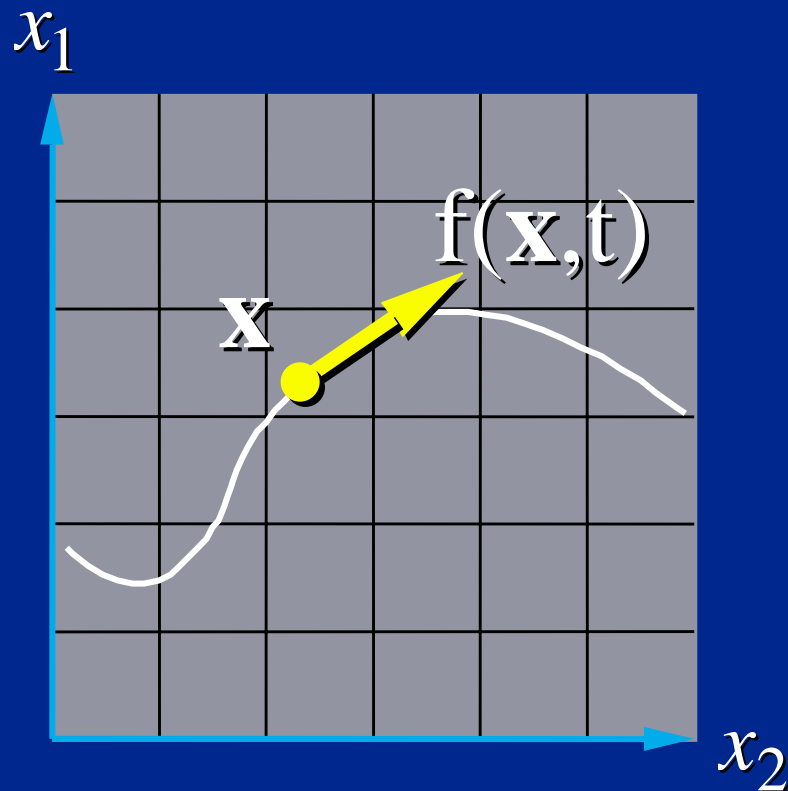


Differential Equation Basics

Andrew Witkin



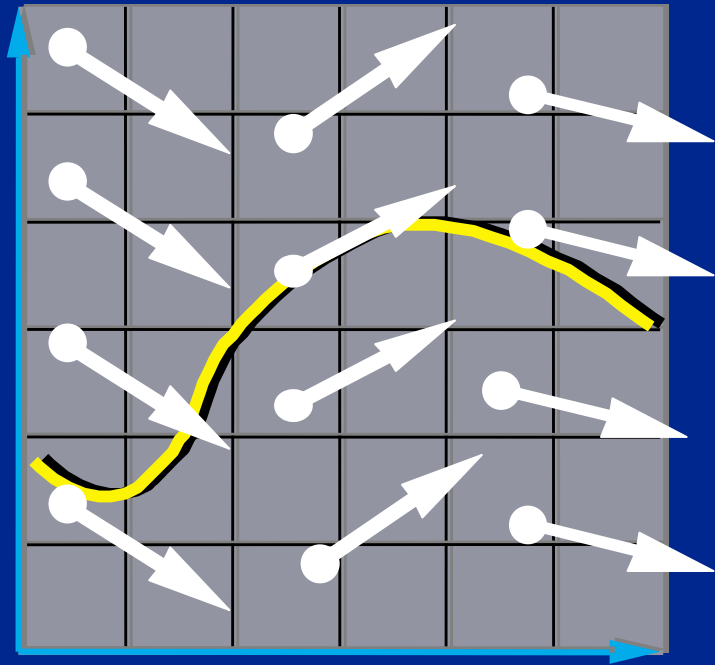
A Canonical Differential Equation



$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, t)$$

- $\mathbf{x}(t)$: a moving point.
- $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, t)$: \mathbf{x} 's velocity.

