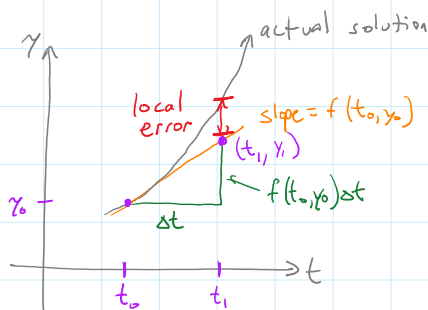


EULER'S METHOD

Recall: $\frac{dy}{dt} = f(t, y)$

$y(0) = y_0$

Approximate $y(a)$.



Approximation:

$$y_n = y_{n-1} + f(t_{n-1}, y_{n-1}) \Delta t$$

Local (truncation) error: difference between exact and approx. solutions at each step

Taylor series:

$$y(t_1) = y(t_0) + y'(t_0) \Delta t + \frac{y''(\xi)}{2} (\Delta t)^2$$

Taylor series of order 1 with remainder term

approx

linear function in Δt

ERROR TERM

$\xi \in [t_0, t_0 + \Delta t]$

Euler's method:

$$y_1 = y_0 + f(t_0, y_0) \Delta t$$

subtract:

$$y(t_1) - y_1 = \cancel{y(t_0)} - \cancel{y_0} + \cancel{y'(t_0) \Delta t} - \cancel{f(t_0, y_0) \Delta t} + \frac{y''(\xi)}{2} (\Delta t)^2$$

$$y(t_1) - y_1 = \frac{y''(\xi)}{2} (\Delta t)^2$$

error in Euler's method is equal to a constant times $(\Delta t)^2$

For small Δt , the error in Euler's method is $O(\Delta t^2)$.

"big O of Δt^2 "

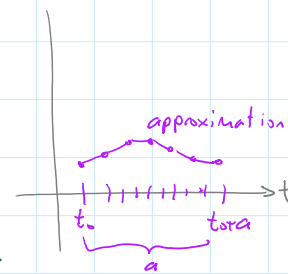
means: not greater than some multiple of Δt^2

Global error: Error in Euler's method from t_0 to $t_0 + a$.

Approximating $y(t_0 + a)$ requires $\frac{a}{\Delta t}$ steps.

Total error is roughly $\frac{a}{\Delta t} \cdot O(\Delta t^2) = O(\Delta t)$

not greater than some multiple of Δt



Euler's method is a "first order" approximation. $\hookrightarrow O(\Delta t)$
 ← This is not great. We can do better.

Example: $\frac{dy}{dt} = 1 - y \xrightarrow{\text{solve}} \int \frac{dy}{1-y} = \int dt$

$y(0) = 0$

Approximate $y(1)$.

$-\ln|1-y| = t + C$

$e^{-\ln|1-y|} = e^{-t+C}$

$1-y = e^{-t+C}$

$y = 1 - e^{-t+C}$

exact solution:

$y(t) = 1 - e^{-t}$

$y(0) = 0$
means

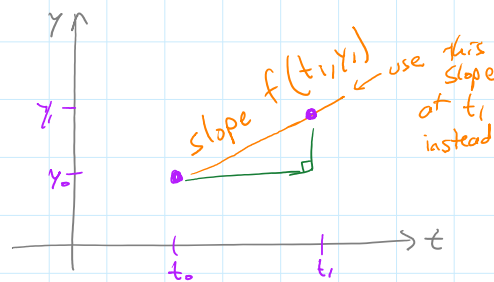
$0 = 1 - e^{0+C}$

$e^C = 1$

$\therefore C = 0$

Problem: Euler's method is unstable for some equations, such as $\frac{dy}{dt} = -10y$.

IDEA: Use a different approximation scheme.



Then:

$y_1 = y_0 + f(t_1, y_1) \Delta t$

This results in the Backward Euler Method

If $f(t, y) = -10y$, then:

$y_1 = y_0 - 10y_1 \Delta t$

Need to solve for y_1 .

To be continued...