Math 304 (Spring 2010)

Study Guide for Weeks 13-14

Homework 9 concerns the topics listed below.

- Adams-Bashforth methods (Fausett 12.3.1)
- Systems of ODEs and their numerical solution(Fausett 13.1)
- Higher order differential equations and how to turn them into first order (Fausett 13.1)
- Finite difference formulas and their errors (Fausett 11.1.1-3)
- Numerical solution of Poisson equation via finite differences (Fausett 15.3)

Homework 9 (due on June 11th, Friday by 3pm)

1. Derive the 3-step Adams-Bashforth formula for the numerical solution of ordinary differential equations

2. (Fausett - A.13.10 on page 558) A simple predator-prey relationship is described by the Lotka-Volterra model provided below, which is written in terms of

- a fox population f(t) with birth rate b_f and death rate d_f , and
- a geese population g(t) with birth rate b_g and death rate d_g

$$\frac{df}{dt} = f(t)(b_f g(t) - d_f)$$
$$\frac{dg}{dt} = g(t)(b_g - d_g f(t))$$

Find the populations on [0, 2] using Euler's method with step-size h = 1 for the following parameter values and initial conditions

- (a) $b_f = d_f = b_q = d_q = 1$, f(0) = g(0) = 2.
- **(b)** $b_f = b_g = 1, d_f = d_g = 0.5, f(0) = 2$ and g(0) = 10.
- **3.** Convert the second-order ODE

$$y'' + y + 2y^2 = 0$$
 t > 0 and $y(0) = 2$, $y'(0) = 0$

into a system first order ODEs. Then solve the resulting ODE on the interval [0, 6] using Euler's method with the step-size h = 2.

4. Consider the following data for the function y(t).

t	-1	0	1	2	3
y(t)	-2	0	2	16	54

- (a) Approximate y'(1) and y'(2) using the forward difference, backward difference and central difference formulas. Choose the step size h = 1.
- (b) Approximate y''(1) and y''(2) using the central difference formula. Choose the step size h = 1.
- 5. Consider the finite difference formula

$$D_m y(t_*) = \frac{y(t_* + \frac{3h}{4}) - y(t_* - \frac{h}{4})}{h}.$$

Show that

$$D_m y(t_*) - y'(t_*) = O(h)$$

and

$$D_m y(t_*) - y'(t_*) \neq O(h^2).$$

6. Solve the following Poisson equations using finite differences numerically with the step size h = 0.25. For the solution of resulting linear systems use Matlab.

(a)

$$u_{xx}(x,y) + u_{yy}(x,y) = 0$$

where $x, y \in [0, 1]$ with the boundary conditions

$$u(x,0) = 0$$
, $u(0,y) = 2y$, $u(x,1) = 2$, $u(1,y) = 1 + y$

(b)

$$u_{xx}(x,y) + u_{yy}(x,y) = 0$$

where $x, y \in [0, 1]$ with the boundary conditions

$$u(x,0) = x^2 + 1$$
, $u(0,y) = -y^2 + 1$, $u(x,1) = x^2$, $u(1,y) = 2 - y^2$