = hf \left(x_4, y_4, z_4 \right) = (0.002) \cdot g(0.008, 0.993, -0.9807) = (0.002) \cdot (-11.365) = -0.0227$$

$$k_2 = hf \left(x_4 + h_2, y_4 + k_1 h_2, z_4 + m_1 h_2 \right) = (0.002) \cdot f(0.009, 0.992, -0.992) = (0.002) \cdot (-0.992) = -0.002$$

$$m_2 = hg \left(x_4 + h_2, y_4 + k_1 h_2, z_4 + m_1 h_2 \right) = (0.002) \cdot g(0.009, 0.992, -0.992) = (0.002) \cdot (0.992) = 0.002$$

$$k_3 = hf \left(x_4 + h_2, y_4 + k_2 h_2, z_4 + m_2 h_2 \right) = (0.002) \cdot f(0.009, 0.992, -0.9797) = (0.002) \cdot (-0.9797) = -0.002$$

$$m_3 = hg \left(x_4 + h_2, y_4 + k_2 h_2, z_4 + m_2 h_2 \right) = (0.002) \cdot g(0.009, 0.992, -0.9797) = (0.002) \cdot (-11.366) = -0.0227$$

$$k_4 = hf \left(x_4 + h, y_4 + k_3 h, z_4 + m_3 h \right) = (0.002) \cdot f(0.01, 0.9911, -1.0034) = (0.002) \cdot (-1.0034) = -0.002$$

$$m_4 = hg \left(x_4 + h, y_4 + k_3 h, z_4 + m_3 h \right) = (0.002) \cdot g(0.01, 0.9911, -1.0034) = (0.002) \cdot (13.3491) = 0.0267$$

Now,

$$y_5 = y_4 + 16 \left(k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4 \right)$$

$$y_5 = 0.993 + 16[-0.002 + 2(-0.002) + 2(-0.002) + (-0.002)]$$

$$y_5 = 0.991$$

$$z_5 = z_4 + 16 \left(m_1 + 2m_2 + 2m_3 + m_4 \right)$$

$$z_5 = -0.9807 + 16[-0.0227 + 2(0.002) + 2(-0.0227) + (0.0267)]$$

$$z_5 = -0.9869$$

$$\therefore y(0.01) = 0.991$$

$$\therefore y'(0.01) = -0.9869$$

Again taking (x_5, y_5, z_5) in place of (x_0, y_0, z_0) and repeat the process

$$k_1 = hf \left(x_5, y_5, z_5 \right) = (0.002) \cdot f(0.01, 0.991, -0.9869) = (0.002) \cdot (-0.9869) = -0.002$$

$$m_1 = hg \left(x_5, y_5, z_5 \right) = (0.002) \cdot g(0.01, 0.991, -0.9869) = (0.002) \cdot (-3.1283) = -0.0063$$

$$k_2 = hf \left(x_5 + h_2, y_5 + k_1 h_2, z_5 + m_1 h_2 \right) = (0.002) \cdot f(0.011, 0.99, -0.99) = (0.002) \cdot (-0.99) = -0.002$$

$$m_2 = hg \left(x_5 + h_2, y_5 + k_1 h_2, z_5 + m_1 h_2 \right) = (0.002) \cdot g(0.011, 0.99, -0.99) = (0.002) \cdot (0.99) = 0.002$$

$$k_3 = hf \left(x_5 + h_2, y_5 + k_2 h_2, z_5 + m_2 h_2 \right) = (0.002) \cdot f(0.011, 0.99, -0.9859) = (0.002) \cdot (-0.9859) = -0.002$$

$$m_3 = hg \left(x_5 + h_2, y_5 + k_2 h_2, z_5 + m_2 h_2 \right) = (0.002) \cdot g(0.011, 0.99, -0.9859) = (0.002) \cdot (-3.1293) = -0.0063$$

$$k_4 = hf \left(x_5 + h, y_5 + k_3 h, z_5 + m_3 h \right) = (0.002) \cdot f(0.012, 0.9891, -0.9932) = (0.002) \cdot (-0.9932) = -0.002$$

$$m_4 = hg \left(x_5 + h, y_5 + k_3 h, z_5 + m_3 h \right) = (0.002) \cdot g(0.012, 0.9891, -0.9932) = (0.002) \cdot (5.1084) = 0.0102$$

