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# Numerik Blatt 1

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## Aufgabe 1

1.1

1.2

1.3

## Aufgabe 2

2.1

- Wie lautet der Algorithmus zur Einbeziehung des globalen Fehlers, wenn statt einer Schrittweitenhalbierung eine Schrittweitemviertelung vorgenommen wird?

Es gilt analog zu Rannacher Script 2.3.1:

$$y_{n+1}^H - u(t_{n+1}) = (1 + O(H))e_n - (H)^{m+1}\tau_{n+1}^m + O(H^{m+2})$$

$$y_{n+1}^{H/4} - u(t_{n+1}) = \left(1 + O(H)\right)e_n - 4\left(\frac{1}{4}H\right)^{m+1}\tau_{n+1}^m + O(H^{m+2})$$

Subtraktion ergibt:

$$y_{n+1}^H - y_{n+1}^{H/4} = O(H)e_n - \tau_{n+1}^m \left(4\left(\frac{1}{4}H\right)^{m+1} - H^{m+1}\right) + O(H^{m+2})$$

daraus folgt (wenn man die O-Terme weglässt):

$$\tau_{n+1}^m = \frac{y_{n+1}^H - y_{n+1}^{H/4}}{H^{m+1}(1 - 4^{-m})}$$

der Algorithmus zur adaptiven Schrittweitensteuerung ist nun analog zu Rannacher Script 2.3.2: (Schrittweitenkontrolle durch Schrittweitenhalbierung)

2.2

Schrittweitensteuerung durch Schrittweitemviertelung ist in Prinzip fuer jede Einschrittmethode anwendbar. Fuer implizite Einschrittmethode ist eine lokale Extrapolation noetig.

## Aufgabe 3

Mit der Folgenden Implementierung ergibt sich kein nennenswerter vorteil durch die adaptive schrittweitenkontrolle (evt bug.) Der selbe maximale fehler ueber das intervall laesst sich mit auch ohne adaptive schrittweitenkontrolle erreichen(mit h=0.0001)

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#ifndef INITIAL_VALUE_PROBLEM_H_
#define INITIAL_VALUE_PROBLEM_H_

template<class T, class N=T>
class InitialValueProblem {
private:
    const N u0;
    const N t0;

public:
    /** \brief export size_type */
    typedef std::size_t size_type;

    /** \brief export time_type */
    typedef T time_type;

    /** \brief export number_type */
    typedef N number_type;

    /** constructor stores parameter lambda
    InitialValueProblem ( const N& u0_, const N& t0_ )
        : u0(u0_), t0(t0_)
    {}

    /** return number of componentes for the model
    std::size_t size () const
    {
        return 1;
    }

    /** set initial state including time value
    void initialize (T& t0, hdnum::Vector<N>& x0) const
    {
        t0 = this->t0;
        x0[0] = u0;
    }

    /** model evaluation
    void f (const T& t, const hdnum::Vector<N>& x, hdnum::Vector<N>& result
        ) const
    {
        result[0] = -200.0*t*x[0]*x[0];
    }

    /** jacobian evaluation needed for implicit solvers
    void f_x (const T& t, const hdnum::Vector<N>& x, hdnum::DenseMatrix<N>&
        result) const
    {
        throw std::string("Jacobian evaluation not implemented!");
    }
};

#endif /* INITIAL_VALUE_PROBLEM_H_ */
```

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#include <iostream>

#include "hdnum.hh"
#include "initial_value_problem.h"

int main() {
    typedef double Number; // define a number type

    const Number t0 = -3.0; // initial time
    const Number tStep0 = 0.0001; // delta t
    const Number tMax = -1.0; // end time
    const Number u0 = 1.0 / 901.0; // initial state
    const Number T = tMax - t0;

    typedef InitialValueProblem<Number> Model; // Model type
    Model model( u0, t0); // instantiate model
    typedef hdnum::Kutta3<Model> Solver; // solver
    Solver solver(model); // instantiate solver

    hdnum::Vector<Number> times; // store time values here
    hdnum::Vector<hdnum::Vector<Number> > states; // store states here
    times.push_back(solver.get_time()); // initial time
    states.push_back(solver.get_state()); // initial state
    Number h_n = tStep0;
    Number maxError = 0;
    while (solver.get_time() <= tMax) // the time loop
    {
        std::cout << solver.get_time() << "\n";
        //do 2 steps with half stepsize
        solver.set_dt(h_n/2.0); // set initial time step
        solver.step(); // advance model by a half time step
        solver.step(); // advance model by a half time step
        Number yHalfStep = solver.get_state()[0];
        //
        solver.set_dt(h_n); // set normal time step
        solver.set_state(times.back(), states.back());
        solver.step(); // advance model by one time step
        times.push_back(solver.get_time()); // save time
        states.push_back(solver.get_state()); // and state

        Number yFullStep = solver.get_state()[0];
        Number absDiffHalfFullStep = std::fabs(yHalfStep - yFullStep);

        const size_t m = 3; //kutta 3
        Number epsilon = std::pow(10.0, -10.0);
        Number TOL = epsilon * std::fabs(solver.get_state()[0]) / h_n;
        Number TermA = std::pow(2.0 * h_n, m + 1) * (1.0 - std::pow(2.0, -1.0 * m));
        Number TermB = T * std::fabs(absDiffHalfFullStep);
        Number h_opt = ((TermA * TOL) / TermB);
        h_opt = std::pow(h_opt, Number(1) / Number(m));

        //h_n=h_opt is fine with 1/2 h_n <= h_opt
        //do the "real" step with the optimized h_n
        h_n = h_opt;
        solver.set_dt(h_n);
        solver.step(); // advance model by one time step
        times.push_back(solver.get_time()); // save time
        states.push_back(solver.get_state()); // and state
        const Number error = fabs(1.0 / (1.0 + 100.0 * std::pow(solver.get_time(), 2)) - solver.get_state()[0]);
        if (error > maxError) {
            maxError = error;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "max error: " << maxError << "\n";
}

```

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solver.set_state(t0, states.front());
solver.set_dt(tStep0);
h_n=tStep0;
while (solver.get_time() <= tMax) // the time loop
{
    std::cout<<solver.get_time()<<"\n";
    solver.set_dt(h_n);
    solver.step();
    const Number error=fabs(1.0/(1.0+100.0*std::pow(solver.get_time()
        ,2))-solver.get_state()[0]);
    if(error>maxError){
        //std::cout<<" error h_old: "<<h_n<<"h_new"<<h_n/2<<"\n";
        h_n*=0.99;
        solver.set_dt(h_n);
        solver.set_state(t0, states.front());
    }
}
std::cout<<"fixed h_n for same error : "<<h_n<<"\n";

return 0;
}
```

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