

Package ‘rODE’

July 23, 2025

Type Package

Title Ordinary Differential Equation (ODE) Solvers Written in R Using S4 Classes

Version 0.99.6

Description Show physics, math and engineering students how an ODE solver is made and how effective R classes can be for the construction of the equations that describe natural phenomena. Inspiration for this work comes from the book on ``Computer Simulations in Physics" by Harvey Gould, Jan Tobochnik, and Wolfgang Christian.

Book link: <<http://www.compadre.org/osp/items/detail.cfm?ID=7375>>.

Depends R (>= 3.3.0)

License GPL-2

Encoding UTF-8

Imports methods, data.table

LazyData true

Suggests knitr, testthat, rmarkdown, ggplot2, dplyr, tidyr, covr, scales

RoxygenNote 6.0.1

Collate 'ode_generics.R' 'ODESolver.R' 'ODE.R' 'AbstractODESolver.R' 'ODEAdaptiveSolver.R' 'DormandPrince45.R' 'Euler.R' 'EulerRichardson.R' 'ODESolverFactory.R' 'RK4.R' 'RK45.R' 'Verlet.R' 'rODE-package.r' 'utils.R'

VignetteBuilder knitr

URL <https://github.com/f0nzie/rODE>

NeedsCompilation no

Author Alfonso R. Reyes [aut, cre]

Maintainer Alfonso R. Reyes <alfonso.reyes@oilgainsanalytics.com>

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2017-11-10 04:17:51 UTC

Contents

rODE-package	2
AbstractODESolver-class	3
DormandPrince45-class	4
doStep	8
enableRuntimeExceptions	10
Euler-class	11
EulerRichardson-class	16
getEnergy	17
getErrorCode	19
getExactSolution	20
getODE	22
getRate	22
getRateCounter	24
getRateCounts	25
getState	25
getStepSize	27
getTime	28
getTolerance	31
importFromExamples	32
init	32
ODE-class	33
ODEAdaptiveSolver-class	36
ODESolver-class	37
ODESolverFactory-class	38
RK4-class	40
RK45-class	44
run_test_applications	46
setSolver<-	46
setState	46
setStepSize	48
setTolerance	50
showMethods2	53
step	53
Verlet-class	54
Index	59

 rODE-package

Ordinary Differential Equations

Description

Ordinary Differential Equations rODE.

AbstractODESolver-class

AbstractODESolver class

Description

Defines the basic methods for all the ODE solvers.

AbstractODESolver generic

AbstractODESolver constructor missing

AbstractODESolver constructor ODE. Uses this constructor when ODE object is passed

Usage

```
AbstractODESolver(ode, ...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'AbstractODESolver'  
step(object, ...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'AbstractODESolver'  
getODE(object, ...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'AbstractODESolver'  
setStepSize(object, stepSize, ...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'AbstractODESolver'  
init(object, stepSize, ...)
```

```
## S4 replacement method for signature 'AbstractODESolver'  
init(object, ...) <- value
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'AbstractODESolver'  
getStepSize(object, ...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'missing'  
AbstractODESolver(ode, ...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'ODE'  
AbstractODESolver(ode, ...)
```

Arguments

ode	an ODE object
...	additional parameters
object	a class object
stepSize	the size of the step
value	the step size value

Details

Inherits from: ODESolver class

Examples

```
# This is how we start defining a new ODE solver: Euler
.Euler <- setClass("Euler",          # Euler solver very simple; no slots
  contains = c("AbstractODESolver"))

# Here we define the ODE solver Verlet
.Verlet <- setClass("Verlet", slots = c(
  rate1 = "numeric",                # Verlet calculates two rates
  rate2 = "numeric",
  rateCounter = "numeric"),
contains = c("AbstractODESolver"))

# This is the definition of the ODE solver Runge-Kutta 4
.RK4 <- setClass("RK4", slots = c(   # On the other hand RK4 uses 4 rates
  rate1 = "numeric",
  rate2 = "numeric",
  rate3 = "numeric",
  rate4 = "numeric",
  estimated_state = "numeric"),     # and estimates another state
contains = c("AbstractODESolver"))
```

DormandPrince45-class *DormandPrince45 ODE solver class*

Description

DormandPrince45 ODE solver class

DormandPrince45 generic

DormandPrince45 constructor ODE

Usage

```
DormandPrince45(ode, ...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'DormandPrince45'
init(object, stepSize, ...)
```

```
## S4 replacement method for signature 'DormandPrince45'
init(object, ...) <- value
```

```

## S4 method for signature 'DormandPrince45'
step(object, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'DormandPrince45'
enableRuntimeExceptions(object, enable)

## S4 method for signature 'DormandPrince45'
setStepSize(object, stepSize, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'DormandPrince45'
getStepSize(object, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'DormandPrince45'
setTolerance(object, tol)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'DormandPrince45'
setTolerance(object, ...) <- value

## S4 method for signature 'DormandPrince45'
getTolerance(object)

## S4 method for signature 'DormandPrince45'
getErrorCode(object)

## S4 method for signature 'ODE'
DormandPrince45(ode, ...)

```

Arguments

ode	ODE object
...	additional parameters
object	a class object
stepSize	size of the step
value	step size to set
enable	a logical flag
tol	tolerance

Examples

```

# ~~~~~ base class: KeplerVerlet.R

setClass("KeplerDormandPrince45", slots = c(
  GM = "numeric",
  odeSolver = "DormandPrince45",
  counter = "numeric"
),
contains = c("ODE")

