

TEST NUMERICAL METHODS FOR
DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS (WI3097 TU/Minor AESB2210)
Thursday April 14th 2016, 18:30-21:30

1. We consider the general initial value problem

$$y' = f(t, y), \quad y(0) = y_0, \quad (1)$$

which we solve using the **backward Euler time integration method**.

$$w_{n+1} = w_n + \Delta t f(t_{n+1}, w_{n+1}). \quad (2)$$

(a) Use the **test equation**, to demonstrate that the local truncation error of the **backward Euler method** is order $\mathcal{O}(\Delta t)$.

Hint:

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots, \quad \frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots \quad (3)$$

(3 pt.)

(b) Use the **test equation**, to show that for general complex $\lambda = \mu + i\nu$, the numerical solution is stable if

$$(1 - \Delta t \mu)^2 + (\Delta t \nu)^2 \geq 1. \quad (4)$$

Sketch the stability region in the complex plane.

(2 pt.)

We apply the **backward Euler method** to the following equations

$$\begin{aligned} y_1' &= -y_1^2 + 2y_1 y_2, \\ y_2' &= -y_1 y_2 - \frac{1}{2} y_2^2, \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

subject to initial conditions, which will be specified later.

(c) Derive the Jacobian matrix from linearization of system (5) around $(y_1, y_2) = (1, 0)$, and give its eigenvalues. (1 pt.)

(d) Determine the maximum allowable time step size around $(y_1, y_2) = (1, 0)$ that warrants linear stability for the **backward Euler time integration method**. (1.5 pt.)

Hint: If you cannot find an answer to part (c) you can use $\lambda_1 = -4$ and $\lambda_2 = -3$ (note that these are **not** the correct eigenvalues).

Do the same for the the **forward Euler time integration method**. (1.5 pt.)

We use the **forward Euler method** to approximate the solution.

(e) Use the initial condition $(y_1(0), y_2(0)) = (1, 0)$ and time-step $\Delta t = 1$ to compute the numerical solution after one time-step. (1 pt.)

2. In this exercise an estimate is determined for the velocity of a drilling rig as it is used in geoscience applications to create holes in the earth sub-surface. The measured depth d of the drill bit from the surface of the earth are given in the table below:

t (min)	0	5	10
$d(t)$ (cm)	0	250	550

- (a) Give the **first order backward difference formula** and use this to determine an estimate of the velocity for $t = 10$, that is, $d'(10)$. (1.5 pt.)
- (b) We are looking for a difference formula of the first derivative of d in $2h$ of the form:

$$Q(h) = \frac{\alpha_0}{h}d(0) + \frac{\alpha_1}{h}d(h) + \frac{\alpha_2}{h}d(2h),$$

such that

$$d'(2h) - Q(h) = O(h^2).$$

In the remainder of this exercise we use this formula. Show that the coefficients α_0 , α_1 and α_2 should satisfy the next system:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\alpha_0}{h} + \frac{\alpha_1}{h} + \frac{\alpha_2}{h} &= 0, \\ -2\alpha_0 - \alpha_1 &= 1, \\ 2\alpha_0 h + \frac{1}{2}\alpha_1 h &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

(2 pt.)

- (c) The solution of this system is given by $\alpha_0 = \frac{1}{2}$, $\alpha_1 = -2$ and $\alpha_2 = \frac{3}{2}$. Give for these values an expression for the truncation error $d'(2h) - Q(h)$. Use this formula to give an estimate of the velocity at $t = 10$. (1.5 pt.)

3. We analyse **Lagrangian interpolation**. For given points x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n , with their respective function values $f(x_0), f(x_1), \dots, f(x_n)$, the interpolatory polynomial $L_n(x)$ is given by

$$L_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n f(x_k)L_{kn}(x), \text{ with} \tag{6}$$

$$L_{kn}(x) = \frac{(x - x_0) \cdots (x - x_{k-1})(x - x_{k+1}) \cdots (x - x_n)}{(x_k - x_0) \cdots (x_k - x_{k-1})(x_k - x_{k+1}) \cdots (x_k - x_n)}.$$

- (a) Give the **linear Lagrangian interpolatory polynomial** $L_1(x)$ with nodes x_0 and x_1 . (1 pt.)
- (b) Give the **quadratic Lagrangian interpolatory polynomial** $L_2(x)$ with nodes x_0, x_1 and x_2 . (2 pt.)
- (c) Calculate $L_n(2)$ and $L_n(3)$ both by using linear and quadratic Lagrangian interpolation using the following measured values:

k	x_k	$f(x_k)$
0	1	3
1	3	6
2	4	5

(2 pt.)

For the answers of this test we refer to:

<http://ta.twi.tudelft.nl/nw/users/vuik/wi3097/tentamen.html>