Now,

$$y_6 = y_5 + 16 \left(k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4 \right)$$

$$y_6 = 0.991 + 16[-0.002 + 2(-0.002) + 2(-0.002) + (-0.002)]$$

$$y_6 = 0.9891$$

$$z_6 = z_5 + 16 \left(m_1 + 2m_2 + 2m_3 + m_4 \right)$$

$$z_6 = -0.9869 + 16[-0.0063 + 2(0.002) + 2(-0.0063) + (0.0102)]$$

$$z_6 = -0.9877$$

$$\therefore y(0.012) = 0.9891$$

$$\therefore y'(0.012) = -0.9877$$

Again taking (x_6, y_6, z_6) in place of (x_0, y_0, z_0) and repeat the process

$$k_1 = -0.002, k_2 = -0.002, k_3 = -0.002, k_4 = -0.002, y_7 = 0.9871$$

$$m_1 = -0.0008, m_2 = 0.002, m_3 = -0.0008, m_4 = 0.0047, z_7 = -0.9866$$

$$\therefore y(0.014) = 0.9871$$

$$\therefore y'(0.014) = -0.9866$$

$$k_1=-0.002,k_2=-0.002,k_3=-0.002,k_4=-0.002,y_8=0.9851$$

$$m_1=0.0011,m_2=0.002,m_3=0.0011,m_4=0.0029,z_8=-0.985$$

$$\therefore y(0.016)=0.9851$$

$$\therefore y'(0.016)=-0.985$$

$$k_1=-0.002,k_2=-0.002,k_3=-0.002,k_4=-0.002,y_9=0.9831$$

$$m_1=0.0017,m_2=0.002,m_3=0.0017,m_4=0.0023,z_9=-0.9831$$

$$\therefore y(0.018)=0.9831$$

$$\therefore y'(0.018)=-0.9831$$

$$k_1=-0.002,k_2=-0.002,k_3=-0.002,k_4=-0.002,y_{10}=0.9812$$

$$m_1=0.0019,m_2=0.002,m_3=0.0019,m_4=0.0021,z_{10}=-0.9812$$

$$\therefore y(0.02)=0.9812$$

$$\therefore y'(0.02)=-0.9812$$

$$k_1=-0.002,k_2=-0.002,k_3=-0.002,k_4=-0.002,y_{11}=0.9792$$

$$m_1=0.0019,m_2=0.002,m_3=0.0019,m_4=0.002,z_{11}=-0.9792$$

$$\therefore y(0.022)=0.9792$$

$$\therefore y'(0.022)=-0.9792$$

$$k_1=-0.002,k_2=-0.002,k_3=-0.002,k_4=-0.002,y_{12}=0.9773$$

$$m_1=0.0019,m_2=0.002,m_3=0.0019,m_4=0.002,z_{12}=-0.9773$$

$$\therefore y(0.024)=0.9773$$

$$\therefore y'(0.024)=-0.9773$$

$$k_1=-0.002,k_2=-0.002,k_3=-0.002,k_4=-0.002,y_{13}=0.9753$$

$$m_1=0.002, m_2=0.002, m_3=0.0019, m_4=0.002, z_{13}=-0.9753$$

$$\therefore y(0.026)=0.9753$$

$$\therefore y'(0.026)=-0.9753$$

$$k_1=-0.002, k_2=-0.0019, k_3=-0.0019, k_4=-0.0019, y_{14}=0.9734$$

$$m_1=0.0019, m_2=0.0019, m_3=0.0019, m_4=0.0019, z_{14}=-0.9734$$

$$\therefore y(0.028)=0.9734$$

$$\therefore y'(0.028)=-0.9734$$

$$k_1=-0.0019, k_2=-0.0019, k_3=-0.0019, k_4=-0.0019, y_{15}=0.9714$$

$$m_1=0.0019, m_2=0.0019, m_3=0.0019, m_4=0.0019, z_{15}=-0.9714$$

$$\therefore y(0.03)=0.9714$$

$$\therefore y'(0.03)=-0.9714$$

