

# 1 Exact Solution

Differential equation with IVP:

$$y' = 3xe^x - y(1 - \frac{1}{x}), \quad x_0 = 1, \quad y_0 = 0 \quad (1)$$

## 1.1 Solution

Domain:  $x \neq 0$

$$y' = 3xe^x - y(1 - \frac{1}{x})$$

$$y' + y(1 - \frac{1}{x}) = 3xe^x$$

Complementary equation:  $y' + y(1 - \frac{1}{x}) = 0$

$$y' = -y(1 - \frac{1}{x})$$

$$\frac{y'}{y} = (\frac{1}{x} - 1)$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{y} = \int (\frac{1}{x} - 1) dx$$

$$\ln(y) = \ln(x) - x + c$$

$$y = cxe^{-x}$$

Substitution:  $y = cxe^{-x}$

$$y' = u'xe^{-x} + u(e^{-x} - xe^{-x}) = u'xe^{-x} + ue^{-x} - uxe^{-x}$$

$$u'xe^{-x} + u'xe^{-x} + ue^{-x} - uxe^{-x} = 3xe^{-x}$$

$$u'xe^{-x} = 3xe^{-x}$$

$$u'e^{-x} = 3e^{-x}$$

$$u' = 3e^{2x}$$

$$\int du = \int 3e^{2x} dx$$

$$\int du = \frac{1}{2} \int 3e^{2x} d(2x)$$

$$u = \frac{1}{2} 3e^{2x} + c$$

$$y = 1.5e^x + ce^{-x}x$$

$$y = 1.5e^x + ce^{-x}x$$

$$x \neq 0$$

## 1.2 Initial Value Problem

$$c = \frac{y}{(xe^{-x})} - 1.5e^{2x};$$

Initial value:  $y = 0, x = 1$

$$c = \frac{0}{(1e^{-1})} - 1.5e^2;$$

$$c = -1.5e^2;$$

$$y = 1.5e^x + -1.5e^2e^{-x}x$$

$$x \neq 0$$

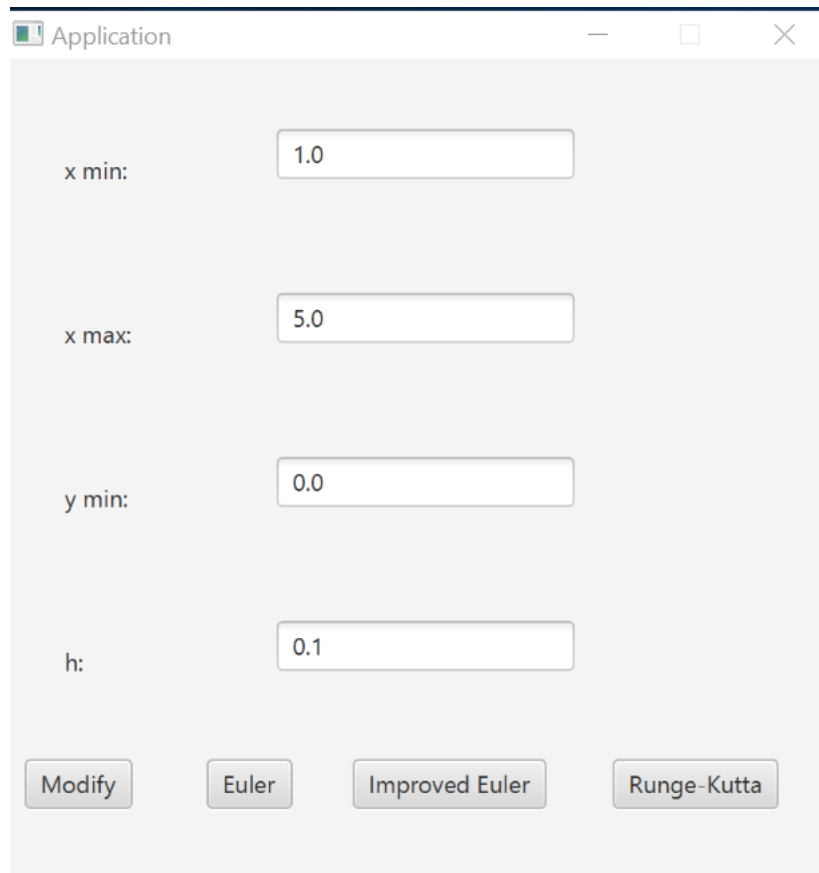
## 2 Application

Programming language: Java

GUI: JavaFx

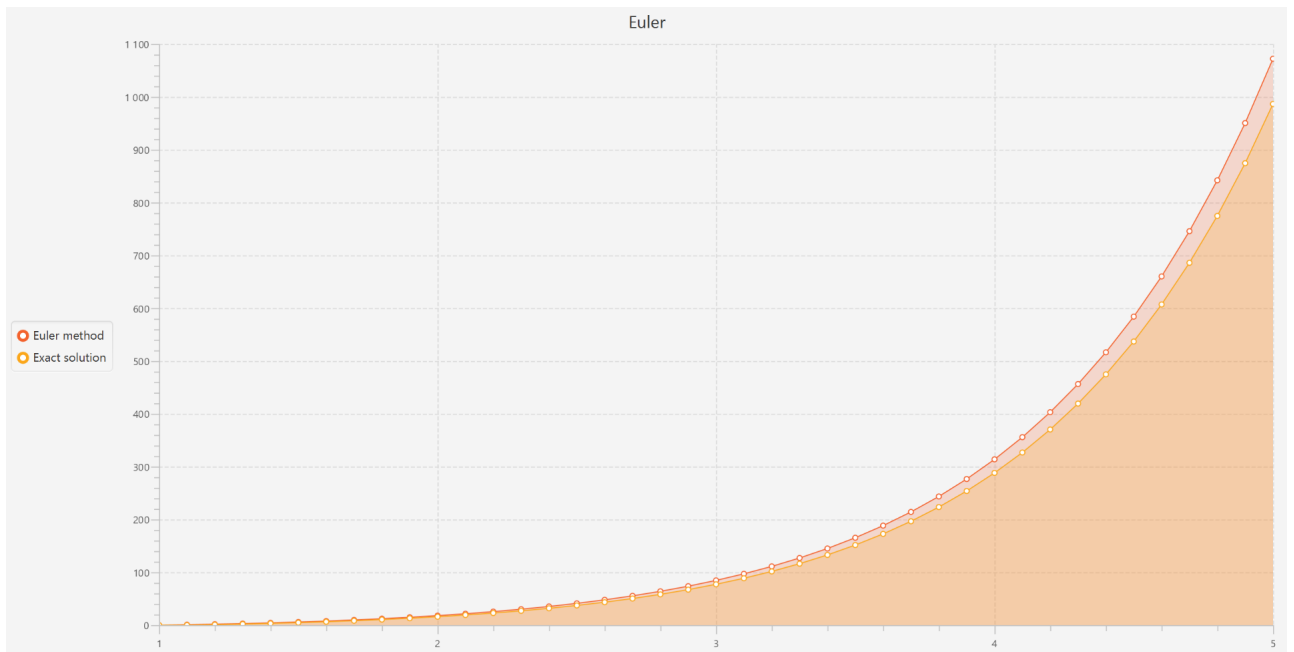
