

Runge-Kutta Method

When step size, $h=1$

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

g = 9.81
c = 1
m = 1
a = 0
b = 10
n = 10
h1 = (b-a)/n
r = 3

t = [0]
for i in range(0,n):
    t.append(t[i] + h1)
t = list(np.around(np.array(t),r))

#velocity na hinihingi sa problem
v = [20]
for i in range(0,n):
    h = h1
    F1 = h*(g - (c/m)*(v[i]))
    F2 = h*(g - (c/m)*(v[i] + F1/2))
    F3 = h*(g - (c/m)*(v[i] + F2/2))
    F4 = h*(g - (c/m)*(v[i] + F3))
    v.append(v[i] + (F1 + 2*F2 + 2*F3 + F4)/6)
v = list(np.around(np.array(v),r))

#velocity na kelangan sa y-values
v1 = [20]
for i in range(0,2*n+2):
    h = h1/2
    F_1 = h*(g - (c/m)*(v1[i]))
    F_2 = h*(g - (c/m)*(v1[i] + F_1/2))
    F_3 = h*(g - (c/m)*(v1[i] + F_2/2))
    F_4 = h*(g - (c/m)*(v1[i] + F_3))
    v1.append(v1[i] + (F_1 + 2*F_2 + 2*F_3 + F_4)/6)
v1 = list(np.around(np.array(v1),r))

# y-values na hinihingi sa problem
y = [0]
for i in range(0,n):
    F = []
    for j in range(0,2*n,2):
        h = h1
        f1 = h*(v1[j])
        f2 = h*(v1[j+1])
        f4 = h*(v1[j+2])
        F.append((f1 + 4*f2 + f4)/6)
    y.append(y[i] + F[i])
y = list(np.around(np.array(y),r))

#exact solution
x=np.linspace(a,b,n+1)
y0=(m*g/c)*x + (20-(m*g/c))*(1-np.exp(-x*c/m))*(m/c)
y0= list(np.around(np.array(y0),r))
v0=20*np.exp(-x*c/m) + (m*g/c)*(1-np.exp(-x*c/m))
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v0= list(np.around(np.array(v0),r))

E_v = []
for i in range(0,n+1):
    E_v.append(v[i]-v0[i])

E_y = []
for i in range(0,n+1):
    E_y.append(y[i]-y0[i])

print("t: {}".format(t))
print("y_ Runge-Ketta: {}".format(y))
print("y_ exact: {}".format(y0))
print("v_Runge-Ketta: {}".format(v))
print("v_exact: {}".format(v0))