```

```

)

setMethod("initialize", "KeplerDormandPrince45", function(.Object, ...) {
  .Object@GM <- 4 * pi * pi      # gravitation constant times combined mass
  .Object@state <- vector("numeric", 5) # x, vx, y, vy, t
  .Object@odeSolver <- DormandPrince45(.Object)
  .Object@counter <- 0
  return(.Object)
})

setMethod("doStep", "KeplerDormandPrince45", function(object, ...) {
  object@odeSolver <- step(object@odeSolver)
  object@state <- object@odeSolver@ode@state
  object
})

setMethod("getTime", "KeplerDormandPrince45", function(object, ...) {
  return(object@state[5])
})

setMethod("getEnergy", "KeplerDormandPrince45", function(object, ...) {
  ke <- 0.5 * (object@state[2] * object@state[2] +
              object@state[4] * object@state[4])
  pe <- -object@GM / sqrt(object@state[1] * object@state[1] +
                        object@state[3] * object@state[3])
  return(pe+ke)
})

setMethod("init", "KeplerDormandPrince45", function(object, initState, ...) {
  object@state <- initState
  # call init in AbstractODESolver
  object@odeSolver <- init(object@odeSolver, getStepSize(object@odeSolver))
  object@counter <- 0
  object
})

setReplaceMethod("init", "KeplerDormandPrince45", function(object, ..., value) {
  object@state <- value
  # call init in AbstractODESolver
  object@odeSolver <- init(object@odeSolver, getStepSize(object@odeSolver))
  object@counter <- 0
  object
})

setMethod("getRate", "KeplerDormandPrince45", function(object, state, ...) {
  # Computes the rate using the given state.
  r2 <- state[1] * state[1] + state[3] * state[3] # distance squared
  r3 <- r2 * sqrt(r2) # distance cubed
  object@rate[1] <- state[2]
  object@rate[2] <- (- object@GM * state[1]) / r3
  object@rate[3] <- state[4]
  object@rate[4] <- (- object@GM * state[3]) / r3
  object@rate[5] <- 1 # time derivative
})

```

```

    object@counter <- object@counter + 1
    object@rate
  })

  setMethod("getState", "KeplerDormandPrince45", function(object, ...) {
    # Gets the state variables.
    return(object@state)
  })

  setReplaceMethod("setSolver", "KeplerDormandPrince45", function(object, value) {
    object@odeSolver <- value
    object
  })

  # constructor
  KeplerDormandPrince45 <- function() {
    kepler <- new("KeplerDormandPrince45")
    return(kepler)
  }
  # ++++++ Example: ComparisonRK45ODEApp.R
  # Updates the ODE state instead of using the internal state in the ODE solver
  # Also plots the solver solution versus the analytical solution at a
  # tolerance of 1e-6
  # Example file: ComparisonRK45ODEApp.R
  # ODE Solver: Runge-Kutta 45
  # ODE class : RK45
  # Base class: ODETest

  library(ggplot2)
  library(dplyr)
  library(tidyr)

  importFromExamples("ODETest.R")

  ComparisonRK45ODEApp <- function(verbose = FALSE) {
    ode <- new("ODETest") # new ODE instance
    ode_solver <- RK45(ode) # select ODE solver
    ode_solver <- setStepSize(ode_solver, 1) # set the step

    # two ways to set tolerance
    # ode_solver <- setTolerance(ode_solver, 1e-6)
    setTolerance(ode_solver) <- 1e-6

    time <- 0
    rowVector <- vector("list") # row vector
    i <- 1 # counter
    while (time < 50) {
      # add solution objects to a row vector
      rowVector[[i]] <- list(
        t = getState(ode)[2],
        ODE = getState(ode)[1],
        s2 = getState(ode)[2],
        exact = getExactSolution(ode, time),

```

```

        rate.counts = getRateCounts(ode),
        time = time )
    ode_solver <- step(ode_solver)      # advance solver one step
    stepSize <- getStepSize(ode_solver) # get the current step size
    time <- time + stepSize
    ode <- getODE(ode_solver)          # get updated ODE object
    state <- getState(ode)             # get the `state` vector
    i <- i + 1                          # add a row vector
  }
  DT <- data.table::rbindlist(rowVector) # create data table
  return(DT)
}

solution <- ComparisonRK45ODEApp()
plot(solution)

# additional plot for analytics solution vs. RK45 solver
solution.multi <- solution %>%
  select(t, ODE, exact)
plot(solution.multi)          # 3x3 plot

# plot comparative curves analytical vs ODE solver
solution.2x1 <- solution.multi %>%
  gather(key, value, -t)      # make a table of 3 variables. key: ODE/exact

g <- ggplot(solution.2x1, mapping = aes(x = t, y = value, color = key))
g <- g + geom_line(size = 1) +
  labs(title = "ODE vs Exact solution",
        subtitle = "tolerance = 1E-6")
print(g)

```

doStep

doStep

Description

Perform a step

Usage

```
doStep(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	a class object
...	additional parameters

Examples

```

# ++++++ example: PlanetApp.R
# Simulation of Earth orbiting around the Sun using the Euler ODE solver

importFromExamples("Planet.R")      # source the class

PlanetApp <- function(verbose = FALSE) {
  # x = 1, AU or Astronomical Units. Length of semimajor axis or the orbit
  # of the Earth around the Sun.
  x <- 1; vx <- 0; y <- 0; vy <- 6.28; t <- 0
  state <- c(x, vx, y, vy, t)
  dt <- 0.01
  planet <- Planet()
  planet@odeSolver <- setStepSize(planet@odeSolver, dt)
  planet <- init(planet, initState = state)
  rowvec <- vector("list")
  i <- 1
  # run infinite loop. stop with ESCAPE.
  while (getState(planet)[5] <= 90) {      # Earth orbit is 365 days around the sun
    rowvec[[i]] <- list(t = getState(planet)[5],      # just doing 3 months
                       x = getState(planet)[1],      # to speed up for CRAN
                       vx = getState(planet)[2],
                       y = getState(planet)[3],
                       vy = getState(planet)[4])
    for (j in 1:5) {                          # advances time
      planet <- doStep(planet)
    }
    i <- i + 1
  }
  DT <- data.table::rbindlist(rowvec)
  return(DT)
}
# run the application
solution <- PlanetApp()
select_rows <- seq(1, nrow(solution), 10)      # do not overplot
solution <- solution[select_rows,]
plot(solution)

# ++++++ application: Logistic.R
# Simulates the logistic equation
importFromExamples("Logistic.R")

# Run the application
LogisticApp <- function(verbose = FALSE) {
  x <- 0.1
  vx <- 0
  r <- 2      # Malthusian parameter (rate of maximum population growth)
  K <- 10.0   # carrying capacity of the environment
  dt <- 0.01; tol <- 1e-3; tmax <- 10

  population <- Logistic()                    # create a Logistic ODE object

```

```

# Two ways of initializing the object
# population <- init(population, c(x, vx, 0), r, K)
init(population) <- list(initState = c(x, vx, 0),
                        r = r,
                        K = K)

odeSolver <- Verlet(population)      # select the solver

# Two ways of initializing the solver
# odeSolver <- init(odeSolver, dt)
init(odeSolver) <- dt

population@odeSolver <- odeSolver
# setSolver(population) <- odeSolver

rowVector <- vector("list")
i <- 1
while (getTime(population) <= tmax) {
  rowVector[[i]] <- list(t = getTime(population),
                        s1 = getState(population)[1],
                        s2 = getState(population)[2])
  population <- doStep(population)
  i <- i + 1
}
DT <- data.table::rbindlist(rowVector)
return(DT)
}
# show solution
solution <- LogisticApp()
plot(solution)

```

enableRuntimeExceptions

enableRuntimeExceptions

Description

Enable Runtime Exceptions

Usage

