1. Consider the following system of second-order initial-value problems:

$$x''(t) = -\frac{x(t)}{(x(t)^2 + y(t)^2)^{3/2}}, \qquad x(0) = 1, \ x'(0) = 0, \tag{1}$$

$$y''(t) = -\frac{y(t)}{(x(t)^2 + y(t)^2)^{3/2}}, \qquad y(0) = 0, \ y'(0) = 1.$$
(2)

These are Newton's equations of motion for the two-body problem. Here the pair (x(t), y(t)) describes the trajectory of one of the bodies at time t. If we let t range from 0 to  $2\pi$ , then the solution will be a circle.

- (a) Transform the given problem into an appropriate system of first-order initial-value problems.
- (b) Write a Matlab function Twobody.m that calculates the (vectorized) right-hand side of the system obtained in the previous step. The function should be of the form

function yprime = Twobody(t, y),

where yprime and y are appropriate column vectors.

(c) Write a Matlab driver script that solves the equations of motion with Matlab's built-in ODE solvers ode23 and ode45. The calling sequence for both of these functions is of the form

[t, y] = ode23(f, [tstart tend], y0),

where f is the name of the right-hand side function (your function Twobody), tstart and tend are starting and ending t-values, and y0 is a (column vector) of initial conditions.

(d) Plot the computed solutions in the xy-plane. For debugging/testing purposes you should also include plots of the components of the vector y against t. This can be accomplished in a single plot by using Matlab syntax such as

- (e) Modify the Matlab functions Euler.m and Trapezoid.m presented in class so that they work for systems of first-order initial-value problems.
- (f) Solve the system (1), (2) again via Euler's method and the trapezoidal rule and compare your answers to Matlab's solutions obtained in (c) and (d). Comment.