

October-12-12
3:35 PM

Thanks, Chao Wang & Jonathan Lovis

HWY correction. in task 2, $y(1)=0$ not 1.

Riddle Along. Can you find uncountably many sets of integers, the intersection of any two of which is finite?

Can you find uncountably many sets of integers, s.t. for each two A & B of them, $A \subset B$ or $B \subset A$?

Note $\frac{100^{100}}{100!} \sim 10^{42}$ = way more than the observable universe

$y' = -y$
 $y(0) = 1$

$x_0 = x_n = x_n + h$
 $y_0 = y_n = y_n + h y'_n = y_n + h f(x_n, y_n)$

$h=1 \rightarrow 0$
 $h=1/2 \rightarrow 0.75$
 $h=1/3 \rightarrow 0.2963$

$h=1, 1/2, 1/3$

$y(1) = 0.3679$

$\phi(x+h) = \phi(x) + h \phi'(x) + O(h^2)$
 $y_{n+1} = y_n + h y'_n$

$\phi(x_{n+1}) = \phi(x_n) + \int_{x_n}^{x_{n+1}} f(x, \phi(x)) dx$
 $x_{n+1} = x_n + h$

$y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{f(x_n, y_n) + f(x_{n+1}, y_{n+1})}{2} h = y_n + \frac{y'_n + f(x_n+h, y_n+k_1 h)}{2} h$

$k_1 = f(x_n, y_n)$
 $k_2 = f(x_n+h, y_n+k_1 h)$
 $y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{k_1+k_2}{2} h$

done
line

$2 \cdot 10^3$ 10^{-6} 10^{-3}
 $k_1 = f(x_n, y_n)$

$y_{n+1} = y_n + (\beta_1 k_1 + \dots + \beta_7 k_7) h$
 $k_2 = f(x_n + \alpha_2 h, y_n + \alpha_2 k_1 h)$
 $k_3 = f(x_n + \alpha_3 h, y_n + \alpha_3 k_2 h)$
 $k_7 = \dots$

23/08/2020 p.p. α_i, β_i kanti $k_7 =$

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{6}(k_1 + k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4) \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{cases} k_1 = f(x_n, y_n) \\ k_2 = f(x_n + \frac{1}{2}h, y_n + \frac{1}{2}hk_1) \\ k_3 = f(x_n + \frac{2}{3}h, y_n + \frac{2}{3}hk_2) \\ k_4 = f(x_n + h, y_n + hk_3) \end{cases}$$

Runge-kutta Nb. 5
~ h⁵ simpul
~ h⁴ ~ h³

Now play with Local Runge-kutta-2.nb.