

## Advanced Methods for ODEs and DAEs: Assignment 2

**Exercise 1:** **(36 points)**

Consider two masses  $m_1 = 2\text{kg}$  and  $m_2 = 2\text{kg}$  on the distance  $r = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2}$  attracted by gravitational force  $gm_1m_2/r^2$ , where  $g = 2\text{m}^3\text{kg}^{-1}\text{s}^{-2}$  is the gravitational constant (artificial value!). The mass movement can be described by a second Newton law via four coupled equations

$$\begin{aligned} m_1 \frac{dx_1^2}{dt^2} &= \frac{gm_1m_2}{r^3} (x_2 - x_1) \\ m_1 \frac{dy_1^2}{dt^2} &= \frac{gm_1m_2}{r^3} (y_2 - y_1) \\ m_2 \frac{dx_2^2}{dt^2} &= \frac{gm_1m_2}{r^3} (x_1 - x_2) \\ m_2 \frac{dy_2^2}{dt^2} &= \frac{gm_1m_2}{r^3} (y_1 - y_2) \end{aligned}$$

Integrate the previous system of equations in time  $[0, 25]$  by using general Kronecker tensor product approach Runge Kutta method and Gauss-Legendre Runge Kutta coefficients:

$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6}\sqrt{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{6}\sqrt{3}$
$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6}\sqrt{3}$	$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6}\sqrt{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

The initial conditions are given as:

$$x_1 = -1, \dot{x}_1 = 0, y_1 = 0, \dot{y}_1 = -1, x_2 = 1, \dot{x}_2 = 0, y_2 = 0, \dot{y}_2 = 1$$

The time step size should be chosen appropriate to this problem. The nonlinear system of equations should be solved by a Newton method, and the linear system can be solved by using built in Matlab function `pcg` or `backslash`.