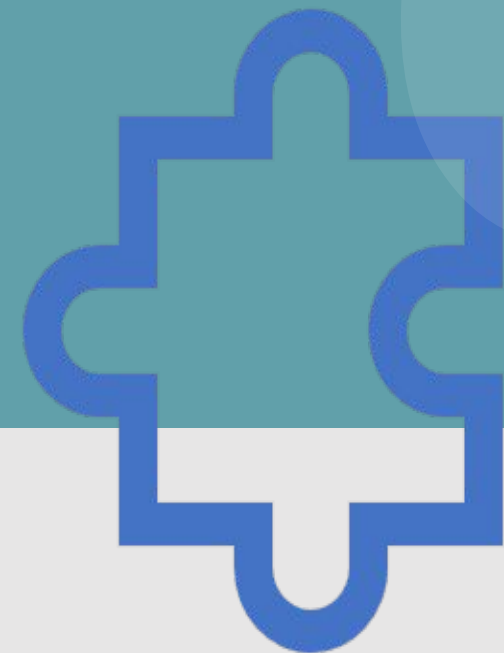


# MÉTODO DE RUNGE-KUTTA DE ORDEM 4

## UM EXEMPLO

MAT 271 – Cálculo Numérico – PER3/2021/UFV

Professor Amarísio Araújo DMA/UFV



$$\text{PVI: } \begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$$

**Objetivo:** encontrar, de forma aproximada,  $y(b)$  para  $b > x_0$  e, assim, encontrar uma aproximação da solução  $y$  do PVI no intervalo  $[x_0, b]$ .

Tomamos  $h = \frac{b-x_0}{N}$  ( $h$  é o tamanho do passo e  $N$  é o número de passos).

Discretizamos o intervalo  $[x_0, b]$ :  $x_0, x_1 = x_0 + h, x_2 = x_1 + h, \dots, x_N = x_{N-1} + h = b$ .

Calculamos os valores aproximados de  $y_1 = y(x_1), y_2 = y(x_2), \dots, y_N = y(x_N)$ , usando:

$$\begin{aligned} y_{n+1} &= y_n + \frac{h}{6}(k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4), n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N-1 \\ k_1 &= f(x_n, y_n), \quad k_2 = f\left(x_n + \frac{h}{2}, y_n + \frac{h}{2}k_1\right) \\ k_3 &= f\left(x_n + \frac{h}{2}, y_n + \frac{h}{2}k_2\right), \quad k_4 = f(x_n + h, y_n + hk_3) \end{aligned}$$

**MÉTODO DE RUNGE-KUTTA DE ORDEM 4**

# EXEMPLO

Seja o seguinte PVI:  $y' = x + y$ ,  $y(0) = 1$ .

Vamos aplicar o método de Runge-Kutta de ordem 4, com  $N = 4$ , para calcular uma aproximação de  $y(2)$ .

$$h = \frac{2-0}{4} = 0.5; \quad x_0 = 0, x_1 = 0.5, x_2 = 1, x_3 = 1.5, x_4 = 2; y_0 = 1; \quad f(x, y) = x + y.$$

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{6}(k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4), n = 0, 1, 2, 3.$$

$$k_1 = f(x_n, y_n) \qquad k_2 = f\left(x_n + \frac{h}{2}, y_n + \frac{h}{2}k_1\right)$$

$$k_3 = f\left(x_n + \frac{h}{2}, y_n + \frac{h}{2}k_2\right) \qquad k_4 = f(x_n + h, y_n + hk_3)$$

# ESEMPLO

$$h = 0.5. \quad x_0 = 0, x_1 = 0.5, x_2 = 1, x_3 = 1.5, x_4 = 2 \quad y_0 = 1 \quad f(x, y) = x + y$$

$$n = 0 \quad k_1 = f(x_0, y_0) = f(0, 1) = 1$$

$$k_2 = f\left(x_0 + \frac{h}{2}, y_0 + \frac{h}{2}k_1\right) = f\left(0 + \frac{0.5}{2}, 1 + \frac{0.5}{2}(1)\right) = f(0.25, 1.25) = 1.5$$

$$k_3 = f\left(x_0 + \frac{h}{2}, y_0 + \frac{h}{2}k_2\right) = f\left(0 + \frac{0.5}{2}, 1 + \frac{0.5}{2}(1.5)\right) = f(0.25, 1.375) = 1.625$$

$$k_4 = f(x_0 + h, y_0 + hk_3) = f(0 + 0.5, 1 + 0.5(1.625)) = f(0.5, 1.8125) = 2.3125$$

$$y_1 = y_0 + \frac{h}{6}(k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4) = 1 + \frac{0.5}{6}(k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4) = 1.796875$$

