

Title: Numerical Methods Lecture - 230131

Speakers: Erik Schnetter

Collection: Numerical Methods (2022/2023)

Date: January 31, 2023 - 9:15 AM

URL: <https://pirsa.org/23010008>

[1]: `versioninfo()`

```

Julia Version 1.8.5
Commit 17cfb8e65ea (2023-01-08 06:45 UTC)
Platform Info:
  OS: Linux (x86_64-linux-gnu)
  CPU: 80 × Intel(R) Xeon(R) Gold 6148 CPU @ 2.40GHz
  WORD_SIZE: 64
  LIBM: libopenlibm
  LLVM: libLLVM-13.0.1 (ORCJIT, skylake-avx512)
  Threads: 1 on 80 virtual cores
Environment:
  LD_LIBRARY_PATH = /cm/shared/apps/slurm/19.05.8/lib64/slurm:/cm/shared/apps/slurm/19.05.8/lib64
  LD_LIBRARY_PATH_modshare = /cm/shared/apps/slurm/19.05.8/lib64:1:/cm/shared/apps/slurm/19.05.8/lib64/slurm:1

```

[ ]:

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Code git

Julia 1.8.5

[1]: `versioninfo()`

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```

# ODE

Equation: Solve harmonic oscillator

[ ]: `#  $\ddot{x} = -x$`

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[2]: # x = -x

[3]: `function f(y)  
 x, v = y  
  $\dot{x}$  = v  
  $\dot{v}$  = -x  
  $\dot{y}$  = [ $\dot{x}$ ,  $\dot{v}$ ]  
 return  $\dot{y}$   
end`

[3]: f (generic function with 1 method)

[4]: `function euler(f, y0, h)  
 k0 = f(y0)  
 y1 = y0 + h * k0  
 return y1  
end`

[4]: euler (generic function with 1 method)

[ ]:

Simple 0 \$ 1 Julia 1.8.5 | Idle Mem: 519.49 MB Saving completed Mode: Edit Ln 5, Col 4 Untitled8.ipynb

```
Untitled8.ipynb
[4]: function euler(t, y0, n)
      k0 = f(y0)
      y1 = y0 + h * k0
      return y1
    end

[4]: euler (generic function with 1 method)

[5]: y0 = [1.0, 0.0]

[5]: 2-element Vector{Float64}:
      1.0
      0.0

[7]: euler(harmonic, y0, 0.1)

[7]: 2-element Vector{Float64}:
      1.0
     -0.1

[ ]: function evolve(f, y, h, nsteps)
      for n in 1:nsteps
          y = euler(f, y, h)
      end
    end
```

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Code git Julia 1.8.5

```
end
[8]: evolve (generic function with 1 method)
[10]: ys = evolve(harmonic, y0, 0.1, 100);
[11]: using WGLMakie
[*]: fig = Figure()
      ax = Axis(fig[1, 1])
      plot!(map(y -> y[1], ys), map(y -> y[2]))
      fig
[ ]: |
```

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Untitled8.ipynb Code git Julia 1.8.5

```
[7]: 2-element Vector{Float64}:
      1.0
     -0.1
```

```
[8]: function evolve(f, y, h, nsteps)
      trajectory = [y]
      for n in 1:nsteps
          y = euler(f, y, h)
          push!(trajectory, y)
      end
      return trajectory
    end
```

```
[8]: evolve (generic function with 1 method)
```

```
[10]: ys = evolve(harmonic, y0, 0.1, 100);
```

```
[11]: using WGLMakie
```

```
[ ]: fig = Figure()
      ax = Axis(fig[1, 1])
      plot!(map(y -> y[1], ys), map(y ->))
```

Simple 0 \$ 1 Julia 1.8.5 | Idle Mem: 1.18 GB Saving completed Mode: Edit Ln 3, Col 35 Untitled8.ipynb