Vector Field



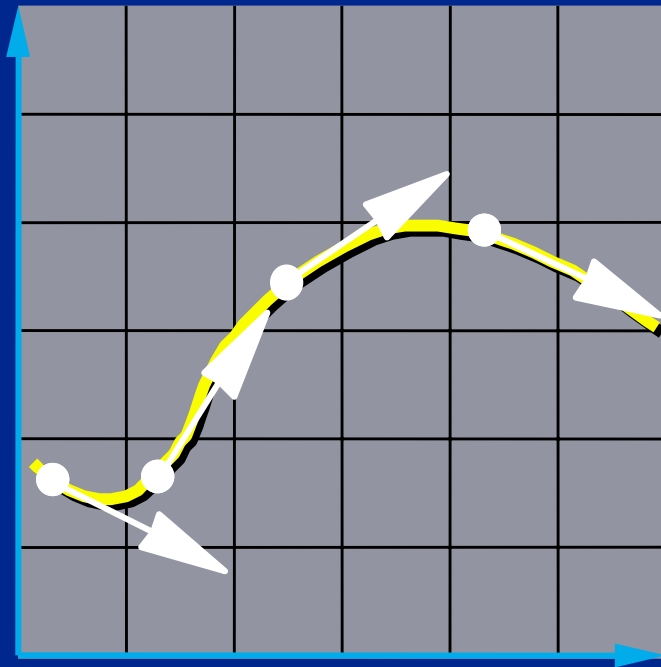
The differential equation

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, t)$$

defines a vector field over \mathbf{x} .

Integral Curves

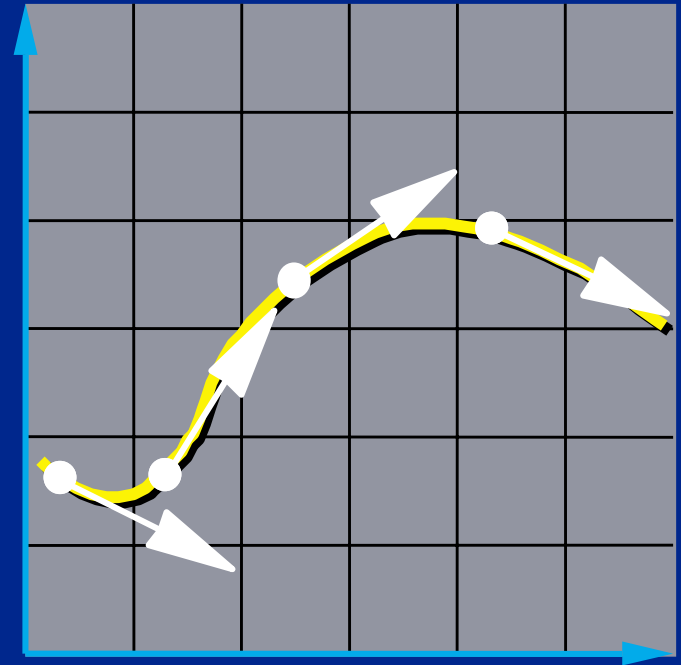
Start Here



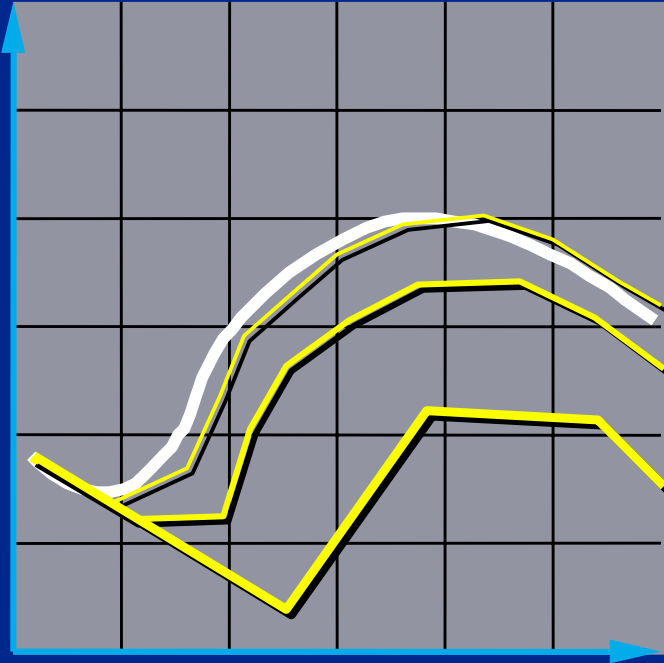
Pick any starting point,
and follow the vectors.

Initial Value Problems

Given the starting point,
follow the integral curve.



