

8

Solving Ordinary Differential Equations

Methods

The goal is to solve

$$y'(t) = f(t, y(t))$$

Euler Method Explicit

You replace $y'(t)$ by $\frac{y(t+h)-y(t)}{h}$ and you define

$$y^n = y(t_n), \quad t_n = t_0 + nh$$

which gives you

$$\frac{y^{n+1} - y^n}{h} = f(t_n, y^n) \implies y^{n+1} = y^n + hf(t_n, y^n)$$

Euler Method Implicit

You replace $y'(t)$ by $\frac{y(t+h)-y(t)}{h}$ and you define

$$y^n = y(t_n), \quad t_n = t_0 + nh$$

which gives you

$$\frac{y^{n+1} - y^n}{h} = f(t_{n+1}, y^{n+1}) \implies y^{n+1} = y^n + hf(t_{n+1}, y^{n+1})$$

Runge-Kutta 2 (midpoint method)

The algorithm is

$$y^{n+1} = y^n + hf \left(t_n + \frac{h}{2}, y_n + \frac{h}{2} f(t_n, y_n) \right)$$

Runge-Kutta 4

The algorithm is

$$y^{n+1} = y^n + \frac{1}{6} (k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4)$$

where

$$k_1 = hf(t_n, y^n)$$

$$k_2 = hf\left(t_n + \frac{h}{2}, y_n + \frac{k_1}{2}\right)$$

$$k_3 = hf\left(t_n + \frac{h}{2}, y_n + \frac{k_2}{2}\right)$$

$$k_4 = hf(t_n + h, y_n + k_3)$$

Exercise

Exercise 1: Write a function for each methods that solve a general system of ODE.

Exercise 2: Lokta-Volterra Equations:

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

where

- x is the number of prey
- y is the number of some predator
- $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$ are positive real parameters describing the interaction of the two species.
- The prey are assumed to have an unlimited food supply and to reproduce exponentially, unless subject to predation; this exponential growth is represented in the equation above by the term αx .
- The rate of predation upon the prey is represented above by βxy . If either x or y is zero, then there can be no predation.
- δxy represents the growth of the predator population.
- γy represents the loss rate of the predators due to either natural death or emigration, it leads to an exponential decay in the absence of prey

1. Solve the Lokta-Volterra equations with the 4 different methods, with $\alpha = 2/3, \beta = 4/3, \gamma = 1 = \delta$
2. Try another cool set of value and solve it.

Exercise 3: Competitive Lotka–Volterra equations. N species competing for the same resource:

$$\frac{dx_i}{dt} = r_i x_i \left(1 - \sum_{j=1}^N \alpha_{ij} x_j \right)$$

- r_i is the rate at which the species i reproduce.
- α_{ij} represents the effect species j has on the population of species i .

1. Solve the Competitive Lotka-Volterra equations with

$$r = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0.72 \\ 1.53 \\ 1.27 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \alpha = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1.09 & 1.52 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0.44 & 1.36 \\ 2.33 & 0 & 1 & 0.47 \\ 1.21 & 0.51 & 0.35 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. Solve another cool one.