Untitled8.ipynb

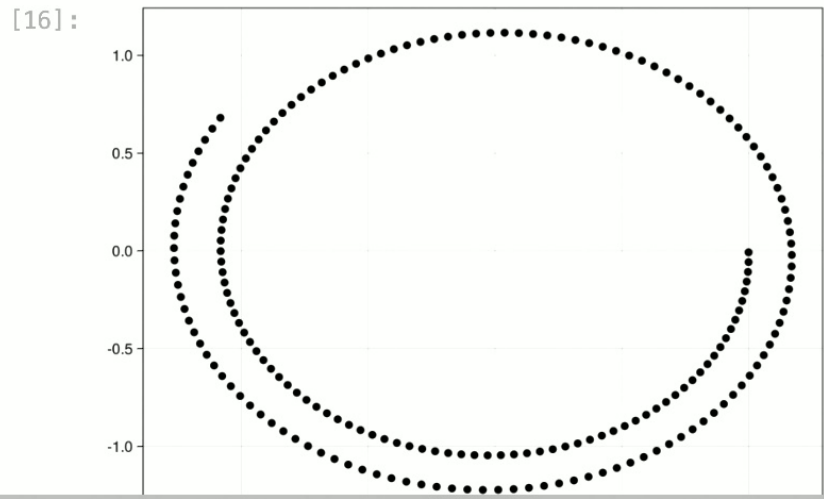
Code git

Julia 1.8.5

```
[14]: ys = evolve(harmonic, y0, 0.05, 200);
```

```
[15]: using WGLMakie
```

```
[16]: fig = Figure()  
ax = Axis(fig[1, 1])  
plot!(map(y -> y[1], ys), map(y -> y[2], ys))  
fig
```

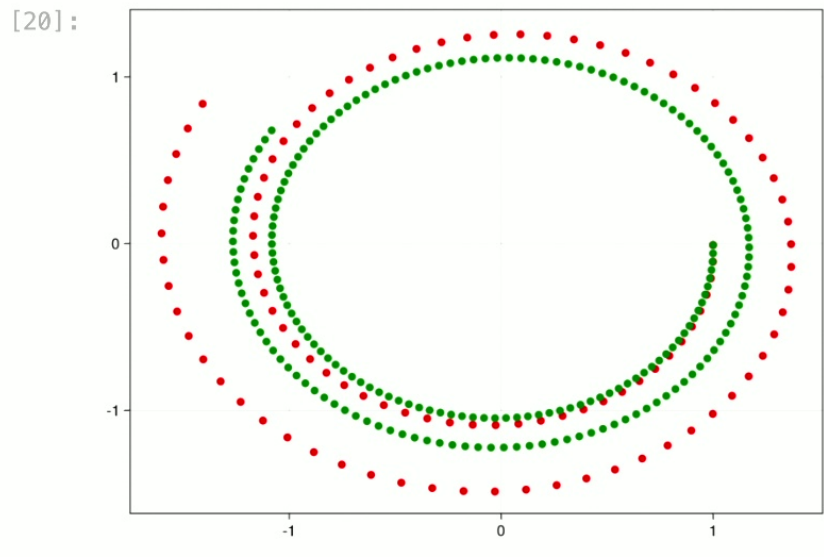




Untitled8.ipynb

Code git Julia 1.8.5

```
[15]: using WGLMakie  
  
[20]: fig = Figure()  
      ax = Axis(fig[1, 1])  
      plot!(map(y -> y[1], ys), map(y -> y[2], ys); color=:red)  
      plot!(map(y -> y[1], ys2), map(y -> y[2], ys2); color=:green)  
      fig
```



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```
        push!(trajectory, y)
    end
    return trajectory
end
```

[22]: evolve\_midpoint (generic function with 1 method)

[23]: `ys_m = evolve_midpoint(harmonic, y0, 0.1, 100);`

[24]: `fig = Figure()
ax = Axis(fig[1, 1])
plot!(map(y -> y[1], ys), map(y -> y[2], ys); color=:red)
plot!(map(y -> y[1], ys_2), map(y -> y[2], ys2); color=:green)
fig`

[ ]:

Simple 0 1 Julia 1.8.5 | Idle Mem: 1.21 GB Saving completed Mode: Edit Ln 4, Col 25 Untitled8.ipynb

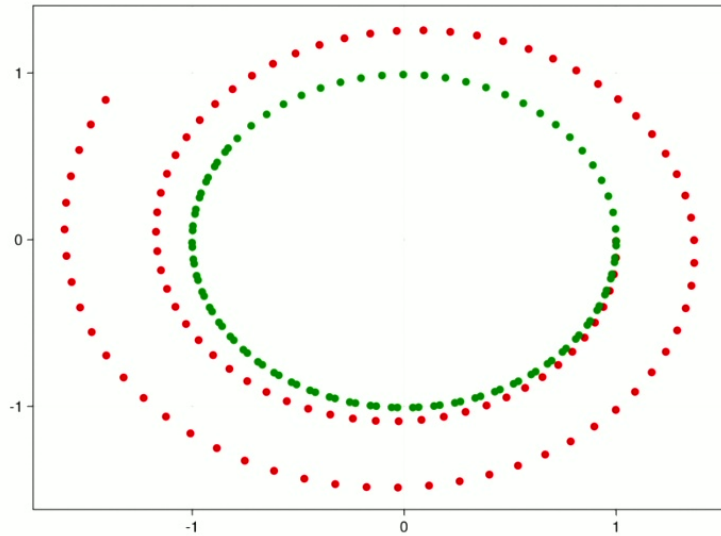
Untitled8.ipynb

Code git

Julia 1.8.5

