

## DAEs - Control and Numerics

### Exercise Sheet 2 - Numerical solutions

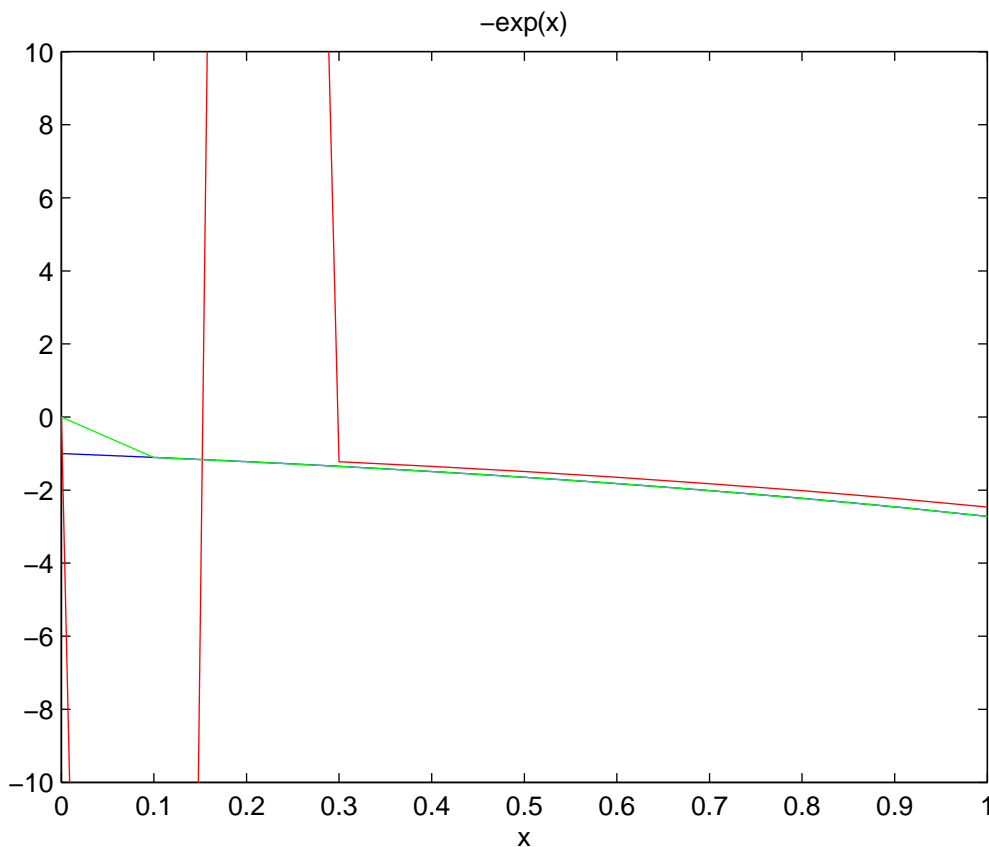
#### *Solutions*

#### Exercise 5 (Classical solvers and higher index - Matlab experiment)

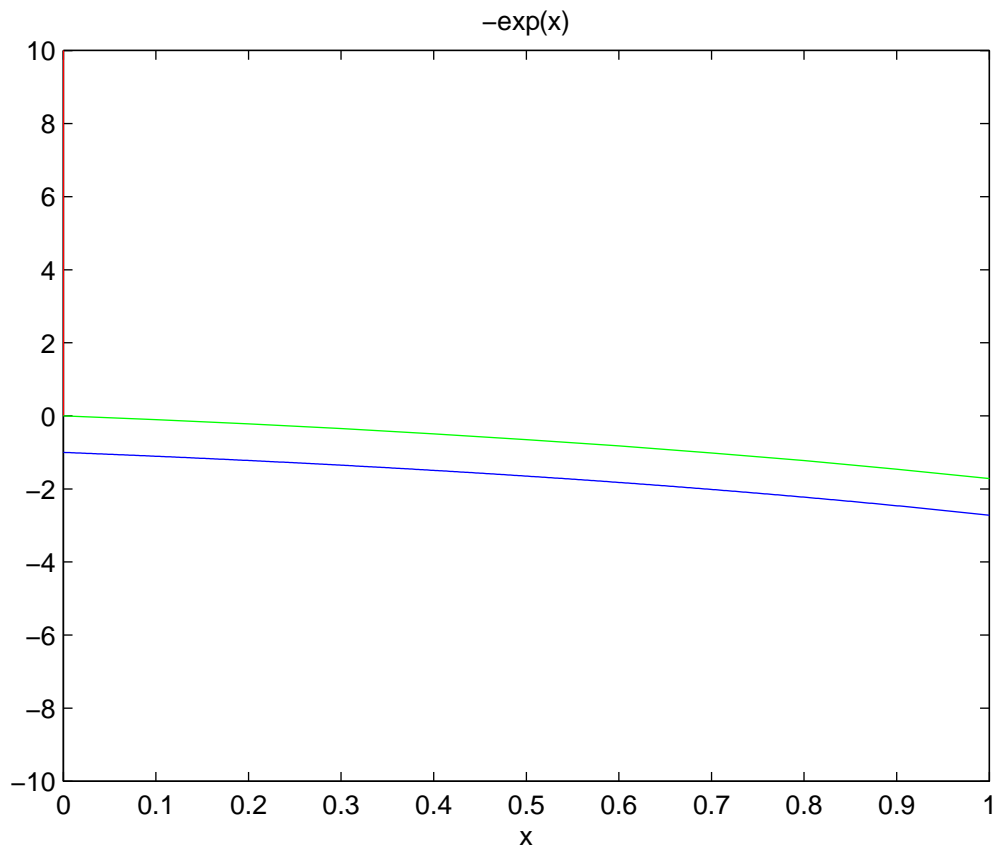
First observe that the exact solution is given by

