

## 1 LTE of the implicit Euler method

Given the 1st order initial value problem

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{y}(t) &= f(t, y(t)) \\ y(t_0) &= y_0\end{aligned}\tag{1}$$

calculate the local truncation error (LTE) of the implicit Euler method  $y_{j+1} = y_j + hf(t, y_{j+1})$ .

## 2 2nd Order ODEs

The equation of motion for a damped harmonic oscillator (mass on a spring including friction) reads:

$$m \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = -ky - a \frac{dy}{dt}\tag{2}$$

1. Rewrite (2) as an explicit, 1<sup>st</sup> order ODE

2. Use `ode45` to solve the ODE

- Set up a function to calculate the derivatives. Its header should read something like `function dy = harm_osc(t, y, m, k, a)`
- Use `m = 1; k = 10; a = 0.5; y(t0) = 1; ydot(t0) = 0; tSpan = [0, 20];`

Plot the position of the mass  $y(t)$  and its velocity  $\dot{y}(t)$ .

## 3 2nd Order ODEs

The equation of motion for an ideal harmonic oscillator reads:

$$m \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = -ky\tag{3}$$

Set `m = 10; k = 1; t0 = 0; tEnd = 100; y(t0) = 1; ydot(t0) = 0;` and use `ode45` and `ode15s` to solve the ODE.

- Calculate the total energy  $E_{\text{tot}} = E_{\text{kin}} + E_{\text{pot}} = \frac{1}{2}ky^2 + \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{y})^2$
- Plot the total energy against time for the two methods. What do you observe (remember, this time there is no friction and the system is conservative)?