### 2.1 Initial Values

It is plot which was made by application.  $x_0 = 1, y_0 = 0, X = 5, h = 0.1$

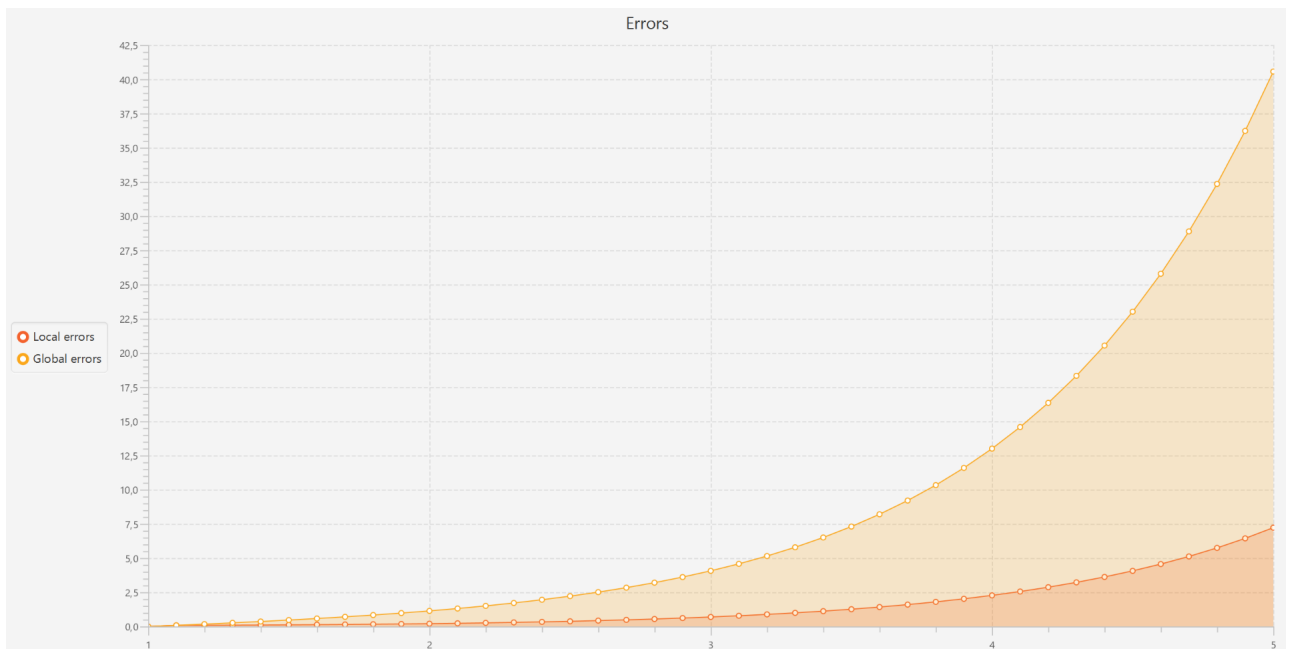


The screenshot shows a JavaFX application window titled "Application". The window has a light gray background and a standard title bar with minimize, maximize, and close buttons. Inside the window, there are four input fields arranged vertically, each with a label to its left: "x min:" with the value "1.0", "x max:" with the value "5.0", "y min:" with the value "0.0", and "h:" with the value "0.1". At the bottom of the window, there are four buttons: "Modify", "Euler", "Improved Euler", and "Runge-Kutta".