$$x(t) = \begin{pmatrix} -e^t \\ -e^t \\ -e^t \end{pmatrix}.$$

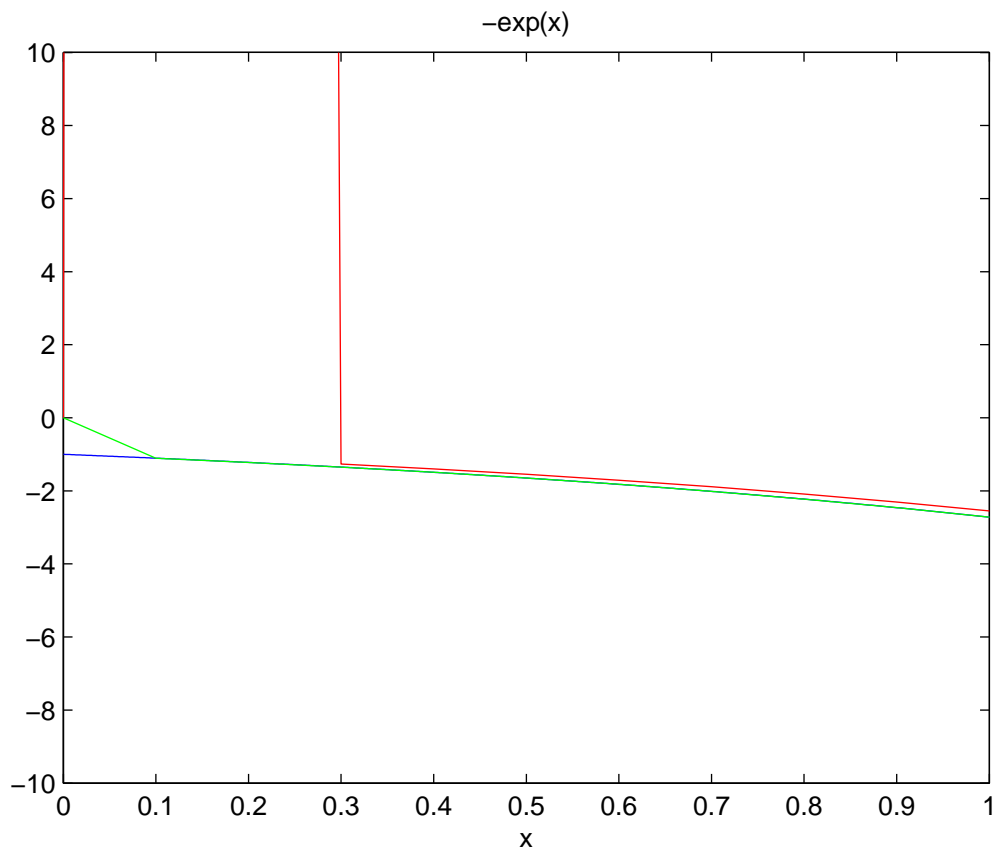
Implicit Euler (with initial value  $x = (0, 0, 0)^\top$ ,  $h=0.1$ ), blue is exact solution, green is numerical solution for  $x_1(t)$  and red is numerical solution for  $x_2(t)$ :



