

average out the slopes

$$x_{n+1} = x_n + \frac{\Delta t}{2} (f(t, x_n) + f(t_n + \Delta t, x_{n+1}))$$

Predictor-corrector method

↓

what we're
trying to solve

predictor

↑

$x_{n+1}^p = y_n + \Delta t f(t_n, x_n)$

⑥ $y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{\Delta t}{2} (f(t_n, x_n) + f(t_n + \Delta t, y_{n+1}^p))$ corrector

↓
slow
this
first

Runge Kutta Method
RK2 → stages

$$k_1 = \Delta t f(t_n, x_n)$$

$$k_2 = \Delta t f(t_n + \Delta t, x_n + k_1)$$

$x_{n+1} = x_n + \frac{1}{2} (k_1 + k_2)$

$x_n \sim \frac{\Delta t}{2} (k_1 + k_2)$

$$y' = -2xy^2$$

$$\hat{y}_1 = 1 + .72$$

$$f'(x) = xy$$

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = f(t, y)$$

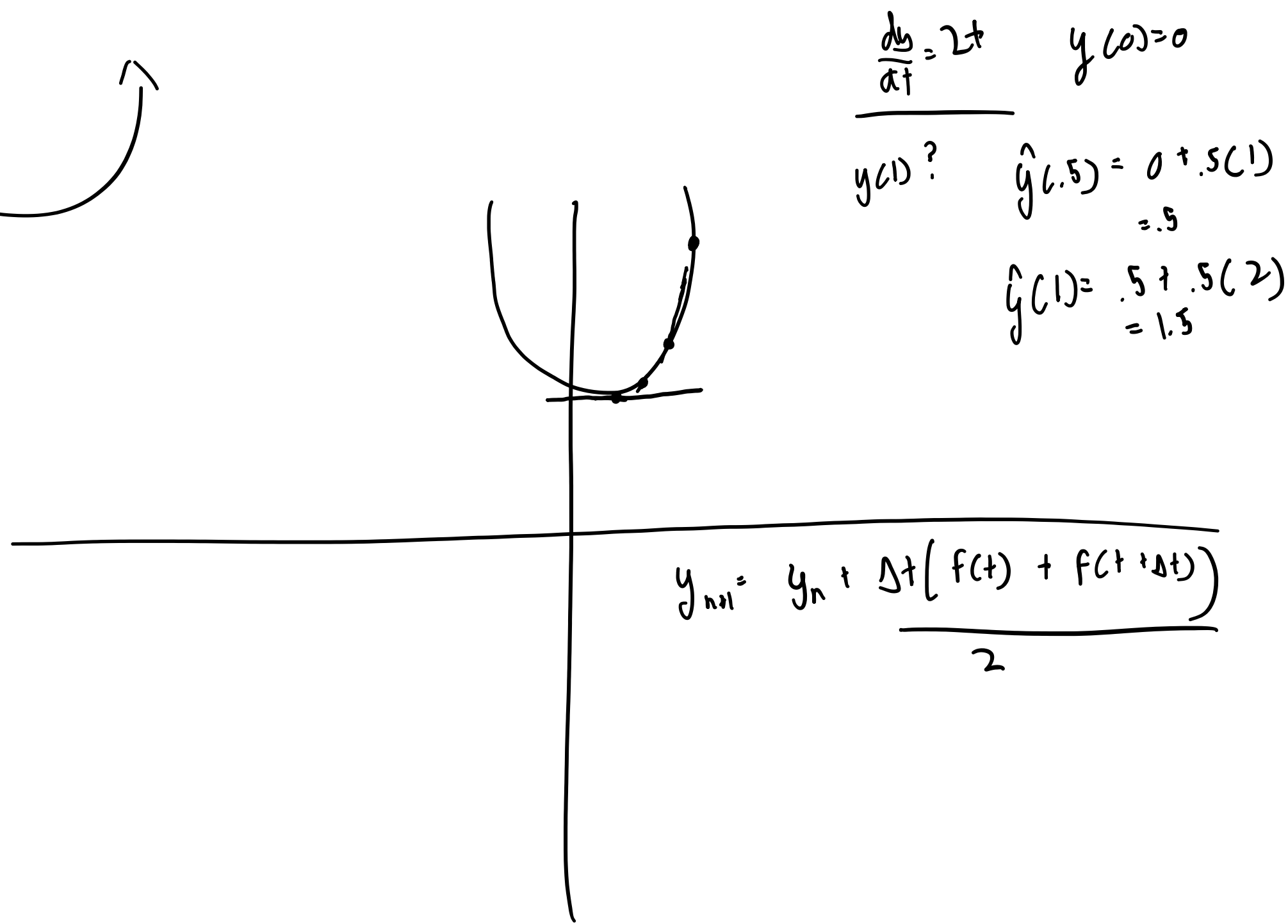
$$y_{n+1} = y_n + \Delta t \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$= y_n + \Delta t \cdot f(t, y)$$