```
enableRuntimeExceptions(object, enable, ...)
```

Arguments

object	a class object
enable	a boolean to enable exceptions
...	additional parameters

Examples

```
setMethod("enableRuntimeExceptions", "DormandPrince45", function(object, enable) {
  object@enableExceptions <- enable
})
```

Euler-class	<i>Euler ODE solver class</i>
-------------	-------------------------------

Description

Euler ODE solver class

Euler generic

Euler constructor when 'ODE' passed

Euler constructor 'missing' is passed

Usage

```
Euler(ode, ...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'Euler'
init(object, stepSize, ...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'Euler'
step(object, ...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'Euler'
setStepSize(object, stepSize, ...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'Euler'
getStepSize(object, ...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'ODE'
Euler(ode, ...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'missing'
Euler(ode, ...)
```

Arguments

ode	an ODE object
...	additional parameters
object	an internal object of the class
stepSize	the size of the step

Examples

```

# ++++++ application: RigidBodyNXFApp.R
# example of a nonstiff system is the system of equations describing
# the motion of a rigid body without external forces.

importFromExamples("RigidBody.R")

# run the application
RigidBodyNXFApp <- function(verbose = FALSE) {
  # load the R class that sets up the solver for this application
  y1 <- 0 # initial y1 value
  y2 <- 1 # initial y2 value
  y3 <- 1 # initial y3 value
  dt <- 0.01 # delta time for step

  body <- RigidBodyNXF(y1, y2, y3)
  solver <- Euler(body)
  solver <- setStepSize(solver, dt)
  rowVector <- vector("list")
  i <- 1
  # stop loop when the body hits the ground
  while (getState(body)[4] <= 12) {
    rowVector[[i]] <- list(t = getState(body)[4],
                          y1 = getState(body)[1],
                          y2 = getState(body)[2],
                          y3 = getState(body)[3])

    solver <- step(solver)
    body <- getODE(solver)
    i <- i + 1
  }
  DT <- data.table::rbindlist(rowVector)
  return(DT)
}

# get the data table from the app
solution <- RigidBodyNXFApp()
plot(solution)

# ++++++ example: FallingParticleApp.R
# Application that simulates the free fall of a ball using Euler ODE solver

importFromExamples("FallingParticleODE.R") # source the class

FallingParticleODEApp <- function(verbose = FALSE) {
  # initial values
  initial_y <- 10
  initial_v <- 0
  dt <- 0.01
  ball <- FallingParticleODE(initial_y, initial_v)
  solver <- Euler(ball) # set the ODE solver
  solver <- setStepSize(solver, dt) # set the step
  rowVector <- vector("list")

```

```

    i <- 1
    # stop loop when the ball hits the ground, state[1] is the vertical position
    while (getState(ball)[1] > 0) {
      rowVector[[i]] <- list(t = getState(ball)[3],
                            y = getState(ball)[1],
                            vy = getState(ball)[2])
      solver <- step(solver) # move one step at a time
      ball <- getODE(solver) # update the ball state
      i <- i + 1
    }
    DT <- data.table::rbindlist(rowVector)
    return(DT)
  }
# show solution
solution <- FallingParticleODEApp()
plot(solution)
# KeplerVerlet.R

setClass("Kepler", slots = c(
  GM = "numeric",
  odeSolver = "Euler",
  counter = "numeric"
),
  contains = c("ODE")
)

setMethod("initialize", "Kepler", function(.Object, ...) {
  .Object@GM <- 4 * pi * pi # gravitation constant times combined mass
  .Object@state <- vector("numeric", 5) # x, vx, y, vy, t
  .Object@odeSolver <- Euler(.Object)
  .Object@counter <- 0
  return(.Object)
})

setMethod("doStep", "Kepler", function(object, ...) {
  # cat("state@doStep=", object@state, "\n")
  object@odeSolver <- step(object@odeSolver)

  object@state <- object@odeSolver@ode@state

  # object@rate <- object@odeSolver@ode@rate
  # cat("\t", object@odeSolver@ode@state)
  object
})

setMethod("getTime", "Kepler", function(object, ...) {
  return(object@state[5])
})

setMethod("getEnergy", "Kepler", function(object, ...) {
  ke <- 0.5 * (object@state[2] * object@state[2] +

```

```

        object@state[4] * object@state[4])
    pe <- -object@GM / sqrt(object@state[1] * object@state[1] +
        object@state[3] * object@state[3])
    return(pe+ke)
  })

setMethod("init", "Kepler", function(object, initState, ...) {
  object@state <- initState
  object@odeSolver <- init(object@odeSolver, getStepSize(object@odeSolver))
  object@counter <- 0
  object
})

setReplaceMethod("init", "Kepler", function(object, ..., value) {
  object@state <- value
  object@odeSolver <- init(object@odeSolver, getStepSize(object@odeSolver))
  object@counter <- 0
  object
})

setMethod("getRate", "Kepler", function(object, state, ...) {
  # Computes the rate using the given state.
  r2 <- state[1] * state[1] + state[3] * state[3] # distance squared
  r3 <- r2 * sqrt(r2) # distance cubed
  object@rate[1] <- state[2]
  object@rate[2] <- (- object@GM * state[1]) / r3
  object@rate[3] <- state[4]
  object@rate[4] <- (- object@GM * state[3]) / r3
  object@rate[5] <- 1 # time derivative

  # object@state <- object@odeSolver@ode@state <- state
  # object@state <- state
  object@counter <- object@counter + 1
  object@rate
})

setMethod("getState", "Kepler", function(object, ...) {
  # Gets the state variables.
  return(object@state)
})