Gauss with  $s = 2$  (with initial value  $x = (0, 0, 0)^\top$ ):

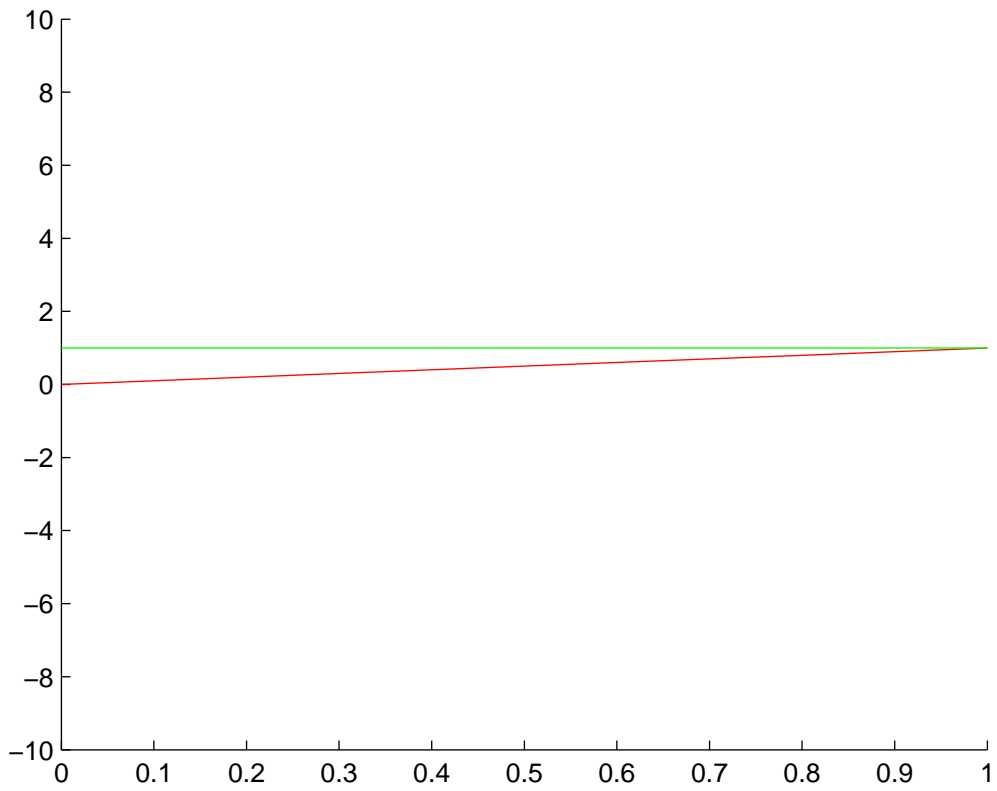


Radau with  $s = 2$  (with initial value  $x = (0, 0, 0)^\top$ ):

