MA3227 Numerical Analysis II

Tutorial 6: Explicit Runge-Kutta methods

1 Trajectory of a cannonball

Consider a cannonball which leaves the barrel at time t=0 and location $x(0)=0\in\mathbb{R}^2$ with an initial velocity $\dot{x}(0)=v_0\in\mathbb{R}^2$. Let us assume the trajectory $x:[0,T]\to\mathbb{R}^2$ of this cannonball satisfies the ODE

$$\ddot{x} = -D \|\dot{x}\|_2 \,\dot{x} - g \,e_2, \qquad x(0) = 0, \qquad \dot{x}(0) = v_0$$

where the term $-D \|\dot{x}\|_2 \dot{x}$ with D > 0 describes drag and the term $-g e_2$ with g > 0 and $e_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^T$ describes gravity.

- 1. Rewrite the above ODE in the form $\dot{y} = f(y)$, $y(0) = y_0$.
- 2. Implement the resulting f(y) in cannonball_f(y,D,g).
- 3. Run cannonball_trajectory() and verify that you get a physically plausible trajectory.

2 Butcher tableaus

Complete the functions midpoint_step() and ssprk3_step() such that they perform single Runge-Kutta steps according to the following Butcher tableaus:

The midpoint method is second-order convergent and SSPRK3 is third-order convergent. Verify that your implementation achieves these convergence orders by running convergence().

3 Generic two-stage Runge-Kutta method

A generic two-stage Runge-Kutta method is of the form

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
0 & 0 & 0 \\
\theta & \theta & 0 \\
\hline
& w_1 & w_2
\end{array}$$

Show that this method is third-order consistent if and only if

$$w_1 = 1 - \frac{1}{2\theta}, \qquad w_2 = \frac{1}{2\theta}.$$

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