```
plot!(map(y -> y[1], ys_III), map(y -> y[2], ys_III); color=:green)  
fig
```

[29]:



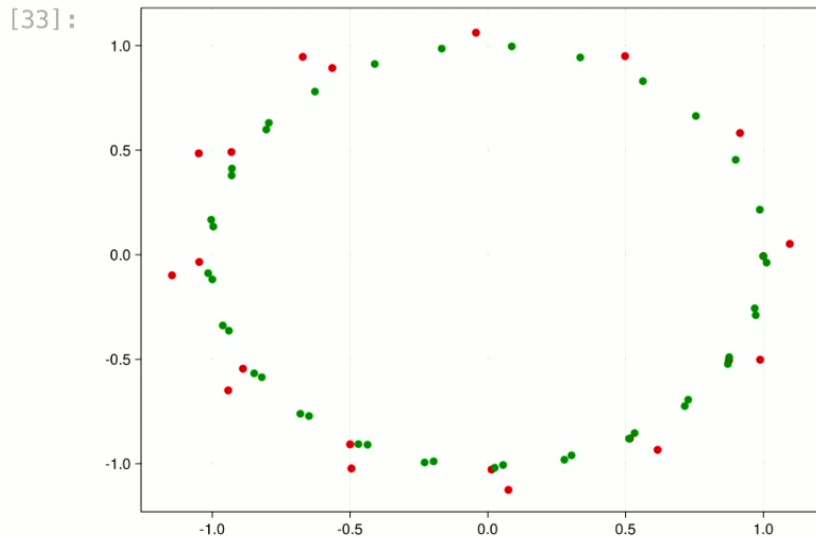
[ ]:

Untitled8.ipynb

Code git

Julia 1.8.5

```
[33]: fig = Figure()
      ax = Axis(fig[1, 1])
      plot!(map(y -> y[1], ys_m1), map(y -> y[2], ys_m1); color=:red)
      plot!(map(y -> y[1], ys_m2), map(y -> y[2], ys_m2); color=:green)
      fig
```



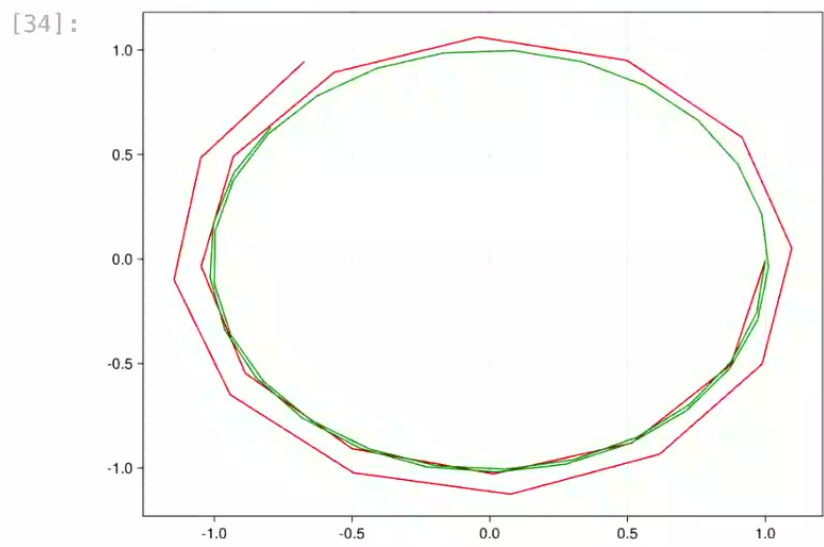
Untitled8.ipynb

Code git

Julia 1.8.5

