1. Use explicit Euler and Predictor-Corrector methods to solve the following ODE, taking step sizes 0.5, 0.2 and 0.05. Plot the solutions for each step sizes in two different plots for different methods. (Take e = 2.71828) [3]

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y \ln y}{x}$$
 where, $y(2) = e$

2. Use RK4, for a step size of 0.05, to solve the equation,

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{dx} = 1 - x$$
, where $y(0) = 2$, $y'(0) = 1$

Crosscheck your answer, by plotting, with the analytical solution $y(x) = c_1 + c_2 e^{-x} - x^2/2 + 2x$ over the range $x \in [-5, 5]$ and $y \in [-5, 5]$. [2]

3. Using the Shooting method, numerically solve the Schrödinger equation in 1-dim for a particle, of mass m=1 unit, in an infinite potential well, of width 2 units, for the lowest two states. Consider the energy in the unit of Planck constant.

[5]



