August 23 Math 2306 sec. 54 Fall 2021

Section 2: Initial Value Problems

We'll recall that **Euler's Method** is a way of approximating the solution to a first order IVP

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y), \quad y(x_0) = y_0.$$

Euler's Method Formula: The n^{th} approximation y_n to the exact solution $y(x_n)$ is given by

$$y_n = y_{n-1} + hf(x_{n-1}, y_{n-1})$$

with (x_0, y_0) given in the original IVP and h the choice of step size.

The value $y_n \approx y(x_n)$ where $y(x_n)$ is the true solution to the IVP at $x = x_n$.

Euler's Method Example: $\frac{dy}{dx} = xy, \quad y(0) = 1$

Take $h = 0.25$ to find an approximation to $y(1)$.

We went through this process and found that $y_4 = 1.41943$ was our approximation to $y(1)$.

The true[1] $y(1) = \sqrt{e} = 1.64872$. This raises the question of how good our approximation can be expected to be.

[1] The exact solution $y = e^{x^2/2}$.

Euler's Method: Error

First, let's define what we mean by the term *error*. There are a couple of types of error that we can talk about. These are[2]

$$\text{Absolute Error} = |\text{True Value} - \text{Approximate Value}|$$

and

$$\text{Relative Error} = \frac{\text{Absolute Error}}{|\text{True value}|}$$

[2] Some authors will define absolute error without use of absolute value bars so that absolute error need not be nonnegative.

Euler's Method: Error

We can ask, how does the error depend on the step size?

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = xy, \quad y(0) = 1$$

I programed Euler's method into Matlab and used different h values to approximate $y(1)$, and recorded the results shown in the table.

h	$y(1) - y_n$	$\frac{y(1)-y_n}{y(1)}$
0.2	0.1895	0.1149
0.1	0.1016	0.0616
0.05	0.0528	0.0320
0.025	0.0269	0.0163
0.0125	0.0136	0.0082

Euler's Method: Error

We notice from this example that cutting the step size in half, seems to cut the error and relative error in half. This suggests the following:

$\boxed{\text{The absolute error in Euler's method is proportional to the step size.}}$

There are two sources of error for Euler's method (not counting numerical errors due to machine rounding).

- The error in approximating the curve with a tangent line, and
- using the approximate value y_{n-1} to get the slope at the next step.

Euler's Method: Error

For numerical schemes of this sort, we often refer to the *order* of the scheme. If the error satisfies

$$\text{Absolute Error} = Ch^p$$

where C is some constant, then the order of the scheme is p.

Euler's method is an order 1 scheme.

Section 3: Separation of Variables

The simplest type of equation we could encounter would be of the form

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = g(x).$$

For example, solve the ODE

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 4e^{2x} + 1.$$

$y = \int (4e^{2x} + 1)\,dx$

$y = 2e^{2x} + x + C$

a 1-parameter family of solutions.

Separable Equations

Definition: The first order equation $y' = f(x, y)$ is said to be **separable** if the right side has the form

$$f(x, y) = g(x)h(y).$$

That is, a separable equation is one that has the form

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = g(x)h(y).$$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = g(x)$ has this form where $h(y) = 1$.

Separable Equations

Determine which (if any) of the following are separable.

(a) $\frac{dy}{dx} = x^3y$

This is separable $\frac{dy}{dx} = g(x)h(y)$ with $g(x) = x^3$, $h(y) = y$.

(b) $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x+y$

This is not separable.

$2x+y$ can't be written as $g(x)h(y)$.

Solving Separable Equations

Recall that from $\frac{dy}{dx} = g(x)$, we can integrate both sides

$$\int \underbrace{\frac{dy}{dx}\,dx}_{dy} = \int g(x)\,dx.$$

$$\int dy = \int g(x)\,dx$$

$$y = G(x) + C$$

where $G'(x) = g(x)$

We'll use this observation!

Solving Separable Equations

Let's assume that it's safe to divide by $h(y)$ and let's set $p(y) = 1/h(y)$. We solve (usually find an implicit solution) by **separating the variables.**

We'll isolate the x from the y

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = g(x)h(y)$$

① Divide by $h(y)$

$$\frac{1}{h(y)}\frac{dy}{dx} = g(x)$$

② Multiply by dx

$$\frac{1}{h(y)}\frac{dy}{dx}\,dx = g(x)\,dx$$

Calling $\frac{1}{h}$ p and using $\frac{dy}{dx}\,dx = dy$

$$p(y)\,dy = g(x)\,dx$$

③ Integrate both sides

$$\int p(y)\,dy = \int g(x)\,dx$$

$$P(y) = G(x) + C$$

where P and G are any antiderivatives of $p(y)$ and $g(x)$, respectively.

We get a 1-parameter family of solutions, usually defined implicitly.

Solve the ODE

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y} = -x\left(\frac{1}{y}\right)$$

It is separable w/ $g(x) = -x$ and $h(y) = \frac{1}{y}$.

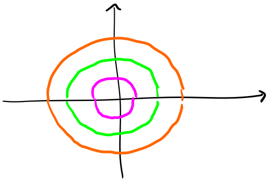
$$\frac{1}{\frac{1}{y}}\frac{dy}{dx} = -x \implies y\frac{dy}{dx}\,dx = -x\,dx$$

$$\int y\,dy = \int -x\,dx \implies \frac{y^2}{2} = \frac{-x^2}{2} + C$$

our 1-parameter family of solns.

$$x^2 + y^2 = 2C \quad \text{where } k = 2C$$

$$\boxed{x^2 + y^2 = k}$$



An IVP[3]

$$\frac{dQ}{dt} = g(t)h(Q)$$

$$g(t) = -2 \quad , h(Q) = Q - 70$$

$$\frac{dQ}{dt} = -2(Q-70), \quad Q(0) = 180$$

We'll solve the ODE first, then apply the I.C.

$$\frac{1}{Q-70}\frac{dQ}{dt} = -2$$

$$\frac{1}{Q-70}\frac{dQ}{dt} \cdot dt = -2\,dt$$

$$\int \frac{1}{Q-70}\,dQ = \int -2\,dt$$

$$\ln|Q-70| = -2t + C$$

a 1-parameter family of solns.

[3]Recall IVP stands for *initial value problem*.

Lets find Q as an explicit function. Let's isolate Q.

$$e^{\ln|Q-70|} = e^{-2t+C} = e^{-2t}e^{C}$$

$$|Q-70| = e^{C}e^{-2t}, \quad \text{Let } k := \pm e^{C}$$

$$Q-70 = ke^{-2t} \implies Q = ke^{-2t}+70$$

Now use $Q(0)=180$.

$$180 = ke^{0}+70 \implies k = 180-70 = 110$$

$\boxed{\text{The soln to the IVP is } Q(t) = 110e^{-2t}+70.}$