hwk9.R

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# M348 - hwk 9 - 5 April 2016
# Euler's Method
# inputs:
# a: first endpoint
# b: last endpoint
# n: integer
# e: initial condition
# f: ODE given function
euler<-function(a, b, n, e, f){</pre>
  emat<-matrix(rep(0,n*2+2),nrow=2)</pre>
  # create h, t, w
  h<-(b-a)/n
  t<- a
  w<- e
  # first approx
  emat[1,1] < -t
  emat[2,1] < -w
  \# loop over the 1 to n iterations
  for (i in 1:n){
    # set next w and t
    w \leftarrow w + h * f(t, w)
    t<- a + i*h
    # save approxs
    emat[1,i+1] < - t
    emat[2,i+1] \leftarrow w
  # output
  return(emat)
# intial ODE function
f<-function(t,y){</pre>
  return(1+y/t)
# true function
f.tru<-function(t){</pre>
  return(t*log(t)+2*t)
}
```

```
# matrix of approximations with n=10 \implies h=0.1
ans.6b < -euler(1,2,10,2,f)
ans.6b
        [,1] [,2]
                      [,3]
                                [,4]
                                         [,5]
                                                  [,6]
                                                           [,7]
                                                                     [8,]
          1 1.1 1.200000 1.300000 1.400000 1.500000 1.600000 1.700000
## [1,]
## [2,]
           2 2.3 2.609091 2.926515 3.251632 3.583891 3.922817 4.267993
            [,9]
                    [,10]
                             [,11]
##
## [1,] 1.800000 1.900000 2.000000
## [2,] 4.619052 4.975666 5.337543
# matrix of approximations with n=1000 \Rightarrow h=0.001
ans.6c<-euler(1,2,1000,2,f)
ans.6c[,1:5]
##
        [,1] [,2]
                       [,3]
                                 [,4]
                                          [,5]
## [1,]
        1 1.001 1.002000 1.003000 1.004000
## [2,]
           2 2.003 2.006001 2.009003 2.012006
ans.6c[,996:1001]
            [,1]
                     [,2]
                              [,3]
                                       [,4]
                                                [,5]
                                                         [,6]
##
## [1,] 1.995000 1.996000 1.997000 1.99800 1.999000 2.000000
## [2,] 5.367338 5.371028 5.374719 5.37841 5.382102 5.385794
# vector of true solutions over [1,2] by 0.0001
true.6 < -c(f.tru(seq(1,2,0.0001)))
# plot coordinate plane over relevant interval
plot(NA, xlim=c(1,2), ylim=c(0,6), xlab="X", ylab="Y")
# true solution (black)
lines(seq(1,2,0.0001), true.6, col="black")
# approximation (b) (blue)
lines(ans.6b[1,], ans.6b[2,], col="blue")
# approximation (c) (green)
lines(ans.6c[1,], ans.6c[2,], col="green")
```