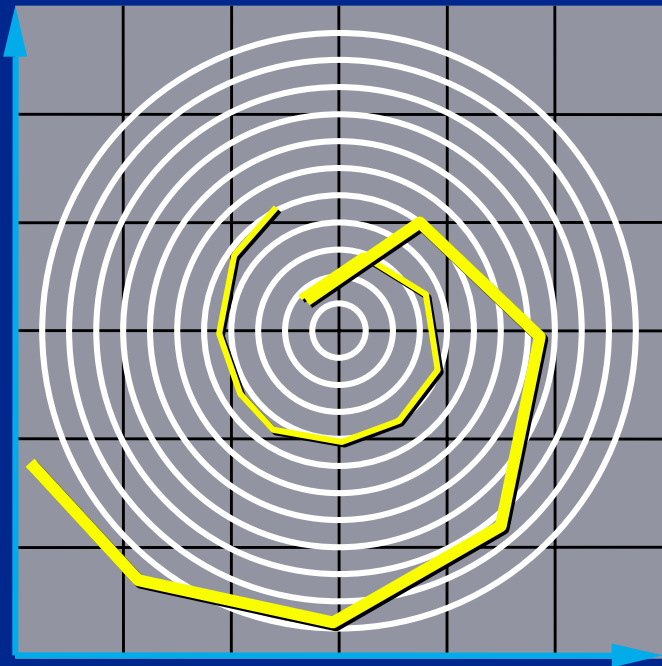
Euler's Method



- Simplest numerical solution method
- Discrete time steps
- Bigger steps, bigger errors.

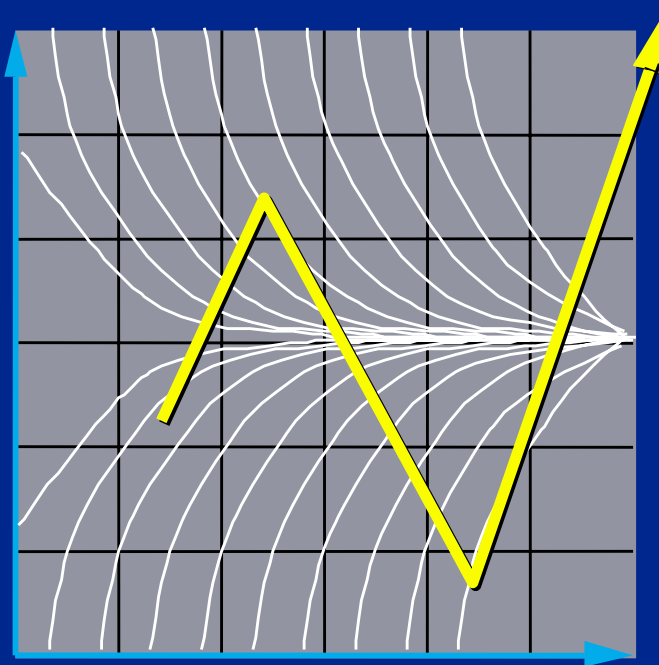
$$\mathbf{x}(t + \Delta t) = \mathbf{x}(t) + \Delta t \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, t)$$

Problem I: Inaccuracy



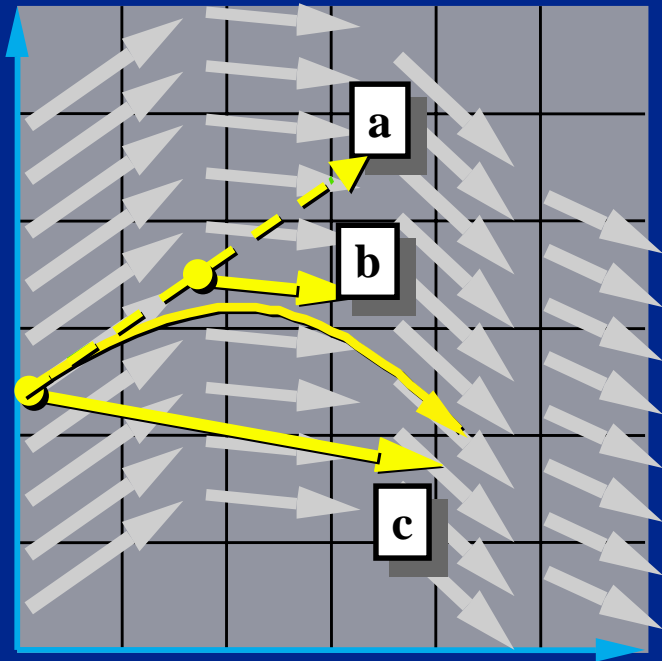
Error turns $x(t)$ from a circle into the spiral of your choice.

Problem II: Instability



to Neptune!

