1. Create code that uses Euler's method to solve the initial value problem

$$y' = x(1+4y^2) , \quad y(0) = 0$$

on the interval [0, 1], and starting with a step size h = 0.1. Plot your solution.

- 2. Create python code that solves the problem in Question 1 using the mid-point (a.k.a 2nd-order Runge-Kutta) method, and compare your result with Euler's method for the same step-size.
- Modify your code from Question 2 into a function rk2solve that solves a general initial value problem

$$y' = f(x)$$

using the call

x,y = rk2solve(f,x0,y0,xmax,h)

where f is a function of a single variable, y0 gives the initial value at point x0, and the solution is given as a list of values y and x, where the value of x start at x0 and end at xmax. Test your code with the example from Question 1, then save this function to a new module myodes.py.

4. Modify your function from the previous question into a 4th-order Runge-Kutta method called rk4solve, called x,y = rk4solve(f,x0,y0,xmax,h)

and with the inputs and outputs from the previous question. Test this function using the example above and one additional example, then save it to the the myodes.py module.

5. a) Modify your rk4solve procedure so that it can solve a system of N equations. Test it on the following linear system:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} y_1' &=& y_1^2 + xy_2 - 1 \\ y_2' &=& y_1y_2 - xy_1 \end{array}$$

with initial values $y_1(0) = 1$, $y_2(0) = 2$.

b) Check that your code still works with the single-equation linear system from Q1-4, then save the modified code to your myodes module.

6. Transform the 2nd-order linear initial value problem

$$y'' + 4y = 0, \quad y(0) = 1, \quad y'(0) = 0$$

into a system of first-order initial value problems, and solve it using your rk4solve routine. Solve this system exactly and compare the numerical solution with the exact solution.