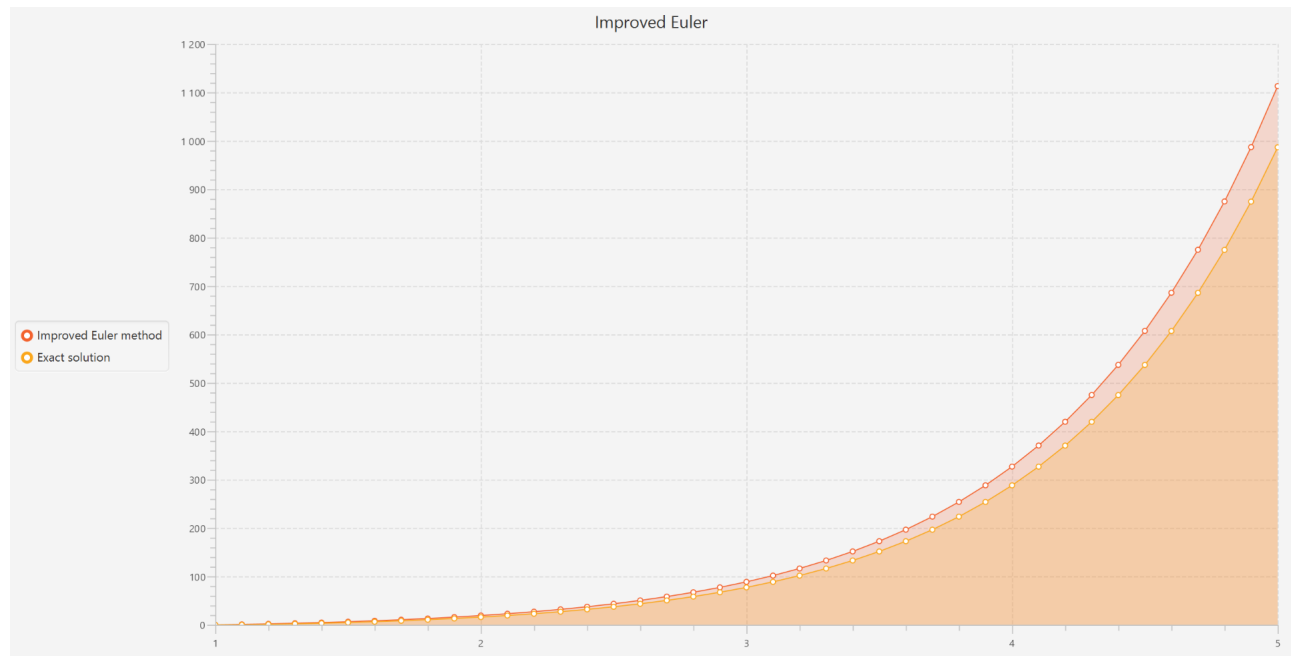
## 2.2 Euler Method



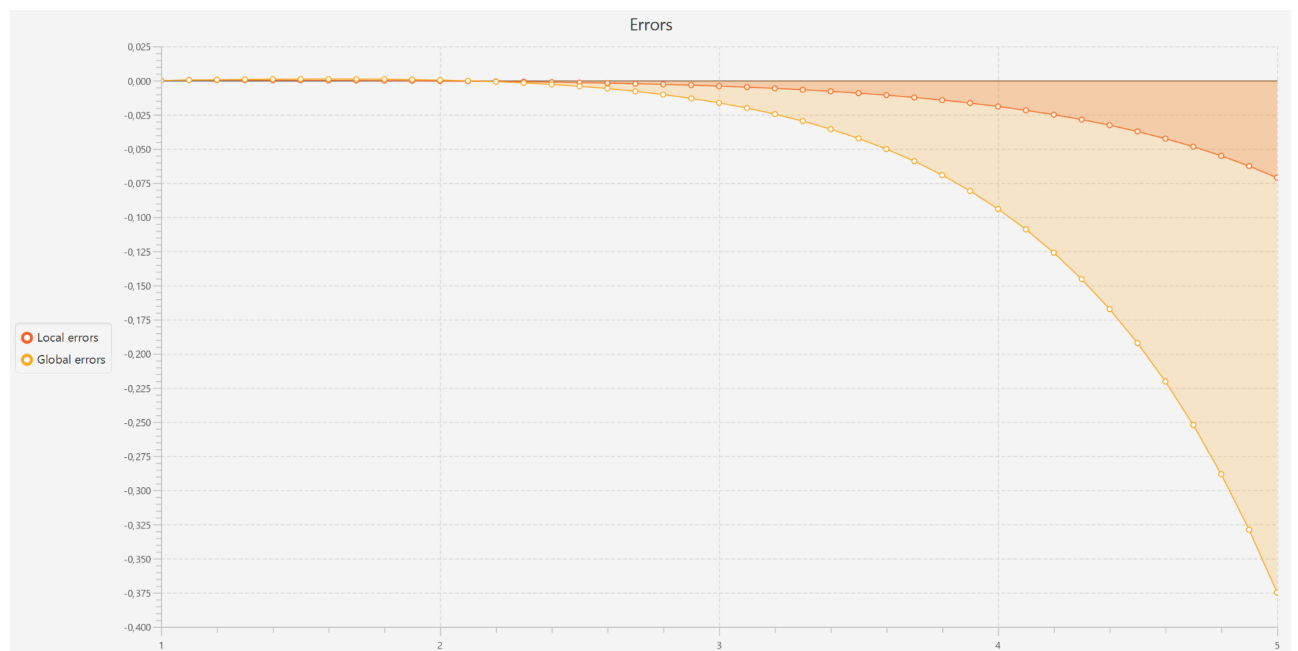
Local and Global errors



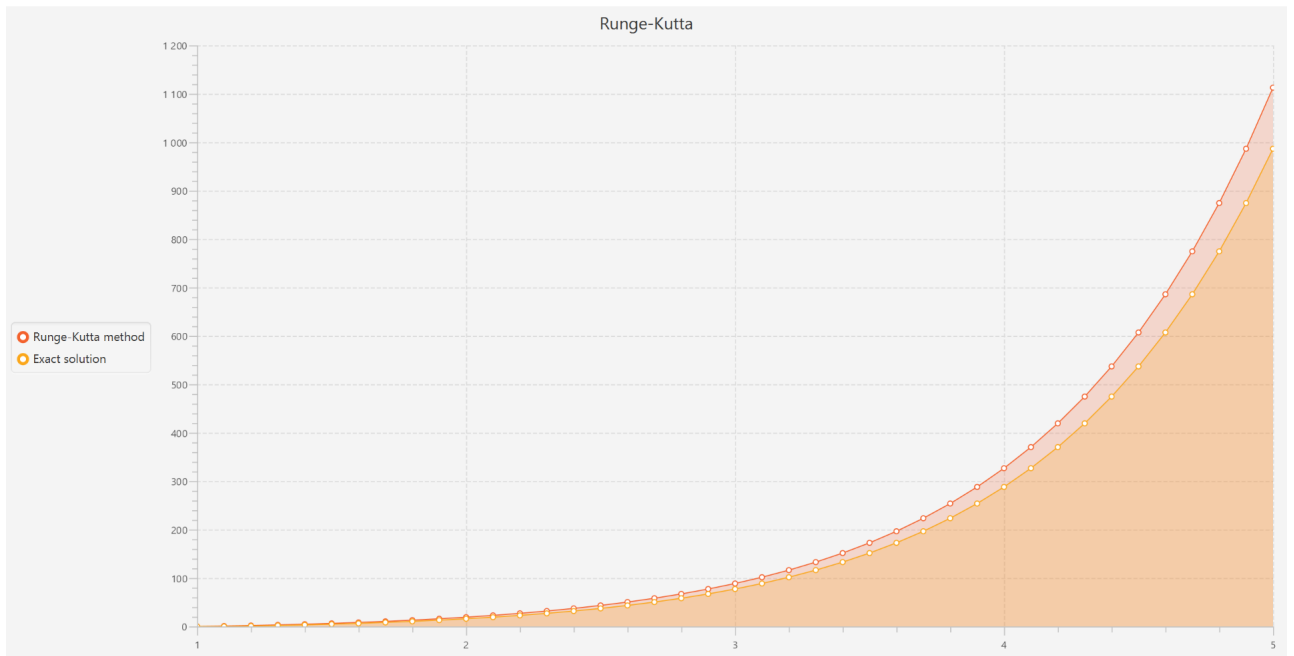
## 2.3 Improved Euler Method



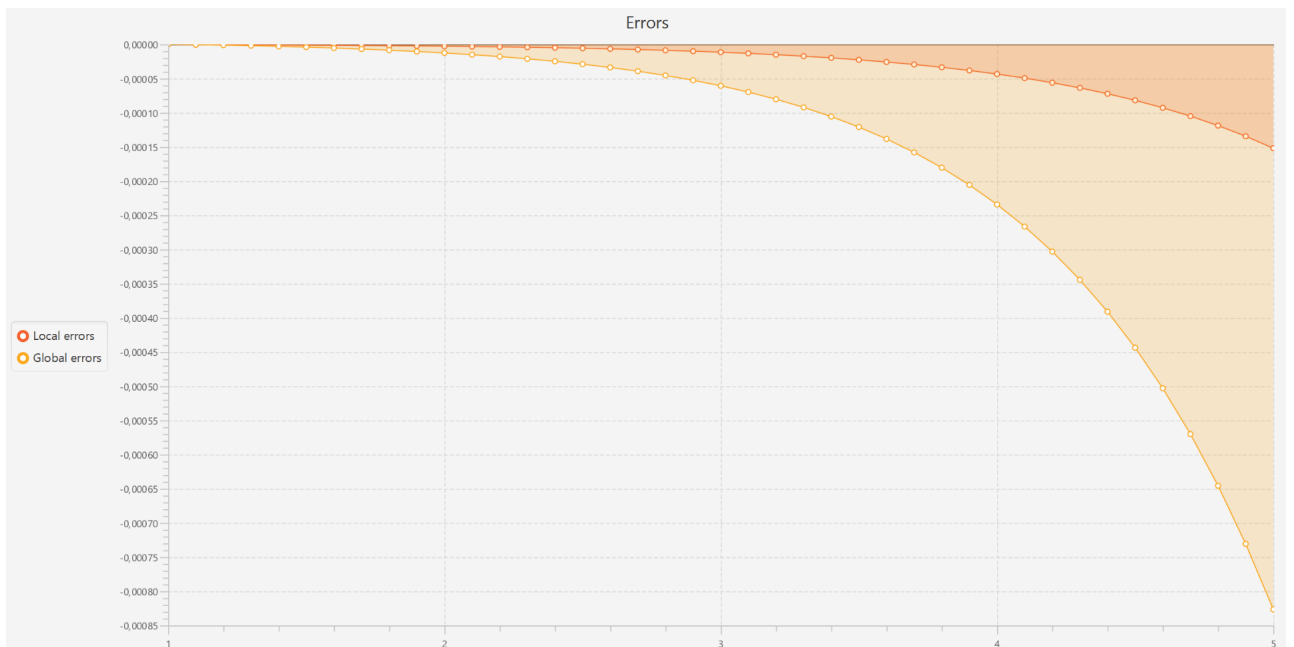
Local and Global errors



## 2.4 Runge-Kutta Method



Local and Global errors



## 2.5 Analysis

As we see on plot of errors, Runge-Kutta method is better than Improved Euler method and Euler method.

## 2.6 Additional part

As  $x$  isn't equal 0, numerical methods broken on range with 0. Before 0 it worked but in point 0 we have uncertainty. That is why application throw the exception when there is range with 0.

## 3 Code

There are incomplete class Euler.

```
public class Euler {
    ...
    private void countC() {
        c = yMin / (xMin * Math.exp(-xMin)) - 1.5 * Math.exp(2 * xMin);
    }

    private double solutionFunction(double x) {
        return 1.5 * Math.exp(x) * x + c * x * Math.exp(-x);
    }

    public double formula(double x, double y) {
        return y + h * function(x, y);
    }

    public double function(double x, double y) {
        if (x != 0) {