# constructor
Kepler <- function() {
  kepler <- new("Kepler")
  return(kepler)
}
# ++++++ example: PlanetApp.R
# Simulation of Earth orbiting around the Sun using the Euler ODE solver

importFromExamples("Planet.R") # source the class

```

```

PlanetApp <- function(verbose = FALSE) {
  # x = 1, AU or Astronomical Units. Length of semimajor axis or the orbit
  # of the Earth around the Sun.
  x <- 1; vx <- 0; y <- 0; vy <- 6.28; t <- 0
  state <- c(x, vx, y, vy, t)
  dt <- 0.01
  planet <- Planet()
  planet@odeSolver <- setStepSize(planet@odeSolver, dt)
  planet <- init(planet, initState = state)
  rowvec <- vector("list")
  i <- 1
  # run infinite loop. stop with ESCAPE.
  while (getState(planet)[5] <= 90) { # Earth orbit is 365 days around the sun
    rowvec[[i]] <- list(t = getState(planet)[5], # just doing 3 months
                       x = getState(planet)[1], # to speed up for CRAN
                       vx = getState(planet)[2],
                       y = getState(planet)[3],
                       vy = getState(planet)[4])
    for (j in 1:5) { # advances time
      planet <- doStep(planet)
    }
    i <- i + 1
  }
  DT <- data.table::rbindlist(rowvec)
  return(DT)
}
# run the application
solution <- PlanetApp()
select_rows <- seq(1, nrow(solution), 10) # do not overplot
solution <- solution[select_rows,]
plot(solution)

# ++++++ application: RigidBodyNXFApp.R
# example of a nonstiff system is the system of equations describing
# the motion of a rigid body without external forces.

importFromExamples("RigidBody.R")

# run the application
RigidBodyNXFApp <- function(verbose = FALSE) {
  # load the R class that sets up the solver for this application
  y1 <- 0 # initial y1 value
  y2 <- 1 # initial y2 value
  y3 <- 1 # initial y3 value
  dt <- 0.01 # delta time for step

  body <- RigidBodyNXF(y1, y2, y3)
  solver <- Euler(body)
  solver <- setStepSize(solver, dt)
  rowVector <- vector("list")
  i <- 1
  # stop loop when the body hits the ground
  while (getState(body)[4] <= 12) {

```

```

        rowVector[[i]] <- list(t = getState(body)[4],
                               y1 = getState(body)[1],
                               y2 = getState(body)[2],
                               y3 = getState(body)[3])
        solver <- step(solver)
        body <- getODE(solver)
        i <- i + 1
    }
    DT <- data.table::rbindlist(rowVector)
    return(DT)
}

# get the data table from the app
solution <- RigidBodyNXFApp()
plot(solution)

```

EulerRichardson-class *EulerRichardson ODE solver class*

Description

EulerRichardson ODE solver class

EulerRichardson generic

EulerRichardson constructor ODE

Usage

```

EulerRichardson(ode, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'EulerRichardson'
init(object, stepSize, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'EulerRichardson'
step(object, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'ODE'
EulerRichardson(ode, ...)

```

Arguments

ode	an ODE object
...	additional parameters
object	internal passing object
stepSize	the size of the step

Examples

```

# ++++++ example: PendulumApp.R
# Simulation of a pendulum using the EulerRichardson ODE solver

suppressPackageStartupMessages(library(ggplot2))

importFromExamples("Pendulum.R") # source the class

PendulumApp <- function(verbose = FALSE) {
  # initial values
  theta <- 0.2
  thetaDot <- 0
  dt <- 0.1
  pendulum <- Pendulum()
  # pendulum@state[3] <- 0 # set time to zero, t = 0
  pendulum <- setState(pendulum, theta, thetaDot)
  pendulum <- setStepSize(pendulum, dt = dt) # using stepSize in RK4
  pendulum@odeSolver <- setStepSize(pendulum@odeSolver, dt) # set new step size
  rowvec <- vector("list")
  i <- 1
  while (getState(pendulum)[3] <= 40) {
    rowvec[[i]] <- list(t = getState(pendulum)[3], # time
                      theta = getState(pendulum)[1], # angle
                      thetadot = getState(pendulum)[2]) # derivative of angle
    pendulum <- step(pendulum)
    i <- i + 1
  }
  DT <- data.table::rbindlist(rowvec)
  return(DT)
}
# show solution
solution <- PendulumApp()
plot(solution)

```

*getEnergy**getEnergy*

Description

Get the calculated energy level

Usage

```
getEnergy(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	a class object
...	additional parameters

Examples

```

# KeplerEnergy.R
#

setClass("KeplerEnergy", slots = c(
  GM      = "numeric",
  odeSolver = "Verlet",
  counter  = "numeric"
),
  contains = c("ODE")
)

setMethod("initialize", "KeplerEnergy", function(.Object, ...) {
  .Object@GM <- 4 * pi * pi      # gravitation constant times combined mass
  .Object@state <- vector("numeric", 5) # x, vx, y, vy, t
  # .Object@odeSolver <- Verlet(ode = .Object)
  .Object@odeSolver <- Verlet(.Object)
  .Object@counter <- 0
  return(.Object)
})

setMethod("doStep", "KeplerEnergy", function(object, ...) {
  object@odeSolver <- step(object@odeSolver)
  object@state <- object@odeSolver@ode@state
  object
})

setMethod("getTime", "KeplerEnergy", function(object, ...) {
  return(object@state[5])
})

setMethod("getEnergy", "KeplerEnergy", function(object, ...) {
  ke <- 0.5 * (object@state[2] * object@state[2] +
    object@state[4] * object@state[4])
  pe <- -object@GM / sqrt(object@state[1] * object@state[1] +
    object@state[3] * object@state[3])
  return(pe+ke)
})

setMethod("init", "KeplerEnergy", function(object, initState, ...) {
  object@state <- initState
  object@odeSolver <- init(object@odeSolver, getStepSize(object@odeSolver))
  object@counter <- 0
  object
})

setReplaceMethod("init", "KeplerEnergy", function(object, ..., value) {
  initState <- value
  object@state <- initState
  object@odeSolver <- init(object@odeSolver, getStepSize(object@odeSolver))
})