```
ys_m2 = evolve_midpoint(harmonic, y0, 0.25, 40);
```

```
[34]: fig = Figure()  
ax = Axis(fig[1, 1])  
lines!(map(y -> y[1], ys_m1), map(y -> y[2], ys_m1); color=:red)  
lines!(map(y -> y[1], ys_m2), map(y -> y[2], ys_m2); color=:green)  
fig
```





## DifferentialEquations.jl

Search docs

### DifferentialEquations.jl: Efficient Differential Equation Solving in Julia

- Contributing
- Supporting and Citing
- Getting Started: Installation And First Steps
- Acknowledgements

Version v7.7.0

DifferentialEquations.jl: Efficient Differential Equation Solving in Julia

[Edit on GitHub](#)

# DifferentialEquations.jl: Efficient Differential Equation Solving in Julia

This is a suite for numerically solving differential equations written in Julia and available for use in Julia, Python, and R. The purpose of this package is to supply efficient Julia implementations of solvers for various differential equations. Equations within the realm of this package include:

- Discrete equations (function maps, discrete stochastic (Gillespie/Markov) simulations)
- Ordinary differential equations (ODEs)
- Split and Partitioned ODEs (Symplectic integrators, IMEX Methods)
- Stochastic ordinary differential equations (SODEs or SDEs)
- Stochastic differential-algebraic equations (SDAEs)
- Random differential equations (RODEs or RDEs)
- Differential algebraic equations (DAEs)
- Delay differential equations (DDEs)
- Neutral, retarded, and algebraic delay differential equations (NDDEs, RDDEs, and DDAEs)

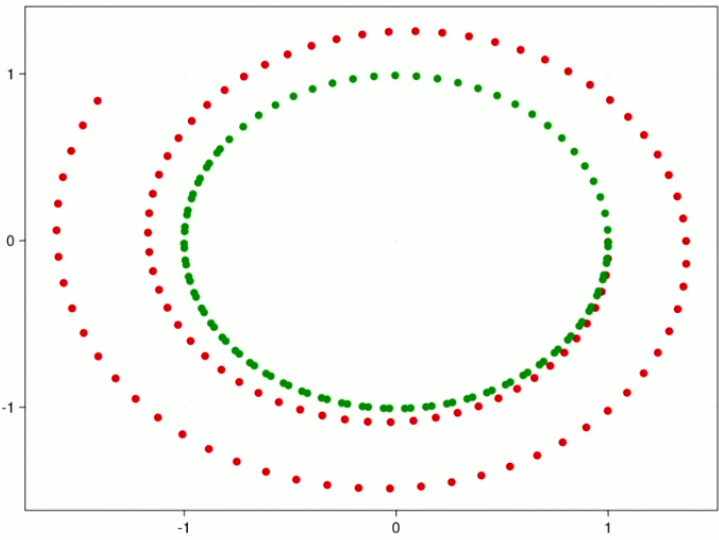
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Code git

Julia 1.8.5

```
plot!(map(y -> y[1], ys), map(y -> y[2], ys); color=:red)  
plot!(map(y -> y[1], ys_m), map(y -> y[2], ys_m); color=:green)  
fig
```

[29]:



