

COMPUTER SCIENCE 349A
ASSIGNMENT #7 - SOLUTION

1. Here we have the two Taylor expansions,

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_0 + h) &= f(x_0) + hf'(x_0) + \frac{h^2}{2}f''(x_0) + \frac{h^3}{6}f'''(x_0) + O(h^4) \\ f(x_0 + 2h) &= f(x_0) + 2hf'(x_0) + \frac{4h^2}{2}f''(x_0) + \frac{8h^3}{6}f'''(x_0) + O(h^4) \end{aligned}$$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} & -3f(x_0) + 4f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0 + 2h) \\ &= -3f(x_0) + 4 \left[f(x_0) + hf'(x_0) + \frac{h^2}{2}f''(x_0) + \frac{h^3}{6}f'''(x_0) + O(h^4) \right] \\ & \quad - \left[f(x_0) + 2hf'(x_0) + \frac{4h^2}{2}f''(x_0) + \frac{8h^3}{6}f'''(x_0) + O(h^4) \right] \\ &= -3f(x_0) + 4f(x_0) + 4hf'(x_0) + \frac{4h^2}{2}f''(x_0) + \frac{4h^3}{6}f'''(x_0) \\ & \quad - f(x_0) - 2hf'(x_0) - \frac{4h^2}{2}f''(x_0) - \frac{8h^3}{6}f'''(x_0) + O(h^4) \\ &= 2hf'(x_0) - \frac{4h^3}{6}f'''(x_0) + O(h^4) \end{aligned}$$

Solving for $f'(x_0)$ we obtain

$$f'(x_0) = \frac{-3f(x_0) + 4f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0 + 2h)}{2h} + \frac{h^2}{3}f'''(x_0) + O(h^3).$$

Here, the error term is $\frac{h^2}{3}f'''(x_0) + O(h^3)$ making the overall error of this approximation $O(h^2)$.

2. (a) Since $y'(x) = 2 + (x - y(x))^2$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} y''(x) &= f'(x, y(x)) \\ &= 2(x - y(x))(1 - y'(x)) \\ &= 2(x - y(x))(-1 - (x - y(x))^2) \\ &= -2(x - y(x))(1 + (x - y(x))^2) \end{aligned}$$

Thus the iterative formula is

$$\begin{aligned} y_{i+1} &= y_i + hf(x_i, y_i) + \frac{h}{2}f'(x_i, y_i) \\ &= y_i + h(2 + (x_i - y_i)^2) - h^2(x_i - y_i)(1 + (x_i - y_i)^2) \end{aligned}$$

```

(b) function taylor2
    fprintf('values of x      approximation y\n')
    x = 1 ;
    y = 1 ;
    h = 0.01 ;
    fprintf ( '%8.2f ',x), fprintf ( '%19.8f \n',y)
    for i = 1:25
        y = y + h*(2+(x-y)^2) - h^2*(x-y)*(1+(x-y)^2);
        x = x + h;
        fprintf ( '%8.2f ',x), fprintf ( '%19.8f \n',y)
    end
>> taylor2
values of x      approximation y
1.00            1.000000000
1.01            1.020000000
1.02            1.040002000
1.03            1.060008000
1.04            1.08002001
1.05            1.10004003
1.06            1.12007009
1.07            1.14011220
1.08            1.16016841
1.09            1.18024075
1.10            1.20033128
1.11            1.22044207
1.12            1.24057523
1.13            1.26073284
1.14            1.28091705
1.15            1.30113000
1.16            1.32137386
1.17            1.34165083
1.18            1.36196314
1.19            1.38231305
1.20            1.40270283
1.21            1.42313482
1.22            1.44361137
1.23            1.46413487
1.24            1.48470776
1.25            1.50533251

```

(c) At $x_i = 1.25$ the exact value is $y(x_i) = 1.505341921221036$. Thus the global truncation error is $|1.50533251 - 1.50534192| = 0.00000941$.

3. Consider the initial-value problem $y'(x) = 2 + y(x)/x$, with $y(1) = 3$.

(a) Here $f(x, y) = 2 + y/x$, $x_0 = 1.00$ and $y_0 = 3.00$. Thus $y_0/x_0 = 3.00$ and $f(x_0, y_0) =$

5.00.

$$\begin{aligned}
 y_1 &= y_0 + \frac{h}{2} (f(x_0, y_0) + f(x_0 + h, y_0 + h \cdot f(x_0, y_0))) \\
 &= y_0 + 0.005 (5 + f(x_0 + 0.01, y_0 + 0.01(5))) \\
 &= 3 + 0.005(5 + f(1.01, 3 + 0.05)) \\
 &= 3 + 0.005(5 + 2 + 3.05/1.01) \\
 &= 3 + 0.005(7 + 3.01980198) \\
 &= 3 + 0.005(10.01980198) \\
 &= 3.0500990
 \end{aligned}$$

(b) The global truncation error is

$$|3.2015765 - 3.2015791| = 0.0000026.$$

For the local truncation error note that

$$f(1.03, y(1.03)) = f(1.03, 3.1508911) = 2 + 3.1508911/1.03 = 5.059117573(5.059117604).$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned}
 v &= y(1.03) + \frac{h}{2} (f(1.03, y(1.03)) + f(1.03 + h, y(1.03) + h \cdot f(1.03, y(1.03)))) \\
 &= 3.1508911 + 0.005(f(1.03, 3.1508911) \\
 &\quad + f(1.03 + 0.01, 3.1508911 + 0.01 \cdot f(1.03, 3.1508911))) \\
 &= 3.1508911 + 0.005 (5.059117573 + f(1.04, 3.1508911 + 0.01 \cdot 5.059117573))) \\
 &= 3.1508911 + 0.005(5.059117573 + f(1.04, 3.1508911 + 0.05059117573)) \\
 &= 3.1508911 + 0.005(5.059117573 + 5.078348342) \\
 &= 3.201578430
 \end{aligned}$$

We can now calculate the local truncation error as being about

$$|3.2015791 - 3.2015784| = 0.0000008.$$

4. (a)

```

function z = ass7q4(x,y)
z = -y-2*exp(-2*x)*sin(3*x)
end

>> [x,y] = ode45('ass7q4',[0,3],0.2)
x =          y =
    0          0.2000

```

0.0502	0.1832
0.1005	0.1554
0.1507	0.1199
0.2010	0.0794
0.2760	0.0150
0.3510	-0.0482
0.4260	-0.1057
0.5010	-0.1542
0.5760	-0.1921
0.6510	-0.2190
0.7260	-0.2352
0.8010	-0.2418
0.8760	-0.2402
0.9510	-0.2319
1.0260	-0.2187
1.1010	-0.2021
1.1760	-0.1835
1.2510	-0.1642
1.3260	-0.1450
1.4010	-0.1269
1.4760	-0.1103
1.5510	-0.0954
1.6260	-0.0825
1.7010	-0.0716
1.7760	-0.0625
1.8510	-0.0551
1.9260	-0.0492
2.0010	-0.0446
2.0760	-0.0409
2.1510	-0.0381
2.2260	-0.0358
2.3010	-0.0340
2.3760	-0.0324
2.4510	-0.0310
2.5260	-0.0297
2.6010	-0.0284
2.6760	-0.0271
2.7510	-0.0257
2.8260	-0.0244
2.9010	-0.0229
2.9257	-0.0225
2.9505	-0.0220
2.9752	-0.0215
3.0000	-0.0211

(b)

```
>> ode45('ass7q4',[0,3],0.2)
```

