

Self-exercise - SRU03

Response to questions

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1 Step-by-step with A3-SRU03

Example 1. Let the linear m -step method be given by coefficients $\alpha_l \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\beta_l \in \mathbb{R}$ where $l = 0, 1, \dots, m$, satisfying the following system of equations

$$\sum_{l=0}^m a_l = 0, \quad (1)$$

$$\sum_{l=0}^m (l^q \alpha_l - q l^{q-1} \beta_l) = 0, \quad \text{for } q = 1, 2, 3, \dots, p. \quad (2)$$

Then the linear m -step method has the consistency order of p .

Consider the following ordinary differential equation (ODE) taking the form

$$x'(t) = f(t, x(t)), \quad \text{with } x(t_0) = x_0, \quad (3)$$

which may be approximated by a linear multistep method, taking the general form

$$\sum_{l=0}^m \alpha_l x(t_j + lh) = h \sum_{l=0}^m \beta_l f(t_j + lh, x(t_j + lh)). \quad (4)$$

Observation 1. There are 6 symbols arising in (1), (2), (4) to be aware of

1. m is the total number of steps used in the multistep method.
2. $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ is the coefficient for the linear combination of $x(t_j + lh)$
3. $\beta \in \mathbb{R}$ is the coefficient for the linear combination of $f(t_j + lh, x(t_j + lh))$.
4. p is the consistency order.
5. l is the dummy index, running from 0 to m .
6. q is the dummy index, running from 1 to p .

Observation 2. The multistep method arising in (4) is a **linear** multistep method, or specifically **linear** m -step method. The term **linear** coming along with m -step method, i.e. linear m -step method, emphasizes the fact that there is actually a **linear combination** of the terms $x(t_j + lh)$ with coefficients α_l on the LHS of (4), and a **linear combination** of the terms $f(t_j + lh, x(t_j + lh))$ with coefficients β_l on the RHS of (4). This linear m -step method uses the information from the previous m steps to compute the value for the next step. In details, let us examine the formula (4) which is written again as follows

$$\sum_{l=0}^m \alpha_l x(t_j + lh) = h \sum_{l=0}^m \beta_l f(t_j + lh, x(t_j + lh)), \quad (5)$$

whose LHS is written in its entirety as follows

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{l=0}^m \alpha_l x(t_j + lh) &= \alpha_0 x(t_j) + \alpha_1 x(t_j + h) + \alpha_2 x(t_j + 2h) + \dots \\ &\quad + \dots + \alpha_{m-1} x(t_j + (m-1)h) + \alpha_m x(t_j + mh), \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

whereas the RHS of (5) has its expansion as follows

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{l=0}^m \beta_l f(t_j + lh, x(t_j + lh)) &= \beta_0 f(t_j, x(t_j)) + \beta_1 f(t_j + h, x(t_j + h)) \\ &\quad + \beta_2 f(t_j + 2h, x(t_j + 2h)) \\ &\quad + \dots + \\ &\quad + \beta_{m-1} f(t_j + (m-1)h, x(t_j + (m-1)h)) \\ &\quad + \beta_m f(t_j + mh, x(t_j + mh)). \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

The insertion of (6) and (7) into (5) leads to

$$\begin{aligned} &\alpha_0 x(t_j) + \alpha_1 x(t_j + h) + \alpha_2 x(t_j + 2h) \\ &\quad + \dots \\ &\quad + \alpha_{m-1} x(t_j + (m-1)h) + \alpha_m x(t_j + mh) \\ &= \\ &\beta_0 f(t_j, x(t_j)) + \beta_1 f(t_j + h, x(t_j + h)) + \beta_2 f(t_j + 2h, x(t_j + 2h)) \\ &\quad + \dots + \\ &\quad + \beta_{m-1} f(t_j + (m-1)h, x(t_j + (m-1)h)) + \beta_m f(t_j + mh, x(t_j + mh)), \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

which tells us the fact that the value $x(t_j + mh)$ is approximated by using all information from previous steps, based on

1. $x(t_j), x(t_j + h), \dots, x(t_j + (m-1)h)$.
2. $f(t_j, x(t_j)), f(t_j + h, x(t_j + h)), \dots, f(t_j + mh, x(t_j + mh))$.
3. Coefficients α_l and β_l .

Observation 3. The appearance of the green term $f(t_j + mh, x(t_j + mh))$ arising in (8) plays a significant role, meaning that

1. $\beta_m = 0$: the green term is switched off, and the scheme becomes **explicit**.
2. $\beta_m \neq 0$: the green term is switched on, and the scheme becomes **implicit**.

Observation 4. Specific choices of α_l and β_l leads to some familiar methods. Especially, when $m = 1$ the linear m -step method becomes single-step method, or one-step method. If so, according to (4) there will be 4 coefficients ($\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \beta_0, \beta_1$) to be defined. For example:

1. $(\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \beta_0, \beta_1) = (-1, 1, 1, 0)$ we obtain explicit Euler.
2. $(\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \beta_0, \beta_1) = (-1, 1, 0, 1)$ we obtain implicit Euler.