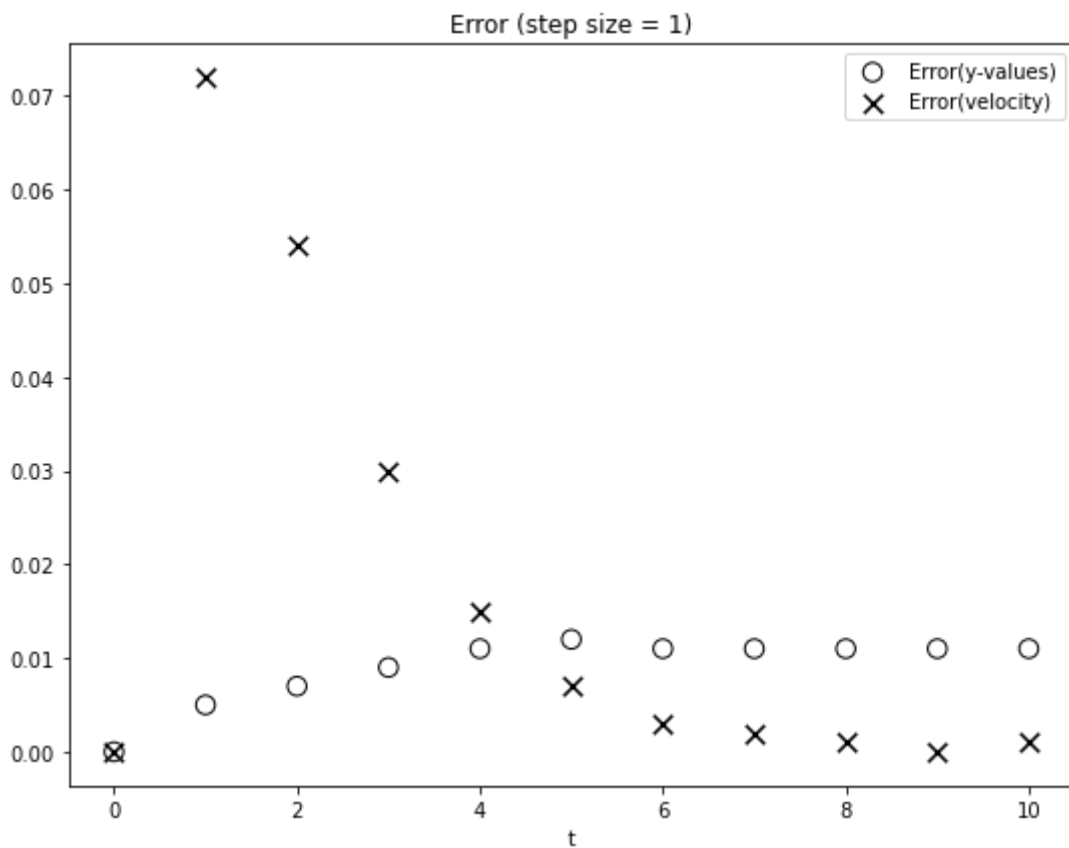
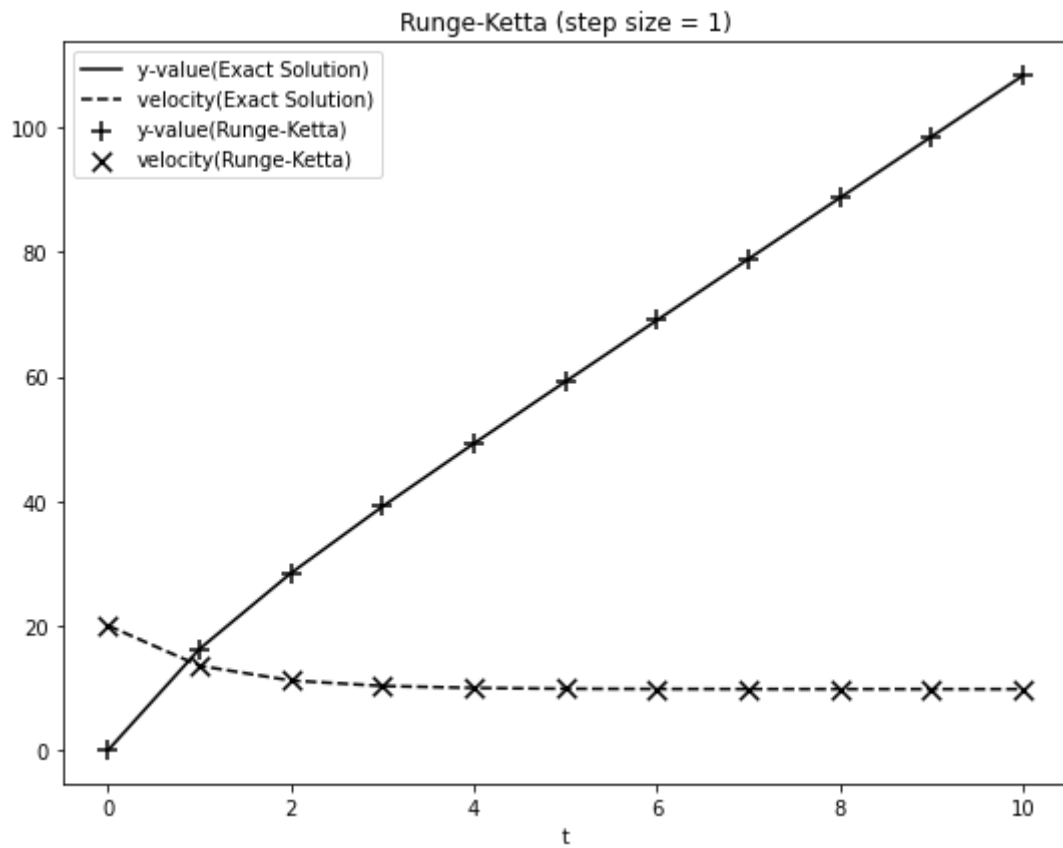
fig, axs=plt.subplots(2,1)
fig.set_size_inches(9,15)
axs[0].scatter(t,y,marker = '+', edgecolors='none', s=100,facecolors = 'black')
axs[0].scatter(t,v,marker = 'x', edgecolors='none', s=90,facecolors = 'black')
axs[0].plot(x,y0,c='black', label = 'y-value(Exact Solution)')
axs[0].plot(x,v0,c='black', linestyle = 'dashed', label = 'velocity(Exact Sol')
axs[1].scatter(t,E_y,marker = 'o', edgecolors='black', s=90,facecolors = 'none')
axs[1].scatter(t,E_v,marker = 'x', edgecolors='none', s=90,facecolors = 'black')
axs[0].set_title('Runge-Ketta (step size = 1)')
axs[1].set_title('Error (step size = 1)')
axs[0].set(xlabel='t')
axs[1].set(xlabel='t')
axs[0].legend()
axs[1].legend()
plt.show()

