

Numerical Methods for Solving Differential Equations

(一階微分方程式的電腦數值解)

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重點1：任何一個 N 階 微分方程式，都可以表示為 N 個 1 階 微分方程式 的 聯立。如此一來，電腦只要會解 1 階 微分方程式，電腦 就可以 幫我們解 任何一個 N 階 微分方程式 了。

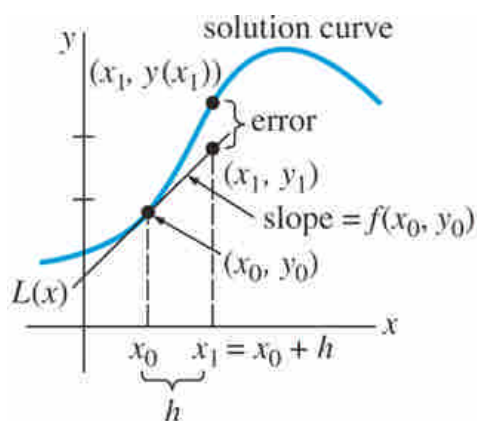
重點2：利用電腦解 1 階 微分方程式，首先必須了解 Euler's Method (尤拉 法)。尤拉法 非常簡單，例如已知初始值，先計算初始值該處的函數微分值，就可以估測出下一點 解函數 的位置了，再以下一點當做起點，則可估測下下一點解函數的位置。由於只利用到一點的函數微分值，故可視為 Runge-Kutta-1方法。哈！由於只利用到一點的函數微分值，故誤差頗大喔！

重點3：休恩法(Huen's Method) 改進了尤拉 法。休恩法 除了 採用 目前這一點的函數微分值，還採用了原本預估點位置的函數微分值喔，他最後真正是把兩個函數微分值取平均作為預測斜率，來做估測的喔。由於它利用到兩點的函數微分值，故可視為 Runge-Kutta-2方法。

重點4：哈！如此說來，真正的 Runge-Kutta-4法，可知是利用到四個點位置 (簡單來說，起點 1 個，中點取 2 個，終點取 1 個) 的函數微分值，給它們不同的權重，最後以算出的結果作為預測斜率，來做估測的喔。效果非常準喔！

■ Please briefly illustrate the Euler's Method for Solving Differential Equations.

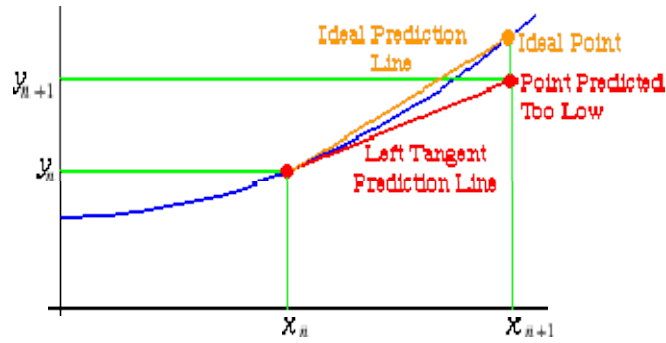
(<http://calculuslab.deltacollege.edu/ODE/7-C-2/7-C-2-h.html> , Home Page: <http://calculuslab.deltacollege.edu/>)



$$y_1 = y_0 + h f(x_0, y_0)$$

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + h f(x_n, y_n) \quad (x_{n+1} = x_n + h)$$

$y_0 \rightarrow y_1$ 推廣為 $y_n \rightarrow y_{n+1}$ (利用繪出三角形，很容易推導)



Euler's Method: The procedure of using successive "tangent lines".

$$y' = f(x, y) \quad y_{n+1} = y_n + h \cdot f(x_n, y_n)$$

- Consider the initial-value problem $y'+3y=5$, $y(0)=1$. Use Euler's method to obtain an approximation to $y(1)$ using step size $h=0.5$

Sol. (1) $\left. \frac{dy}{dt} \right|_{(t=0, y(0))} = (5-3y) \Big|_{(t=0, y(0))} = (5-3 \cdot 1) = 2$

故 $y(0.5) = y(0) + 0.5 \cdot \left. \frac{dy}{dt} \right|_{(t=0, y(0))} = 1 + 0.5 \cdot 2 = 2$

