

# Implementation of Euler's Method

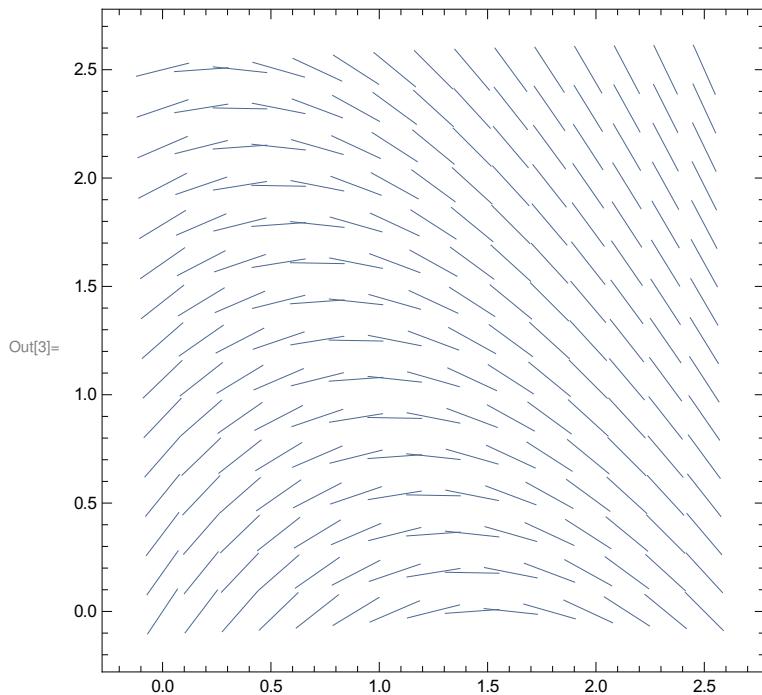
## Example 8.1 from Brannon and Boyce

ODE:  $y' = -y/2 + 3/2 - t$

```
In[1]:= f[t_, y_] = -y / 2 + 3 / 2 - t
```

```
Out[1]=  $\frac{3}{2} - t - \frac{y}{2}$ 
```

```
In[3]:= sf = VectorPlot[{1, f[t, y]} / Norm[{1, f[t, y]}],  
{t, 0, 2.5}, {y, 0, 2.5}, VectorStyle → Arrowheads[0]]
```



Initial value:  $y(0) = 1$

We will approximate on the interval  $[0, 1]$  with stepsize  $h = 1/N$

```
In[10]:= tzero = 0;  
yzero = 1;
```

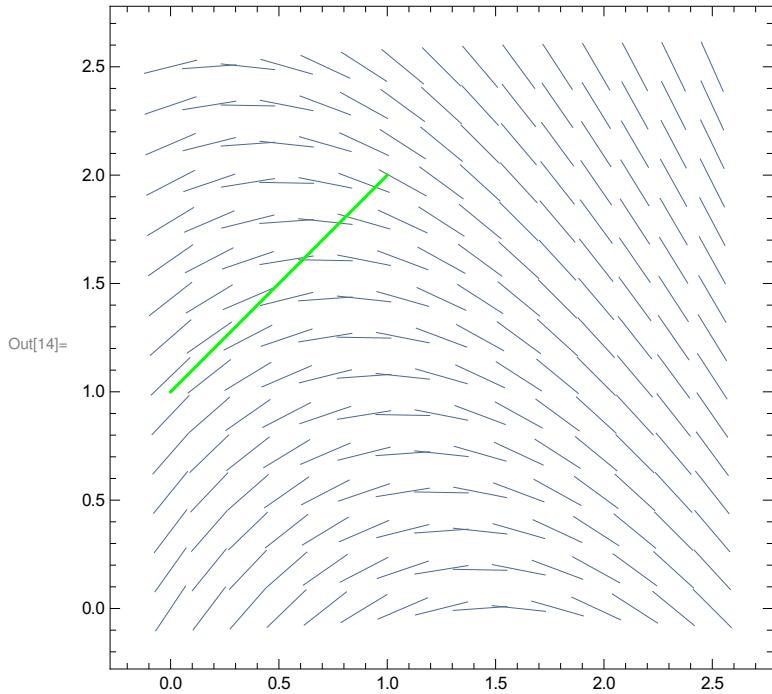
```
In[4]:= euler[N_] := For[j = 1; soln = {{tzero, yzero}}, j < N + 1, j++, soln = Union[soln,  
{{tzero + j (1/N), soln[[j]][[2]] + f[tzero + (j - 1)/N, soln[[j]][[2]]] (1/N)} }]]
```

```
In[12]:= euler[1]
```

```
In[13]:= soln
```

```
Out[13]= {{0, 1}, {1, 2}}
```

```
In[14]:= show1 = Show[sf, ListPlot[soln, Joined -> True, PlotStyle -> Green]]
```