```
[32]: ys_m1 = evolve_midpoint(harmonic, y0, 0.5, 20);  
      ys_m2 = evolve_midpoint(harmonic, y0, 0.25, 40);
```

ODE

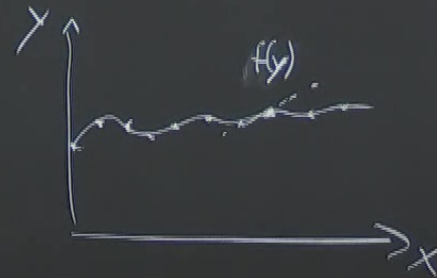
$$y'(x) = f(y, x)$$

---

$$\frac{y(x+h) - y(x)}{h} = f(y)$$

EULER

$$y(x+h) = y(x) + h \cdot f(y)$$





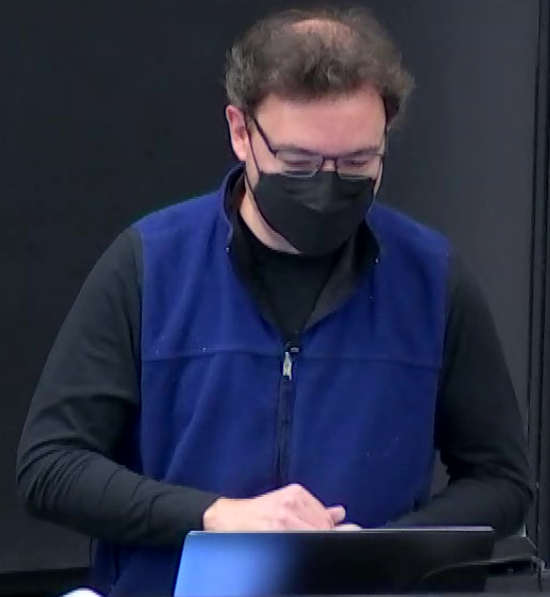
$$y''(x) = f(x)$$

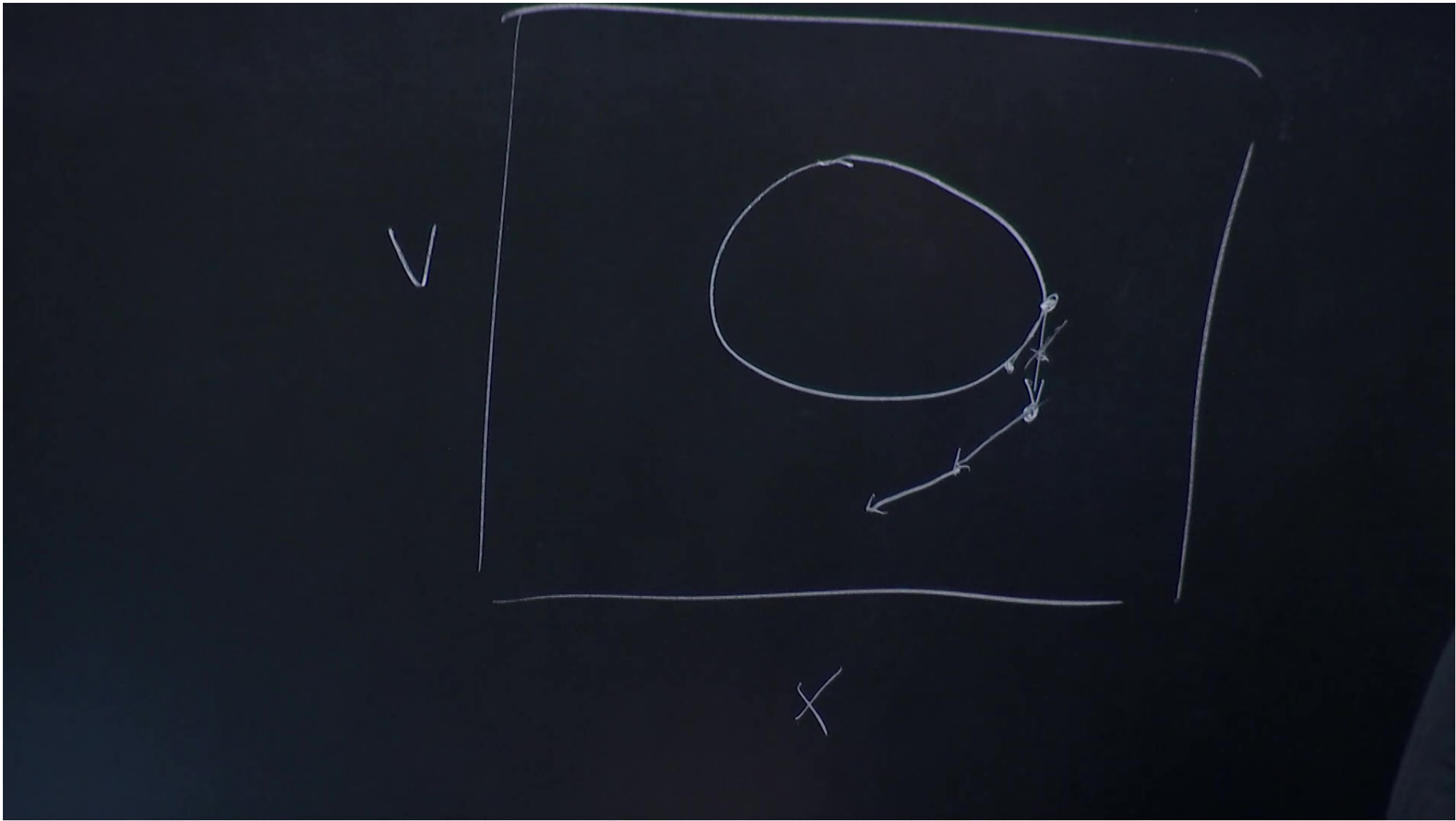
$$y_1 = y$$

$$y_2 = y'$$

$$y_1' = y_2$$

$$y_2' = f(y_1)$$





# ODE

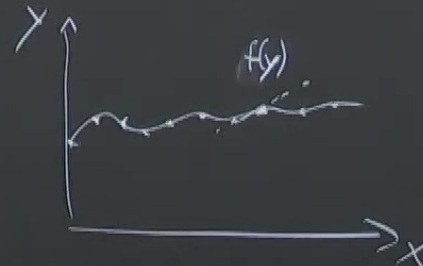
$$y'(x) = f(y, x)$$

$$\frac{y(x+h) - y(x)}{h} = f(y)$$

EULER

$$y(x+h) = y(x) + h \cdot f(y, x)$$

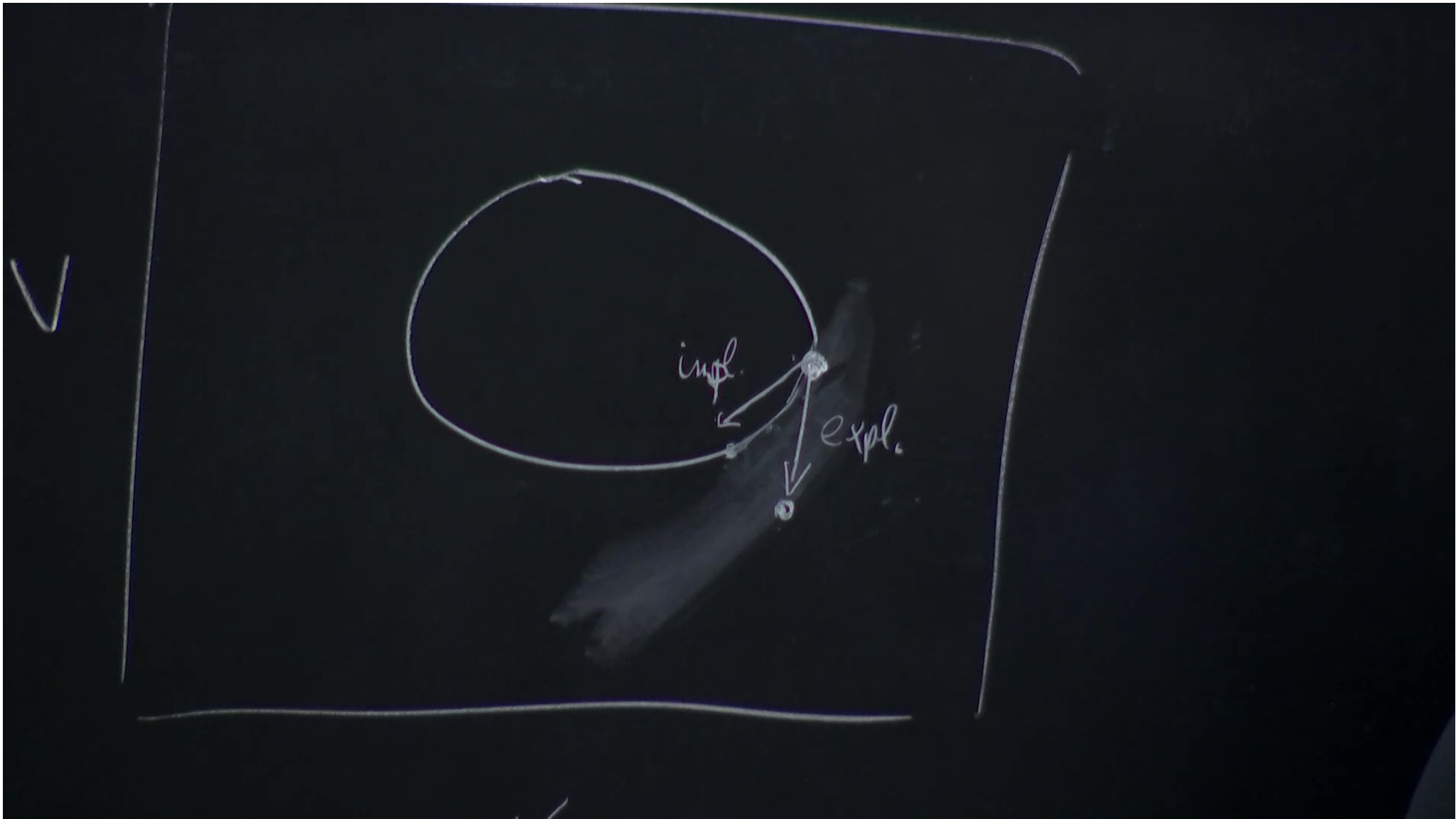
explicit



$$\frac{y(x) - y(x-h)}{h} = f(y, x)$$

$$y(x+h) = y(x) + h f(y, x+h)$$

implicit



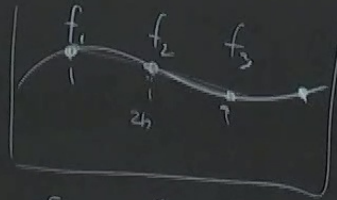
# Representation functions

(pseudo-) spectral: basis functions

