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function [y,f]=method(x,h,y,f)
% [y,f]=method(x,h,y,f) computes one step of a general linear
% multistep method.
% y = matrix whose (j+1)st column is  $y_{n-p+j}$ ,  $j=0,\dots,p$ 
% f = matrix whose (j+1)st column is  $f(x_{n-p+j},y_{n-p+j})$ ,  $j=0,\dots,p$ 
% On output, the (J+1)st columns of y and f are  $y_{n+1-p+j}$  and
%  $f(x_{n+1-p+j},y_{n+1-p+j})$ , respectively.
% Here  $x_{n-p+j} = x + (j-p)h$ .
% To use a different method, change the column vectors alpha and beta.

%Specify the parameters alpha and beta in column vectors.
%Note that since MATLAB does not allow for 0 indices, you must set
%alpha(j+1) = alpha_j, beta(j+1) = beta_j,  $j=0,\dots,p+1$ ,

alpha=[-3/4; -1/2; 1/4; 1]; % Example:  $y_{n+1}-y_n =$ 
beta=(1/8)*[5; 0; 19; 0]; %  $(h/3)*[3*f(x_n,y_n) -$ 
     $2*f(x_{n-1},y_{n-1})]$ 

p = max(size(alpha)) - 2;
a1 = -alpha(1:p+1)/alpha(p+2);
b1 = h*beta(1:p+1)/alpha(p+2);

tmp = y*a1+ f*b1; %Computes  $\sum_{j=0}^p [-\alpha_j y_{n-p+j} +$ 
     $+h\beta_j f(x_{n-p+j},y_{n-p+j})]/$ 
alpha(p+2)

if (beta(p+2) == 0) %method is explicit.
    y1 = tmp;

else % method implicit. Use fixed point iteration to solve the
    equation
    %  $y1 = tmp + h\beta(p+2)*f(x+h,y1)/\alpha(p+2)$ , with tmp as
    above.

    tol = 1.e-5; itmax = 100; %specify tolerance and maximum # of
    iterations
    bp2 = h*beta(p+2)/alpha(p+2); xh = x+h;%auxiliary variables
    y0 = y(:,p+1); %starting vector for iteration
    t1 = 2*tol; t2=0; iter = 0;%initialize parameters for stopping
    criterion.

    while ((t1 > tol*t2) & (iter < itmax)) %iteration loop
        y1 = tmp + bp2*fun(xh,y0);
        t1 = norm(y1-y0); t2 = norm(y1) + norm(y0); %evaluate stopping
        criterion
        iter = iter+1;
        y0 = y1;
    end

    if (iter == itmax) %print warning if iteration did not converge.
        disp(' ');

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        disp('Slow or no convergence in fixed point iteration.')
        disp('  x      rel. err.      tolerance      iterations ')
        disp([x      t1/t2      tol      iter ])
    end
end

y(:,1:p) = y(:,2:p+1);y(:,p+1)=y1; %update y
f(:,1:p) = f(:,2:p+1);f(:,p+1)=fun(x+h,y1); %update f
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