

Initial Value Problem

$$\begin{cases} y'(t) = f(t, y(t)), & t > a, \\ y(a) = y_a. \end{cases}$$

Numerical approximation

$$\begin{aligned} a &= t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_N = b, \\ h &= t_{i+1} - t_i, \\ w_i &\approx y(t_i), \end{aligned}$$

E.g.: forward Euler

$$w_{i+1} = w_i + hf(t_i, w_i)$$

One-step vs global errors

One-step error

Error committed after one step of the method.

- ▶ Assume: $w_{i-1} = y(t_{i-1})$
- ▶ After one step: $e_i = |w_i - y(t_i)|$
- ▶ Computation/estimation: Taylor series expansion.

Example: forward Euler

$$\begin{aligned}y(t_{i+1}) &= y(t_i + h) = y(t_i) + hf'(t_i) + \frac{h^2}{2}y''(\tau) \\ &= \underbrace{y(t_i) + hf(t_i, y(t_i))}_{\text{frw. Euler}} + \frac{h^2}{2}y''(\tau), \\ e_{i+1} &= \frac{h^2}{2}|y''(\tau)| = O(h^2)\end{aligned}$$

One-step vs global errors

Global error

Difference btw. analytical and numerical solution (error after many steps of the method).

- ▶ Assume: $w_0 = y(t_0)$
- ▶ Global error: $g_i = |w_i - y(t_i)|$.
- ▶ Estimate:
 - ▶ f -uniformly Lipschitz in y with constant L
 - ▶ all solutions exist and unique etc
 - ▶ one-step error $e_i \leq Ch^{k+1}$

$$g_i \leq \frac{Ch^k}{L}(e^{L(t_i-a)} - 1)$$

Lessons learned:

Small one-step error + small Lipschitz constant of f + smooth $y(t)$ (use Taylor expansions) \implies small global error!

Derivation: central differences

Taylor series expansion around $t_i + \frac{h}{2}$:

$$y(t_i + h) = y(t_i + \frac{h}{2}) + y'(t_i + \frac{h}{2})\frac{h}{2} + y''(t_i + \frac{h}{2})\frac{(\frac{h}{2})^2}{2} + y'''(\tau_1)\frac{(\frac{h}{2})^3}{3!},$$
$$y(t_i) = y(t_i + \frac{h}{2}) - y'(t_i + \frac{h}{2})\frac{h}{2} + y''(t_i + \frac{h}{2})\frac{(\frac{h}{2})^2}{2} - y'''(\tau_2)\frac{(\frac{h}{2})^3}{3!},$$

Subtract the two:

$$y(t_i + h) - y(t_i) = hy'(t_i + \frac{h}{2}) + h^3 \frac{y'''(\tau_3)}{24}$$

Contrast with forward Euler:

$$y(t_i + h) - y(t_i) = hy'(t_i) + h^2 \frac{y''(\tau)}{2}$$

Derivation: central differences

Taylor series expansion around $t_i + \frac{h}{2}$:

$$y(t_i + h) = y(t_i + \frac{h}{2}) + y'(t_i + \frac{h}{2})\frac{h}{2} + y''(t_i + \frac{h}{2})\frac{(\frac{h}{2})^2}{2} + y'''(\tau_1)\frac{(\frac{h}{2})^3}{3!},$$

$$y(t_i) = y(t_i + \frac{h}{2}) - y'(t_i + \frac{h}{2})\frac{h}{2} + y''(t_i + \frac{h}{2})\frac{(\frac{h}{2})^2}{2} - y'''(\tau_2)\frac{(\frac{h}{2})^3}{3!},$$

Subtract the two:

$$y(t_i + h) - y(t_i) = hy'(t_i + \frac{h}{2}) + h^3 \frac{y'''(\tau_3)}{24}$$

Add the two:

$$\frac{y(t_i + h) + y(t_i)}{2} = y(t_i + \frac{h}{2}) + h^2 y''(t_i + \frac{h}{2}) + \text{smaller terms}$$

