CLASSICAL FIFTH-, SIXTH-, SEVENTH-, AND EIGHTH-ORDER RUNGE-KUTTA FORMULAS WITH STEPSIZE CONTROL

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PART III. SEVENTH-ORDER FORMULAS

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SECTION XI. THE EQUATIONS OF CONDITION FOR THE RUNGE-KUTTA COEFFICIENTS

44. For a seventh-order Runge-Kutta formula RK7(8) with stepsize control allow for thirteen evaluations of the differential equations per step:

$$f_{o} = f(x_{o}, y_{o})$$

$$f_{K} = f(x_{o} + \alpha_{K}h, y_{o} + h \sum_{\lambda=0}^{K-1} \beta_{K\lambda} f_{\lambda}) \quad (K = 1, 2, 3, ..., 12)$$

$$y = y_{o} + h \sum_{K=0}^{10} c_{K}f_{K} + 0(h^{8})$$

$$\hat{y} = y_{o} + h \sum_{K=0}^{10} \hat{c}_{K}f_{K} + 0(h^{9})$$

- 45. We now need the equations of condition for the eighth-order terms. Thes are also listed in BUTCHER's paper ([3], Table 1). There are 115 such equations, and we shall refer to them as equations (VIII, 1) through (VIII, 115) in the same order as in BUTCHER's paper.
- 46. To reduce these 115 necessary and sufficient conditions to a system of simpler and fewer sufficient conditions, we make very similar as in Part I and in Part II the following assumptions:

$$\alpha_{10} = \alpha_{12} = 1, \quad \alpha_{11} = 0; \quad \hat{c}_{1} = c_{1} = 0, \quad \hat{c}_{2} = c_{2} = 0, \quad \hat{c}_{3} = c_{3} = 0,$$

$$\hat{c}_{4} = c_{4} = 0, \quad c_{5} = \hat{c}_{5}, \quad c_{8} = \hat{c}_{3}, \quad c_{7} = \hat{c}_{7}, \quad c_{8} = \hat{c}_{3}, \quad c_{9} = \hat{c}_{9},$$

$$\hat{c}_{10} = 0, \quad \hat{c}_{11} = \hat{c}_{12} = c_{10}$$

$$\beta_{31} = \beta_{41} = \beta_{51} = \beta_{61} = \beta_{71} = \beta_{81} = \beta_{91} = \beta_{101} = \beta_{111} = \beta_{121} = 0$$

$$\beta_{52} = \beta_{32} = \beta_{72} = \beta_{82} = \beta_{92} = \beta_{102} = \beta_{112} = \beta_{122} = 0$$
and:

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				$\frac{1}{12}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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Truncation Error Term: $TE = \frac{41}{840} (f_0 + f_{10} - f_{11} - f_{12})h$

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