

Ch3:

Numerical Method for Solving Ordinary differential equations

* First order First degree

(Initial value Problems) I.V.P

$$* \frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y)$$

شكل المعادلة

$$* y' = f(x, y)$$

* كل معادلة ليبت initial condition First order هي

$$y(x_0) = y_0 \rightarrow \text{initial Conditions}$$

* لو third order يبقى ليبت ثلث شروط وهكذا

* سميت بهذا الاسم عشان ليبت Condition

II one step method:

لينى الحل اتباني على النقاط اللي قبيل اللي هو y_0

يعنى أول قيمة تبقى بقى بدلالة y_0 تاني قيمة بدلالة y_1

$$y_0 \rightarrow y_1 \rightarrow y_2 \rightarrow y_3$$

* Euler method:

تعتمد Euler Expansion

$$F(x+h) = f(x) + hf'(x) + \frac{h^2}{2!} f''(x)$$

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + h \underbrace{f(x_i, y_i)}_{T.E} + \frac{h^2}{2!} y''_i$$

* اتبدأ من الصفر ليست

تقيم سالت

* الفرق بين y_i و y_{i+1} هو h

$$\therefore y_{i+1} = y_i + h f(x_i, y_i)$$

أكبر قيمة للمشتقة الثانية الفترة

$$T.E \leq \frac{h^2}{2!} |y''(s)| \sim O(h^2)$$

at $i=0$

$$y_1 = y_0 + h f(x_0, y_0) = \checkmark$$

at $i=2$

$$y_2 = y_1 + h f(x_1, y_1) = \square$$

$$y_0 \rightarrow y_1 \rightarrow y_2$$

كل مرة يبين على اللى قبلى

$$(y, x) = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$(y, x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

ex: Solve the I.V.P $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x - y$, $y_0 = -1$

Req y at $x=1$ with $n=10$ Compare the value with exact solution $y(x) = e^{-x} + 2x - 2$

$$\text{Sol: } h = \frac{x_n - x_0}{n} = \frac{1 - 0}{10} = .1$$

$$h = .1$$

x_0	x_1	x_2	x_3
0	.1	.2	.3

$$y_0 = -1 \quad y_1 = ? \quad y_2 = ? \quad y_3 = ? \quad y_{i+1} = y_i + h f(x_i, y_i)$$

$$= y_i + h(2x_i - y_i) \quad i = 0, 1, 2, 3$$

at $i=0$

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 &= y_0 + h(2x_0 - y_0) \\ &= -1 + .1(-(-1)) \\ &= -0.9 \end{aligned}$$

at $i=1$

$$\begin{aligned} y_2 &= y_1 + h(2x_1 - y_1) \\ &= -.9 + .1(2(.1) - (-.9)) \\ &= \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

* أنا يحتاج أحمض

تلت مرات في القانون

$$\begin{aligned} \text{at } i=2 \quad y_3 &= y_2 + F(x_2, y_2) \\ &= y_2 + h(2x_2 - y_2) \\ &= \boxed{} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Error} = |\text{Exact} - \text{appl}|$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Exact} &= y(3) = e^{-3} + 2(3) - 2 \\ &= \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Error} = |\checkmark - \boxed{}|$$

* Taylor's methods:

① 2nd Taylor method

② 3rd Taylor method

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + h y_i' + \frac{h^2}{2!} y_i'' + \frac{h^3}{3!} y_i''' \quad \text{Euler} \quad \text{T.E}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= f(x_i, y_i) \rightarrow \text{given data} \\ &= f_i \end{aligned}$$

2nd order Taylor method: (three term)

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + h y_i' + \frac{h^2}{2!} y_i''$$

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + h f_i + \frac{h^2}{2!} f_i''$$

$$\text{T.E} \leq \frac{h^3}{3!} |y'''(s)| \approx o(h^3)$$

3rd order Taylor method: (Four term)

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + h f_i + \frac{h^2}{2!} f_i' + \frac{h^3}{3!} f_i''$$

$$T.E \leq \frac{h^4}{4!} |y^{(4)}(\xi)| \approx O(h^4)$$

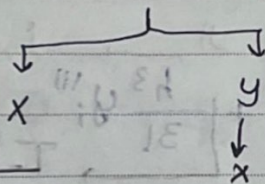
exact $y(x)$

ex:-

3rd order Taylor

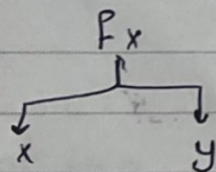
Sol

هناك فرق بالنسبة لـ x و مرة بالنسبة لـ y
 * هنا كل مرة بالنسبة لـ x و مرة بالنسبة لـ y و هنا كل مرة بالنسبة لـ x

