

### MAT 5187, Assignment 3, Exercise 1

Taken from the Lecture notes for MAT 2384, pp. 270–271, or MAT 2784, pp. 276–277 (see my home page).

REPRODUCE THE RESULTS OF THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES 5.16 AND 5.17 ON MATLAB OR EQUIVALENT RESULTS ON OTHER SOFTWARES AND PRINT YOUR RESULTS.

**Example 5.16** Use the five Matlab ode solvers to solve the non-stiff differential equations

$$y'' + (10^q + 1)y' + 10^q = 0 \quad \text{on } [0, 1],$$

with initial conditions

$$y(0) = 2, \quad y'(0) = -10^q - 1,$$

for  $q = 1$  and compare the number of steps used by the solvers.

SOLUTION. The function M-file `exp5_16.m` is

```
function uprime = exp5_16(x,u)
global q
A=[0 1;-10^q -1-10^q];
uprime = A*u;
```

The following commands solve the initial value problem.

```
>> clear
>> global q; q = 1;
>> xspan = [0 1]; u0 = [2 -(10^q + 1)]';
>> [x23,u23] = ode23('exp5_16',xspan,u0);
>> [x45,u45] = ode45('exp5_16',xspan,u0);
>> [x113,u113] = ode113('exp5_16',xspan,u0);
>> [x23s,u23s] = ode23s('exp5_16',xspan,u0);
>> [x15s,u15s] = ode15s('exp5_16',xspan,u0);
>> whos
  Name          Size          Bytes  Class
  q              1x1              8  double array (global)
  u0             2x1             16  double array
  u113           26x2            416  double array
  u15s           32x2            512  double array
  u23            20x2            320  double array
  u23s           25x2            400  double array
  u45            49x2            784  double array
  x113           26x1            208  double array
```

x15s	32x1	256	double array
x23	20x1	160	double array
x23s	25x1	200	double array
x45	49x1	392	double array
xspan	1x2	16	double array

Grand total is 461 elements using 3688 bytes

From the table produced by the command `whos` one sees that the nonstiff ode solvers `ode23`, `ode45`, `ode113`, and the stiff ode solvers `ode23s`, `ode15s`, use 20, 49, 26, and 25, 32 steps, respectively.  $\square$

**Example 5.17** Use the five Matlab ode solvers to solve the stiff differential equations

$$y'' + (10^q + 1)y' + 10^q = 0 \quad \text{on } [0, 1],$$

with initial conditions

$$y(0) = 2, \quad y'(0) = -10^q - 1,$$

for  $q = 5$  and compare the number of steps used by the solvers.

SOLUTION. Setting the value  $q = 5$  in the program of Example ?? we obtain the following results for the `whos` command.

```
clear
global q; q = 5;
xspan = [0 1]; u0 = [2 -(10^q + 1)]';
[x23,u23] = ode23('exp5_16',xspan,u0);
[x45,u45] = ode45('exp5_16',xspan,u0);
[x113,u113] = ode113('exp5_16',xspan,u0);
[x23s,u23s] = ode23s('exp5_16',xspan,u0);
[x15s,u15s] = ode15s('exp5_16',xspan,u0);
whos
  Name          Size          Bytes   Class
  q              1x1              8   double array (global)
  u0             2x1             16   double array
  u113          62258x2         996128  double array
  u15s          107x2           1712   double array
  u23           39834x2         637344  double array
  u23s           75x2            1200   double array
  u45          120593x2       1929488  double array
  x113          62258x1         498064  double array
  x15s          107x1            856   double array
```

x23	39834x1	318672	double array
x23s	75x1	600	double array
x45	120593x1	964744	double array
xspan	1x2	16	double array

Grand total is 668606 elements using 5348848 bytes

From the table produced by the command `whos` one sees that the nonstiff ode solvers `ode23`, `ode45`, `ode113`, and the stiff ode solvers `ode23s`, `ode15s`, use 39 834, 120 593, 62 258, and 75, 107 steps, respectively. It follows that nonstiff solvers are hopelessly slow and expensive to solve stiff equations.  $\square$

### MAT 5187, Assignment 3, Exercise 2

Exercise 5.3.1. (page 156 in Lambert 1991)

Find a solution of the third-order conditions for which  $c_2 = c_3$  and  $b_2 = b_3$ ; the resulting explicit method is known as *Nyström's third-order method*.

### MAT 5187, Assignment 3, Exercise 3

Exercise 5.5.1. (page 162 in Lambert 1991)

(i) Given the differential system  $u' = uv$ ,  $v' = u + v$ , calculate, by direct differentiation,  $u^{(3)}$  and  $v^{(3)}$  in terms of  $u$  and  $v$ .

(ii) Let  $y = [u, v]^T$  and  $f = [uv, u + v]^T$ . Calculate  $f^{(1)}(f^{(1)}(f))$  and  $f^{(2)}(f, f)$  and check that  $y^{(3)} = f^{(1)}(f^{(1)}(f)) + f^{(2)}(f, f)$  gives the result obtained in (i).