CS5016: Computational Methods and Applications

Ordinary Differential Equations

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What is an ODE?

An equation involving one or more derivatives of an unknown function.

If all derivatives are taken with respect to a single independent variable we get an **ordinary differential equation**.

The differential equation (ordinary or partial) has order p if p is the maximum order of differentiation in the equation.

A simple order 1 ODE

$$\frac{d(x(t))}{dt} = -x(t)$$

Verify that the function $x(t) = e^{-t}$ satisfies the above ODE.

An example: prey predator dynamics

The Lotka–Volterra equations[1], also known as the predator–prey equations, are a pair of first-order nonlinear differential equations, frequently used to describe the dynamics of biological systems in which two species interact, one as a predator and the other as prey. The populations change through time according to the pair of equations:

$$\frac{d(x(t))}{dt} = \alpha x(t) - \beta x(t)y(t) \qquad \frac{d(y(t))}{dt} = \delta x(t)y(t) - \gamma y(t)$$

$x(t)$ and $y(t)$ denotes number of prey and predators at time t, respectively.

[1] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lotka-Volterra_equations

Order reduction

An ODE of order $p > 1$ can always be reduced to a system of p equations of order 1.

Consider the following order 3 ODE

$$\frac{d(x(t))}{dt} + x(t)\frac{d^2(x(t))}{dt^2} + 3x(t)^2\frac{d^3(x(t))}{dt^3} = 4x(t)^3$$

The above ODE is equivalent to the following system of order 1 ODEs. Verify!!!

$$\begin{aligned} u(t) + x(t)v(t) + 3x(t)^2\frac{d(v(t))}{dt} - 4x(t)^3 &= 0 \\ u(t) - \frac{d(x(t))}{dt} &= 0 \\ v(t) - \frac{d(u(t))}{dt} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

The Cauchy problem

An ordinary differential equation in general admits an infinite number of solutions.

For e.g., $\frac{d(x(t))}{dt} = -x(t)$ admits the solution $x(t) = Ce^{-t}$, where C an arbitrary constant.

If we impose the condition $x(0) = 2$, we get a unique solution $x(t) = 2e^{-t}$.

Cauchy problem

Find $x : I \to \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$x^{'}(t) = f(t, x(t)) \quad \forall t \in I \qquad \text{and} \qquad x(t_0) = x_0$$

where I is an interval of $\mathbb{R}$.

If certain conditions are met, the *Cauchy problem* has a unique solution. What are these conditions?

Explicit and implicit solution

The ODE $\frac{d(x(t))}{dt} = -x(t)$ has an explicit solution $x(t) = Ce^{-t}$, i.e., x can be written as a function of t.

Consider the following ODE

$$\frac{d(x(t)}{dt} = \frac{(x(t) - t)}{(x(t) + t)}$$

Show that the following satisfies the above ODE

$$\frac{1}{2}\ln(t^2 + x(t)^2) + \tan^{-1}\frac{x(t)}{t} = C$$

$x(t)$ and t are related according to the above law. However, it is not possible to write $x(t)$ as a function of t.

Euler methods

Subdivide integration interval $I = [t_0, T]$, with $T < \infty$, into N_h intervals of length $h = (T - t_0)/N_h$; h is called the **discretization step**.

At each $t_n, n \in \{0, 1, \dots, N_h - 1\}$ we seek the unknown value x_n that approximates $x(t_n)$. The set of values $\{x_n\}_{n=0}^{N_h-1}$ is our numerical solution.

Forward Euler method

$$x_{n+1} = x_n + hf(t_n, x_n) \quad \forall n \in \{0, 1, \dots, N_h - 1\}$$

Backward Euler method

$$x_{n+1} = x_n + hf(t_{n+1}, x_{n+1}) \quad \forall n \in \{0, 1, \dots, N_h - 1\}$$

Euler methods

Consider the ODE

$$\frac{d(x(t))}{dt} = -x(t)^4$$

Forward Euler method gives

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - h \cdot x_n^4$$

An explicit expression

Backward Euler method gives

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - h \cdot x_{n+1}^4$$

i.e., x_{n+1} should be a real root of the polynomial

$$y^4 - \frac{y}{h} - \frac{x_n}{h} = 0$$

An implicit expression

Implicit methods enjoy better stability properties than explicit ones.

Stability on unbounded intervals

Consider the following

$$x^{'}(t) = \lambda x(t) \quad \forall t \in (0, \infty) \qquad \text{and} \qquad x(0) = 1$$

It is easy to check that $x(t) = e^{\lambda t}$ is the exact solution. Note that if $\lambda < 0$, then $\lim_{t \to \infty} x(t) = 0$.

Forward Euler method with $x_0 = 1$ gives

$$x_{n+1} = x_n(1 + \lambda h) = (1 + \lambda h)^n \quad \forall n \geq 0$$

$\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = 0$ only if $h \in (0, 2/|\lambda|)$

Backward Euler method with $x_0 = 1$ gives

$$x_{n+1} = x_n/(1 - \lambda h) = 1/(1 - \lambda h)^n \quad \forall n \geq 0$$

$\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = 0$ for all $h > 0$

Systems of ODEs

Consider the following system of first-order ODEs with unknowns $x_1(t), \ldots, x_m(t)$

$$
\begin{aligned}
x_1^{'}(t) &= f_1(t, x_1(t), \ldots, x_m(t)) \\
&\vdots \\
x_m^{'}(t) &= f_m(t, x_1(t), \ldots, x_m(t))
\end{aligned}
$$

where $t \in (t_0, T]$ with initial conditions $x_{1,0}, \ldots x_{m,0}$.

Let us write the above system of ODEs as

$$\boldsymbol{x}^{'}(t) = \boldsymbol{F}(t, \boldsymbol{x}(t))$$

Now, we can apply any of the methods used to solve the Cauchy problem.

Higher order methods

More sophisticated schemes, which allow the achievement of a higher order of accuracy, are the **Runge-Kutta** methods

The SciPy module `scipy.integrate` offers methods to solve ODEs. To know more visit `https://docs.scipy.org/doc/scipy/reference/tutorial/integrate.html`

Thank You