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t: [0.0, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 7.0, 8.0, 9.0, 10.0]
y_ Runge-Ketta: [0.0, 16.256, 28.438, 39.122, 49.254, 59.183, 69.036, 78.862,
88.678, 98.49, 108.301]
y_ exact: [0.0, 16.251, 28.431, 39.113, 49.243, 59.171, 69.025, 78.851, 88.66
7, 98.479, 108.29]
v_Runge-Ketta: [20.0, 13.631, 11.243, 10.347, 10.012, 9.886, 9.838, 9.821, 9.
814, 9.811, 9.811]
v_exact: [20.0, 13.559, 11.189, 10.317, 9.997, 9.879, 9.835, 9.819, 9.813, 9.
811, 9.81]

```



When step size, $h=0.5 < h_3$

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In [2]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

g = 9.81
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c = 1
m = 1
a = 0
b = 10
n = 20
h1 = (b-a)/n
r = 3

t = [0]
for i in range(0,n):
    t.append(t[i] + h1)
t = list(np.around(np.array(t),r))

#velocity na hinihingi ni sir
v = [20]
for i in range(0,n):
    h = h1
    F1 = h*(g - (c/m)*(v[i]))
    F2 = h*(g - (c/m)*(v[i] + F1/2))
    F3 = h*(g - (c/m)*(v[i] + F2/2))
    F4 = h*(g - (c/m)*(v[i] + F3))
    v.append(v[i] + (F1 + 2*F2 + 2*F3 + F4)/6)
v = list(np.around(np.array(v),r))

#velocity na kelangan sa y-values
v1 = [20]
for i in range(0,2*n+2):
    h = h1/2
    F_1 = h*(g - (c/m)*(v1[i]))
    F_2 = h*(g - (c/m)*(v1[i] + F_1/2))
    F_3 = h*(g - (c/m)*(v1[i] + F_2/2))
    F_4 = h*(g - (c/m)*(v1[i] + F_3))
    v1.append(v1[i] + (F_1 + 2*F_2 + 2*F_3 + F_4)/6)
v1 = list(np.around(np.array(v1),r))

# y-values na hinihingi ni sir
y = [0]
for i in range(0,n):
