

Ordinary Differential Equations

Part 2

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PH3105, Autumn Semester 2017

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- ▶ Occurs mostly when an ODE has rapidly varying solutions.
- ▶ Becomes a bigger problem when the solution to an ODE has both rapidly varying and slowly varying terms.

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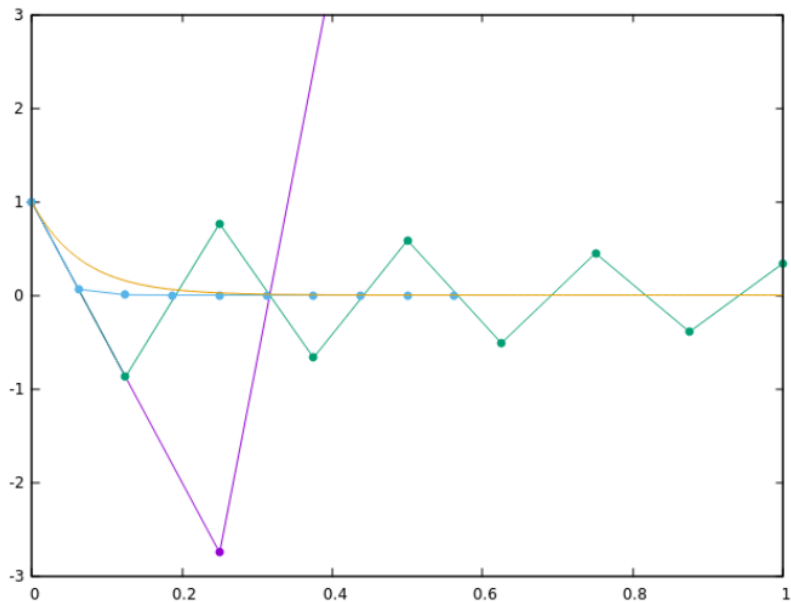
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- ▶ $h < \frac{1}{15}$, then $0 < (1 - 15h) < 1$: Euler solution decreases monotonically to zero - like the exact solution!

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- ▶ It is *unconditionally stable*!

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$$y_n = y_{n-1} + h(\beta_1 f(x_{n-1}, y_{n-1}) + \beta_2 f(x_{n-2}, y_{n-2}) + \dots + \beta_k f(x_{n-k}, y_{n-k}))$$

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or the **Adams-Moulton methods**

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The former are explicit methods, while the latter are implicit.

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as

$$y(x_n) - y(x_{n-1}) - h(\beta_0 y'(x_n) + \beta_1 y'(x_{n-1}) \\ + \beta_2 y'(x_{n-2}) + \dots + \beta_k y'(x_{n-k})) = 0$$

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Using backwards Taylor series, we have

$$hy'(x_n) - \frac{h^2}{2}y''(x_n) + \frac{h^3}{3!}y'''(x_n) - \frac{h^4}{4!}y^{IV}(x_n) + \dots \\ - h\beta_0 y'(x_n) - h\beta_1 \left(y'(x_n) - hy''(x_n) + \frac{h^2}{2!}y'''(x_n) \right) + \dots = 0$$

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$$C_2 = -\frac{1}{2} + (\beta_1 + 2\beta_2 + 3\beta_3 + 4\beta_4 + \dots)$$

$$C_3 = +\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{2} (\beta_1 + 4\beta_2 + 9\beta_3 + 16\beta_4 + \dots)$$

$$C_4 = -\frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{6} (\beta_1 + 8\beta_2 + 27\beta_3 + 64\beta_4 + \dots)$$

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- ▶ This gives $\beta_1 = \frac{55}{24}$, $\beta_2 = -\frac{59}{24}$, $\beta_3 = \frac{37}{24}$, $\beta_4 = -\frac{3}{8}$.

The Adams methods

- ▶ For Adams-Moulton, we allow $\beta_0 \neq 0$.
- ▶ For $k = 1$, we can obtain a method accurate up to h^2 by choosing β_0 and β_1 so that $C_1 = C_2 = 0$.
- ▶ This leads to $\beta_0 = \beta_1 = \frac{1}{2}$
- ▶ For $k = 3$, we can get a solution accurate up to h^4 by solving $C_1 = C_2 = C_3 = C_4 = 0$, along with $\beta_4 = 0$.
- ▶ This gives

$$\beta_0 = \frac{3}{8}, \beta_1 = \frac{19}{24}, \beta_2 = -\frac{5}{24}, \beta_3 = \frac{1}{24}$$

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- ▶ We first use the Adams-Bashforth approach to predict y_n :

$$y_n^* = y_{n-1} + h \sum_{i=1}^{k^*} \beta_i^* f(x_{n-i}, y_{n-i})$$

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- ▶ We follow this up with an Adams-Moulton step to correct the y_n :

$$y_n = y_{n+1} + h\beta_0 f(x_n, y_n^*) + h \sum_{i=1}^k \beta_i f(x_{n-i}, y_{n-i})$$

- ▶ Typically we use $k^* = k + 1$

Using the Adams methods

- ▶ But ... how do we start?
- ▶ This approach requires k values y_0, y_1, \dots, y_{k-1} to start !
- ▶ One approach could be to use an appropriate order RK method to get these.
- ▶ There are other methods as well.