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<u>Course</u> <u>Progress</u> <u>Dates</u> <u>Discussion</u> <u>MO Index</u>

☆ Course / 9 Convergence, Accuracy, and an IVP Solver / 9.3 Runge-Kutta Methods



Previous





Next >

Discussions

All posts sorted by recent activity

9.3.4 4th order Runge-Kutta Method (RK4)

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MO2.7

The most popular form of a fourth-order (p=4) accurate Runge-Kutta method is:

$$\underline{a} = \Delta t \underline{f} \left(\underline{v}^n, t^n \right) \tag{9.10}$$

$$\underline{b} = \Delta t \underline{f} \left(\underline{v}^n + \underline{a}/2, t^n + \Delta t/2 \right) \tag{9.11}$$

$$\underline{c} = \Delta t \underline{f} \left(\underline{v}^n + \underline{b}/2, t^n + \Delta t/2 \right) \tag{9.12}$$

$$\underline{d} = \Delta t \underline{f} \left(\underline{v}^n + \underline{c}, t^n + \Delta t \right)$$
 (9.13)

$$\underline{v}^{n+1} = \underline{v}^n + \frac{1}{6}(\underline{a} + 2\underline{b} + 2\underline{c} + \underline{d})$$
 (9.14)

Note that this method requires four evaluations of $m{f}$

Previous

Next >

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