$$k_1=-0.0019, k_2=-0.0019, k_3=-0.0019, k_4=-0.0019, y_{16}=0.9695$$

$$m_1=0.0019, m_2=0.0019, m_3=0.0019, m_4=0.0019, z_{16}=-0.9695$$

$$\therefore y(0.032)=0.9695$$

$$\therefore y'(0.032)=-0.9695$$

$$k_1=-0.0019, k_2=-0.0019, k_3=-0.0019, k_4=-0.0019, y_{17}=0.9675$$

$$m_1=0.0019, m_2=0.0019, m_3=0.0019, m_4=0.0019, z_{17}=-0.9675$$

$$\therefore y(0.034)=0.9675$$

$$\therefore y'(0.034)=-0.9675$$

$$k_1=-0.0019, k_2=-0.0019, k_3=-0.0019, k_4=-0.0019, y_{18}=0.9656$$

$$m_1=0.0019, m_2=0.0019, m_3=0.0019, m_4=0.0019, z_{18}=-0.9656$$

$$\therefore y(0.036)=0.9656$$

$$\therefore y'(0.036)=-0.9656$$

$$k_1=-0.0019, k_2=-0.0019, k_3=-0.0019, k_4=-0.0019, y_{19}=0.9637$$

$$m_1=0.0019, m_2=0.0019, m_3=0.0019, m_4=0.0019, z_{19}=-0.9637$$

$$\therefore y(0.038)=0.9637$$

$$\therefore y'(0.038)=-0.9637$$

$$k_1=-0.0019, k_2=-0.0019, k_3=-0.0019, k_4=-0.0019, y_{20}=0.9618$$

$$m_1=0.0019, m_2=0.0019, m_3=0.0019, m_4=0.0019, z_{20}=-0.9618$$

$$\therefore y(0.04)=0.9618$$

$$\therefore y'(0.04)=-0.9618$$

$$k_1=-0.0019, k_2=-0.0019, k_3=-0.0019, k_4=-0.0019, y_{21}=0.9598$$

$$m_1=0.0019, m_2=0.0019, m_3=0.0019, m_4=0.0019, z_{21}=-0.9598$$

$$\therefore y(0.042)=0.9598$$

$$\therefore y'(0.042)=-0.9598$$

$$k_1=-0.0019, k_2=-0.0019, k_3=-0.0019, k_4=-0.0019, y_{22}=0.9579$$

$$m_1=0.0019, m_2=0.0019, m_3=0.0019, m_4=0.0019, z_{22}=-0.9579$$

$$\therefore y(0.044)=0.9579$$

$$\therefore y'(0.044)=-0.9579$$

$$k_1=-0.0019, k_2=-0.0019, k_3=-0.0019, k_4=-0.0019, y_{23}=0.956$$

$$m_1=0.0019, m_2=0.0019, m_3=0.0019, m_4=0.0019, z_{23}=-0.956$$

$$\therefore y(0.046)=0.956$$

$$\therefore y'(0.046)=-0.956$$

$$k_1=-0.0019, k_2=-0.0019, k_3=-0.0019, k_4=-0.0019, y_{24}=0.9541$$

$$m_1=0.0019, m_2=0.0019, m_3=0.0019, m_4=0.0019, z_{24}=-0.9541$$

$$\therefore y(0.048)=0.9541$$

$$\therefore y'(0.048)=-0.9541$$

$$k_1=-0.0019, k_2=-0.0019, k_3=-0.0019, k_4=-0.0019, y_{25}=0.9522$$

$$m_1=0.0019, m_2=0.0019, m_3=0.0019, m_4=0.0019, z_{25}=-0.9522$$

$$\therefore y(0.05)=0.9522$$

$$\therefore y'(0.05)=-0.9522$$

$$k_1=-0.0019, k_2=-0.0019, k_3=-0.0019, k_4=-0.0019, y_{26}=0.9503$$

$$m_1=0.0019, m_2=0.0019, m_3=0.0019, m_4=0.0019, z_{26}=-0.9503$$

$$\therefore y(0.052)=0.9503$$

$$\therefore y'(0.052)=-0.9503$$

$$k_1=-0.0019, k_2=-0.0019, k_3=-0.0019, k_4=-0.0019, y_{27}=0.9484$$

