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### 3. Using MATLAB to solve differential equations

So far in this course, we have learned various techniques to solve systems of differential equations (DEs) by hand. However, DEs describing real-world systems are often very complex and are either too time-consuming to solve analytically, or have no closed-form solution at all! Luckily, many numerical algorithms have been developed so that approximate solutions to DEs can be quickly obtained using a computer.

In this lecture, we will practice using one of MATLABs built-in ODE solvers, called **ODE45**. The numeric solver **ODE45** can solve any first order system of the form,

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{f}(t, \mathbf{x}),$$

and is an accurate and highly optimized numerical solver. Remember that any higher order DE can always be converted into an equivalent system of first order DEs. **ODE45** uses a combination of 4th and 5th order Runge-Kutta methods to approximate the solution of a DE and estimate the error made at each time-step. It also uses a variable time-step to minimize the number of computations while keeping the error of the numerical solution below a desired threshold.

## Numerically solving first order ODEs



2:25 / 2:25



2.0x



HD



## Problem1 (External resource) (1.0 points possible)

# A first problem using ODE45

Let's see an example of how we can use **ODE45** to numerically solve the simple DE,

$$\dot{x} = tx^2, \quad x(0) = -2,$$

on the interval  $t \in [0, 2]$ . You can verify that the analytic solution of this IVP is  $x(t) = -\frac{2}{1+t^2}$ . The

script below shows the code that is needed to run **ODE45**.

It is missing two components that you must fill in yourself. Specifically, you must:

1. Define the value **x\_0** which specifies the value  $x(0)$ .
2. Define a **1 x 2** vector **tspan** whose first and second elements are the start and end times of the time interval on which to solve the DE.

If your script runs correctly, you will see a plot comparing the analytic solution to the numerical solution produced by **ODE45**, a plot showing the relative error between the two solutions, and the time it took **ODE45** to compute the numerical solution. The commands **tic** and **toc** time how long it took the function **ODE45** to run. You might have noticed that the entire MATLAB script took much longer to run than the time required for **ODE45** to run. This is because you are writing the MATLAB script on an internet browser and the code must be sent to, executed on, and sent back from a remote server. Note the small error of the numerical solution and how little time the solver required!

## Your Script

 Save  Reset  MATLAB Documentation (<https://www.mathworks.com/help/>)

```

1 %Numerically solve DE and time how long it takes
2 x0 = -2; %The initial condition, x(0)
3 tspan = [0,2]; %The time interval, tspan
4 tic; %Start timer
5 [t,x] = ode45(@(t,x) t*x^2,tspan,x0); %Use ODE45 to compute numerical solution
6 timeElapsed = toc; %Stop timer
7 disp(['It took ODE45 ',num2str(timeElapsed,3), ' seconds to compute the solution'])
8
9 %Enter analytic solution
10 xTrue = -2./(1+t.^2);
11
12 %Plot results
13 %You do not need to edit any of the code below which creates the plots for you.
14 figure(1)
15 plot(t,x,'bo','markersize',10); hold on;
16 plot(t,xTrue,'r','linewidth',3);
17 legend('Numerical Solution','Exact Solution','Location','northwest');
```

```
17 legend( numerical Solution , Exact Solution , location , northwest );
18 xlabel('$t$', 'interpreter', 'latex'); ylabel('$x(t)$', 'interpreter', 'latex')
19 title('Comparison of Solutions', 'interpreter', 'latex')
20 set(gca, 'fontsize', 25)
21
22 figure(2)
23 plot(t, abs(x-xTrue)./xTrue, 'ro-', 'linewidth', 3, 'markersize', 10);
24 xlabel('$t$', 'interpreter', 'latex'); ylabel('$|x(t)-x_{true}|/x_{true}$', 'interpreter', 'latex')
25 title('Relative Error', 'interpreter', 'latex')
26 set(gca, 'fontsize', 25)
27
```

[▶ Run Script](#)**Assessment: Correct**[Submit](#)

✓ **Correct definition of x0**

✓ **Correct definition of tspan**

✓ **Correct definition of xTrue**

### 3. Using MATLAB to solve differential equations

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