```

```

    object@counter <- 0
    object
  })

  setMethod("getRate", "KeplerEnergy", function(object, state, ...) {
    # Computes the rate using the given state.
    r2 <- state[1] * state[1] + state[3] * state[3] # distance squared
    r3 <- r2 * sqrt(r2) # distance cubed
    object@rate[1] <- state[2]
    object@rate[2] <- (- object@GM * state[1]) / r3
    object@rate[3] <- state[4]
    object@rate[4] <- (- object@GM * state[3]) / r3
    object@rate[5] <- 1 # time derivative

    object@counter <- object@counter + 1
    object@rate

  })

  setMethod("getState", "KeplerEnergy", function(object, ...) {
    # Gets the state variables.
    return(object@state)
  })

  # constructor
  KeplerEnergy <- function() {
    kepler <- new("KeplerEnergy")
    return(kepler)
  }

```

getErrorCode

getErrorCode

Description

Get an error code

Usage

```
getErrorCode(object, tol, ...)
```

Arguments

object	a class object
tol	tolerance
...	additional parameters

Examples

```
setMethod("getErrorCode", "DormandPrince45", function(object) {
  return(object@error_code)
})
```

```
getExactSolution      getExactSolution
```

Description

Compare analytical and calculated solutions

Usage

```
getExactSolution(object, t, ...)
```

Arguments

object	a class object
t	time at which we are performing the evaluation
...	additional parameters

Examples

```
# ++++++ example: ComparisonRK45App.R
# Compares the solution by the RK45 ODE solver versus the analytical solution
# Example file: ComparisonRK45App.R
# ODE Solver: Runge-Kutta 45
# ODE class : RK45
# Base class: ODETest

importFromExamples("ODETest.R")

ComparisonRK45App <- function(verbose = FALSE) {
  ode <- new("ODETest")           # create an `ODETest` object
  ode_solver <- RK45(ode)         # select the ODE solver
  ode_solver <- setStepSize(ode_solver, 1) # set the step

  # Two ways of setting the tolerance
  # ode_solver <- setTolerance(ode_solver, 1e-8) # set the tolerance
  setTolerance(ode_solver) <- 1e-8

  time <- 0
  rowVector <- vector("list")
  i <- 1
  while (time < 50) {
    rowVector[[i]] <- list(t = getState(ode)[2],
                          s1 = getState(ode)[1],
```

```

        s2 = getState(ode)[2],
        xs = getExactSolution(ode, time),
        counts = getRateCounts(ode),
        time = time
    )
    ode_solver <- step(ode_solver)      # advance one step
    stepSize <- getStepSize(ode_solver)
    time <- time + stepSize
    ode <- getODE(ode_solver)          # get updated ODE object
    i <- i + 1
}
return(data.table::rbindlist(rowVector)) # a data table with the results
}
# show solution
solution <- ComparisonRK45App()        # run the example
plot(solution)
# ODETest.R
# Called as base class for examples:
#           ComparisonRK45App.R
#           ComparisonRK45ODEApp.R

#' ODETest as an example of ODE class inheritance
#'
#' ODETest is a base class for examples ComparisonRK45App.R and
#' ComparisonRK45ODEApp.R. ODETest also uses an environment variable to store
#' the rate counts.
#'
#' @rdname ODE-class-example
#' @include ODE.R
setClass("ODETest", slots = c(
  n      = "numeric",      # counts the number of getRate evaluations
  stack = "environment"   # environment object to accumulate rate counts
),
  contains = c("ODE")
)

setMethod("initialize", "ODETest", function(.Object, ...) {
  .Object@stack$rateCounts <- 0      # counter for rate calculations
  .Object@state <- c(5.0, 0.0)
  return(.Object)
})

#' @rdname getExactSolution-method
setMethod("getExactSolution", "ODETest", function(object, t, ...) {
  return(5.0 * exp(-t))
})

#' @rdname getState-method
setMethod("getState", "ODETest", function(object, ...) {
  object@state
})

#' @rdname getRate-method

```

```

setMethod("getRate", "ODETest", function(object, state, ...) {
  object@rate[1] <- - state[1]
  object@rate[2] <- 1          # rate of change of time, dt/dt
  # accumulate how many times the rate has been called to calculate
  object@stack$rateCounts <- object@stack$rateCounts + 1
  object@state <- state
  object@rate
})

#' @rdname getRateCounts-method
setMethod("getRateCounts", "ODETest", function(object, ...) {
  # use environment stack to accumulate rate counts
  object@stack$rateCounts
})

# constructor
ODETest <- function() {
  odetest <- new("ODETest")
  odetest
}

```

getODE

getODE

Description

Get the ODE status from the solver

Usage

```
getODE(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	a class object
...	additional parameters

getRate

getRate

Description

Get a new rate given a state

Usage

```
getRate(object, state, ...)
```

Arguments

object	a class object
state	current state
...	additional parameters

Examples

```
# Kepler models Keplerian orbits of a mass moving under the influence of an
# inverse square force by implementing the ODE interface.
# Kepler.R
#

setClass("Kepler", slots = c(
  GM = "numeric"
),
  contains = c("ODE")
)

setMethod("initialize", "Kepler", function(.Object, ...) {
  .Object@GM <- 1.0 # gravitation constant times combined mass
  .Object@state <- vector("numeric", 5) # x, vx, y, vy, t
  return(.Object)
})

setMethod("getState", "Kepler", function(object, ...) {
  # Gets the state variables.
  return(object@state)
})

setMethod("getRate", "Kepler", function(object, state, ...) {
  # Computes the rate using the given state.
  r2 <- state[1] * state[1] + state[3] * state[3] # distance squared
  r3 <- r2 * sqrt(r2) # distance cubed
  object@rate[1] <- state[2]
  object@rate[2] <- (- object@GM * state[1]) / r3
  object@rate[3] <- state[4]
  object@rate[4] <- (- object@GM * state[3]) / r3
  object@rate[5] <- 1 # time derivative

  object@rate
})

# constructor
Kepler <- function(r, v) {
  kepler <- new("Kepler")
  kepler@state[1] = r[1]
  kepler@state[2] = v[1]
  kepler@state[3] = r[2]
  kepler@state[4] = v[2]
  kepler@state[5] = 0
}
```

```

    return(kepler)
}

```

getRateCounter	<i>getRateCounter</i>
----------------	-----------------------

Description

Get the rate counter

Usage

```
getRateCounter(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	a class object
...	additional parameters