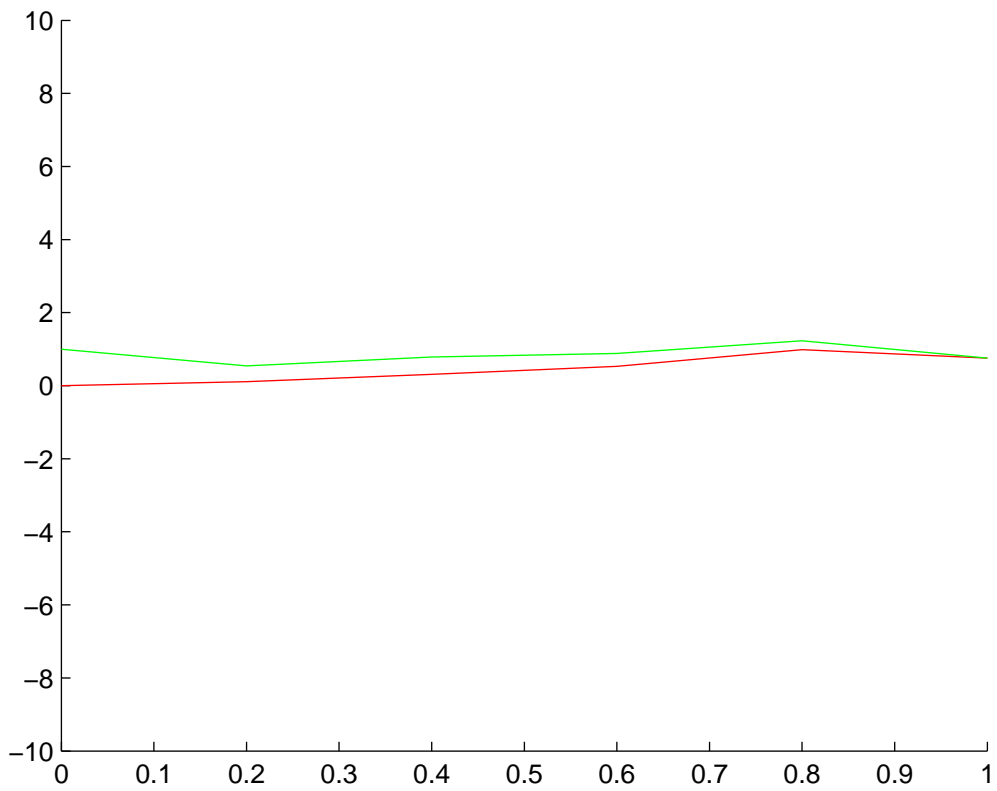


### Exercise 6 (Time varying DAEs with classical solvers - Matlab experiment)

Implicit Euler:



Gauss with  $s = 2$ :



Radau with  $s = 2$ : no solution.

**Exercise 7 (Parameter depended solutions)**

Example 5.15 in [1].

**Exercise 8 (Normal form and derivative array)**

Example 3.54 in [1].

$$M_2(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & t & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & t & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 & t \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad N_2(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

hence  $\text{corank } M_2(t) = 2 = \text{corank } M_1(t)$ , i.e.  $\mu = 1$  and  $\nu = 0$ . Since  $\text{rank } M_1(t) = 2$  it follows that  $a = 2$  and

$$Z_{2,3}^\top = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & t \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Therefore

$$\hat{A}_2 = Z_{2,3} N_1(t) \begin{bmatrix} I_2 \\ 0_{2 \times 2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Since  $\hat{A}_2$  also has full column rank the matrix  $T_2$  is an empty  $2 \times 0$  matrix, hence  $\hat{E}_1$  does not exist, i.e.  $d = 0$ . The condensed form is then given by

$$0 = x(t) + \hat{f}_2(t),$$

where  $\hat{f}_2(t) = \begin{bmatrix} f_1(t) + t\dot{f}_2(t) \\ f_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = Z_{2,3}^\top(f_1, f_2, \dot{f}_1, \dot{f}_2)^\top$ .

## References

- [1] Peter Kunkel and Volker Mehrmann. *Differential-Algebraic Equations. Analysis and Numerical Solution*. EMS Publishing House, Zürich, Switzerland, 2006.