

1.

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad y' &= 100y(1-y) \quad y(0) = 0.1 \Rightarrow x_0 = 0 \quad h = 0.2 \\
 y_{n+1} &= y_n + h f(x_{n+1}, y_{n+1}) \\
 y_1 &= y_0 + h(100y_1(1-y_1)) \Rightarrow (100y_1 - 100y_1^2) \\
 y_1 &= y_0 + h100y_1 - h100y_1^2 \\
 h100y_1^2 - h100y_1 + y_1 &= y_0 \\
 0.2(100y_1^2) - 0.2(100)y_1 + y_1 &= 0.1 \\
 20y_1^2 - 20y_1 + y_1 &= 0.1 \\
 y_1 &= \frac{19 \pm 3\sqrt{41}}{40} \Rightarrow .95523, -.00523 \leftarrow \text{closer to } y_0 \\
 y_2 &= y_1 + h(100y_2(1-y_2)) \\
 h100y_2^2 - h100y_2 + y_2 &= y_1 \\
 20y_2^2 - 20y_2 + y_2 &= \frac{19 - 3\sqrt{41}}{40} \\
 \boxed{y_2 = .94972, .00627}
 \end{aligned}$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \quad x' &= x^2 - y^2 \quad \text{equilib} = (-1, 1) \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
 y' &= xy + y + x + 1 \\
 \lambda I - A &= \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda+2 & -2 \\ 2 & \lambda \end{bmatrix} \\
 \det(\lambda I - A) &= 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda+2)(\lambda) - (-4) = \\
 &= \lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 4 \\
 &= (\lambda+1)^2 + 3 = 0 \\
 (\lambda+1)^2 &= -3 \\
 \lambda+1 &= \pm\sqrt{-3} = \pm\sqrt{3}i \\
 \lambda_1 &= -1 + \sqrt{3}i \quad \lambda_2 = -1 - \sqrt{3}i \\
 |1 + h(-1 + \sqrt{3}i)| &\leq 1 \\
 = |1 - h + \sqrt{3}ih| &\leq 1 \\
 = \sqrt{(1-h)^2 + 3h^2} &\leq 1 \\
 = \sqrt{1 - 2h + h^2 + 3h^2} &\leq 1 \\
 -2h + 4h^2 &\leq 0 \\
 \boxed{h \leq 1/2} \\
 |1 + h(-1 - \sqrt{3}i)| &\leq 1 \\
 = |1 - h - \sqrt{3}ih| &\leq 1 \\
 = \sqrt{(1-h)^2 + 3h^2} &\leq 1 \\
 = \sqrt{1 - 2h + h^2 + 3h^2} &\leq 1 \\
 h &\leq 1/2 \\
 \text{stability: } |1 + h\lambda + \frac{h^2\lambda^2}{2}| &\leq 1 \\
 \Rightarrow 1.0E-16 \leq 1 &\therefore \text{stable}
 \end{aligned}$$

3.

3. First using  $y_{n+1} = y_n + hf + O(h^2)$ , we find

$$f(t_{n+1}, y_{n+1}) = f(t_n + h, y_n + hf + O(h^2))$$

$$\therefore = hw_1 f + hw_2 f(t_n + h, y_{n+1}) \quad \text{--- } O(h^3)$$

$$= hw_1 f + hw_2 (f + hf_t + f_y hf + O(h) + O(h^2))$$

$$= h(w_1 + w_2) f + w_2 h^2 (f_t + f f_y) + O(h^3) \leftarrow$$

where  $w_1 = w_2 = 1/2$

Therefore we find the implicit trapezoidal method to be 3rd order since:

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + hf + \frac{h^2}{2} (f_t + f f_y) + O(h^3)$$