Project 12

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Executive Summary

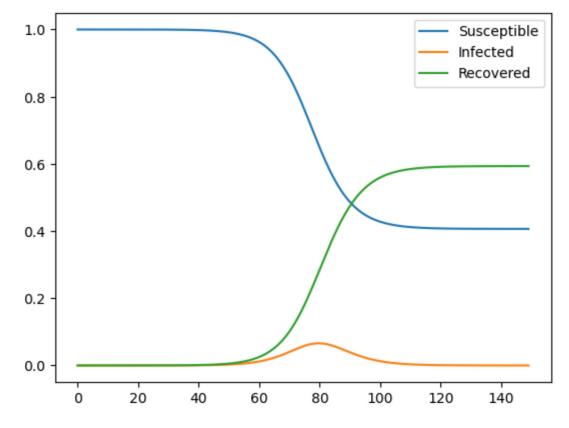
In this project, we are exploring the usage of Euler's method and the RK2 method to explore mapping different differential equations. We will try to see how the algorithms work, and the accuracy for both.

Method implementations

Implement the methods used in the numerical experiment with comments. Comment formatting example: https://numpydoc.readthedocs.io/en/latest/example.html

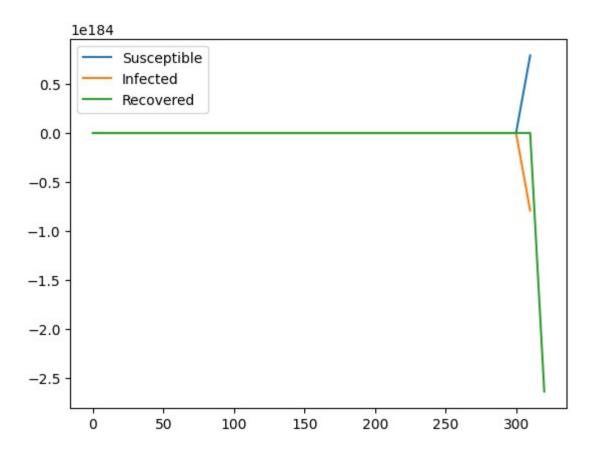
```
In [3]: s = 1
        i = 1.27*10**(-6)
        r = 0
        k = 1/3
        b = 1/2
        h = 1
        def Euler(s, i, r, k, b, h):
            index = 0
            sVal = []
            iVal = []
            rVal = []
            indexVal = []
            while index < 150*h:</pre>
                 #save our values
                 sVal.append(s)
                 iVal.append(i)
                 rVal.append(r)
                 indexVal.append(index)
                 #get the derivative at these points
                 sChange = sDerivative(b, s, i)
                 iChange = iDerivative(b, s, i, k)
                 rChange = rDerivative(k, i)
                 #update the values, with teh derivative * our step size
                 s += sChange * h
                 i += iChange * h
                 r += rChange * h
                 index += h
             return sVal, iVal, rVal, indexVal
        sVal, iVal, rVal, indexVal = Euler(s, i, r, k, b, h)
        plt.plot(indexVal, sVal)
        plt.plot(indexVal, iVal)
        plt.plot(indexVal, rVal)
        plt.legend(["Susceptible", "Infected", "Recovered"])
```

Out[3]. <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x24d0b2abfa0>



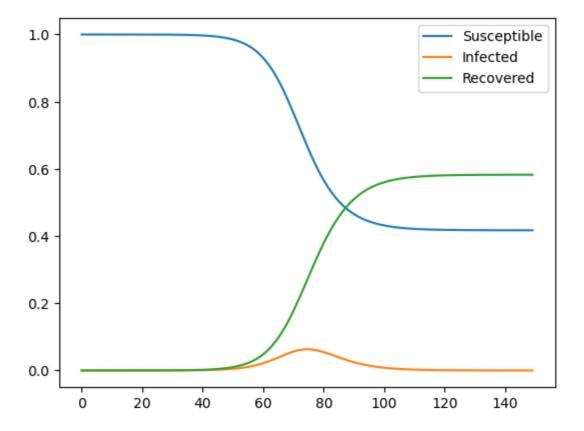
```
In [4]: sVal, iVal, rVal, indexVal = Euler(s, i, r, k, b, 10)
    plt.plot(indexVal, sVal)
    plt.plot(indexVal, iVal)
    plt.plot(indexVal, rVal)
    plt.legend(["Susceptible", "Infected", "Recovered"])
```

Out[4]: < matplotlib.legend.Legend at <math>0x24d0d474d90 > 0



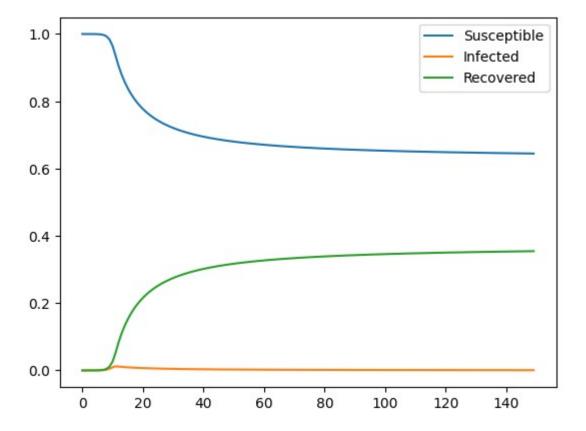
```
In [5]: def RK2(s, i, r, k, b, h):
             index = 0
            sVal = []
            iVal = []
            rVal = []
            indexVal = []
            while index < 150*h:</pre>
                 #save our values
                 sVal.append(s)
                 iVal.append(i)
                 rVal.append(r)
                 indexVal.append(index)
                 #finds the derivative at the current points
                 sChange = sDerivative(b, s, i)
                 iChange = iDerivative(b, s, i, k)
                 rChange = rDerivative(k, i)
                 #goes "halfway"
                 sHalf = sChange * h/2 + s
                 iHalf = iChange * h/2 + i
                 rHalf = rChange * h/2 + r
                 #finds the derivatives at the halfway
                 sChange2 = sDerivative(b, sHalf, iHalf)
                 iChange2 = iDerivative(b, sHalf, iHalf, k)
                 rChange2 = rDerivative(k, iHalf)
                 s += sChange2
                 i += iChange2
                 r += rChange2
                 index += h
            return sVal, iVal, rVal, indexVal
         sVal, iVal, rVal, indexVal = RK2(s, i, r, k, b, 1)
        # print(indexVal)
         # print(sVal)
        indices = [i for i in range(len(indexVal))]
         plt.plot(indices, sVal)
        plt.plot(indices, iVal)
        plt.plot(indices, rVal)
        plt.legend(["Susceptible", "Infected", "Recovered"])
```

Out[5]. <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x24d0b3786a0>



```
In [6]: sVal, iVal, rVal, indexVal = RK2(s, i, r, k, b,101)
# print(indexVal)
# print(sVal)
indices = [i for i in range(len(indexVal))]
plt.plot(indices, sVal)
plt.plot(indices, iVal)
plt.plot(indices, rVal)
plt.legend(["Susceptible", "Infected", "Recovered"])
```

Out[6]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x24d0b417400>



Conclusions

For both methods, I used 1 day as the step size. And for both, it creates a plot that accurately matches the plots that were posted on the website. This choice is the most intuitive, as we would just calculate the change at each day, and change it, then it's only day by day. I tried using a time step of 10 for each. And here, we can see the advantages of RK2. The RK2 plot still sort of looks like the plot on the website, while the plot for Euler looks nothing like the plot online.