NODEA Note

1 Basic Knowledge

Def of ODE & ODEs: (1st order) ODE: $\frac{dy}{dt} = f(t,y)$ & ODEs: $\frac{d\mathbf{y}}{dt} = \mathbf{f}(t,\mathbf{y})$, $\mathbf{y} = (y_1, ..., y_d)^T, \mathbf{f}(t,\mathbf{y}) = (f_1(t,\mathbf{y}), ..., f_d(t,\mathbf{y}))^T$

Autonomous: $\frac{dy}{dt} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{y}) \Rightarrow$ autonomous ODE(s). || ⇓ New Autonomous ODEs: $\frac{d\mathbf{y}}{ds} = \mathbf{f}(y_{d+1}, \mathbf{y})$ and $\frac{dy_{d+1}}{ds} = 1$

· **Change to Autonomous**: For $\frac{d\mathbf{y}}{dt} = \mathbf{f}(t,\mathbf{y})$. Let $y_{d+1} = t$ and *new* independent variable s s.t. $\frac{dt}{ds} = 1$ ⇑

Linearity: ODE: $\frac{dy}{dt} = f(t,y)$ is linearity if $f(t,y) = a(t)y + b(t)$ || ODEs: If each ODE is linear, then the ODEs are linear.

Picard's Theorem: If $f(t,y)$ is continuous in $D := \{(t,y) : t_0 \le t \le T, |y - y_0| < K\}$ and $\exists L > 0$ (Lipschitz constant) s.t.

$\forall (t,u),(t,v) \in D \quad |f(t,u) - f(t,v)| \le L|u - v|$ (ps:Can use MVT). And Assume that $M_f(T - t_0) \le K, M_f := \max\{|f(t,u)| : (t,u) \in D\}$

⇒ **Then**, ∃ a unique continuously differentiable solution $y(t)$ to the IVP $\frac{dy}{dt} = f(t,y), y(t_0) = y_0$ on $t \in [t_0, T]$.

Existence & Uniqueness Theorem: IVP $\frac{dy}{dt} = \mathbf{f}(t,\mathbf{y}), \mathbf{y}(t_0) = \mathbf{y}_0$. If $f(t,y)$ and $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y_i}$ are continuous in a neighborhood of $(t_0, \mathbf{y}_0)$.

⇒ **Then**, $\exists I := (t_0 - \delta, t_0 + \delta)$ s.t. ∃ a unique continuously differentiable solution $\mathbf{y}(t)$ to the IVP on $t \in I$.

2 Acknowledge

Notation	Meaning	Notation	Meaning
$[a,b]$	Approximate function for $t \in [a,b]$	$t_0 = a \mid t_N = b$	Assume that $t_0 = a, t_N = b$
N	number of **timesteps** (i.e. Break up interval $[a,b]$ into N equal-length sub-intervals)	h	**stepsize** ($h = \frac{b-a}{N}$)
t_i	Define $N+1$ points: $t_0, t_1, ..., t_N$	t_m	$t_m = a + h \cdot m = t_0 + h \cdot m$
y_i	Approximation of y at point $t = t_i$ (Except y_0)	$y(t_i)$	Exact value of y at point $t = t_i$

3 Euler's Method and Taylor Series Method

Euler's Method Algorithm: Approximate ODE $\frac{dy}{dt} = f(t,y), y(t_0) = y_0$ with number of steps N. (Similarly for ODEs)

⇒ **for** $n = 0, 1, 2, ..., N - 1$: $y_{n+1} = y_n + hf(t_0 + nh, y_n)$ **end**

Boundedness Theorem: Consider IVP $\frac{dy}{dt} = f(t,y), y(a) = y_0$ and suppose there exists a unique, twice differentiable, solution $y(t)$ on $[a,b]$.

Suppose further that y is continuous everywhere and $|\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}| \le L$. ⇒ the solution y_n given Euler's method satisfies: $e_n = |y_n - y(t_n)| \le Dh$