

Numerical Mathematics II

Exercise Problems 10

Attention: The approach for getting a solution has to be clearly presented. All statements have to be proved, auxiliary calculations have to be written down. Statements given in the lectures can be used without proof.

1. *Stability function of ode23s.* Consider the linearly implicit Runge–Kutta method `ode23s`

$$\begin{aligned}(I - ahJ) K_1 &= f(y_k), \quad a = \frac{1}{2 + \sqrt{2}}, \\(I - ahJ) K_2 &= f\left(y_k + \frac{1}{2}hK_1\right) - ahJK_1, \\y_{k+1} &= y_k + hK_2\end{aligned}$$

with $J = f_y(y_k) = f'(y_k)$. Show that the stability function of this method, for sufficiently small step sizes h , is

$$R(z) = \frac{1 + (1 - 2a)z}{(1 - az)^2}.$$

Hint: It suffices to consider an autonomous equation.

3 points

2. *3-step Adams–Bashforth method.* Derive the 3-step Adams–Bashforth method ($q = 3$).
3. *Compressed sparse row storage format.* Sparse matrices are stored usually in the so-called Compressed Sparse Row (CSR) format.

2 points

- (a) Read the the file `csr.pdf` (from book by Saad (1996)) about this topic.
- (b) Give two CSR storages of the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 8 & 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & -3 & 0 & 0 & 8 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 17 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 11 & 0 & 0 & 7 \end{pmatrix}.$$

2 points

4. *M-matrices.* The class of so-called M-matrices will become important in the lecture.

A matrix $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ is called M-matrix, if it satisfies the following conditions

1. $a_{ij} \leq 0$ for $i, j = 1, \dots, n, i \neq j$,
2. A is non-singular and A^{-1} is non-negative, i.e., all entries of A^{-1} are non-negative.

Prove the following statement: Both an M-matrix and its inverse possess positive diagonal entries. **2 points**

The exercise problems should be solved in groups of four students. The solutions have to be submitted until **Monday, Jan. 13, 2025, 10:00 a.m.** via the whiteboard.