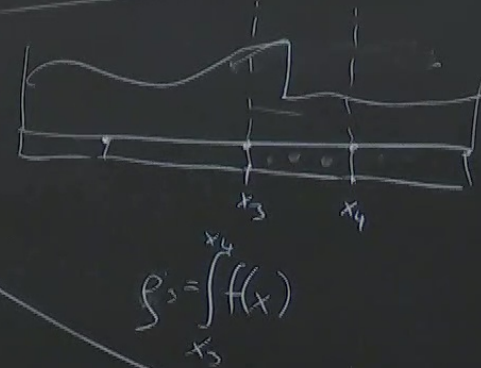
$$f(x) = \sum_i c_i b_i(x)$$

finite volume:

finite differences:



$$f'_i \approx \frac{f_{i+1} - f_{i-1}}{2h}$$



Convergence:



$$f'(x) \approx \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

Taylor:

$$f(x+h) = f(x) + h \cdot f'(x) + O(h^2)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} + O(h)$$

---

$$f(x+h) = f(x) + h \cdot f'(x) + \frac{1}{2} h^2 f''(x) + O(h^3)$$

$$f(x-h) = f(x) - h f'(x) + \frac{1}{2} h^2 f''(x) + O(h^3)$$

$$\frac{h \cdot f'(x) + O(h^2)}{h} + O(h)$$

---

$$f'(x) + \frac{1}{2}h^2 f''(x) + O(h^3)$$
$$f'(x) + \frac{1}{2}h^2 f''(x) + O(h^3)$$

$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x-h)}{2h} + C(x) \cdot h^{\textcircled{2}} + O(h^4)$$

Convergence order  
P

$$f_h(x) = f^*(x) + C(x) \cdot h^p + \dots$$

---

