

DLN

2.3.1

$$\vec{a} = h \vec{f}^n$$

$$\vec{b} = h \vec{f}(\vec{y}^n + \vec{a}, t^n + h)$$

$$\vec{y}^{n+1} = \vec{y}^n + \frac{1}{2}(\vec{a} + \vec{b})$$

(1) Taylor says

$$\vec{y}^{n+1}_{true} = \vec{y}^n + h \frac{d\vec{y}}{dt} + \frac{1}{2} h^2 \frac{d^2 \vec{y}}{dt^2} + \frac{1}{3!} h^3 \frac{d^3 \vec{y}}{dt^3} + O(h^4)$$

Expanding to 3 terms

$$h \vec{b} = h \left[\vec{f}(\vec{y}^n, t^n) + h \vec{f}'(\vec{y}^n, t^n) + \sum_k a_k \frac{\partial \vec{f}}{\partial y_k}(\vec{y}^n, t^n) + \frac{1}{2} h^2 \vec{f}''(\vec{y}^n, t^n) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k,l} a_k a_l \frac{\partial^2 \vec{f}}{\partial y_k \partial y_l}(\vec{y}^n, t^n) + \sum_k a_k h \frac{\partial \vec{f}}{\partial y_k}(\vec{y}^n, t^n) \right] + O(h^4)$$

** Since $\vec{a} = O(h)$, this includes all $O(h^3)$ terms. Also note $\vec{f}'' = \frac{d^2 \vec{f}}{dt^2}$ not $\frac{d \vec{f}''}{dt}$ **

$$\vec{b} = h \left[\vec{f}'' + h \vec{f}''' + h \sum_k f''_{,k} \vec{f}''_{,k} + \frac{1}{2} h^2 \vec{f}'''' + \frac{1}{2} h^2 \sum_{k,l} f''_{,k} f''_{,l} \vec{f}''_{,kl} + h^2 \sum_k f''_{,k} \vec{f}''_{,k} \right] + O(h^4)$$

I have written $\vec{f}''_{,k}$ for $\frac{\partial^2 \vec{f}}{\partial y_k^2}$ and summation upon repeated subscripts is implied.

Runge-Kutta gives $\vec{y}^{n+1}_{approx} = \vec{y}^n + \frac{1}{2}(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \Rightarrow$

$$\vec{y}^{n+1}_{approx} = \vec{y}^n + \frac{1}{2} \left[2h \vec{f}'' + h^2 \vec{f}''' + \frac{1}{2} h^3 \vec{f}'''' + h^2 \sum_k f''_{,k} \vec{f}''_{,k} + h^3 \sum_k f''_{,k} \vec{f}''_{,k} + \frac{1}{2} h^3 \sum_{k,l} f''_{,k} f''_{,l} \vec{f}''_{,kl} \right] + O(h^4)$$

Using $\vec{f}' = \vec{f}''$

$$(1) \rightarrow \vec{y}^{n+1}_{true} = \vec{y}^n + h \vec{f}'' + \frac{1}{2} h^2 \frac{d \vec{f}''}{dt} + \frac{1}{6} h^3 \frac{d^2 \vec{f}''}{dt^2} + O(h^4)$$

Chain rule $\frac{d \vec{f}''}{dt} = \vec{f}''' + \frac{dy_k}{dt} \vec{f}''_{,k}$