

1 ► Order of implicit methods

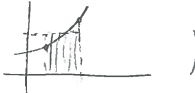
For autonomous IVPs, find and prove the consistency order of the implicit midpoint

rule given by the table $\frac{1/2 \mid 1/2}{1}$.

Implicit midpoint rule for autonomous IVP:

$$k_1 = f\left(y_0 + \frac{h}{2} k_1\right)$$

$$y_1 = y_0 + h k_1$$

(so basically: $y_1 = y_0 + f\left(\frac{1}{2}(y_0 + y_1)\right)$ )

Assume that $f \in C^1$ and k_1 is a unique continuous function of h (true by Theorem 3.8). Then k_1 is locally bounded and actually C^1 since it holds

$$\begin{aligned} k_1 &= f\left(y_0 + \frac{h}{2} f\left(y_0 + \frac{h}{2} k_1\right)\right) \\ &= f\left(y_0 + \frac{h}{2} f(y_0) + \mathcal{O}(\|h\|^2)\right) \\ &= f(y_0) + \frac{\partial f(y_0)}{\partial y} \left[\frac{h}{2} f(y_0)\right] + \mathcal{O}(\|h\|^2). \end{aligned}$$

This gives

$$y_1 = y_0 + h f(y_0) + \frac{h^2}{2} \frac{\partial f(y_0)}{\partial y} [f(y_0)] + \mathcal{O}(\|h\|^3)$$

The first three terms equal the corresponding ones in a Taylor expansion of the exact solution $y(t_0+h)$.

Hence: $y_1 - y(t_0+h) = \mathcal{O}(\|h\|^3)$

→ The midpoint scheme is of order $p=2$.

(Find an example that shows that the order is not higher!)

2 ► Implementation of implicit RK methods

```

1  % Exercise 5 Problem 2
2  % =====
3
4  function ex5problem2
5  close all;
6
7  % Define example problem
8
9  f = @(t,y) [-0.04*y(1) + 1e04*y(2)*y(3);...
10             0.04*y(1) - 1e04*y(2)*y(3) - 3e07 * y(2)^2;...
11             3e07*y(2)^2];
    
```

```

13 fjac = @(t,y) [-0.04, 1e04*y(3), 1e04*y(2);...
14     0.04, -1e04*y(3) - 6e07*y(2), -1e04*y(2);...
15     0, 6e07*y(2), 0];
17 sol = [0.988673939; 0.0000344771574; 0.0112915834]; % for T = 0.3
19 tspan = [0 0.3];
y0 = [1 0 0]';
21 N = [20,50,100,200];
23 % Test series
25 %
26 % [t1,y1] = itrapez(f,tspan,y0,20,fjac,1e-4,10);
27 % plot(t1,y1(2,:));
28 % title(sprintf('itrapez N=%i, abstol = 1e-4',N(i)));
29 %
30 % return
31
32
33 figure(1);
for i=1:4
34
35 % Run implicit trapezoid rule on example and plot second component
36 [t1,y1] = itrapez(f,tspan,y0,N(i),fjac,1e-4,10);
37 subplot(3,4,i)
38 plot(t1,y1(2,:));
39 title(sprintf('itrapez_N=%i, _abstol_=_1e-4',N(i)));
40
41 % Run implicit trapezoid rule on example
42 [t2,y2] = itrapez(f,tspan,y0,N(i),fjac,1e-6,10);
43 subplot(3,4,i+4)
44 plot(t2,y2(2,:));
45 title(sprintf('itrapez_N=%i, _abstol_=_1e-6',N(i)));
46
47
48 % Run classical RK4
49 [t3,y3] = rk4(f,tspan,y0,N(i));
50 subplot(3,4,i+8)
51 plot(t3,y3(2,:));
52 title(sprintf('RK4_N=%i',N(i)));
53 end
54
55 % ode45
56 disp('ODE45'); figure(2);
options = odeset('Stats','on','OutputSel',[2]);
57 ode45(f,[0,0.3],[1 0 0]',options);
58 disp('_');
59 title('ODE45')
60
61 % ode23s without Jacobian information
62 disp('ODE23s'); figure(3);
ode23s(f,[0,0.3],[1 0 0]',options); figure;
63 disp('_');
64 title('ODE23s')
65
66 % ode23s with Jacobian
67 disp('ODE23s_with_Jacobian'); figure(4);
options = odeset(options,'Jacobian',fjac);
ode23s(f,[0,0.3],[1 0 0]',options);
68 title('ODE23s_Jac')
69
70 end
71
72 % Required functions
73 % -----
74
75 % Implicit trapezoidal rule
76
77
78
79
80
81

```

```

83 function [t,y] = itrapez(f,tspan,y0,N,fjac,atol,maxiter)
84
85 h = (tspan(2)-tspan(1))/N;
86 t = tspan(1)*ones(1,N+1) + h*(0:N);
87 d = length(y0);
88
89 t(1) = tspan(1);
90 y(:,1) = y0;
91
92 for i=2:N+1
93     yn = y(:,i-1); tn = t(i-1);
94     F = @(Z) Z - h*[zeros(d,1); f(tn,yn + Z(1:d))/2 + f(tn + h,yn + Z(d+1:2*d))/2];
95     dF = @(Z) eye(2*d) - h*[zeros(d,2*d);...
96         fjac(tn,yn + Z(1:d))/2, fjac(tn + h,yn + Z(d+1:2*d))/2];
97
98     Z = newton(F,dF,zeros(2*d,1),atol,maxiter);
99
100    y(:,i) = yn + h*( f(tn,yn + Z(1:d))/2 + f(tn + h,yn + Z(d+1:2*d))/2 );
101 end
102
103 end
104
105 % Newton method
106
107 function Z = newton(F,dF,Z0,atol,maxiter)
108
109 Z = Z0;
110 theta = 0.5;
111 i=1;
112
113 Delta = - dF(Z) \ F(Z);
114 Z = Z + Delta;
115
116 while norm(Delta)*theta/(1-theta) > atol && i < maxiter
117     Delta_old = Delta;
118     Delta = - dF(Z) \ F(Z);
119     Z = Z + Delta;
120     theta = norm(Delta)/norm(Delta_old);
121     i = i+1;
122
123 end
124
125 end
126
127 % Classical RK4
128
129 function [t,y] = rk4(f,tspan,y0,N)
130
131 h = (tspan(2)-tspan(1))/N;
132 t = tspan(1)*ones(1,N+1) + h*(0:N);
133
134 t(1) = tspan(1);
135 y(:,1) = y0;
136
137 g=[1/6 1/3 1/3 1/6];
138
139 for i=2:N+1
140     k1 = f( t(i-1), y(:,i-1) );
141     k2 = f( t(i-1)+h/2, y(:,i-1)+(h/2)*k1 );
142     k3 = f( t(i-1)+h/2, y(:,i-1)+(h/2)*k2 );
143     k4 = f( t(i-1)+h, y(:,i-1)+h*k3 );
144
145     y(:,i) = y(:,i-1) + h*(g(1)*k1+g(2)*k2+g(3)*k3+g(4)*k4);
146 end
147
148 end

```