$$m_1=0.0019, m_2=0.0019, m_3=0.0019, m_4=0.0019, z_{27}=-0.9484$$

$$\therefore y(0.054)=0.9484$$

$$\therefore y'(0.054)=-0.9484$$

$$k_1=-0.0019, k_2=-0.0019, k_3=-0.0019, k_4=-0.0019, y_{28}=0.9465$$

$$m_1=0.0019, m_2=0.0019, m_3=0.0019, m_4=0.0019, z_{28}=-0.9465$$

$$\therefore y(0.056)=0.9465$$

Command Window

Runge Kutta method for 2475 iteration
for h=0.002000

K	ValuesK	M	ValuesM
'K1'	-0.0071189	'M1'	0.0071189
'K2'	-0.0071118	'M2'	0.0071118
'K3'	-0.0071118	'M3'	0.0071118
'K4'	-0.0071047	'M4'	0.0071047
'Kavg*h'	-1.4224e-05	'Mavg*h'	1.4224e-05

ValueOfY	ValueOfYDoubleDash	ValueOfExactY	PercentageOfErrorWithoutDividingByYexact	PercentageOfErrorWithDividingByYexact
0.0071047	-0.0071047	0.0071047	4.7167e-13	6.6389e-11

Runge kutta method for 2475 iteration
for h=0.002000

K	ValuesK	M	ValuesM
'K1'	-0.0071047	'M1'	0.0071047
'K2'	-0.0070976	'M2'	0.0070976
'K3'	-0.0070976	'M3'	0.0070976
'K4'	-0.0070905	'M4'	0.0070905
'Kavg*h'	-1.4195e-05	'Mavg*h'	1.4195e-05

ValueOfY	ValueOfYDoubleDash	ValueOfExactY	PercentageOfErrorWithoutDividingByYexact	PercentageOfErrorWithDividingByYexact
0.0070905	-0.0070905	0.0070905	4.7089e-13	6.6411e-11

Command Window

Runge Kutta method for 2481 iteration
for h=0.002000

K	ValuesK	M	ValuesM
'K1'	-0.0070199	'M1'	0.0070199
'K2'	-0.0070129	'M2'	0.0070129
'K3'	-0.0070129	'M3'	0.0070129
'K4'	-0.0070059	'M4'	0.0070059
'Kavg*h'	-1.4026e-05	'Mavg*h'	1.4026e-05

ValueOfY	ValueOfYDoubleDash	ValueOfExactY	PercentageOfErrorWithoutDividingByYexact	PercentageOfErrorWithDividingByYexact
0.0070059	-0.0070059	0.0070059	4.6638e-13	6.6569e-11

Command Window

Runge Kutta method for 2475 iteration
for h=0.002000

K	ValuesK	M	ValuesM
'K1'	-0.0071189	'M1'	0.0071189
'K2'	-0.0071118	'M2'	0.0071118
'K3'	-0.0071118	'M3'	0.0071118
'K4'	-0.0071047	'M4'	0.0071047
'Kavg*h'	-1.4224e-05	'Mavg*h'	1.4224e-05

ValueOfY	ValueOfYDoubleDash	ValueOfExactY	PercentageOfErrorWithoutDividingByYexact	PercentageOfErrorWithDividingByYexact
0.0071047	-0.0071047	0.0071047	4.7167e-13	6.6389e-11

Runge kutta method for 2475 iteration
for h=0.002000

K	ValuesK	M	ValuesM
'K1'	-0.0071047	'M1'	0.0071047
'K2'	-0.0070976	'M2'	0.0070976
'K3'	-0.0070976	'M3'	0.0070976
'K4'	-0.0070905	'M4'	0.0070905
'Kavg*h'	-1.4195e-05	'Mavg*h'	1.4195e-05

