

FYS 321, FEB 20, 2023

Euler's method

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = f(x, t)$$

$$t \rightarrow t_i \quad x \rightarrow x_i'$$

Taylor expand

$$\begin{aligned} x(t + \Delta t) &\rightarrow x(t_i' + \Delta t) \\ &= x_{i+1}' = x(t_i) + \Delta t x'|_{t_i} \\ &\quad \quad \quad = x_i' \\ &\quad \quad \quad + O(\Delta t^2) \end{aligned}$$

Euler's method

$$x_{i+1} = x_i' + \Delta t x'(t_i)$$

$$x' = \frac{dx}{dt} \Big|_{t=t_i'} = v_i'$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_{i+1} &= x_i' + \Delta t v_i' \\ v_{i+1} &= v_i' + \Delta t a_i' \end{aligned} \quad \left| \quad O(\Delta t^2) \right.$$

Euler-Cromer:

$$\begin{aligned} v_{i+1}' &= v_i' + \Delta t a_i' \quad (O(\Delta t^2)) \\ x_{i+1}' &= x_i' + \Delta t (v_i' + \Delta t a_i') \end{aligned}$$

$$\overbrace{v_{i+1}}^{(O(\Delta t^3))}$$

Euler's method

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{i+1} \\ v_{x+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \Delta t \\ 1 & a_i \Delta t \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_i' \\ v_i' \end{bmatrix}$$

Example harmonic oscillator

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\omega_0^2 x(t)$$

$$\omega_0^2 = k/m$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = v_x \quad \wedge \quad \frac{dv_x}{dt} = -\omega_0^2 x$$

Back to  $\hat{A}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{i+1} \\ v_{i+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \Delta t \\ -\omega_0^2 \Delta t & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_i' \\ v_i' \end{bmatrix}$$

in order to conserve energy,  $\det(A)$

$$\det(A) = 1 + \omega^2 \Delta t^2$$

Explicit  $\Delta t$  dependence

Euler-Cromer

$$x_{i+1} = x_i + [v_i - \omega^2 x_i \Delta t] \Delta t$$

$$v_{i+1} = v_i + \Delta t (-\omega^2 x_i)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{i+1} \\ v_{i+1} \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 - \omega^2 \Delta t^2 & \Delta t \\ -\omega^2 \Delta t & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{\hat{A}} \begin{bmatrix} x_i \\ v_i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det(\hat{A}) &= 1 - \omega^2 \Delta t^2 \\ &\quad + \omega^2 (\Delta t)^2 \\ &= \underline{1} \end{aligned}$$

Velocity-Verlet

$$x(t+\Delta t) \rightarrow x_{i+1}$$

$$= x_i + \Delta t \underbrace{x'(t_i)}_{v_i'}$$

$$+ \frac{\Delta t^2}{2!} \underbrace{x''(t_i)}_{a_i'} + O(\Delta t^3)$$

$$\approx x_i + \Delta t v_i' + \frac{\Delta t^2}{2} a_i'$$

$$v_{i+1} = v_i + \Delta t \underbrace{v_i'}_{a_i'} \quad ?$$

$$+ \frac{\Delta t^2}{2!} \underbrace{v_i''}_{v_i''} + O(\Delta t^3)$$

$$v_i'' \approx \frac{v_{i+1}' - v_i'}{\Delta t}$$

$$= \frac{a_{i+1}' - a_i'}{\Delta t}$$

$$v_{i+1} = v_i' + \Delta t a_i' + \frac{\Delta t}{2} (a_{i+1}' - a_i')$$

$$v_{i+1}' = v_i' + \frac{\Delta t}{2} [a_{i+1}' + a_i']$$

$$x_{i+1}' = x_i' + \Delta t v_i' + \frac{\Delta t^2}{2} a_i'$$

error (truncation)

$$O(\Delta t^3)$$

need to find  $a_i'$   
to get  $x_{i+1}'$

applies only if  $a_i'$   
depends only on  $x_i'$

$x_{i+1} \rightarrow a_{i+1}$  and  
then  $v_{i+1}$