Explicit Runge–Kutta methods

$$w_{n+1} = w_n + h \sum_{i=1}^s b_i k_i,$$

$$k_1 = f(t_n, w_n),$$

$$k_2 = f(t_n + c_2 h, w_n + h(a_{21} k_1)),$$

$$k_3 = f(t_n + c_3 h, w_n + h(a_{31} k_1 + a_{32} k_2)),$$

⋮

$$k_s = f(t_n + c_s h, w_n + h(a_{s1} k_1 + a_{s2} k_2 + \cdots + a_{s,s-1} k_{s-1}))$$

- ▶ s : no. of stages
- ▶ c_i : nodes
- ▶ b_i : weights
- ▶ a_{ij} : Runge–Kutta matrix

Butcher tableau

0				
c_2	a_{21}			
c_3	a_{31}	a_{32}		
\vdots	\vdots		\ddots	
c_s	$a_{s,1}$	$a_{s,2}$	\dots	$a_{s,s-1}$
<hr/>				
	b_1	b_2	\dots	b_{s-1}

Forward Euler

$$w_{n+1} = w_n + hf(t, w_n)$$

$$\frac{0}{1}$$

Midpoint

$$w_{n+1} = w_n + hk_2$$

$$k_1 = f(t_n, w_n),$$

$$k_2 = f(t_n + h/2, w_n + h/2k_1),$$

0	
1/2	1/2
	0 1

Explicit trapezoid

$$w_{n+1} = w_n + h/2(k_1 + k_2)$$

$$k_1 = f(t_n, w_n),$$

$$k_2 = f(t_n + h, w_n + hk_1),$$

0	
1	1
<hr/>	
	1/2 1/2

RK4 “The Runge–Kutta method”

0					
1/2		1/2			
1/2		0	1/2		
1		0	0	1	
<hr/>					
		1/6	1/3	1/3	1/6

- ▶ 4 stages
- ▶ One step error: $O(h^5)$
- ▶ Global error: $O(h^4)$

Implicit (Runge-Kutta) methods

(Implicit) Trapezoid method

$$w_{n+1} = w_n + h/2(f(t_n, w_n) + f(t_n + h, w_{n+1}))$$

Implicit/backward Euler method

$$w_{n+1} = w_n + hf(t_n + h, w_{n+1})$$

Implicit Runge–Kutta methods

$$w_{n+1} = w_n + h \sum_{i=1}^s b_i k_i,$$

$$k_1 = f\left(t_n + c_1 h, w_n + h \sum_{i=1}^s a_{1i} k_i\right),$$

$$k_2 = f\left(t_n + c_2 h, w_n + h \sum_{i=1}^s a_{2i} k_i\right),$$

⋮

$$k_s = f\left(t_n + c_s h, w_n + h \sum_{i=1}^s a_{si} k_i\right),$$

- ▶ s : no. of stages
- ▶ c_j : nodes
- ▶ b_j : weights
- ▶ a_{ij} : Runge–Kutta matrix

Butcher tableau: Implicit Euler

$$w_{n+1} = w_n + hf(t_n + h, w_{n+1}),$$

or

$$w_{n+1} = w_n + hk_1,$$

$$k_1 = f(t_n + h, w_n + hk_1),$$

Butcher tableau:

$$\begin{array}{c|c} 1 & 1 \\ \hline & 1 \end{array}$$

Butcher tableau: Trapezoid method

$$w_{n+1} = w_n + h/2(f(t_n, w_n) + f(t_n + h, w_{n+1})),$$

or

$$w_{n+1} = w_n + h/2(k_1 + k_2),$$

$$k_1 = f(t_n, w_n),$$

$$k_2 = f(t_n + h, w_n + h/2(k_1 + k_2))$$

Butcher tableau:

0		0	0
1		1/2	1/2
<hr/>		1/2	1/2