Aim: Solve the following problems using Numerical Methods

1) Compare plots for different RG (2,3,4,5) methods

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1+y^2}{1+x^2}$$
 with IC $y(0) = 1$

Solution:
$$y = \frac{1-x}{1+x}$$

2) Adaptive RKF45 method. Make such a way that h changes automatically

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x}{3u^2}(1 - y^3)$$
 With IC, x=0, y=2

Solution
$$y = \sqrt[3]{1 + 7 \exp^{-0.5x^2}}$$

3) Find solution for Lotka-Volterra equations (known as predatory-prey equations)

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \alpha x - \beta xy \qquad \frac{dy}{dt} = \delta xy - \gamma y$$

x is number of deers, *y* is number of Lion.

 α , β , γ , δ are positive real parameters describing the interactions of two species

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \alpha x - \beta xy \qquad \frac{dy}{dt} = \delta xy - \gamma y$$

 αx : Deer reproduce exponential βxy : Deer and lion interaction leading to reduction of deer

 δxy : Lion reproduce based on food availability γy : Natural death or outside movement

Simplified model: Many assumptions, like endless food availability, no natural calamity, and so on

Let's take these parameters as below and try to get solution

$$\alpha = 1.1, \ \beta = 0.4, \ \delta = 0.1, \ \text{and} \ \gamma = 0.4$$

IC
$$x(0)=100$$
 and $y(0)=5$

Use 5th order RK to get x and y for t = 0, 200

Free to choose *h* (but should lead to proper solution)

Plot x, y w.r.t time scale on same plot. Further plot x vs y.

Inputs for your code, Initial population can be changed for both deer and Lion.

- a) Change x(0) from 100-1000 in steps of 200 and plot x y on same plot. Keep y(0) as 10
- b) Change y(0) from 5-100 in steps of 20 and plot x vs y on same plot. Keep x(0) as 200

4) Radioactive material consist of material X which has decay constant k_1 . X decays to another radioactive material Y, which further decay with decay constant k_2 .

$$\frac{dX}{dt} = -k_1 X \text{ and } \frac{dY}{dt} = -\frac{dX}{dt} - k_2 Y$$
I.C. $X(0) = 10^6 \text{ and } Y(0) = 0$

Assume $k_1 = 1$

Solve using any method and get X, Y. Plot X and Y for

- a) $k_2 = 0.25 k_1$
- b) $k_2 = k_1$
- c) $k_2 = 2 k_1$