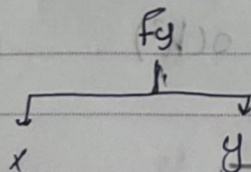


$$f' = f_x + f_y \cdot f$$

$$f'' = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (f_x + f_y \cdot f)$$



$$= f_{xx} + f_{xy} \cdot f$$



$$= f_{xy} + f_{yy} \cdot f$$

$$f'' = f_{xx} + 2f_{xy} + f_{yy} f^2 + f_x f_y + f_y^2 f$$

المطلوب

3rd order Taylor
حل المثال الأول بس طريقة
Sol

$$f_i = 2x_i - y_i$$

$$f_i' = 2 - (2x_i - y_i) \rightarrow$$

$$f_i' = 2 - 2x_i + y_i$$

$$f_i'' = -2 + 2x_i - y_i$$

$$y_{i+1} \approx y_i + h(2x_i - y_i) + \frac{h^2}{2!}(2 - 2x_i - y_i)$$

$$+ \frac{h^3}{3!}(-2 + 2x_i + y_i)$$

at $i=0$

$$y_1 = y_0 + h(2x_0 - y_0) + \frac{h^2}{2}(2 - 2x_0 + y_0)$$

$$+ \frac{h^3}{3!}(-2 + 2x_0 - y_0)$$

at $i=1$

$$y_2 = \checkmark$$

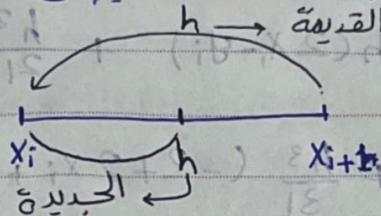
* كل شيء يعتمد على h

* Runge Kutta methods:-

- ① Mid point
- ② 2nd order
- ③ 4th order

~~① Mid point~~

احسب القيمة بتاعته $F(x, y)$ بين x_i , x_{i+1}
 فيه مكانه انه الـ h قلت يبقى T.E زاد



① Mid point :-

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + h k_2$$

$$k_1 = f(x_i, y_i) \rightarrow \text{given}$$

$$k_2 = f\left(x_i + \frac{h}{2}, y_i + \frac{hk_1}{2}\right)$$

يعوض بالقيمة دي في الـ y ← يعوض في الـ x

② 2nd order :-

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{h}{2} [k_1 + k_2]$$

$$k_1 = f(x_i, y_i) \rightarrow \text{given}$$

$$k_2 = f(x_i + h, y_i + k_1 h)$$

القيمة

• حل المثال السابق بطريقة 2nd order Runge

Sol: ∴

$$h = \frac{1-0}{10} = ,1$$

$$f(x, y) = 2x - y$$

$x_0 = 0$ $x_1 = 1$ $x_2 = 2$
 $y_0 = -1$ $y_1 = ?$ $y_2 = ?$

$$k_1 = f(x_i, y_i) = 2x_i - y_i$$

$$k_2 = 2(x_i + h) - (y_i + h k_1)$$

$$\text{at } i=0 \quad y_1 = y_0 + \frac{h}{2} [k_1 + k_2] \neq$$

at $i=0$

$$k_i = 2x_0 - y_0 = 0 - (-1) = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} k_2 &= 2(x_0 + h) - (y_0 + h k_1) \\ &= 2(0 + 1) - (-1 + 1 \times 1) \\ &= 2 - (-1 + 1) \\ &= 1, 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore y_i = -1 + \frac{1}{2} [1 + 1, 1] = \checkmark$$

at $i=1$ _____

at $i = 2$ _____

$$\text{Error} = | \text{Exact} - \text{app} |$$

$y(,3)$

$\hookrightarrow y_3$ at $i=2$

mid point P_{mid}

$$h = \frac{1-0}{10} = 0,1$$

$$h = 0,1$$

$$x_0 = 0 \quad x_1 = 0,1 \quad x_2 = 0,2$$

$$y_0 = -1$$

$$F(x, y) = 2x - y$$

$$k_1 = 2x - y$$

$$k_2 = 2(x_i + \frac{h}{2}) - (y_i + \frac{hk_1}{2})$$

$$\text{at } i=0 \quad k_1 = 2x_0 - (-1) = 1$$

$$k_2 = 2(0 + \frac{0,1}{2}) - (-1 + \frac{0,1}{2})$$

$$\text{at } i=1 \quad k_1 = 2x_1 - (-0,895) =$$

$$1,095$$

$$k_2 = 2(0,1 + \frac{0,1}{2}) - (-0,895 + \frac{0,1}{2})$$

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + hk_2$$

$$= 1,145$$

$$y_1 = y_0 + hk_2$$

$$= -1 + 0,1 \times 1,05$$

$$= -0,895$$

$$y_2 = y_1 + hk_2$$

$$= -0,895 + 0,1 \times 1,145$$

$$= -0,7805$$