

#### 4. Exercise sheet for numerics of stationary differential equations

##### Exercise 8:

Suppose there is given a 3-point-boundary value problem of the form

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= f(y) \\ r(y(a), y(\tau), y(b)) &= 0, \quad a < \tau < b. \end{aligned}$$

Let  $y^*$  be a solution to the problem. Give a sufficient condition such that  $y^*$  is locally unique.

Hint: Follow the ideas from §2 from the lecture.

##### Exercise 9:

Formulate the multi shooting method for the 3-point-boundary value problem from exercise 8. How do the linear equation systems, that have to be solved in each Newton-step, look like?

Hint: Suppose that  $\tau$  is a partition point.

##### Programming exercise 2 :

Implement the collocation method from exercise 6 ( $s = 1, c_1 = 1/2$ ) as a multi shooting method as in exercise 7 for the boundary value problem

$$y'' + t^{-1}y' - 4t^{-2}y = 0, \quad y(1) = 2, \quad y(2) = 17/4.$$

Divide the interval  $[1, 2]$  equidistant in  $m$  sub-intervals  $[t_j, t_{j+1}]$ ,  $0 \leq j \leq m - 1$ . Test your program for  $m = 2^i$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq 6$  and determine  $\max_{0 \leq j \leq m} |u(t_j) - y(t_j)|$ , where  $u$  is the approximation from the collocation method to the exact solution  $y$ . Which convergence rate can you observe? Appropriate initial values for  $y(t_j)$  – without any knowledge of the exact solution – can be obtained via linear interpolation (and for  $y'(t_j)$  choose simply 0).

Hint: The exact solution of the boundary value problem is  $y(t) = t^2 + t^{-2}$ .

**Discussion of the sheet on 13.11.2023.**

**Hand in the programming exercise by 20.11.2023.**