ValueOfY	ValueOfYDoubleDash	ValueOfExactY	PercentageOfErrorWithoutDividingByYexact	PercentageOfErrorWithDividingByYexact
0.0070905	-0.0070905	0.0070905	4.7089e-13	6.6411e-11


```

Editor - C:\Users\20112\Desktop\rungekutta_method_second_Output.m
Command Window
'K4'      -0.0067582  'M4'      0.0067582
'Kavg*h'  -1.353e-05  'Mavg*h'  1.353e-05

ValueOfY    ValueOfYDoubleDash    ValueOfExactY    PercentageOfErrorWithoutDividingByYexact    PercentageOfErrorWithDividingByYexact
-----
0.0067582    -0.0067582    0.0067582    4.5328e-13    6.7072e-11

-----
Runge kutta method for 2500 iteration
for h=0.002000
    K        ValuesK        M        ValuesM
    -----
    'K1'      -0.0067582  'M1'      0.0067582
    'K2'      -0.0067514  'M2'      0.0067514
    'K3'      -0.0067514  'M3'      0.0067514
    'K4'      -0.0067447  'M4'      0.0067447
    'Kavg*h'  -1.3503e-05  'Mavg*h'  1.3503e-05

ValueOfY    ValueOfYDoubleDash    ValueOfExactY    PercentageOfErrorWithoutDividingByYexact    PercentageOfErrorWithDividingByYexact
-----
0.0067447    -0.0067447    0.0067447    4.525e-13    6.709e-11

-----
after solving the equation to get Yexact=
(1000*exp(-x))/999 - exp(-1000*x)/999

```

THE REASON FOR THE INCREDIBLE ERROR:

STIFFNESS AND MULTISTEP METHODS

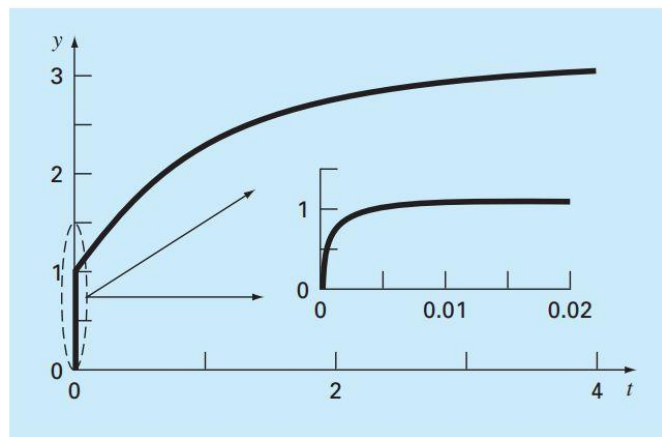


FIGURE 26.1

Plot of a stiff solution of a single ODE. Although the solution appears to start at 1, there is actually a fast transient from $y = 0$ to 1 that occurs in less than 0.005 time unit. This transient is perceptible only when the response is viewed on the finer timescale in the inset.

Stiffness is a special problem that can arise in the solution of ordinary differential equations. A stiff system involves rapidly changing components and slowly

changing ones. In many cases, the rapidly varying components are ephemeral transients that die away quickly, after which the solution becomes dominated by the slowly varying components. Although the transient phenomena exist for only a short part of the integration interval, they can dictate the time step for the entire solution.

In mathematics, a stiff equation is a differential equation for which certain numerical methods for solving the equation are numerically unstable unless the step size is taken to be extremely small. It has proven difficult to formulate a precise definition of stiffness, but the main idea is that the equation includes some terms that can lead to rapid variation in the solution.

When integrating a differential equation numerically, one would expect the requisite step size to be relatively small in a region where the solution curve displays many variations and to be relatively large where the solution curve straightens out to approach a line with a slope of nearly zero. For some problems, this is not the case. For a numerical method to give a reliable solution to the differential system sometimes the step size is required to be at an unacceptably small level in a region where the solution curve is very smooth. The phenomenon is known as *stiffness*. In some cases, there may be two different problems with the same solution, yet one is not stiff and the other is. The phenomenon cannot, therefore, be a property of the exact solution, since this is the same for both problems, and must be a property of the differential system itself. Such systems are thus known as *stiff systems*.

As in Fig. 26.1, the solution is initially dominated by the fast exponential term (e^{21000t}). After a short period ($t < 0.005$), this transient dies out and the solution becomes dictated by the slow exponential (e^{2t}).⁴⁴

If $y(0) = 0$, the analytical solution can be developed as

$$y = \frac{2}{21001} (0.998e^{21000t} - 2.002e^{2t}) \quad (26.2)$$

As in Fig. 26.1, the solution is initially dominated by the fast exponential term (e^{21000t}). After a short period ($t < 0.005$), this transient dies out and the solution becomes dictated by the slow exponential (e^{2t}).