【Actual Value: $y(0.5) = \left(-\frac{2}{3}e^{-3t} + \frac{5}{3}\right) \Big|_{t=0.5} = 1.5179$ 】

(2) $\left. \frac{dy}{dt} \right|_{(t=0.5, y(0.5))} = (5-3y) \Big|_{(t=0.5, y(0.5))} = (5-3 \cdot 2) = -1$

故 $y(1) = y(0.5) + 0.5 \cdot \left. \frac{dy}{dt} \right|_{(t=0.5, y(0.5))} = 2 + 0.5 \cdot (-1) = 1.5$

【Actual Value: $y(1) = \left(-\frac{2}{3}e^{-3t} + \frac{5}{3}\right) \Big|_{t=1} = 1.6335$ 】

- 試利用 Euler's Method，撰寫 Matlab 程式解 $y'+3y=5$, $y(0)=2$ (考慮 $0 \leq t \leq 4$)。

[euler1.m](#)

```

clear;
% initial condition
x0 = 0;          y0 = 2;
xmax = 4;
h = 0.25;
% 估計値計算
n = (xmax-x0)/h;
for i=1:1:n+1
    if i == 1
        x(i) = x0;
        y(i) = y0;
    else
        x(i) = x0+(i-1)*h;
        % function    yd=f(x,y)
        y(i) = y(i-1) + h*yd(x(i-1),y(i-1));
    end
end
% 實際値
x1 = x0:(xmax-x0)/300:xmax;
y1 = ytrue(x1);
%
figure;    plot(x, y, 'r-', x1, y1);
grid on;
axis([0 xmax 1.4 2.4]);
xlabel('x');    ylabel('y');
title('Euler Method : h = 0.25');
gtext('估計値');    gtext('實際値');

```

yd.m

```

function fxy=yd(x,y);
    fxy=-3*y+5;
%    fxy=-2*x.^3+12*x.^2-20*x+8.5;
%    fxy=sin(2*x)-tan(x)*y;
%    fxy=sin(x)./y;
%    fxy=2*x+y;

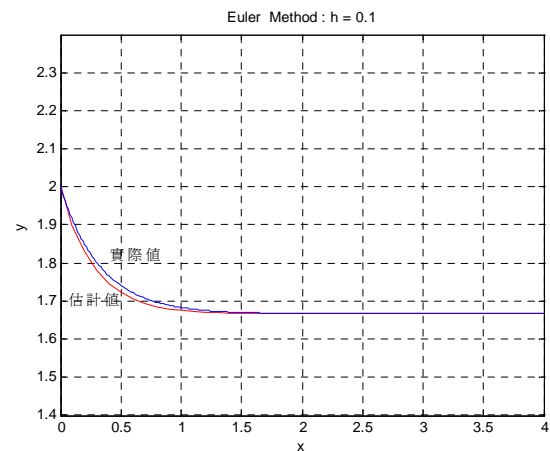
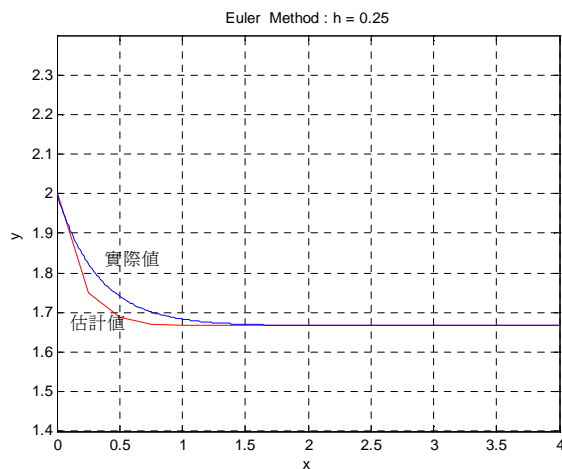
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ytrue.m