The Midpoint Method



a. Compute an Euler step

$$\Delta \mathbf{x} = \Delta t \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, t)$$

b. Evaluate \mathbf{f} at the midpoint

$$\mathbf{f}_{\text{mid}} = \mathbf{f}\left(\frac{\mathbf{x} + \Delta \mathbf{x}}{2}, \frac{t + \Delta t}{2}\right)$$

c. Take a step using the midpoint value

$$\mathbf{x}(t + \Delta t) = \mathbf{x}(t) + \Delta t \mathbf{f}_{\text{mid}}$$

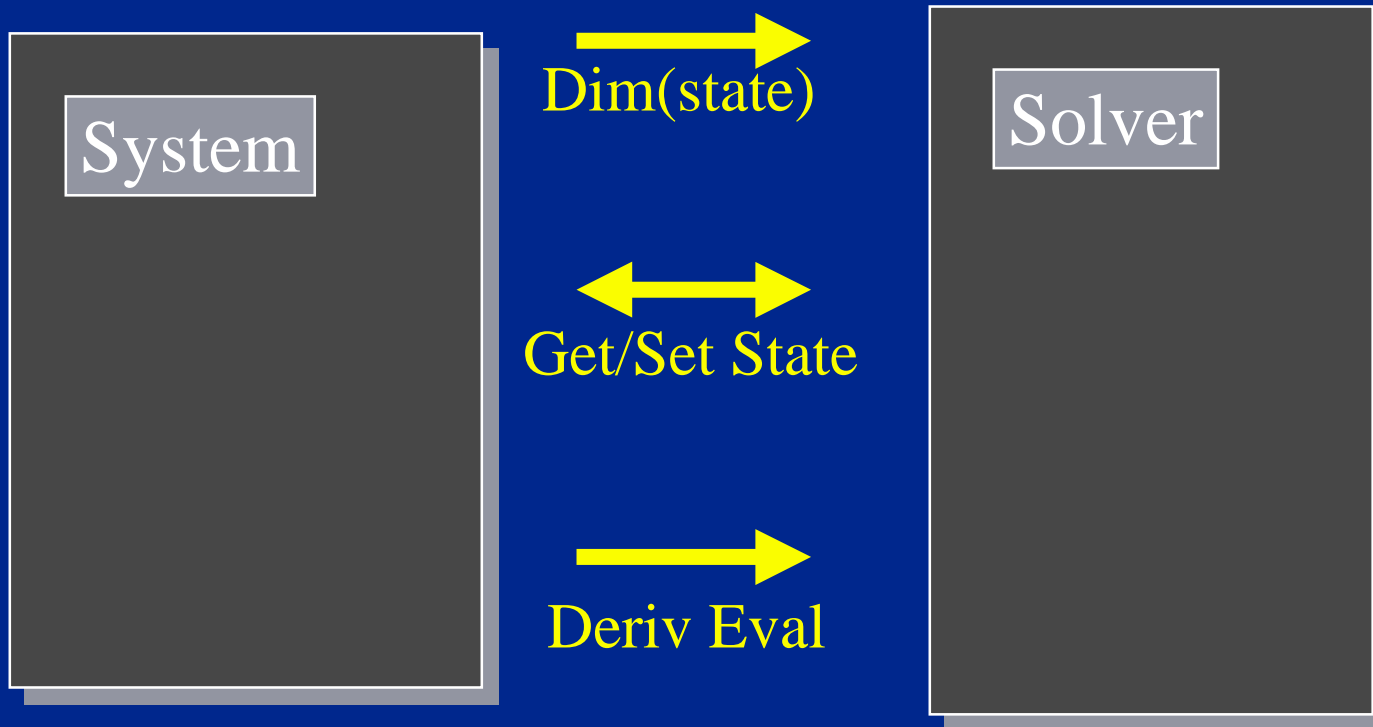
More methods...

- Euler's method is *1st Order*.
- The midpoint method is *2nd Order*.
- Just the tip of the iceberg. See *Numerical Recipes* for more.
- Helpful hints:
 - *Don't* use Euler's method (you will anyway.)
 - *Do* use adaptive step size.

Modular Implementation

- **Generic operations:**
 - **Get $\text{dim}(\mathbf{x})$**
 - **Get/set \mathbf{x} and t**
 - **Deriv Eval at current (\mathbf{x}, t)**
- **Write solvers in terms of these.**
 - **Re-usable solver code.**
 - **Simplifies model implementation.**

Solver Interface



A Code Fragment

```
void eulerStep(Sys sys, float h) {  
    float t = getTime(sys);  
    vector<float> x0, deltaX;  
  
    t = getTime(sys);  
    x0 = getState(sys);  
    deltaX = derivEval(sys, x0, t);  
    setState(sys, x0 + h*deltaX, t+h);  
}
```