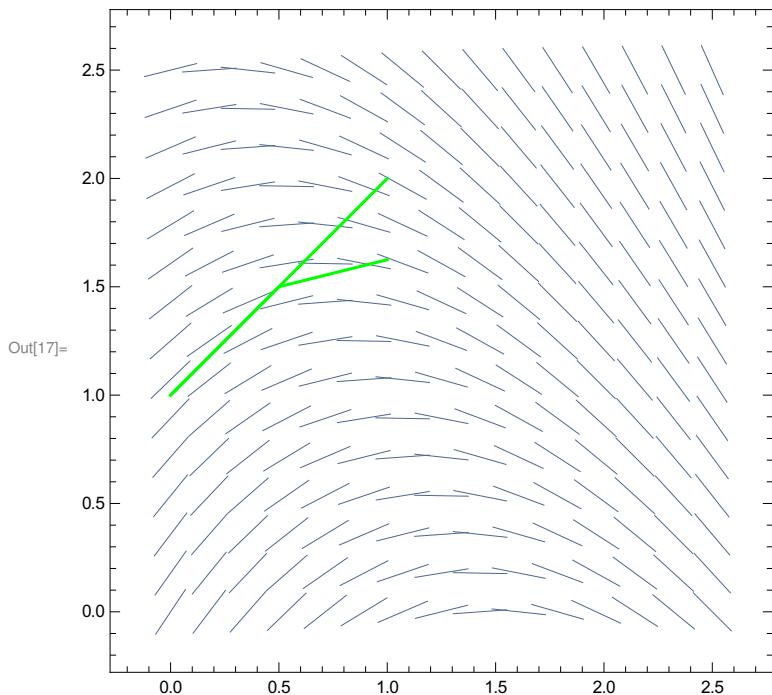


```
In[15]:= euler[2]
```

```
soln
```

$$\text{Out[16]}= \left\{ \{0, 1\}, \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2} \right\}, \left\{ 1, \frac{13}{8} \right\} \right\}$$

```
In[17]:= show2 = Show[show1, ListPlot[soln, Joined -> True, PlotStyle -> Green]]
```