```

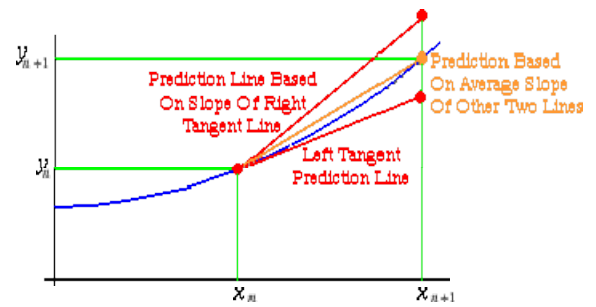
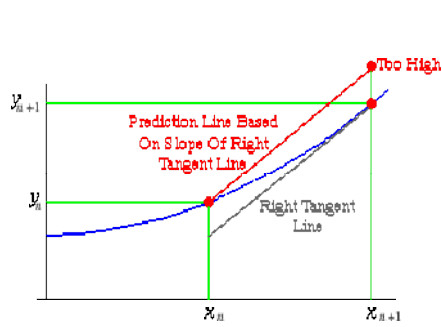
function fx=ytrue(x);
    fx= (1/3)*exp(-3*x)+(5/3);
%    fx=-0.5*x.^4+4*x.^3-10*x.^2+8.5*x+1;
%    fx=-2*cos(x).*cos(x)+3*cos(x);
%    fx=0.5*exp(1)*exp(-cos(x));
%    fx=0.75*x.^3-0.75*x.^-1;

```



- Please briefly illustrate the **Heun's Method (Improved Euler's Method)** for Solving Differential Equations. (<http://calculuslab.deltacollege.edu/ODE/7-C-2/7-C-2-h.html>)

Sol. Euler's Method has serious error accumulation for some problems! Heun's Method try to improve it!



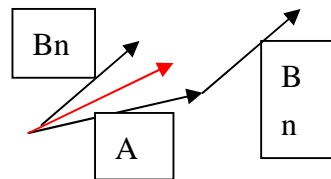
$$y' = f(x, y)$$

$$y_{n+1}^* = y_n + h \cdot f(x_n, y_n)$$

$$k_1 = f(x_n, y_n) \quad \text{and} \quad k_2 = f(x_{n+1}, y_{n+1}^*) = f(x_n + h, y_n + h \cdot k_1)$$

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + h \cdot \frac{k_1 + k_2}{2}$$

【圖解如下】



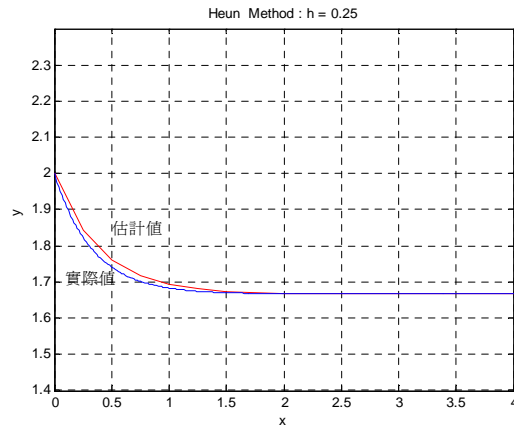
[中間紅線斜率為 Average of A_n and $B_n = (A_n + B_n)/2$]

Note: 1. 本法又稱 **RK2 method**. (RK '2': Second Order Method, 用了兩個斜率)

- 試利用 Heun's Method，撰寫 Matlab 程式解 $y'+3y=5$ ， $y(0)=2$ （考慮 $0 \leq t \leq 4$ ）。

heun.m