Conclusions and comparing results

- a) The error increases significantly with the increase in step sizes, for example when we used $h=0.2$ the results were as follows:

Command Window

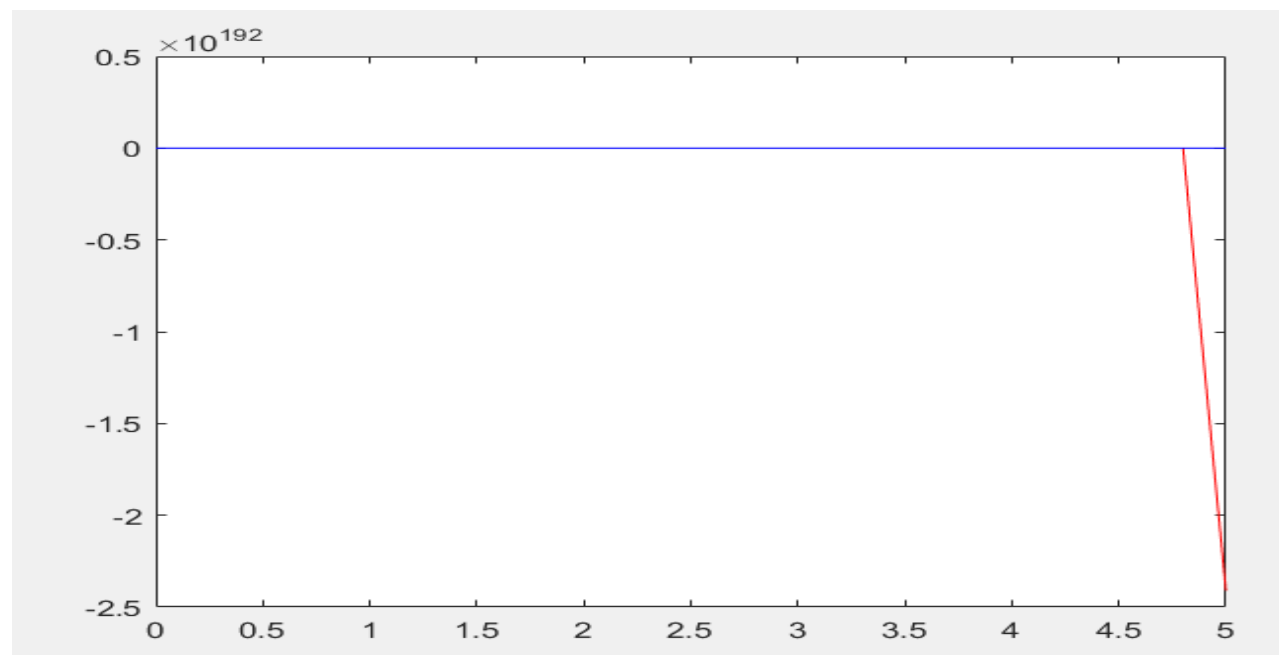
'K1'	5.6437e+179	'M1'	-5.6437e+182
'K2'	-5.5872e+181	'M2'	5.5872e+184
'K3'	5.5878e+183	'M3'	-5.5878e+186
'K4'	-1.1176e+186	'M4'	1.1176e+189
'Kavg*h'	-3.6883e+184	'Mavg*h'	3.6883e+187

ValueOfY	ValueOfYDoubleDash	ValueOfExactY	PercentageOfErrorWithoutDividingByYexact	PercentageOfErrorWithDividingByYexact
-3.6883e+184	3.6883e+187	0.008238	3.6883e+186	4.4772e+188

