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% Created by Samira C. Oliva on 05/13/17
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% Euler's Method to Solve IVP
function [t,w] = Eulers_method(a,b,N,alpha,fstring)
h = (b-a)/N;
                                %step size
f = inline(fstring, 't', 'y');%create function of diff. eq
t = linspace(a,b,N+1);
                                %vector of N + 1 mesh points
w = zeros(size(t));
                                %array of approximations of size same as t
w(1) = alpha;
                                %initial condition
for i=1:N
                                %loop to compute the N remaining approximation
    w(i+1) = w(i) + h*f(t(i),w(i)); %difference equation to compute ith+1 approximations
end
TaylorOrderTwo.m
% Created by Samira C. Oliva on 05/13/17
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% Taylor Order 2 to solve IVP
function [t,w] = TaylorOrderTwo(a,b,N,alpha,fstring,fstring1)
h = (b-a)/N;
f = inline(fstring, 't', 'y');
f1 = inline(fstring1, 't', 'y');
                                       %create function of diff. eq f(t_i,w_i)
                                      %create function of f`(t_i,w_i)
t = linspace(a,b,N+1);
                                      %vector of mesh points
w = zeros(size(t));
                                      %array of approximations of size same as t
w(1) = alpha;
for i=1:N
                                      %loop to compute the N remaining approximations
                                      %evaluate f at t_i,w_i
%evaluate f at t_i,w_i
    term1 = f(t(i), w(i));
    term2 = f1(t(i),w(i));
    w(i + 1) = w(i) + h*(term1 + (h/2)*term2); %difference equation
end
end
Runge_Kutta_OrderFour_method.m
% Created by Samira C. Oliva on 05/13/17
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% Runge-Kutta order 4 to solve IVP
function [t,w] = Runge_Kutta_OrderFour_method(a,b,N,alpha,fstring)
h = (b-a)/N:
                                  %step size
f = inline(fstring, 't', 'y'); %create function of diff. eq f(t_i,w_i)
t = linspace(a,b,N+1);
                                  %vector of mesh points
w = zeros(size(t));
                                  %vector of approximations
w(1) = alpha;
                                  %initial condition
for i=1:N
                                  %loop to compute the N remaining approximations
    k1 = h*f(t(i),w(i));
    k2 = h*f(t(i) + (h/2), w(i) + (1/2)*k1);
    k3 = h*f(t(i) + (h/2), w(i) + (1/2)*k2);

k4 = h*f(t(i+1), w(i) + k3);
    w(i + 1) = w(i) + (1/6)*(k1 + 2*k2 + 2*k3 + k4); %difference equation
end
Live Script: programming_project4.mlx
% Created by Samira C. Oliva on 05/13/17
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%main parameters
f = '2*y - exp(t)'; %diff_eq

f1 = '4*y - 3*exp(t)'; %derivative of diff_eq
a = 0;
b = 3;
alpha = 1;
N = 30:
%Eulers method
[t,w] = Eulers_method(a,b,N,alpha,f);
plot(t,w,'g--');
hold on;
%Taylor order 2 Method
[t,w] = TaylorOrderTwo(a,b,N,alpha,f,f1);
plot(tv,yv,'b--');
hold on;
%Runge-Kutta 4
[t,w] = Runge_Kutta_OrderFour_method(a,b,N,alpha,f);
plot(t,w,'r--');
legend('Euler', 'Taylor02', 'RK4');
```

Eulers method.m