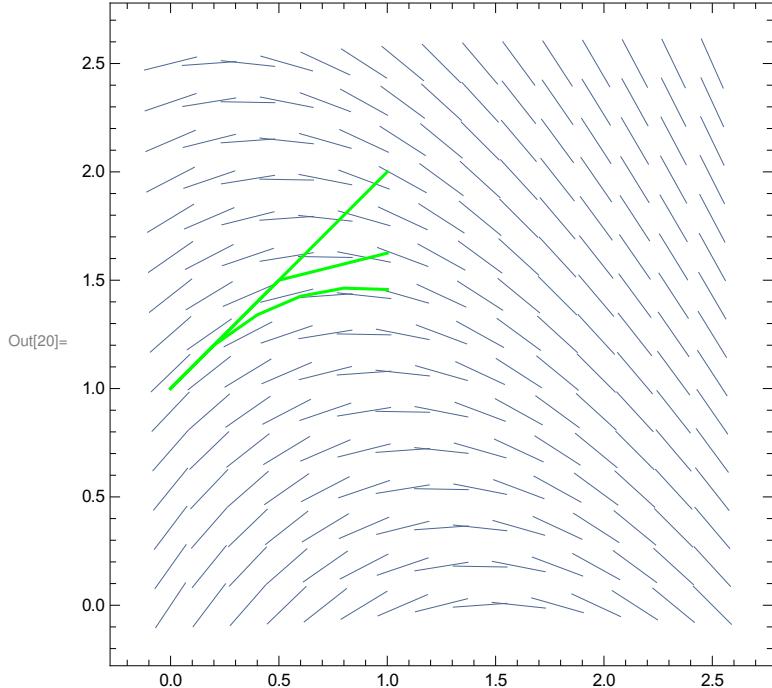


```
In[30]:= euler[5]
soln
N[soln]

Out[31]= {{0, 1}, {1/5, 6/5}, {2/5, 67/50}, {3/5, 713/500}, {4/5, 7317/5000}, {1, 72853/50000} }

Out[32]= {{0., 1.}, {0.2, 1.2}, {0.4, 1.34}, {0.6, 1.426}, {0.8, 1.4634}, {1., 1.45706} }

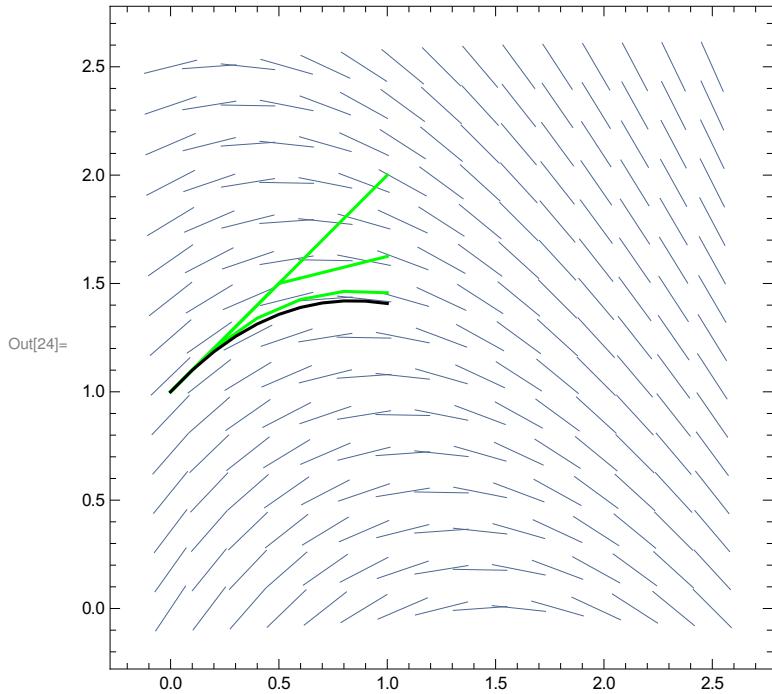
In[20]:= show3 = Show[show2, ListPlot[soln, Joined -> True, PlotStyle -> Green]]
```



```
In[21]:= euler[10]
soln

Out[22]= {{0, 1}, {1/10, 11/10}, {1/5, 237/200}, {3/10, 5023/4000},
{2/5, 105037/80000}, {1/2, 2171703/1600000}, {3/5, 44462357/32000000},
{7/10, 902384783/640000000}, {4/5, 18169310877/128000000000},
{9/10, 363136906663/256000000000}, {1, 7206801226597/512000000000}}
```

```
In[24]:= show4 = Show[show3, ListPlot[soln, Joined → True, PlotStyle → Black]]
```



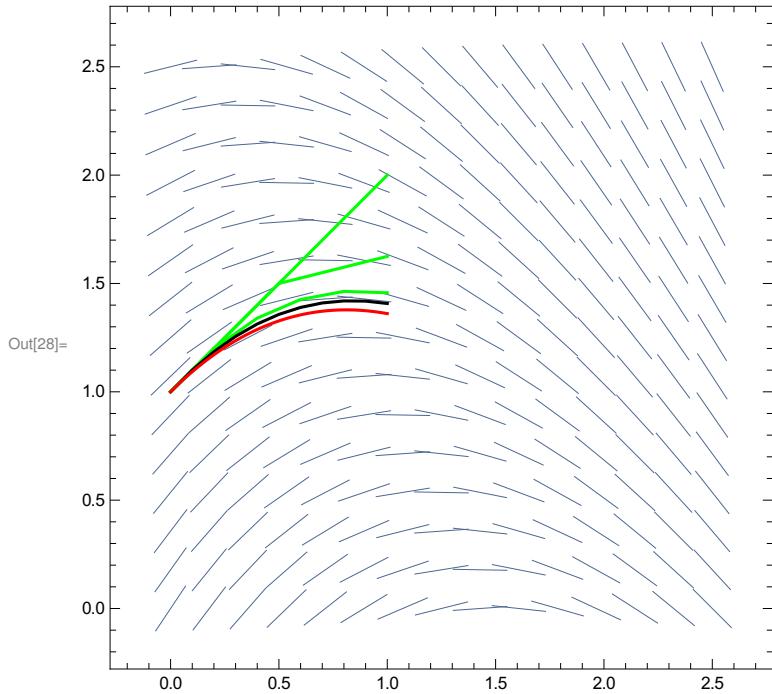
```
In[25]:= nsoln = NDSolve[{ny'[nt] == f[nt, ny[nt]], ny[tzero] == yzero}, ny, {nt, 0, 1}]
```

