

Scientific Computing HW 1

Ryan Chen

February 8, 2023

P1. Pick $T < t^*$ where $t^* := t_0 + \frac{1}{y_0}$. Fix $r \in \mathbb{R}$. Then $f(t, y) := y^2$ is continuous on the cylinder $Q := \{t_0 \leq t \leq T, |y - y_0| \leq r\}$. Now for all $(t, y) \in Q$,

$$|y - y_0| \leq r \implies |y| = |y - y_0 + y_0| \leq |y - y_0| + |y_0| \leq r + |y_0| \implies |f(t, y)| = |y^2| = |y|^2 \leq (r + |y_0|)^2$$

i.e. $|f| \leq M$ on Q where $M := (r + |y_0|)^2$. Then by theorem 1, the IVP has a solution for $0 \leq t - t_0 \leq \min(\frac{r}{M}, T - t_0)$.

P2. Pick $0 \leq T < \infty$. Fix $r \in \mathbb{R}$. Then $f(t, y) := 2y^{1/2}$ is continuous on the cylinder $Q := \{t_0 \leq t \leq T, |y - y_0| \leq r\}$. Now for all $(t, y) \in Q$ with $y \geq 0$, using similar arguments as in P1,

$$|y - y_0| \leq r \implies y = |y| \leq r + |y_0| \implies |f(t, y)| = |2y^{1/2}| = 2y^{1/2} \leq 2(r + |y_0|)^{1/2}$$

i.e. $|f| \leq M$ on Q where $M := 2(r + |y_0|)^{1/2}$. Then by theorem 1, the IVP has a solution for $0 \leq t - t_0 \leq \min(\frac{r}{M}, T - t_0)$.

To see that $f(y) := 2y^{1/2}$ is not Lipschitz at $y = 0$, suppose there exists $C > 0$ such that $|f(x) - f(0)| \leq C|x - 0|$ for all $x \geq 0$, i.e. $2x^{1/2} \leq Cx$. But if we set $x = \frac{1}{C^2}$, we get $2 \leq Cx^{1/2} = C\frac{1}{C} = 1$, a contradiction.

P3. We compute the Picard iterates for $f(t, y) := y^2$, $t_0 = 0$, $y_0 = 1$, starting at $y_1(t) = 1$.

$$y_2(t) = 1 + \int_0^t f(s, y_1(s))ds = 1 + \int_0^t 1ds = 1 + t$$

$$y_3(t) = 1 + \int_0^t f(s, y_2(s))ds = 1 + \int_0^t (1 + s)^2 ds = 1 + \int_0^t (1 + 2s + s^2)ds = 1 + t + t^2 + \frac{1}{3}t^3$$

$$y_4(t) = 1 + \int_0^t \left(1 + 2s + 3s^2 + \frac{8}{3}s^3 + \frac{5}{3}s^4 + \frac{2}{3}s^5 + \frac{1}{9}s^6\right) ds = 1 + t + t^2 + t^3 + \frac{2}{3}t^4 + \frac{1}{3}t^5 + \frac{1}{9}t^6 + \frac{1}{63}t^7$$

The Picard iterates seem to converge to $\frac{1}{1-t}$ for $t < 1$. Plugging values into the time interval given in P1, we get

$$M = (r + |y_0|)^2 = (r + 1)^2$$

$$\frac{r}{M} = \frac{r}{(r + 1)^2} \leq 1$$

$$T - t_0 = T < t^* = t_0 + \frac{1}{y_0} = 1$$

$$0 \leq t \leq \min\left(\frac{r}{M}, T - t_0\right) < 1$$

which is a smaller interval.

P4. Pf. Using the Taylor expansion of y at t_n ,

$$\begin{aligned}\tau_{n+1} = & y + hy' + \frac{1}{2}h^2y'' + \frac{1}{6}h^3y''' + O(h^4) - y \\ & - h \left[\frac{23}{12}y' - \frac{4}{3} \left(y' - hy'' + \frac{1}{2}h^2y''' - \frac{1}{6}h^3y'''' + O(h^4) \right) + \frac{5}{12} \left(y' - 2hy'' + 2h^2y''' - \frac{4}{3}h^3y'''' + O(h^4) \right) \right]\end{aligned}$$

Collect coefficients of the following terms:

$$\begin{aligned}y : & 1 - 1 = 0 \\ hy' : & 1 - \frac{23}{12} + \frac{4}{3} - \frac{5}{12} = \frac{1}{12}(12 - 23 + 16 - 5) = 0 \\ h^2y'' : & \frac{1}{2} - \frac{4}{3} + \frac{5}{6} = \frac{1}{6}(3 - 8 + 5) = 0 \\ h^3y''' : & \frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{5}{6} = \frac{1}{6}(1 + 4 - 5) = 0 \\ h^4y'''' : & \frac{1}{24} - \frac{2}{9} + \frac{5}{9} \neq 0\end{aligned}$$

This gives $\tau_{n+1} = O(h^4)$. Thus the method is consistent of order 3.

P5.

P6.

- (a) Since we have four undetermined coefficients, we take a third order Taylor expansion. Any higher order expansion would give an overconstrained system.

$$\begin{aligned}\tau_{n+1} = & y + hy' + \frac{1}{2}h^2y'' + \frac{1}{6}h^3y''' + O(h^4) - a_0y - a_1 \left[y' - hy' + \frac{1}{2}h^2y'' - \frac{1}{6}h^3y''' + O(h^4) \right] \\ & - h \left[b_0y' + b_1(y' - hy'' + \frac{1}{2}h^2y''' - \frac{1}{6}h^3y'''' + O(h^4)) \right]\end{aligned}$$

Collect coefficients of the following terms. To seek consistency of the highest possible order (in this case order 3), set each sum equal to 0:

$$\begin{aligned}y : & 1 - a_0 - a_1 = 0 \\ hy' : & 1 + a_1 - b_0 - b_1 = 0 \\ h^2y'' : & \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}a_1 + b_1 = 0 \\ h^3y''' : & \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6}a_1 - \frac{1}{2}b_1 = 0\end{aligned}$$

These equations form a linear system whose solution is $a_0 = -4$, $a_1 = 5$, $b_0 = 4$, $b_1 = 2$.

- (b) Applying the method to $y' = 0 =: f(t, y)$ with initial condition $y(0) = a$,

$$u_{n+1} + 4u_n - 5u_{n-1} = 0$$

Using the ansatz solution r^n ,

$$0 = r^2 + 4r - 5 = (r + 5)(r - 1) \implies r = 1, -5 \implies u_n = A + B(-5)^n$$

The exact solution of the IVP is $y(t) = a$. Perturb the values of the first two iterates, say $u_0 = a + \delta_0$ and $u_1 = a + \delta_1$. Then

$$a + \delta_0 = A + B, \quad a + \delta_1 = A - 5B \implies \delta_0 - \delta_1 = 6B$$

If $\delta_0 \neq \delta_1$ then $B \neq 0$, in which case the solution blows up. Thus the method is unstable.

- (c) LINK