When the time t is considered at a specific discretized time point $t = t_j + lh$, the ODE in (3) yields

$$x'(t_j + lh) = f(t_j + lh, x(t_j + lh)), \quad (9)$$

Substitution of (9) into (4) leads to

$$\sum_{l=0}^m \alpha_l x(t_j + lh) = h \sum_{l=0}^m \beta_l x'(t_j + lh), \quad (10)$$

which, by group the summation sign together, leads equally to

$$\sum_{l=0}^m (\alpha_l x(t_j + lh) - h \beta_l x'(t_j + lh)) = 0. \quad (11)$$

Then, the order of consistency is figured out by taking advantage of using Taylor's expansion for $x(t_j + lh)$ and $x'(t_j + lh)$. By using (20) and (22) in Observation 5 we obtain

$$x(t_j + lh) = \sum_{n=0}^q \frac{x^{(n)}(t_j) (lh)^n}{n!} + \mathcal{O}((lh)^{q+1}), \quad (12)$$

$$x'(t_j + lh) = \sum_{n=0}^r \frac{x^{(n+1)}(t_j) (lh)^n}{n!} + \mathcal{O}((lh)^r), \quad (13)$$

where, according to (20) and (22) in Observation 5, the following two substitutions have been performed for (12) and (13)

$$a \rightarrow t_j, \quad (14)$$

$$h \rightarrow lh, \quad (15)$$

which means that a is replaced by t_j while h is by lh . Furthermore, expression (12) can be split into two main parts, where the first part is going with index $n = 0$, and the second part with $n \in [1, q]$, as follows

$$\begin{aligned}
x(t_j + lh) &= \sum_{n=0}^q \frac{x^{(n)}(t_j) (lh)^n}{n!} + \mathcal{O}((lh)^{q+1}) \\
&= \frac{x^{(0)}(t_j) (lh)^0}{0!} + \sum_{n=1}^q \frac{x^{(n)}(t_j) (lh)^n}{n!} + \mathcal{O}((lh)^{q+1}) \\
&= x(t_j) + \sum_{n=1}^q \frac{x^{(n)}(t_j) (lh)^n}{n!} + \mathcal{O}((lh)^{q+1}).
\end{aligned} \tag{16}$$

Besides, shifting index starting from $n = 0$ to $n = 1$ for expression (13) yields

$$\begin{aligned}
x'(t_j + lh) &= \sum_{n=0}^r \frac{x^{(n+1)}(t_j) (lh)^n}{n!} + \mathcal{O}((lh)^r) \\
&= \sum_{n=1}^{r+1} \frac{x^{(n)}(t_j) (lh)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} + \mathcal{O}((lh)^r)
\end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

which means that every element within the summation sign going with $(n + 1)$ becomes n , and element going with n will become $(n - 1)$.

$$\begin{aligned}
x'(t_j + lh) &= \sum_{n=1}^{r+1} \frac{n x^{(n)}(t_j) (lh)^{n-1}}{n!} + \mathcal{O}((lh)^r) \\
&= \sum_{n=1}^{r+1} \frac{n x^{(n)}(t_j) l^{n-1} h^n}{n! h} + \mathcal{O}((lh)^r)
\end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

Observation 5. *Taylor's expansion of function $x(t)$ around point a reads*

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= x(a) + \frac{x'(a)(t-a)}{1!} + \frac{x''(a)(t-a)^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^{(p)}(a)(t-a)^p}{p!} \\ &\quad + \mathcal{O}((t-a)^{p+1}) \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^p \frac{x^{(n)}(a)(t-a)^n}{n!} + \mathcal{O}((t-a)^{p+1}). \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

Then, by setting $h := t - a$ we obtain $t = a + h$; hence, the (19) becomes

$$\begin{aligned} x(a+h) &= x(a) + \frac{x'(a)h}{1!} + \frac{x''(a)h^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^{(p)}(a)h^p}{p!} + \mathcal{O}(h^{p+1}) \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^p \frac{x^{(n)}(a)h^n}{n!} + \mathcal{O}(h^{p+1}). \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

Since the point a can be chosen arbitrarily, we can set it as a variable t , yielding

$$\begin{aligned} x(t+h) &= x(t) + \frac{x'(t)h}{1!} + \frac{x''(t)h^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^{(p)}(t)h^p}{p!} + \mathcal{O}(h^{p+1}) \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^p \frac{x^{(n)}(t)h^n}{n!} + \mathcal{O}(h^{p+1}), \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

which, by taking derivative w.r.t. t on both sides of (21), gives rise to

$$\begin{aligned} x'(t+h) &= x'(t) + \frac{x''(t)h}{1!} + \frac{x'''(t)h^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^{(p+1)}(t)h^p}{p!} + \mathcal{O}(h^p) \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^p \frac{x^{(n+1)}(t)h^n}{n!} + \mathcal{O}(h^p). \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

Note in passing that the high order term in (22) is reduced now only p due to the derivative action.

$$x(t_j + lh) = x(t_j) \quad (23)$$