Out[25]=  $\left\{ \text{ny} \rightarrow \text{InterpolatingFunction}[\boxed{\text{+ } \text{Domain: } \{0., 1.\} \text{ Output: scalar}}] \right\}$

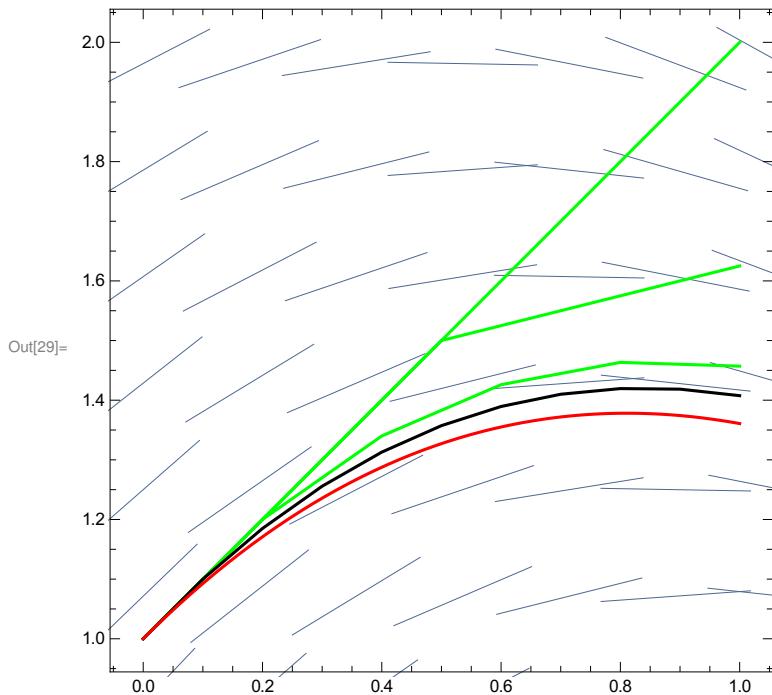
```
In[27]:= rky[t_] = ny[t] /. nsoln[[1]]
```

Out[27]=  $\text{InterpolatingFunction}[\boxed{\text{+ } \text{Domain: } \{0., 1.\} \text{ Output: scalar}}][t]$

```
In[28]:= Show[show4, Plot[rky[t], {t, 0, 1}, PlotStyle -> Red]]
```



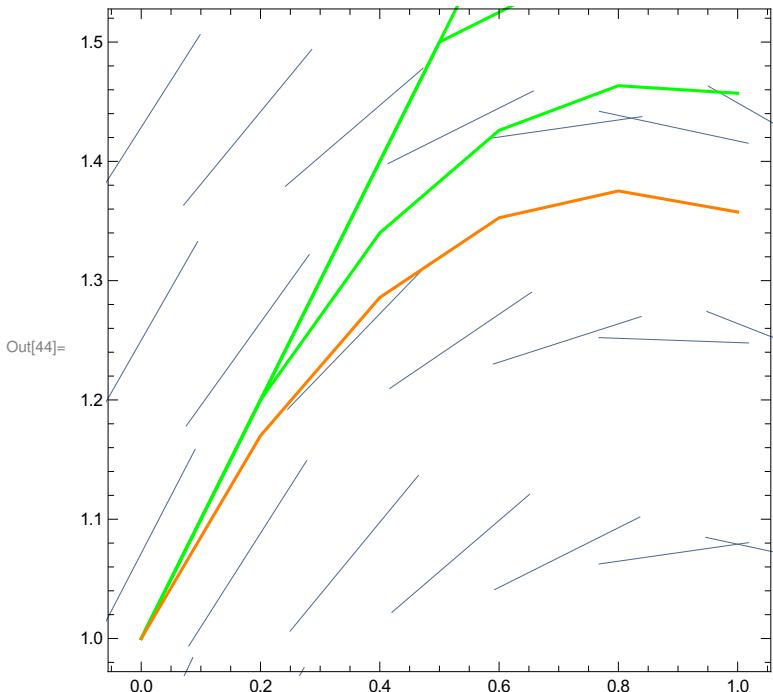
```
In[29]:= Show[show4, Plot[rky[t], {t, 0, 1}, PlotStyle -> Red], PlotRange -> {{0, 1}, {1, 2}}]
```



