Scientific Computing HW 1

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1. 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 $Q := \{t_0 \le t \le T, \ |y - y_0| \le r\}$. Now for all $(t,y) \in Q$,

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

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

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

$$|y| \le r \implies |f(t,y)| = |2y^{1/2}| = 2y^{1/2} \le 2r^{1/2}$$

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

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 $x=\frac{1}{C^2}$, then $2\leq Cx^{1/2}=C\frac{1}{C}=1$, a contradiction.

3. Using the Taylor expansion of y at t_n ,

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

Collect coefficients of the following terms:

$$y: \quad 1-1=0$$

$$hy': \quad 1-\frac{23}{12}+\frac{4}{3}-\frac{5}{12}=\frac{1}{12}(12-23+16-5)=0$$

$$h^2y'': \quad \frac{1}{2}-\frac{4}{3}+\frac{5}{6}=\frac{1}{6}(3-8+5)=0$$

$$h^3y''': \quad \frac{1}{6}+\frac{2}{3}-\frac{5}{6}=\frac{1}{6}(1+4-5)=0$$

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

4. Substituting k into the recurrence,

$$u_{n+1} = u_n + hf\left(t_n + \frac{1}{2}h, u_n + \frac{1}{2}hk\right)$$

Using the Taylor expansion of y at $t_n + \frac{1}{2}h$,

$$\tau_{n+1} = y + hy' + \frac{1}{2}h^2y'' + O(h^3) - y - h\left[y' + \frac{1}{2}y'' + O(h^2)\right]$$

Collect coefficients of the following terms:

$$y: 1-1=0$$

 $hy': 1-1=0$
 $h^2y'': \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0$

Thus $\tau_{n+1} = O(h^3)$, i.e. the method is consistent of order 2.

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

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

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:

$$y: 1 - a_0 - a_1 = 0$$

$$hy': 1 + a_1 - b_0 - b_1 = 0$$

$$h^2y'': \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}a_1 + b_1 = 0$$

$$h^3y''': \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6}a_1 - \frac{1}{2}b_1 = 0$$

The solution of this system (using WolframAlpha) is $a_0 = -4$, $a_1 = 5$, $b_0 = 4$, $b_1 = 2$.

(b) **Pf.** Applying the method (with coefficients from the last part) 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

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

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

(c) https://github.com/RokettoJanpu/Scientific-Computing-2/blob/main/hw1.ipynb

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