    F = []
    for j in range(0,2*n,2):
        h = h1
        f1 = h*(v1[j])
        f2 = h*(v1[j+1])
        f4 = h*(v1[j+2])
        F.append((f1 + 4*f2 + f4)/6)
    y.append(y[i] + F[i])
y = list(np.around(np.array(y),r))

#exact solution
x=np.linspace(a,b,n+1)
y0=(m*g/c)*x + (20-(m*g/c))*(1-np.exp(-x*c/m))*(m/c)
y0= list(np.around(np.array(y0),r))
v0=20*np.exp(-x*c/m) + (m*g/c)*(1-np.exp(-x*c/m))
v0= list(np.around(np.array(v0),r))

E_v = []
for i in range(0,n+1):
    E_v.append(v[i]-v0[i])

E_y = []
for i in range(0,n+1):
    E_y.append(y[i]-y0[i])

print("t: {}".format(t))
print("y_ Runge-Ketta: {}".format(y))

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print("y_ exact: {}".format(y0))
print("v_Runge-Ketta: {}".format(v))
print("v_exact: {}".format(v0))

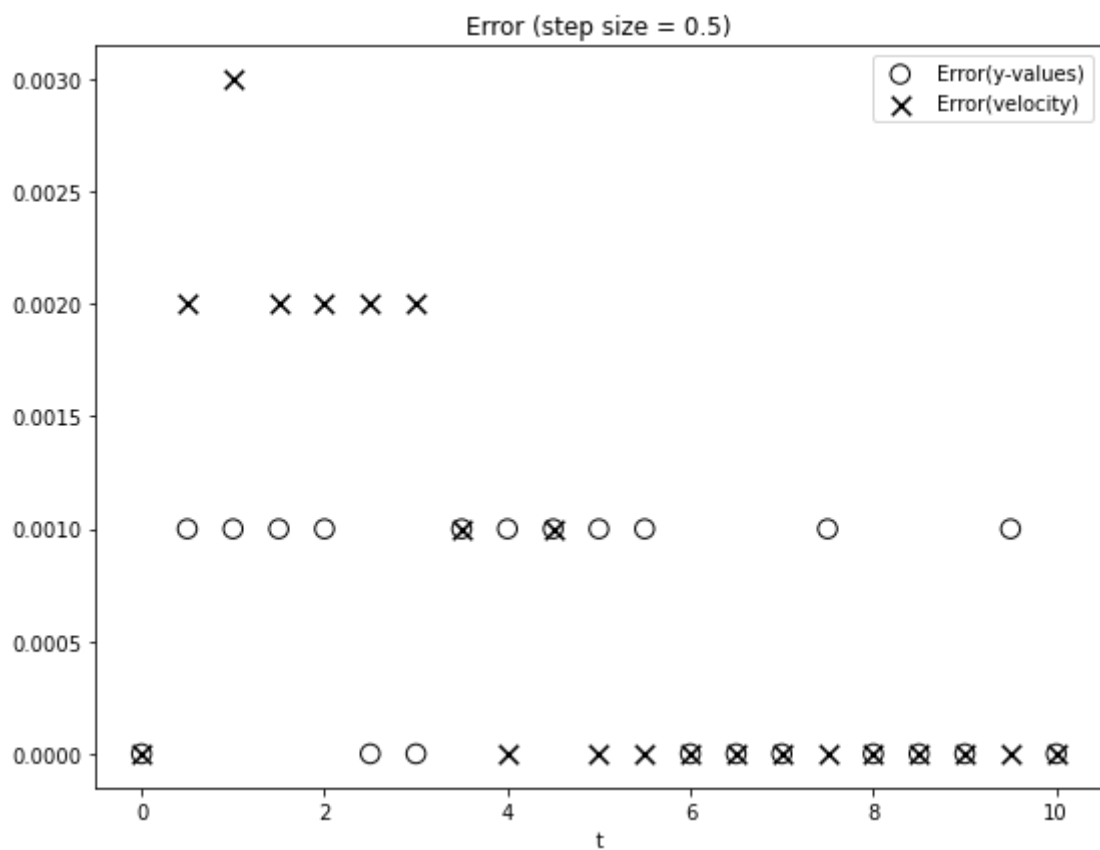
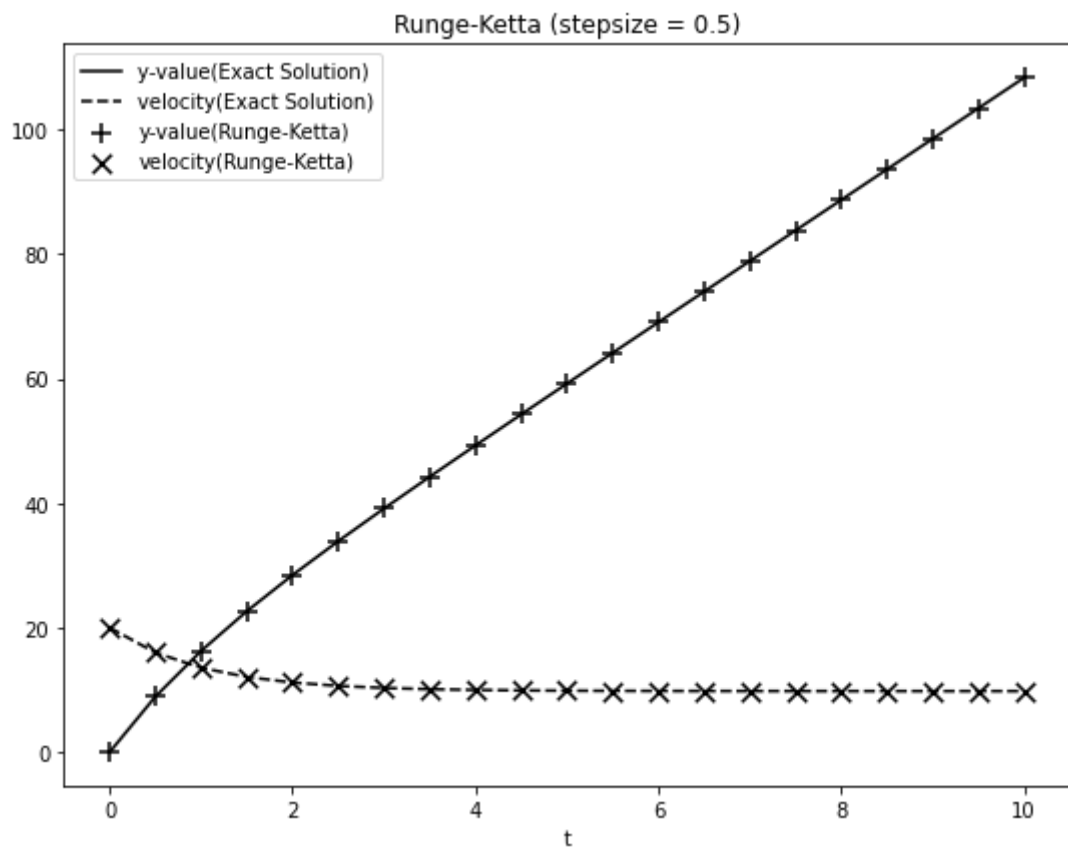
fig, axs=plt.subplots(2,1)
fig.set_size_inches(9,15)
axs[0].scatter(t,y,marker = '+', edgecolors='none', s=100,facecolors = 'black')
axs[0].scatter(t,v,marker = 'x', edgecolors='none', s=90,facecolors = 'black')
axs[0].plot(x,y0,c='black', label = 'y-value(Exact Solution)')
axs[0].plot(x,v0,c='black', linestyle = 'dashed', label = 'velocity(Exact Sol')
axs[1].scatter(t,E_y,marker = 'o', edgecolors='black', s=90,facecolors = 'none')
axs[1].scatter(t,E_v,marker = 'x', edgecolors='none', s=90,facecolors = 'black')
axs[0].set_title('Runge-Ketta (stepsize = 0.5)')
axs[1].set_title('Error (step size = 0.5)')
axs[0].set_xlabel='t')
axs[1].set_xlabel='t')
axs[0].legend()
axs[1].legend()
plt.show()