```
% heun
% initial condition
clear;
x0 = 0;      y0 = 2;
xmax = 4;   h = 0.25;
% 估計值計算
n = (xmax-x0)/h;
for j=1:1:n+1;
    x(j) = x0 + (j-1)*h;
end
y(1) = y0;
for i=1:1:n
    % function
    y_star(i) = y(i) + h*yd(x(i), y(i));
    y1 = yd(x(i), y(i));
    y2 = yd(x(i+1), y_star(i));
    y(i+1) = y(i) + 0.5*h*(y1 + y2);
end
% 實際值（以下略）
```



- Please describe “A Second-Order Runge-Kutta Method.” 【Euler’s Method is said to be a **first-order Runge-Kutta method**】（其實前述 **Heun's Method**，已算是 **RK2** 了。比較此法，與前述 **Heun's Method**，同樣是利用了兩個斜率，只是斜率的 **權重** 不同也！）

$$y' = f(x, y)$$

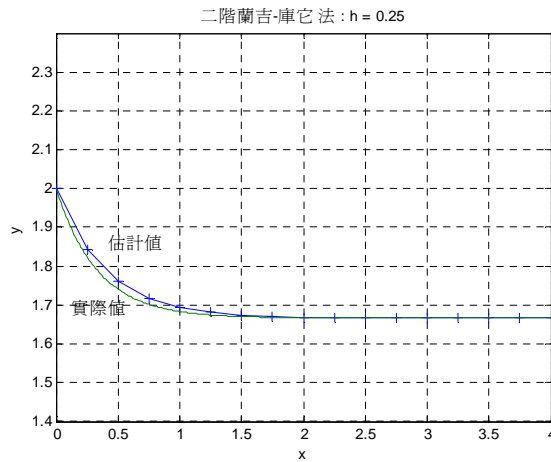
$$k_1 = f(x_n, y_n) \quad \text{and} \quad k_2 = f(x_n + 0.75 \cdot h, y_n + 0.75 \cdot h \cdot k_1)$$

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + h \cdot \left(\frac{1 \cdot k_1 + 2 \cdot k_2}{3} \right)$$

- 試利用 **A Second-Order Runge-Kutta Method**，撰寫 Matlab 程式解 $y'+3y = 5$ ， $y(0) = 2$ （考慮 $0 \leq t \leq 4$ ）。

rk2.m

```
% 蘭吉-庫它 法：二階
clear;
% initial condition
x0 = 0;    y0 = 2;
xmax = 4;  h = 0.25;
% 估計值計算
n = (xmax-x0)/h;
for i=1:1:n+1
    x(i) = x0 + (i-1)*h;
end
y(1) = y0;
for i=1:1:n;
    k1 = yd(x(i),y(i));
    k2 = yd(x(i) + 0.75*h,y(i) + 0.75*h*k1);
    y(i+1) = y(i) + h*(k1/3 + 2*k2/3);
end
% 實際值(實線) 【以下略】
```



■ Please describe the **Fourth-Order Runge-Kutta Method**.

$$y' = f(x, y)$$

$$k_1 = f(x_n, y_n)$$

$$k_2 = f(x_n + 0.5h, y_n + 0.5h \cdot k_1) \quad k_3 = f(x_n + 0.5h, y_n + 0.5h \cdot k_2)$$

$$k_4 = f(x_n + h, y_n + h \cdot k_3)$$

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

【Note: 起點斜率取一次，中點斜率取 2 次，終點斜率取 1 次；各給不同的 weight。由於共取了四點的斜率，所以才稱 四階 蘭吉-庫它法 呀！ 這個 RK4 可是被公認為非常精確的數值解 喔！ ^_^】

■ 試利用 **A Fourth-Order Runge-Kutta Method (RK4)**，撰寫 Matlab 程式解 $y'+3y = 5, y(0) = 2$ (考慮 $0 \leq t \leq 4$)。 **【the RK3 method is omitted!】**

rk4.m

```
% 蘭吉-庫它法：四階
clear;
% initial condition
x0 = 0;    y0 = 2;
xmax = 4;  h = 0.25;
% 估計值計算
n = (xmax-x0)/h;
for i=1:1:n+1
    x(i) = x0 + (i-1)*h;
end
y(1) = y0;
for i=1:1:n;
    k1 = yd(x(i), y(i));
    k2 = yd(x(i) + 0.5*h, y(i) + 0.5*h*k1);
    k3 = yd(x(i) + 0.5*h, y(i) + 0.5*h*k2);
    k4 = yd(x(i) + h, y(i) + h*k3);
    y(i+1) = y(i) + h*(k1 + 2*k2 + 2*k3 + k4)/6;
end
x1 = x0:(xmax-x0)/300:xmax;    % 實際值(實線)
y1 = ytrue(x1);
%
plot(x,y,'-+',x1,y1,'-');    grid on;
axis([0 xmax 1.4 2.4]);
xlabel('x');    ylabel('y');
title('四階蘭吉-庫它法 : h = 0.25');
gtext('估計值');    gtext('實際值');
```

四階蘭吉-庫它法 : $h = 0.25$