Details

How many times the rate has changed with a step

Examples

```

# ++++++ example: ComparisonRK45App.R
# Compares the solution by the RK45 ODE solver versus the analytical solution
# Example file: ComparisonRK45App.R
# ODE Solver: Runge-Kutta 45
# ODE class : RK45
# Base class: ODETest

importFromExamples("ODETest.R")

ComparisonRK45App <- function(verbose = FALSE) {
  ode <- new("ODETest")           # create an `ODETest` object
  ode_solver <- RK45(ode)         # select the ODE solver
  ode_solver <- setStepSize(ode_solver, 1) # set the step

  # Two ways of setting the tolerance
  # ode_solver <- setTolerance(ode_solver, 1e-8) # set the tolerance
  setTolerance(ode_solver) <- 1e-8

  time <- 0
  rowVector <- vector("list")
  i <- 1
  while (time < 50) {
    rowVector[[i]] <- list(t = getState(ode)[2],
                          s1 = getState(ode)[1],

```



```

        s2 = getState(ode)[2],
        xs = getExactSolution(ode, time),
        counts = getRateCounts(ode),
        time = time
    )
    ode_solver <- step(ode_solver)      # advance one step
    stepSize <- getStepSize(ode_solver)
    time <- time + stepSize
    ode <- getODE(ode_solver)          # get updated ODE object
    i <- i + 1
  }
  return(data.table::rbindlist(rowVector)) # a data table with the results
}
# show solution
solution <- ComparisonRK45App()      # run the example
plot(solution)

```

getRateCounts	<i>getRateCounts</i>
---------------	----------------------

Description

Get the number of times that the rate has been calculated

Usage

```
getRateCounts(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	a class object
...	additional parameters

getState	<i>getState</i>
----------	-----------------

Description

Get current state of the system

Usage

```
getState(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	a class object
...	additional parameters

Examples

```

# ++++++ application: VanderPolApp.R
# Solution of the Van der Pol equation
#
importFromExamples("VanderPol.R")

# run the application
VanderpolApp <- function(verbose = FALSE) {
  # set the orbit into a predefined state.
  y1 <- 2; y2 <- 0; dt <- 0.1;
  rigid_body <- VanderPol(y1, y2)
  solver <- RK45(rigid_body)
  rowVector <- vector("list")
  i <- 1
  while (getState(rigid_body)[3] <= 20) {
    rowVector[[i]] <- list(t = getState(rigid_body)[3],
                          y1 = getState(rigid_body)[1],
                          y2 = getState(rigid_body)[2])
    solver <- step(solver)
    rigid_body <- getODE(solver)
    i <- i + 1
  }
  DT <- data.table::rbindlist(rowVector)
  return(DT)
}

# show solution
solution <- VanderpolApp()
plot(solution)

# ++++++ application: SpringRK4App.R
# Simulation of a spring considering no friction

importFromExamples("SpringRK4.R")

# run application
SpringRK4App <- function(verbose = FALSE) {
  theta <- 0
  thetaDot <- -0.2
  tmax <- 22; dt <- 0.1
  spring <- SpringRK4()
  spring@state[3] <- 0 # set time to zero, t = 0
  spring <- setState(spring, theta, thetaDot)
  # spring <- setStepSize(spring, dt = dt) # using stepSize in RK4
  spring@odeSolver <- setStepSize(spring@odeSolver, dt) # set new step size
  rowvec <- vector("list")
  i <- 1
  while (getState(spring)[3] <= tmax) {
    rowvec[[i]] <- list(t = getState(spring)[3], # angle
                       y1 = getState(spring)[1], # derivative of the angle
                       y2 = getState(spring)[2]) # time
  }
}

```

```

        i <- i + 1
        spring <- step(spring)
      }
      DT <- data.table::rbindlist(rowvec)
      return(DT)
    }

# show solution
solution <- SpringRK4App()
plot(solution)

```

getStepSize	<i>getStepSize</i>
-------------	--------------------

Description

Get the current value of the step size

Usage

```
getStepSize(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	a class object
...	additional parameters

Examples

```

# ++++++ Example: ComparisonRK45ODEApp.R
# Updates the ODE state instead of using the internal state in the ODE solver
# Also plots the solver solution versus the analytical solution at a
# tolerance of 1e-6
# Example file: ComparisonRK45ODEApp.R
# ODE Solver: Runge-Kutta 45
# ODE class : RK45
# Base class: ODETest

library(ggplot2)
library(dplyr)
library(tidyr)

importFromExamples("ODETest.R")

ComparisonRK45ODEApp <- function(verbose = FALSE) {
  ode <- new("ODETest")           # new ODE instance
  ode_solver <- RK45(ode)         # select ODE solver
  ode_solver <- setStepSize(ode_solver, 1) # set the step

  # two ways to set tolerance

```

```

    # ode_solver <- setTolerance(ode_solver, 1e-6)
    setTolerance(ode_solver) <- 1e-6

    time <- 0
    rowVector <- vector("list")          # row vector
    i <- 1    # counter
    while (time < 50) {
      # add solution objects to a row vector
      rowVector[[i]] <- list(t      = getState(ode)[2],
                             ODE   = getState(ode)[1],
                             s2    = getState(ode)[2],
                             exact = getExactSolution(ode, time),
                             rate.counts = getRateCounts(ode),
                             time = time )

      ode_solver <- step(ode_solver)      # advance solver one step
      stepSize <- getStepSize(ode_solver) # get the current step size
      time <- time + stepSize
      ode <- getODE(ode_solver)           # get updated ODE object
      state <- getState(ode)              # get the `state` vector
      i <- i + 1                          # add a row vector
    }
    DT <- data.table::rbindlist(rowVector) # create data table
    return(DT)
  }

solution <- ComparisonRK45ODEApp()
plot(solution)

# additional plot for analytics solution vs. RK45 solver
solution.multi <- solution %>%
  select(t, ODE, exact)
plot(solution.multi)          # 3x3 plot

# plot comparative curves analytical vs ODE solver
solution.2x1 <- solution.multi %>%
  gather(key, value, -t)      # make a table of 3 variables. key: ODE/exact

g <- ggplot(solution.2x1, mapping = aes(x = t, y = value, color = key))
g <- g + geom_line(size = 1) +
  labs(title = "ODE vs Exact solution",
        subtitle = "tolerance = 1E-6")
print(g)

```

Description

Get the elapsed time

Usage

```
getTime(object, ...)
```

Arguments

```
object      a class object
...         additional parameters
```

Examples

```
# ++++++ application: Logistic.R
# Simulates the logistic equation
importFromExamples("Logistic.R")

