

**Exercise 1, Discretization**

- a) How many ‘data’ points are needed to obtain a third order accurate polynomial approximation? Derive a finite difference formula for  $\delta T/\delta x$  that is third order accurate in  $\Delta x$ . Use **only** the minimum number of points.
- b) Derive the second-order accurate, centered difference formula for  $d^2T/dx^2$ .

**Exercise 2, Runge Kutta**

- a) The equation for a damped oscillator is

$$\ddot{Y} + \sigma \dot{Y} + \omega^2 Y = 0$$

Let the non-dimensional frequency be  $\omega = 1$ . Consider the two damping rates  $\sigma = 0.0$  and  $0.5$ . Solve this by RK2, out to  $t = 32$ , with the initial conditions  $Y(0) = 1$ ,  $\dot{Y}(0) = 0$ . The time-step can be  $\Delta t = 32/N$ , where  $N$  is the number of integration points. Plot solutions with  $N = 21, 101, 301$ . What is the analytical solution? Compare your numerical solutions to the exact result.

- b) The equation for a nonlinear spring (without damping) is

$$\ddot{Y} + Y - BY^3 = 0$$

Solve by RK2, out to  $t = 32$ , with the initial conditions  $Y(0) = 1$ ,  $\dot{Y}(0) = 0$ . Plot  $Y(t)$  for  $B = 0.2, 0.6, 0.9, 0.999$ . **Choose  $N$  large enough to get an accurate solution;** that will depend on the value of  $B$ .

**Exercise 3, Adams-Bashforth**

Repeat the linear spring computation (ex. 2.a) with AB2. What does the solution for  $\sigma = 0.0$  tell you about the stability of AB2?