1. Convergence to known solution

$h_1$   $h_2$

$$f_{h_1} = f^* + C h_1^p$$

$$f_{h_2} = f^* + C h_2^p$$

$$\frac{f_{h_1} - f^*}{f_{h_2} - f^*} = \left(\frac{h_1}{h_2}\right)^p \rightarrow \text{solve for } p$$

2. Self convergence

$h_1$   $h_2$   $h_3 \rightarrow p$

3. Richardson extrapolation

$\rightarrow$  solve for  $f^*$



$$f^*(x) + C(x) \cdot h^p + \dots$$

known solution

$$+ C h_1^p$$
$$+ C h_2^p$$

$$\frac{f_1 - f^*}{f_2 - f^*} = \left(\frac{h_1}{h_2}\right)^p \quad \rightarrow \text{solve for } p$$

$$h_1 = \alpha^2 h$$
$$h_2 = \alpha h$$
$$h_3 = h$$

$$f_{h_1} = f^* + C(\alpha^2 h)^p$$

$$f_{h_2} = f^* + C(\alpha h)^p$$

$$f_{h_3} = f^* + C h^p$$

$$\frac{f_{h_1} - f_{h_2}}{f_{h_2} - f_{h_3}} = \frac{(\alpha^2 h)^p - (\alpha h)^p}{(\alpha h)^p - h^p}$$

3. Richardson extrapolation

$\rightarrow$  solve for  $f^*$