# Run the application
LogisticApp <- function(verbose = FALSE) {
  x <- 0.1
  vx <- 0
  r <- 2      # Malthusian parameter (rate of maximum population growth)
  K <- 10.0   # carrying capacity of the environment
  dt <- 0.01; tol <- 1e-3; tmax <- 10

  population <- Logistic()      # create a Logistic ODE object

  # Two ways of initializing the object
  # population <- init(population, c(x, vx, 0), r, K)
  init(population) <- list(initState = c(x, vx, 0),
                           r = r,
                           K = K)

  odeSolver <- Verlet(population)      # select the solver

  # Two ways of initializing the solver
  # odeSolver <- init(odeSolver, dt)
  init(odeSolver) <- dt

  population@odeSolver <- odeSolver
  # setSolver(population) <- odeSolver

  rowVector <- vector("list")
  i <- 1
  while (getTime(population) <= tmax) {
    rowVector[[i]] <- list(t = getTime(population),
                           s1 = getState(population)[1],
                           s2 = getState(population)[2])
    population <- doStep(population)
    i <- i + 1
  }
}
```

```

    }
    DT <- data.table::rbindlist(rowVector)
    return(DT)
  }
  # show solution
  solution <- LogisticApp()
  plot(solution)
  # KeplerEnergy.R
  #

setClass("KeplerEnergy", slots = c(
  GM      = "numeric",
  odeSolver = "Verlet",
  counter  = "numeric"
),
  contains = c("ODE")
)

setMethod("initialize", "KeplerEnergy", function(.Object, ...) {
  .Object@GM <- 4 * pi * pi      # gravitation constant times combined mass
  .Object@state <- vector("numeric", 5) # x, vx, y, vy, t
  # .Object@odeSolver <- Verlet(ode = .Object)
  .Object@odeSolver <- Verlet(.Object)
  .Object@counter <- 0
  return(.Object)
})

setMethod("doStep", "KeplerEnergy", function(object, ...) {
  object@odeSolver <- step(object@odeSolver)
  object@state <- object@odeSolver@ode@state
  object
})

setMethod("getTime", "KeplerEnergy", function(object, ...) {
  return(object@state[5])
})

setMethod("getEnergy", "KeplerEnergy", function(object, ...) {
  ke <- 0.5 * (object@state[2] * object@state[2] +
              object@state[4] * object@state[4])
  pe <- -object@GM / sqrt(object@state[1] * object@state[1] +
                          object@state[3] * object@state[3])
  return(pe+ke)
})

setMethod("init", "KeplerEnergy", function(object, initState, ...) {
  object@state <- initState
  object@odeSolver <- init(object@odeSolver, getStepSize(object@odeSolver))
  object@counter <- 0
  object
})

```

```

setReplaceMethod("init", "KeplerEnergy", function(object, ..., value) {
  initState <- value
  object@state <- initState
  object@odeSolver <- init(object@odeSolver, getStepSize(object@odeSolver))
  object@counter <- 0
  object
})

setMethod("getRate", "KeplerEnergy", function(object, state, ...) {
  # Computes the rate using the given state.
  r2 <- state[1] * state[1] + state[3] * state[3] # distance squared
  r3 <- r2 * sqrt(r2) # distance cubed
  object@rate[1] <- state[2]
  object@rate[2] <- (- object@GM * state[1]) / r3
  object@rate[3] <- state[4]
  object@rate[4] <- (- object@GM * state[3]) / r3
  object@rate[5] <- 1 # time derivative

  object@counter <- object@counter + 1
  object@rate
})

setMethod("getState", "KeplerEnergy", function(object, ...) {
  # Gets the state variables.
  return(object@state)
})

# constructor
KeplerEnergy <- function() {
  kepler <- new("KeplerEnergy")
  return(kepler)
}

```

getTolerance

getTolerance

Description

Get the tolerance for the solver

Usage

```
getTolerance(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	a class object
...	additional parameters

```
importFromExamples    importFromExamples
```

Description

Source the R script

Usage

```
importFromExamples(aClassFile, aFolder = "examples")
```

Arguments

aClassFile	a file containing one or more classes
aFolder	a folder where examples are located

```
init                init
```

Description

Set initial values before starting the ODE solver

Set initial values before starting the ODE solver

Usage

```
init(object, ...)
```

```
init(object, ...) <- value
```

Arguments

object	a class object
...	additional parameters
value	a value to set

Details

Sets the tolerance like this: solver <- init(solver, dt) Not all super classes require an init method.

Sets the tolerance like this: init(solver) <- dt

Examples

```

# init method in Kepler.R
setMethod("init", "Kepler", function(object, initState, ...) {
  object@state <- initState
  object@odeSolver <- init(object@odeSolver, getStepSize(object@odeSolver))
  object@counter <- 0
  object
})

# init method in LogisticApp.R
setMethod("init", "Logistic", function(object, initState, r, K, ...) {
  object@r <- r
  object@K <- K
  object@state <- initState
  object@odeSolver <- init(object@odeSolver, getStepSize(object@odeSolver))
  object@counter <- 0
  object
})

# init method in Planet.R
setMethod("init", "Planet", function(object, initState, ...) {
  object@state <- object@odeSolver@ode@state <- initState
  # initialize providing the step size
  object@odeSolver <- init(object@odeSolver, getStepSize(object@odeSolver))
  object@rate <- object@odeSolver@ode@rate
  object@state <- object@odeSolver@ode@state
  object
})

```

ODE-class

ODE class

Description

Defines an ODE object for any solver

ODE constructor

Usage

```
ODE()
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'ODE'
getState(object, ...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'ODE'
getRate(object, state, ...)
```

