

---

# Differential Equations

Math 340 §2 Fall 2015  
© 2015 Ron Buckmire

MWF 3:00-3:55pm Fowler 307  
<http://sites.oxy.edu/ron/math/340/15/>

---

## Worksheet 13

**TITLE** Euler's Method for Systems of ODEs

**CURRENT READING** Blanchard, 2.5

---

---

**Homework Set #6 (Part 1) due Friday October 2**

**Section 2.1:** 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 14\*. **Section 2.2:** 7, 8, 11, 21\* (EXPLAIN!), 24, 26.

**Homework Set #6 (Part 2) due Monday October 5**

**Section 2.4:** 2, 5, 7, 8. **Section 2.5:** 2, 3.

**Chapter 2 Review:** 2, 3, 7, 12, 13 15, 16, 20, 30\*.

---

---

### SUMMARY

It's baaack! We'll look at how to use Euler's Method for estimating solutions to systems of ODEs, i.e.  $\frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} = \vec{F}(\vec{x})$ .

---

---

### 1. Euler's Method for Systems

The algorithm for generating approximate solutions to the ODE  $\frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} = \vec{F}(\vec{x})$  with initial condition  $\vec{x}(0) = \vec{x}_0$  is

$$\vec{x}_{new} = \vec{x}_{old} + \vec{F}(\vec{x}_{old})\Delta t$$

#### EXAMPLE

A lot of the time the systems we will be looking at are systems of two ODEs, so in the case the IVP looks like

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dx}{dt} &= f(x, y), & x(0) &= x_0 \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= g(x, y), & y(0) &= y_0\end{aligned}$$

The Euler's Method algorithm for a system of two ODEs looks like

$$\begin{aligned}x_{new} &= x_{old} + f(x_{old}, y_{old})\Delta t \\ y_{new} &= y_{old} + g(x_{old}, y_{old})\Delta t\end{aligned}$$

#### Exercise

Consider the system  $\frac{dx}{dt} = x + y$ ;  $\frac{dy}{dt} = 4x - 2y$ . Starting at  $(x, y) = (1, 0)$  and  $\Delta t = 0.5$  let's take two "Euler steps" to approximate the solution curve through this point.

In *Worksheet #10* we were introduced to the Lotka-Volterra model of predator-prey populations.

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dR}{dt} &= 2R - 1.2RF \\ \frac{dF}{dt} &= -F + 0.9RF\end{aligned}$$

GROUPWORK
-----------

Let's use Euler's Method with a  $\Delta t = 1$  and the table below to estimate the population of rabbits and foxes after 3 time-steps, starting with  $R(0) = 1$ ,  $F(0) = 1$

t	R	F	R'	F'	$\Delta R$	$\Delta F$	$\Delta t$

Clearly, the most efficient way to do this would be to use a computer. Go to the computers and look at the spreadsheet `PredatorPrey.xls` on the S-drive and verify (and extend) your calculations.