Runge kutta method for 25 iteration

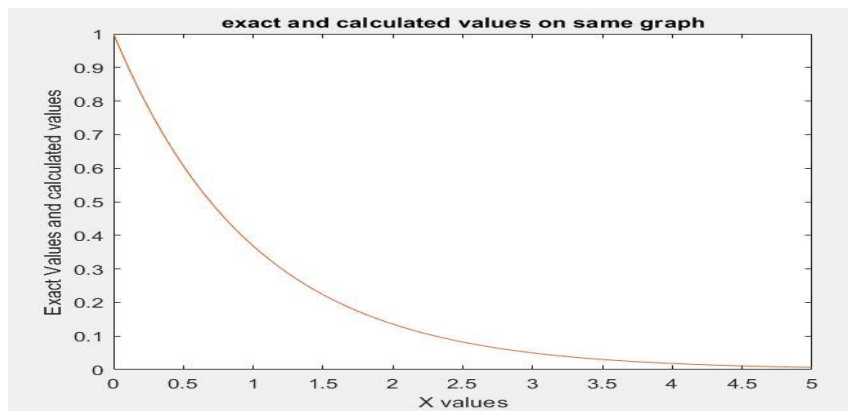
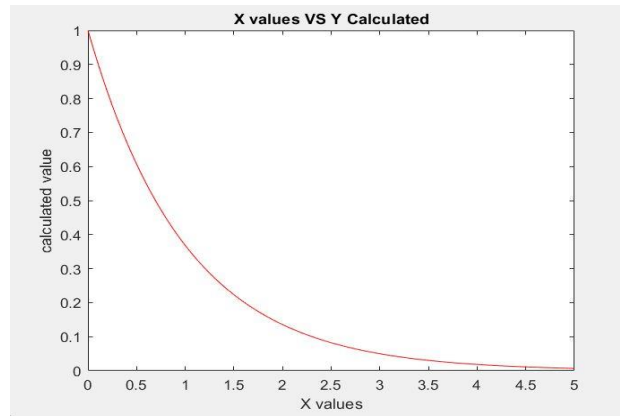
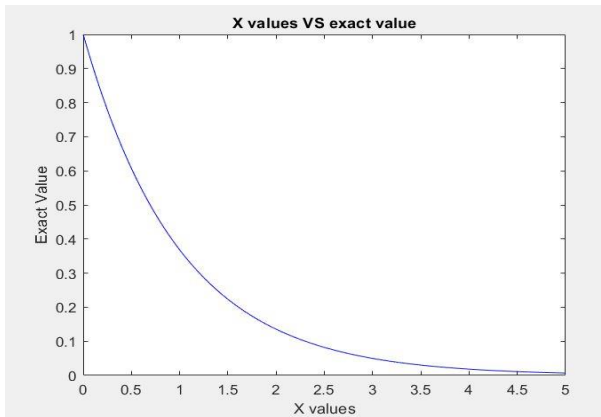
K	ValuesK	M	ValuesM
'K1'	3.6883e+187	'M1'	-3.6883e+190
'K2'	-3.6514e+189	'M2'	3.6514e+192
'K3'	3.6518e+191	'M3'	-3.6518e+194
'K4'	-7.3036e+193	'M4'	7.3036e+196
'Kavg*h'	-2.4104e+192	'Mavg*h'	2.4104e+195

ValueOfY	ValueOfYDoubleDash	ValueOfExactY	PercentageOfErrorWithoutDividingByYexact	PercentageOfErrorWithDividingByYexact
-2.4104e+192	2.4104e+195	0.0067447	2.4104e+194	3.5738e+196



It seems that the error was $\times 10^{192}$

- b) But when we estimated the results using smaller step sizes , the Yexact solution and the predicted Ones became nearly the same as shown in the following graphs :



Runge kutta method for 2500 iteration

for h=0.002000

K	ValuesK	M	ValuesM
'K1'	-0.0067582	'M1'	0.0067582
'K2'	-0.0067514	'M2'	0.0067514
'K3'	-0.0067514	'M3'	0.0067514
'K4'	-0.0067447	'M4'	0.0067447
'Kavg*h'	-1.3503e-05	'Mavg*h'	1.3503e-05

ValueOfY	ValueOfYDoubleDash	ValueOfExactY	PercentageOfErrorWithoutDividingByYexact	PercentageOfErrorWithDividingByYexact
0.0067447	-0.0067447	0.0067447	4.525e-13	6.709e-11

after solving the equation to get Yexact=
 $(1000 \cdot \exp(-x))/999 - \exp(-1000 \cdot x)/999$