```

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t: [0.0, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0, 3.5, 4.0, 4.5, 5.0, 5.5, 6.0, 6.5, 7.0, 7.5, 8.0, 8.5, 9.0, 9.5, 10.0]
y_ Runge-Ketta: [0.0, 8.915, 16.252, 22.632, 28.432, 33.879, 39.113, 44.218, 49.244, 54.223, 59.172, 64.104, 69.025, 73.94, 78.851, 83.76, 88.667, 93.573, 98.479, 103.385, 108.29]
y_ exact: [0.0, 8.914, 16.251, 22.631, 28.431, 33.879, 39.113, 44.217, 49.243, 54.222, 59.171, 64.103, 69.025, 73.94, 78.851, 83.759, 88.667, 93.573, 98.479, 103.384, 108.29]
v_Runge-Ketta: [20.0, 15.993, 13.562, 12.086, 11.191, 10.648, 10.319, 10.119, 9.997, 9.924, 9.879, 9.852, 9.835, 9.825, 9.819, 9.816, 9.813, 9.812, 9.811, 9.811, 9.81]
v_exact: [20.0, 15.991, 13.559, 12.084, 11.189, 10.646, 10.317, 10.118, 9.997, 9.923, 9.879, 9.852, 9.835, 9.825, 9.819, 9.816, 9.813, 9.812, 9.811, 9.811, 9.81]

```



When step size, $h=0.2 < h_3$

```
In [3]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

g = 9.81
```

```

c = 1
m = 1
a = 0
b = 10
n = 50
h1 = (b-a)/n
r = 3

t = [0]
for i in range(0,n):
    t.append(t[i] + h1)
t = list(np.around(np.array(t),r))

#velocity na hinihingi ni sir
v = [20]
for i in range(0,n):
    h = h1
    F1 = h*(g - (c/m)*(v[i]))
    F2 = h*(g - (c/m)*(v[i] + F1/2))
    F3 = h*(g - (c/m)*(v[i] + F2/2))
    F4 = h*(g - (c/m)*(v[i] + F3))
    v.append(v[i] + (F1 + 2*F2 + 2*F3 + F4)/6)
v = list(np.around(np.array(v),r))

#velocity na kelangan sa y-values
v1 = [20]
for i in range(0,2*n+2):
    h = h1/2
    F_1 = h*(g - (c/m)*(v1[i]))
    F_2 = h*(g - (c/m)*(v1[i] + F_1/2))
    F_3 = h*(g - (c/m)*(v1[i] + F_2/2))
    F_4 = h*(g - (c/m)*(v1[i] + F_3))
    v1.append(v1[i] + (F_1 + 2*F_2 + 2*F_3 + F_4)/6)
v1 = list(np.around(np.array(v1),r))

# y-values na hinihingi ni sir
y = [0]
for i in range(0,n):
    F = []
    for j in range(0,2*n,2):
        h = h1
        f1 = h*(v1[j])
        f2 = h*(v1[j+1])
        f4 = h*(v1[j+2])
        F.append((f1 + 4*f2 + f4)/6)
    y.append(y[i] + F[i])
y = list(np.around(np.array(y),r))

#exact solution
x=np.linspace(a,b,n+1)
y0=(m*g/c)*x + (20-(m*g/c))*(1-np.exp(-x*c/m))*(m/c)
y0= list(np.around(np.array(y0),r))
v0=20*np.exp(-x*c/m) + (m*g/c)*(1-np.exp(-x*c/m))
v0= list(np.around(np.array(v0),r))

E_v = []
for i in range(0,n+1):
    E_v.append(v[i]-v0[i])

E_y = []
for i in range(0,n+1):
    E_y.append(y[i]-y0[i])

print("t: {}".format(t))
print("y_ Runge-Ketta: {}".format(y))

```