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**CAAM 550**  
**HW 11**  
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**Problem 1**

**part i.**

See Jupyter notebook for code and results.

**part ii.**

See Jupyter notebook for code and results.

**Problem 2**

**part a**

Heun's method states

$$y_{k+1} = y_k + \frac{h}{2}(f(x_k, y_k) + f(x_{k+1}, y_k + hf(x_k, y_k)))$$

Since  $f(x, y(x)) = \lambda y(x)$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}f(x_k, y_k) &= \lambda y_k \\f(x_{k+1}, y_k + hf(x_k, y_k)) &= f(x_{k+1}, y_k + h\lambda y_k) \\f(x_{k+1}, y_k + hf(x_k, y_k)) &= \lambda(y_k + h\lambda y_k) \\y_{k+1} &= y_k + \frac{h}{2}(\lambda y_k + \lambda(y_k + h\lambda y_k)) \\y_{k+1} &= y_k + \frac{h\lambda}{2}y_k + \frac{h\lambda}{2}y_k + \frac{h^2\lambda^2}{2}y_k \\y_{k+1} &= y_k(1 + h\lambda + \frac{h^2\lambda^2}{2}\lambda)\end{aligned}$$

**part b**

The fourth order Runge-Kutta method is

$$\begin{aligned}Y_1 &= y_k \\Y_2 &= y_k + \frac{h}{2}f(x_k, Y_1) \\Y_3 &= y_k + \frac{h}{2}f(x_k + \frac{h}{2}, Y_2) \\Y_4 &= y_k + hf(x_k + \frac{h}{2}, Y_3) \\y_{k+1} &= y_k + \frac{h}{6}\left(f(x_k, Y_1) + 2f(x_k + \frac{h}{2}, Y_2) + 2f(x_k + \frac{h}{2}, Y_3) + f(x_{k+1}, Y_4)\right)\end{aligned}$$

Using the fact that  $f(x, y(x)) = \lambda y(x)$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
Y_1 &= y_k \\
Y_2 &= y_k + \frac{h}{2} \lambda y_k \\
Y_3 &= y_k + \frac{h}{2} f(x_k + \frac{h}{2}, y_k + \frac{h}{2} \lambda y_k) \\
Y_3 &= y_k + \frac{h}{2} \lambda y_k + \frac{h^2 \lambda^2}{4} y_k \\
Y_4 &= y_k + h f(x_k + \frac{h}{2}, y_k + \frac{h}{2} \lambda y_k + \frac{h^2 \lambda^2}{4} y_k) \\
Y_4 &= y_k + h \lambda y_k + \frac{h^2 \lambda^2}{2} y_k + \frac{h^3 \lambda^3}{4} y_k \\
y_{k+1} &= y_k + \frac{h}{6} (\lambda Y_1 + 2\lambda Y_2 + 2\lambda Y_3 + \lambda Y_4) \\
y_{k+1} &= y_k \left( h\lambda + \frac{1}{2} h^2 \lambda^2 + \frac{1}{6} h^3 \lambda^3 + \frac{1}{24} h^4 \lambda^4 \right)
\end{aligned}$$

**part c**

Taylor series of the point  $x_{k+1}$  expanded around  $x_k$ :

$$y(x_{k+1}) = y(x_k + h) = y(x_k) + h y'(x_k) + \frac{h^2}{2} y''(x_k) + \frac{h^3}{6} y'''(x_k) + \frac{h^4}{24} y''''(x_k) + \dots$$

For the case  $y'(x, y(x)) = \lambda y(x)$ ,

$$y(x_{k+1}) = y(x_k + h) = y(x_k) + h \lambda y(x_k) + \frac{\lambda^2 h^2}{2} y(x_k) + \frac{\lambda^3 h^3}{6} y(x_k) + \frac{\lambda^4 h^4}{24} y(x_k) + \dots$$

Thus the Heun's method results in the second order Taylor series of  $x_{k+1}$  expanded around  $x_k$ , and the fourth order Runge-Kutta method results in the fourth order Taylor series around the same point.

**part d**

See Jupyter notebook for code and results.

**Problem 3**

**part a**

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{dy(x)}{dx} &= 4x - 2y(x) \\
x &\in [0, 1] \\
y(0) &= 0
\end{aligned}$$

Using the integrating factor  $\phi(x) = e^{2x}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 e^{2x} \frac{dy(x)}{dx} + 2e^{2x} y(x) &= e^{2x} 4x \\
 \frac{d}{dx}(e^{2x} y(x)) &= e^{2x} 4x \\
 e^{2x} y(x) &= \int e^{2x} 4x dx \\
 e^{2x} y(x) &= 2x e^{2x} - e^{2x} + C \\
 0 = y(0) &= -1 + C \\
 C &= 1 \\
 e^{2x} y(x) &= 2x e^{2x} - e^{2x} + 1 \\
 y(x) &= 2x - 1 + e^{-2x}
 \end{aligned}$$

**part b**

See Jupyter notebook for code and results.

**part c**

See Jupyter notebook for code and results.

**part d**

See Jupyter notebook for code and results.

**Problem 4**

$$T_k = \frac{y(x_{k+1}) - y(x_k)}{h} - \frac{1}{2}(f(x_k, y(x_k)) + y(x_{k+1}, y_{k+1}))$$

Using Taylor series expansion,

$$\begin{aligned}
 y(x_{k+1}) &= y(x_k + h) = y(x_k) + hy'(x_k) + \frac{h^2}{2}y''(x_k) + \frac{h^3}{6}y'''(\zeta_1) \\
 y(x_{k+1}) - y(x_k) &= hy'(x_k) + \frac{h^2}{2}y''(x_k) + \frac{h^3}{6}y'''(\zeta_1)
 \end{aligned}$$

and also using Taylor expansion

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x_{k+1}, y_{k+1}) &= y'(x_{k+1}) = y'(x_k + h) \\
 f(x_{k+1}, y_{k+1}) &= y'(x_k) + hy''(x_k) + \frac{h^2}{2}y'''(\zeta_2)
 \end{aligned}$$

Combining these gives

$$T_k = \frac{hy'(x_k) + \frac{h^2}{2}y''(x_k) + \frac{h^3}{6}y'''(\zeta_1)}{h} - \frac{1}{2}(f(x_k, y(x_k)) + y'(x_k) + hy''(x_k) + \frac{h^2}{2}y'''(\zeta_2))$$

$$T_k = y'(x_k) + \frac{h}{2}y''(x_k) + \frac{h^2}{6}y'''(\zeta_1) - y'(x_k) - \frac{h}{2}y''(x_k) - \frac{h^2}{4}y'''(\zeta_2)$$

$$T_k = \frac{h^2}{6}y'''(\zeta_1) - \frac{h^2}{4}y'''(\zeta_2)$$

Thus the truncation error of the trapezoid rule is order 2.