Matlab Code

```
% a) Solve this differential equation Numerically using Runge-Kutta's method
for x = 0 to 5 with a step size of 0.002.
% Note that the initial conditions are y(0)=1 and y'(0)=0.
% c) Compare and comment.
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%if we are dealing with each value of x as
if it is the X0 with new h greater than the old one with
0.002%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
function rungekutta_method
% calculates the numerical values of second order ODE using RK
% you have to enter equations of z and y double dash at the end of this file
% you have to enter initial conditions at the beginnings of file
clc % clears the command window
clc % clears the command window
clear % clears the workspace
x0=0; % xn value
y0=1; % yn value
z0=0; % y'n value
counter=1;
n=1;
for i=0:0.002:5
    H(n)=i;
end
for x1=0:0.002:5
    yexact(counter)=(1/999)*(1000*exp((-x1))-exp((-1000*x1)));
    h=x1-x0;
    H(counter)=h;
    k1=ydash(z0); % F( Zn )
    m1=zdash(y0,z0); % G( Yn , Zn )
    k2=ydash(z0+(m1*(h/2))); % F( Zn +(m1*h/2) )
    m2=zdash(y0+(k1*(h/2)),z0+(m1*h/2)); % G( Yn +(k1*h/2), Zn +(m1*h/2) )
    k3=ydash(z0+(m2*(h/2))); % F( Zn +(k2*h/2), Zn +(m2*h/2) )
    m3=zdash(y0+(k2*h/2),z0+(m2*(h/2))); % G( Yn +(k2*h/2), Zn +(m2*h/2) )
    k4=ydash(z0+m3*h); % F( Yn +(k3*h), Zn +(m3*h) )
    m4=zdash(y0+k3*h,z0+m3*h); % G( Yn +(k3*h), Zn +(m3*h) )
    h_kavg=(h/6)*(k1+2*k2+2*k3+k4);
    h_mavg=(h/6)*(m1+2*m2+2*m3+m4);
    y1(counter)=y0+h_kavg;
    z1=z0+h_mavg;
    z0=z1;
    x0=x1;
    y0=y1(counter);
    fprintf(' Runge kutta method for %d iteration \n',counter-1);
    fprintf('for h=%f \n',h)
    K={'K1';'K2';'K3';'K4';'Kavg*h'};
    ValuesK=[k1;k2;k3;k4;h_kavg];
    M={'M1';'M2';'M3';'M4';'Mavg*h'};
    ValuesM=[m1;m2;m3;m4;h_mavg];
    ValueOfY=y1(counter);
    ValueOfYDoubleDash=z1;
    ValueOfExactY=yexact(counter);
    t=table(K,ValuesK,M,ValuesM);
```

```

disp(t);

errorryWith=(abs((y1(counter)-yexact(counter)))/yexact(counter))*100;
errorryWithout=(abs((y1(counter)-yexact(counter))))*100;
error(counter)=errorryWith;
% disp('THE ERROR PERCENTAGE=');
% fprintf('%10.2e %% \n',errorry);
counter=counter+1;
PercentageOfErrorWithoutDividingByYexact=errorryWithout;
PercentageOfErrorWithDividingByYexact=errorryWith;
c=table(ValueOfY,ValueOfYDoubleDash,ValueOfExactY,PercentageOfErrorWithoutDividingByYexact,PercentageOfErrorWithDividingByYexact);
disp(c);
disp('-----')
-----')
end
n=1;
for i=0:0.002:5
    x1(n)=i;
    n=n+1;
end
figure
plot(x1,yexact,x1,y1)
title('exact and calculated values on same graph');
xlabel('X values');
ylabel('Exact Values and calculated values');
figure
plot(x1,yexact,'b')
title('X values VS exact value');
xlabel('X values');
ylabel('Exact Value');
figure
plot(x1,y1,'r')
title('X values VS Y Calculated');
xlabel('X values');
ylabel('calculated value');
figure
plot(error,H)
title('step size VS error');
xlabel('Error');
ylabel('Step Size');

syms y(x)
Dy = diff(y);
ode = diff(y,x,2) == -1001*Dy-1000*y;
cond1 = y(0) ==1;
cond2 = Dy(0) == 0;
Yexact=dsolve(ode,cond1,cond2);
fprintf(' after solving the equation to get Yexact=\n');
disp(Yexact);
function f=ydash(z)
% enter the equation of y' here
f=z;
function g=zdash(y,z)
% enter the equation of z' here
g=-1001*z-1000*y

```