$$y(0) = 1$$

- Basic Linearization
 - Basic Taylor
 - Basic Euler - Modify Euler
- $\frac{dy}{dt} = f(t)$

↷



"centered at 1"

what if we use derivative information at both t at $t + \Delta t$

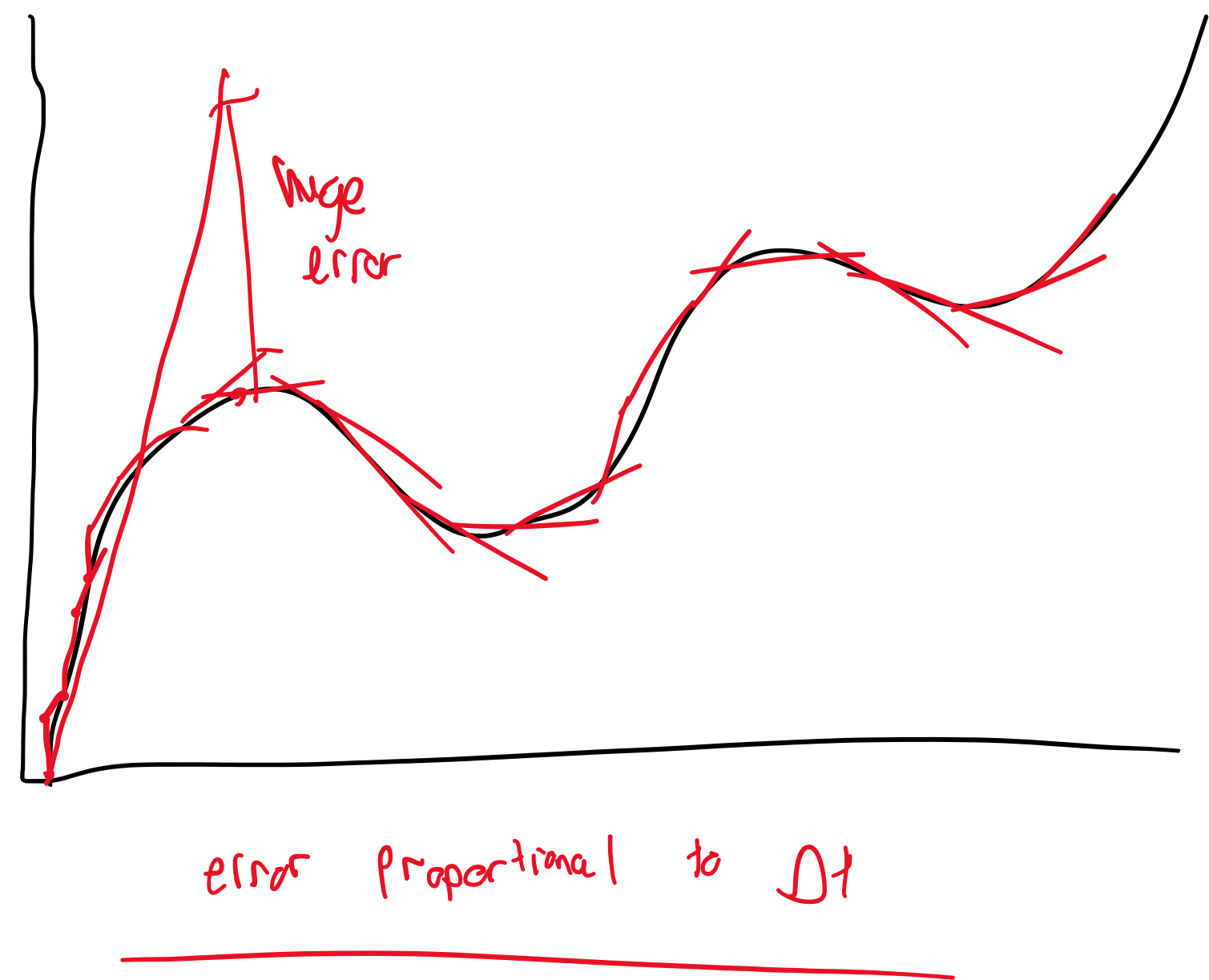
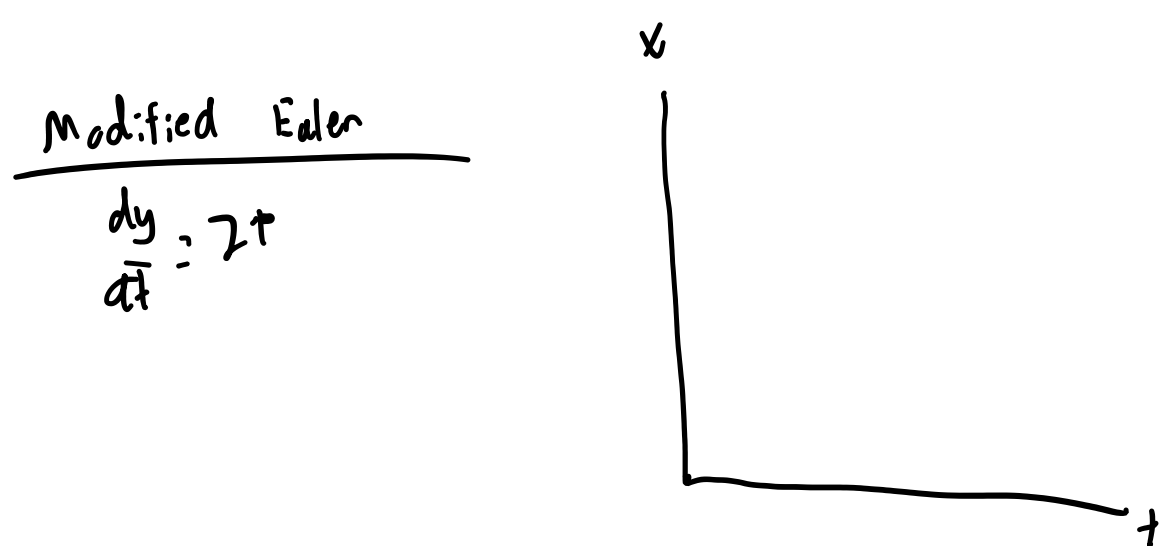
$$y_{n+1} = y_n + \Delta t \cdot f(t)$$

$$y(0) = 1$$

$$\Delta t = 0.5$$

$$\hat{y}_1 = 1 + .5(0) = 1$$

$$\hat{y}_2 = 1 + .5(1) = \boxed{1.5}$$



Talking about error

Taylor series

$$f(x) = f(a) + \underbrace{f'(a)}_1 (x-a) + \underbrace{f''(a)}_2 (x-a)^2$$

$x - a = \Delta x$

$$f(x) = f(a) + f'(a) \Delta x$$

