```
1 #include <iostream>
 2 #include <fstream>
 3 #include <array>
 4 #include <vector>
 5 #include <map>
 7 //Constant expressions appearing in the problem
 8 constexpr size_t dimension = 2; //dimension of the reduced 1st-order
     problem
 9 constexpr double PI = 3.14159265359;
                                           //value of PI
11 //Definition of data types in the problem
12 typedef std::array<double, dimension> state_type; //data type definition
     for dependant variables - array of x_0, x_1, ... x_n
13 typedef std::map<double, state_type> solution; //data type definition for →
      storing the list of calculated values ((hash)map of time -> state)
14
15 //This is the differential Equation, with the higher order derivatives
16 void Pendulum(const state_type& x, state_type& dxdt, state_type& d2xdt2,
     state_type& d3xdt3, state_type& d4xdt4){
       //This is the differential Equation, reduced to first-order
17
       dxdt[0] = x[1];
18
19
       dxdt[1] = -\sin(x[0]);
20
21
       //Second derivatives
22
       d2xdt2[0] = dxdt[1];
       d2xdt2[1] = -cos(x[0]) * x[1];
23
24
       //Third derivatives
25
       d3xdt3[0] = d2xdt2[1];
26
       d3xdt3[1] = sin(x[0]) * x[1] * x[1] + 0.5 * sin(2.0 * x[0]);
27
28
29
       //Fourth derivatives
30
       d4xdt4[0] = d3xdt3[1];
       d4xdt4[1] = cos(x[0]) * x[1] * x[1] * x[1] - 2.0 * sin(x[0]) * sin(x[0])
31
         [0]) * x[1] + cos(x[0]) * x[1];
32 }
33
34 //The stepper function, calculates x_{n+1} given the differential equation, →
      x_{n} and step size
35 void euler4_step(void (*Diff_Equation)(const state_type& x, state_type&
     dxdt, state_type& d2xdt2, state_type& d3xdt3, state_type& d4xdt4),
                                                                                P
     state_type& x, const double dt){
36
       state_type dxdt, d2xdt2, d3xdt3, d4xdt4;
                                                   //temporary variable for
         storing dx/dt, d2x/dt2, d3x/dt3 etc.
       Diff_Equation(x, dxdt, d2xdt2, d3xdt3, d4xdt4); //calculate dx/dt, d2x/ →
37
         dt2, d3x/dt3, etc. from the differential equation
38
       for (size_t i = 0; i < dimension; i++) {</pre>
           x[i] = x[i] + dxdt[i] * dt + 0.5 * d2xdt2[i] * dt * dt + 1.0/6.0 * >
39
```

```
d3xdt3[i] * dt * dt * dt + 1.0/24.0 * d4xdt4[i] * dt * dt * dt *
             dt; //Euler forward difference formula
40
       }
41 }
42
43 int main(){
44
       solution x_t; //variable to store the calculations
45
       size_t STEPS = 1000; //number of steps
46
47
       double t_0 = 0.0; //initial time
       double t_1 = 4.0 * PI; //final time
48
       double dt = (t_1 - t_0) / (STEPS - 1); //step size
49
       state_type x = \{0.0, 5.0\}; //initial values for dependant variables
50
51
       //Step through the domain of the problem and store the solutions
52
53
       x_t[t_0] = x; //store initial values
       for (size_t i = 0; i < STEPS; i++) {</pre>
54
55
            euler4_step(Pendulum, x, dt);
                                           //step forward
56
            x_t[t_0 + i * dt] = x; //store the calculation
       }
57
58
       std::ofstream outfile; //file handle to save the results in a file
59
       outfile.open("5.0.txt", std::ios::out | std::ios::trunc );
60
61
       for (auto const& temp : x_t){
            outfile << temp.first << "\t" << temp.second[0] << "\t" <<</pre>
62
             temp.second[1] << std::endl;</pre>
63
       }
64
       outfile.close();
65 }
```