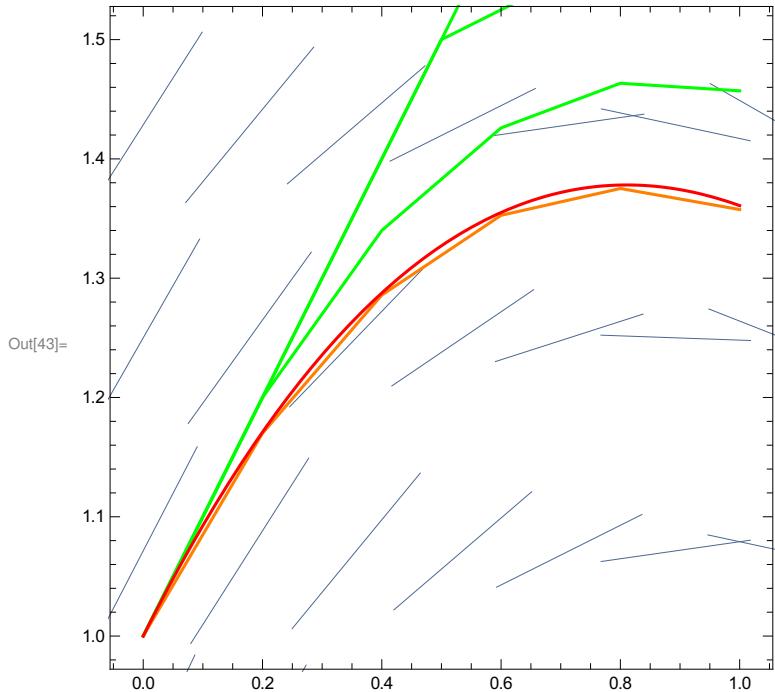
## Improved Euler Method

```
In[33]:= ieuler[N_] := For[j = 1, soln = {{tzero, yzero}},  
    j < N + 1, j++, mone = f[tzero + (j - 1)/N, soln[[j]][[2]]];  
    mtwo = f[tzero + j/N, soln[[j]][[2]] + mone (1/N)];  
    soln = Union[soln, {{tzero + j (1/N), soln[[j]][[2]] + ((mone + mtwo) / 2) (1/N)}}]]  
  
In[40]:= ieuler[5]  
N[soln]  
Out[41]= {{0., 1.}, {0.2, 1.17}, {0.4, 1.28585}, {0.6, 1.35269}, {0.8, 1.37519}, {1., 1.35755}}
```

```
In[44]:= Show[show3, ListPlot[soln, Joined → True, PlotStyle → Orange],  
PlotRange → {{0, 1}, {1, 1.5}}]
```



```
In[43]:= Show[show3, ListPlot[soln, Joined -> True, PlotStyle -> Orange],
  Plot[rky[t], {t, 0, 1}, PlotStyle -> Red], PlotRange -> {{0, 1}, {1, 1.5}}]
```



## Fourth Order Runge-Kutta Method

```
In[45]:= rk[N_] := For[j = 1, soln = {{tzero, yzero}},  
  j < N + 1, j ++, mone = f[tzero + (j - 1)/N, soln[[j]][[2]]];  
  mtwo = f[soln[[j]][[1]] + 1/(2 N), soln[[j]][[2]] + mone (1/(2 N))];  
  mthree = f[soln[[j]][[1]] + 1/(2 N), soln[[j]][[2]] + mtwo (1/(2 N))];  
  mfour = f[tzero + j/N, soln[[j]][[2]] + mthree (1/N)];  
  soln = Union[soln,  
    {{tzero + j (1/N), soln[[j]][[2]] + ((mone + 2 mtwo + 2 mthree + mfour)/6) (1/N)}}]]
```

```
In[46]:= rk[5]  
N[soln]
```

```
Out[47]= {{0., 1.}, {0.2, 1.17098}, {0.4, 1.28761},  
{0.6, 1.35509}, {0.8, 1.37808}, {1., 1.36081}}
```

```
In[48]:= Show[ListPlot[soln, Joined -> True, PlotStyle -> Black],
  Plot[rky[t], {t, 0, 1}, PlotStyle -> Red], PlotRange -> {{0, 1}, {1, 1.5}}]
```