            return 3 * x * Math.exp(x) - y * (1 - 1 / x);
        } else {
            return 0;
        }
    }

    public void countPoints() {
        if (points != null) {
            points = null;
        }
        points = new LinkedList<Point>();
        ((LinkedList<Point>) points).addFirst(new Point(xMin, yMin));
        double xCurrent = xMin;
        double yCurrent = yMin;
        while (xCurrent + h <= xMax) {
            yCurrent = formula(xCurrent, yCurrent);
            xCurrent += h;
            points.add(new Point(xCurrent, yCurrent));
        }
    }

    public void countLocalErrors() {
        if (localErrors != null) {
            localErrors = null;
        }
        localErrors = new LinkedList<>();
        localErrors.add((double) 0);
        for (int i = 1; i < points.size(); i++) {
```

```

        double error = solutionFunction(points.get(i).x) -
            formula(points.get(i - 1).x, solutionFunction(points.get(i - 1).x));
        localErrors.add(error);
    }
}

public void countGlobalErrors() {
    if (globalErrors != null) {
        globalErrors = null;
    }
    globalErrors = new LinkedList<>();
    for (Point point : points) {
        double yExact = solutionFunction(point.x);
        globalErrors.add(yExact - point.y);
    }
}
...
}

```

Complete classes ImprovedEuler and RungeKutta(inherit by Euler).

```

public class ImprovedEuler extends Euler {
    public ImprovedEuler(double xMin, double yMin, double xMax, double h) {
        super(xMin, yMin, xMax, h);
    }

    @Override
    public double formula(double x, double y) {
        return y + h * function(x + h / 2, y + (h / 2) * function(x, y));
    }
}

public class RungeKutta extends Euler {
    public RungeKutta(double xMin, double yMin, double xMax, double h) {
        super(xMin, yMin, xMax, h);
    }

    @Override
    public double formula(double x, double y) {
        double k1 = function(x, y);
        double k2 = function(x + h / 2, y + h * k1 / 2);
        double k3 = function(x + h / 2, y + h * k2 / 2);
        double k4 = function(x + h, y + h * k3);
        double deltaY = (h / 6) * (k1 + 2 * k2 + 2 * k3 + k4);
        return y + deltaY;
    }
}

```

## 4 Links

GitHub: <https://github.com/kamilyagimatova/DEAssignment2k18>