

$$x_1 = 0.5640 - \frac{(3 \times 0.5640 - 2 \times \cos(0.5640))}{(3 + 2 \times \sin(0.5640))}$$

$$= 0.5635692 \quad \checkmark$$

$$x_2 = 0.5635692 - \frac{(3 \times 0.5635692 - 2 \cos(0.5635692))}{(3 + 2 \times \sin(0.5635692))}$$

$$= 0.5635692 \quad \checkmark$$

The value of $|x_2 - x_1| < 10^{-7}$, hence to 6 decimal places, the solution is $x = 0.563569 \quad \checkmark$ 3/3

b) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y}$

The Taylor series method order 2 gives the recurrence relation

$$y_{r+1} = y_r + h y'_r + \frac{h^2}{2} y''_r \quad \checkmark$$

$$y'' = \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} (\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y}) \quad \checkmark$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y})}{2\sqrt{y}} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{so } y''_r = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_r}} - \frac{(\sqrt{x_r} - \sqrt{y_r})}{2\sqrt{y_r}} \quad \checkmark$$

The recurrence relation becomes

State the point you start from $x_0 = 1, y_0 = 0.5, h = 0.1$ ✓

$$y_{r+1} = y_r + h(\sqrt{x_r} - \sqrt{y_r}) + \frac{h^2}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_r}} - \frac{(\sqrt{x_r} - \sqrt{y_r})}{2\sqrt{y_r}} \right)$$

$$y(1.1) = 0.5 + 0.1(\sqrt{1.0} - \sqrt{0.5}) + \frac{0.1^2}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1.0}} - \frac{(\sqrt{1.0} - \sqrt{0.5})}{2\sqrt{0.5}} \right) \quad !$$

$$= 0.5 + 0.03417021 - 0.0011756$$

$$= 0.5353458 \quad \text{error}$$

$$y(1.2) = 0.5353458 + 0.1(\sqrt{1.1} - \sqrt{0.5353458}) + \frac{0.1^2}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1.1}} - \frac{(\sqrt{1.1} - \sqrt{0.5353458})}{2\sqrt{0.5353458}} \right) \quad \text{ditto}$$

$$= 0.5353458 + 0.0363772 + 0.0010392$$

$$= 0.5727622 = 0.572762 \quad \text{correct to 6 decimal places}$$

6 decimal places

4/6
incorrect use of x_0, x_1, x_2

It is often easier to put into table form. Refer to p.25 UNIT 18