# EMPLO

$$h = 0.5. \quad x_0 = 0, x_1 = 0.5, x_2 = 1, x_3 = 1.5, x_4 = 2 \quad y_0 = 1 \quad f(x, y) = x + y$$

$$y_1 = 1.796875$$

$$n = 1 \quad k_1 = f(x_1, y_1) = f(0.5, 1.796875) = 2.296875$$

$$k_2 = f\left(x_1 + \frac{h}{2}, y_1 + \frac{h}{2}k_1\right) = f\left(0.5 + \frac{0.5}{2}, 1.796875 + \frac{0.5}{2}(2.296875)\right) = f(0.75, 2.371094) = 3.121094$$

$$k_3 = f\left(x_1 + \frac{h}{2}, y_1 + \frac{h}{2}k_2\right) = f\left(0.5 + \frac{0.5}{2}, 1.796875 + \frac{0.5}{2}(3.121094)\right) = f(0.75, 2.577149) = 3.327149$$

$$k_4 = f(x_1 + h, y_1 + hk_3) = f(0.5 + 0.5, 1.796875 + 0.5(3.327149)) = f(1, 3.460450) = 4.460450$$

$$y_2 = y_1 + \frac{h}{6}(k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4) = 1.796875 + \frac{0.5}{6}(k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4) = 3.434693$$

# EMPLO

$$h = 0.5. \quad x_0 = 0, x_1 = 0.5, x_2 = 1, x_3 = 1.5, x_4 = 2 \quad y_0 = 1 \quad f(x, y) = x + y$$

$$y_1 = 1.796875$$

$$y_2 = 3.434693$$

$$n = 2 \quad k_1 = f(x_2, y_2) = f(1, 3.434693) = 4.434693$$

$$k_2 = f\left(x_2 + \frac{h}{2}, y_2 + \frac{h}{2}k_1\right) = f\left(1 + \frac{0.5}{2}, 3.434693 + \frac{0.5}{2}(4.434693)\right) = f(1.25, 4.543366) = 5.793366$$

$$k_3 = f\left(x_2 + \frac{h}{2}, y_2 + \frac{h}{2}k_2\right) = f\left(1 + \frac{0.5}{2}, 3.434693 + \frac{0.5}{2}(5.793366)\right) = f(1.25, 4.883034) = 6.133034$$

$$k_4 = f(x_2 + h, y_2 + hk_3) = f(1 + 0.5, 3.434693 + 0.5(6.133034)) = f(1.5, 6.501210) = 8.001210$$

$$y_3 = y_2 + \frac{h}{6}(k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4) = 3.434693 + \frac{0.5}{6}(k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4) = 6.458752$$

# EXEMPLO

$$h = 0.5. \quad x_0 = 0, x_1 = 0.5, x_2 = 1, x_3 = 1.5, x_4 = 2 \quad y_0 = 1 \quad f(x, y) = x + y$$

$$y_1 = 1.796875$$

$$y_2 = 3.434693$$

$$y_3 = 6.458752$$

$$n = 3 \quad k_1 = f(x_3, y_3) = f(1.5, 6.458752) = 7.958752$$

$$k_2 = f\left(x_3 + \frac{h}{2}, y_3 + \frac{h}{2} k_1\right) = f\left(1.5 + \frac{0.5}{2}, 6.458752 + \frac{0.5}{2} (7.958752)\right) = f(1.75, 8.448440) = 10.198440$$

$$k_3 = f\left(x_3 + \frac{h}{2}, y_3 + \frac{h}{2} k_2\right) = f\left(1.5 + \frac{0.5}{2}, 6.458752 + \frac{0.5}{2} (10.198440)\right) = f(1.75, 9.008362) = 10.758362$$

$$k_4 = f(x_3 + h, y_3 + h k_3) = f(1.5 + 0.5, 6.458752 + 0.5(10.758362)) = f(2, 11.837933) = 13.837933$$

$$y_4 = y_3 + \frac{h}{6}(k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4) = 6.458752 + \frac{0.5}{6}(k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4) = 11.767942$$

$$y(2) \cong y_4 = 11.767942$$

# COMPARANDO

Na aula síncrona anterior, abordamos o mesmo PVI do exemplo acima, com o cálculo aproximado de  $y(2)$  pelo Método de Euler (Runge-Kutta de ordem 1), com  $N = 10$  e pelo Método de Euler Aperfeiçoado (Runge-Kutta de ordem 2), com  $N = 10$  e  $N = 5$ .

Comparemos com a aproximação que acabamos de obter, usando o Método de Runge-Kutta de ordem 4.

Lembrando: A solução exata deste problema, encontrada analiticamente, é  $y = 2e^x - (x + 1)$ .

VALOR EXATO:

$$y(2) = 11.77811$$

COM EULER (RK1), COM  $N = 10$ :

$$y(2) \cong y_{10} = 9.38347$$

EULER APERFEIÇOADO (RK2), COM  $N = 10$ :

$$y(2) \cong y_{10} = 11.60924$$

EULER APERFEIÇOADO (RK2), COM  $N = 5$ :

$$y(2) \cong y_5 = 11.20164$$

FAÇAM!!!

RUNGE-KUTTA DE ORDEM 4, COM  $N = 4$ :

$$y(2) \cong y_4 = 11.76794$$