

# Solutions to Assignment 2

Simon Etter, 2019/2020  
 Deadline: 1 April 2020, 12.00 (noon)  
 Total marks: 10

## 1 Explicit trapezoidal method [5 marks]

1.

$$\left( \begin{array}{c|cc} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right)$$

2. See code.

3. We obtain using  $f(y) = y$  that

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{y}(t) &= y_0 + \frac{1}{2} f(y_0) t + \frac{1}{2} f(y_0 + f(y_0) t) t, \\ \dot{\tilde{y}}(t) &= \frac{1}{2} f(y_0) + \frac{1}{2} f(y_0 + f(y_0) t) + \frac{1}{2} f'(y_0 + f(y_0) t) f(y_0) t, \\ \ddot{\tilde{y}}(t) &= f'(y_0 + f(y_0) t) f(y_0) + \frac{1}{2} f''(y_0 + f(y_0) t) f(y_0)^2 t \end{aligned}$$

and observe

$$\tilde{y}(0) = y_0 = y(0), \quad \dot{\tilde{y}}(0) = f(y_0) = \dot{y}(0), \quad \ddot{\tilde{y}}(0) = f'(y_0) f(y_0) = \ddot{y}(0).$$

Since the derivatives up to second order of  $\tilde{y}(t)$  and  $y(t)$  match at  $t = 0$ , we conclude that the method is at least third-order consistent.

4. We compute using  $f(y) = y$

$$\tilde{y}(t) = y_0 + \frac{1}{2} y_0 t + \frac{1}{2} (y_0 + y_0 t) t = \left(1 + t + \frac{t^2}{2}\right) t.$$

Hence the stability function is  $R(z) = 1 + z + \frac{z^2}{2}$ .

5. See code.

## 2 Implicit trapezoidal method [5 marks]

6.

$$\left( \begin{array}{c|cc} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right)$$

7. See code.

8. Using  $f(y) = y$  we obtain

$$f_2 = y_0 + f_2 t \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad f_2 = \frac{y_0}{1-t}.$$

Inserting this result into the formula for  $\tilde{y}(t)$  yields

$$\tilde{y}(t) = y_0 + \frac{1}{2} y_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \frac{y_0}{1-t} t = \left(1 + \frac{t}{2} + \frac{t}{2-2t}\right) y_0 = \frac{2-2t+t(1-t)+t}{2-2t} y_0 = \frac{2-t^2}{2-2t} y_0;$$

hence the stability function is  $R(z) = \frac{2-z^2}{2-2z}$

9. Yes, we do have a step-size constraint because  $|R(z)| \rightarrow \infty$  for  $|z| \rightarrow \infty$ , which implies that the stability domain is bounded.
10. See code.