

# SPATIO-TEMPORAL SIMULATION MODELLING: POINT MODELS AND DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

## 03 Runge-Kutta

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## Classical Runge-Kutta method of 4th order

Runge-Kutta

- calculate four auxilliary variables
- derive new value from these
- small numerical error, easy to program

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## Classical Runge-Kutta method of 4th order

Runge-Kutta

We have the initial value problem

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = f(y, t), \quad y(t_0) = c$$

The solution is

$$k_1 = \Delta t \cdot f(y(t), t)$$

$$k_2 = \Delta t \cdot f\left(y(t) + \frac{1}{2}k_1, t\right)$$

$$k_3 = \Delta t \cdot f\left(y(t) + \frac{1}{2}k_2, t\right)$$

$$k_4 = \Delta t \cdot f\left(y(t) + k_3, t\right)$$

$$y(t + \Delta t) = y(t) + \frac{1}{6}(k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4)$$

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Exercise:

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = ky, \quad y(t_0) = y_i$$

$$y(t_0) = 0.02$$

$$k = -0.002$$

Calculate  $y(t + 60)$

Use a time step of 60

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## Runge-Kutta method, example

Runge-Kutta

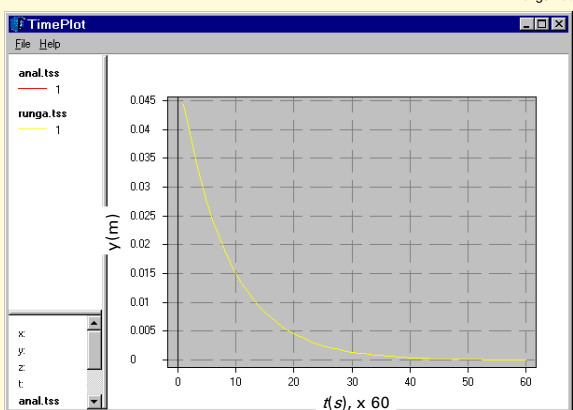
```
k = -0.002;           # fraction output from canopy (s-1)
Dt = 60;              # timestep (s)

y = 0.05
t = 0

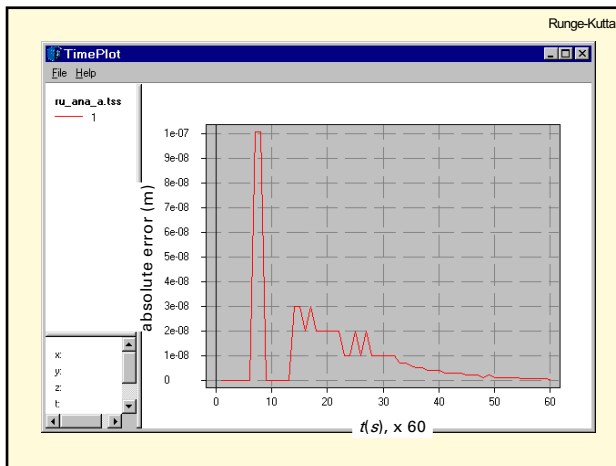
while t < 60
    KOne = Dt * (k*y)
    KTwo = Dt * (k*(y + 0.5*KOne))
    KThree = Dt * (k*(y + 0.5*KTwo))
    KFour = Dt * (k*(y + KThree))
    y = y + (1.0/6.0)*(KOne + 2.0 * KTwo + 2.0 * KThree + KFour)
    print(y)
    t = t + 1
```

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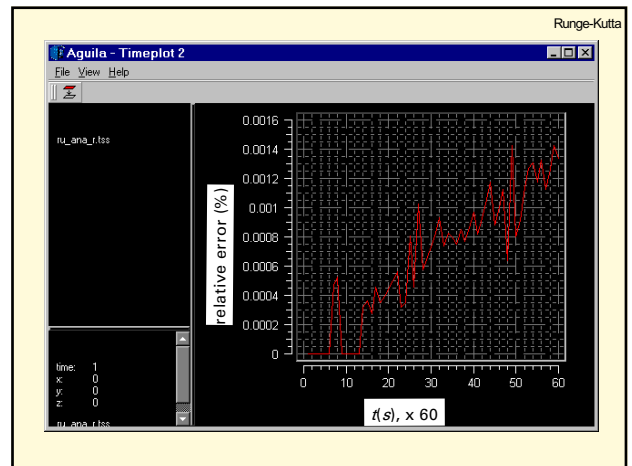
Runge-Kutta



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**Some conclusions, final remarks**

- in many cases, Euler method can be used (and is used)
- when precision is important, use Runge-Kutta

Not all diff. equations can be solved with Runge-Kutta!

- For complicated problems, use pre-programmed software

Example: MODFLOW

remarks

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**Literature: Kreyszig**

<i>Kreyszig (1999)</i>	<i>sheets</i>
$h$	$\Delta t$
$x$	$t$
$y_{n+1}$	$y(t + \Delta t)$

You could read:

- automatic step size selection (p 945)
- proof of local error (p 947)
- error and step size control (p 949)

literature

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