(1) 
$$\begin{cases} y_{n+1} = y_n + h(\alpha k_1 + bk_2), & \text{where } k_1 = f(t_{u_1} y_u) \\ k_2 = f(t_u + dh, y_u + \beta hk_1) \end{cases}$$

a,b,d,b & IR parameters

$$a+b=1$$
,  $bd=1/2$ ,  $b(b=1/2)$ ,  $d=1/2$ 

Couclusion

or duston

If 
$$a = 1 - \frac{1}{2d}$$
 and  $b = \frac{1}{2d}$  where  $d = \beta \neq 0$ 

$$T_{n} = \frac{1}{6}h^{2}\left[f_{tt} + \frac{\lambda f f_{ty}}{\Delta f_{tt}} + \frac{f^{2}f_{yy}}{\Delta f_{ty}} + f_{t}f_{y} + f_{y}^{2}f\right]$$

$$- b\left[\frac{1}{2}d^{2}h^{2}f_{tt} + \frac{\lambda \beta h^{2}f_{ty}}{\Delta f_{tt}} + \frac{1}{4}\beta^{2}h^{2}f^{2}f_{yy}\right] + O(h^{3})$$

$$= O(h^{2}) \quad \text{that is the method is of order } \lambda$$

thowever, the method has no chances to be of order 3

Reason :

$$T_{n} = h^{2} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{2} db \right) f_{tt} + \left( \frac{1}{3} - b d \beta \right) f_{ty} + \left( \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{2} b \beta^{2} \right) f^{2} f_{yy} + \frac{1}{6} \left( \frac{1}{6} f_{y} + f_{y}^{2} f \right) + O(h^{3}) \right]$$

Example 
$$\{y'(t) = y(t)\}\$$
 there,  $\{(t_1y) = y, f_1 = 0, f_{tt} = 0, f_{ty} = 0\}\$   $\{(t_1y) = y, f_2 = 0, f_{tt} = 0, f_{ty} = 0\}\$  and

$$T_{\alpha} = \frac{1}{6}h^{2}f + O(h^{3}) = \frac{1}{6}h^{2}y(t_{\alpha}) + O(h^{3}) = \frac{1}{6}h^{2}e^{t_{\alpha}} + O(h^{3})$$

$$f(t_{\alpha}, y(t_{\alpha})) = e^{t_{\alpha}}$$

This example shows that the method has no chances to be of order 3.

Example for  $d=\beta=1$ , a=b=1/2, from (1), we get another method:

yuti = yn + ahf(tu, yu) + ahf(tu+1, yn+hf(tu, yu)) -> of order 2

the truncation error in Kuis case is given by
$$T_{an} = h^{2} \left[ \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{4} \right]^{12} f_{tt} + \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} \right) f_{tt} + \left( \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{4} \right) f_{tt}^{2} f_{yy} + \frac{1}{6} (f_{t} f_{y} + f_{y}^{2}) \right] + O(h^{3})$$

$$= h^{2} \left[ -\frac{1}{12} f_{tt} - \frac{1}{6} f_{ty} - \frac{1}{12} f_{yy}^{2} + \frac{1}{6} f_{ty} + \frac{1}{6} f_{y}^{2} \right] + O(h^{3})$$