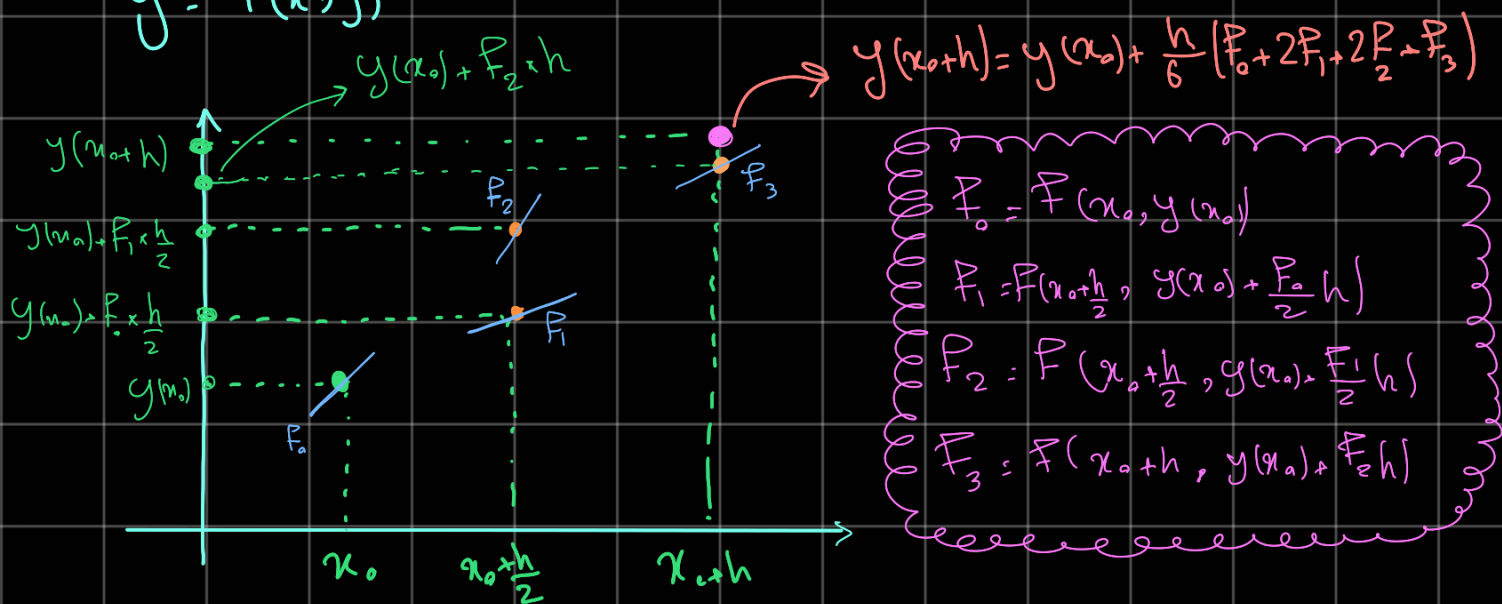


Runge-kutta method uses the mean value of slopes to go from  $y(x_0)$  to  $y(x_0+h)$

$$\dot{y} = F(x, y)$$



Applying Runge-kutta on "n" order differential equ.

$$y^{(n)} = F(x, y, \dot{y}, \ddot{y}, \dots, y^{(n-1)})$$

We can do the following change of variables:

$$y_0 = y ; y_1 = \dot{y} ; y_2 = \ddot{y} ; \dots ; y_{n-1} = y^{(n-1)}$$

So now we can rewrite the original differential equation in form of following system of first order differential equations

$$\begin{cases} \dot{y}_0 = y_1 & = F_0(x, Y(x)) \\ \dot{y}_1 = y_2 & = F_1(x, Y(x)) \\ \dot{y}_2 = y_3 & = F_2(x, Y(x)) \\ \vdots \\ \dot{y}_{n-1} = y_n = F(x, \underbrace{y_0, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{n-1}}_{Y(x)}) = F_{n-1}(x, Y(x)) \end{cases}$$

$$Y(x) = (y_0(x), y_1(x), \dots, y_{n-1}(x))$$

☆ to solve the system of equations we should have the initial values  $x_0, Y(x_0)$

☆ let's rewrite the system of equations in form of vector equations:

$$\begin{matrix} \star & \star \\ \star & \star \\ \star & \star \end{matrix} \left\{ \begin{matrix} \dot{Y} \\ Y \end{matrix} = F(x, Y(x)) \right\} \begin{matrix} \star \\ \star \\ \star \end{matrix}$$

in which we have

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_0 \\ y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}; \quad F(x, Y(x)) = \begin{pmatrix} F_0(x, Y(x)) \\ F_1(x, Y(x)) \\ F_2(x, Y(x)) \\ \vdots \\ F_{n-1}(x, Y(x)) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ \vdots \\ F(x, Y(x)) \end{pmatrix}$$

Similar to the single RK method, we can solve the above equation as follows:

$$Y(x_0+h) = Y(x_0) + \frac{h}{6} (\tilde{F}_0 + 2\tilde{F}_1 + 2\tilde{F}_2 + \tilde{F}_3)$$

$$\tilde{F}_0 = F(x_0, Y(x_0)) \quad ; \quad \tilde{F}_1 = F(x_0, Y(x_0) + \frac{h}{2} \tilde{F}_0)$$

$$\tilde{F}_2 = F(x_0, Y(x_0) + \frac{h}{2} \tilde{F}_1) \quad ; \quad \tilde{F}_3 = F(x_0, Y(x_0) + \tilde{F}_3 h)$$