Arguments

object	a class object
...	additional parameters
state	current state

Examples

```
# ++++++ example: PendulumApp.R
# Simulation of a pendulum using the EulerRichardson ODE solver

suppressPackageStartupMessages(library(ggplot2))

importFromExamples("Pendulum.R") # source the class

PendulumApp <- function(verbose = FALSE) {
  # initial values
  theta <- 0.2
  thetaDot <- 0
  dt <- 0.1
  pendulum <- Pendulum()
  # pendulum@state[3] <- 0 # set time to zero, t = 0
  pendulum <- setState(pendulum, theta, thetaDot)
  pendulum <- setStepSize(pendulum, dt = dt) # using stepSize in RK4
  pendulum@odeSolver <- setStepSize(pendulum@odeSolver, dt) # set new step size
  rowvec <- vector("list")
  i <- 1
  while (getState(pendulum)[3] <= 40) {
    rowvec[[i]] <- list(t = getState(pendulum)[3], # time
                      theta = getState(pendulum)[1], # angle
                      thetadot = getState(pendulum)[2]) # derivative of angle
    pendulum <- step(pendulum)
    i <- i + 1
  }
  DT <- data.table::rbindlist(rowvec)
  return(DT)
}

# show solution
solution <- PendulumApp()
plot(solution)
# ++++++ example: PendulumEulerApp.R
# Pendulum simulation with the Euler ODE solver
# Notice how Euler is not applicable in this case as it diverges very quickly
# even when it is using a very small `delta t`?ODE

importFromExamples("PendulumEuler.R") # source the class

PendulumEulerApp <- function(verbose = FALSE) {
  # initial values
  theta <- 0.2
  thetaDot <- 0
  dt <- 0.01
```

```

pendulum <- PendulumEuler()
pendulum@state[3] <- 0 # set time to zero, t = 0
pendulum <- setState(pendulum, theta, thetaDot)
stepSize <- dt
pendulum <- setStepSize(pendulum, stepSize)
pendulum@odeSolver <- setStepSize(pendulum@odeSolver, dt) # set new step size
rowvec <- vector("list")
i <- 1
while (getState(pendulum)[3] <= 50) {
  rowvec[[i]] <- list(t = getState(pendulum)[3],
                    theta = getState(pendulum)[1],
                    thetaDot = getState(pendulum)[2])
  pendulum <- step(pendulum)
  i <- i + 1
}
DT <- data.table::rbindlist(rowvec)
return(DT)
}

solution <- PendulumEulerApp()
plot(solution)
# ++++++ example KeplerApp.R
# KeplerApp solves an inverse-square law model (Kepler model) using an adaptive
# stepsize algorithm.
# Application showing two planet orbiting
# File in examples: KeplerApp.R

importFromExamples("Kepler.R") # source the class Kepler

KeplerApp <- function(verbose = FALSE) {

  # set the orbit into a predefined state.
  r <- c(2, 0) # orbit radius
  v <- c(0, 0.25) # velocity
  dt <- 0.1
  planet <- Kepler(r, v) # make up an ODE object
  solver <- RK45(planet)
  rowVector <- vector("list")
  i <- 1
  while (getState(planet)[5] <= 10) {
    rowVector[[i]] <- list(t = planet@state[5],
                        planet1.r = getState(planet)[1],
                        planet1.v = getState(planet)[2],
                        planet2.r = getState(planet)[3],
                        planet2.v = getState(planet)[4])

    solver <- step(solver)
    planet <- getODE(solver)
    i <- i + 1
  }
  DT <- data.table::rbindlist(rowVector)

  return(DT)
}

```

```

solution <- KeplerApp()
plot(solution)

# ~~~~~ base class: FallingParticleODE.R
# Class definition for application FallingParticleODEApp.R

setClass("FallingParticleODE", slots = c(
  g = "numeric"
),
  prototype = prototype(
    g = 9.8
  ),
  contains = c("ODE")
)

setMethod("initialize", "FallingParticleODE", function(.Object, ...) {
  .Object@state <- vector("numeric", 3)
  return(.Object)
})

setMethod("getState", "FallingParticleODE", function(object, ...) {
  # Gets the state variables.
  return(object@state)
})

setMethod("getRate", "FallingParticleODE", function(object, state, ...) {
  # Gets the rate of change using the argument's state variables.
  object@rate[1] <- state[2]
  object@rate[2] <- - object@g
  object@rate[3] <- 1

  object@rate
})

# constructor
FallingParticleODE <- function(y, v) {
  .FallingParticleODE <- new("FallingParticleODE")
  .FallingParticleODE@state[1] <- y
  .FallingParticleODE@state[2] <- v
  .FallingParticleODE@state[3] <- 0
  .FallingParticleODE
}

```

ODEAdaptiveSolver-class

ODEAdaptiveSolver class

Description

Base class to be inherited by adaptive solvers such as RK45

ODEAdaptiveSolver generic

ODEAdaptiveSolver constructor

Usage

```
ODEAdaptiveSolver(...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'ODEAdaptiveSolver'
setTolerance(object, tol)
```

```
## S4 replacement method for signature 'ODEAdaptiveSolver'
setTolerance(object, ...) <- value
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'ODEAdaptiveSolver'
getTolerance(object)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'ODEAdaptiveSolver'
getErrorCode(object)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'ANY'
ODEAdaptiveSolver(...)
```

Arguments

...	additional parameters
object	a class object
tol	tolerance
value	the value for the tolerance

ODESolver-class	<i>ODESolver virtual class</i>
-----------------	--------------------------------

Description

A virtual class inherited by AbstractODESolver

ODESolver constructor

Set initial values and get ready to start the solver

Set the size of the step

Usage

```
ODESolver(object, stepSize, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'ODESolver'
init(object, stepSize, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'ODESolver'
step(object, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'ODESolver'
getODE(object, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'ODESolver'
setStepSize(object, stepSize, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'ODESolver'
getStepSize(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	a class object
stepSize	size of the step
...	additional parameters

See Also

Other ODESolver helpers: [ODESolverFactory-class](#)

ODESolverFactory-class

ODESolverFactory

Description

ODESolverFactory helps to create a solver given only the name as string

ODESolverFactory generic

This is a factory method that creates an ODESolver using a name.

ODESolverFactory constructor

Usage

```
ODESolverFactory(...)

createODESolver(object, ...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'ODESolverFactory'
createODESolver(object, ode, solverName, ...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'ANY'
ODESolverFactory(...)
```

Arguments

```
...          additional parameters
object       an solver object
ode          an ODE object
solverName   the desired solver as a string
```

See Also

Other ODESolver helpers: [ODESolver-class](#)

Other ODESolver helpers: [ODESolver-class](#)

Examples

```
# This example uses ODESolverFactory

importFromExamples("SHO.R")

# SHOApp.R
SHOApp <- function(...) {
  x <- 1.0; v <- 0; k <- 1.0; dt <- 0.01; tolerance <- 1e-3
  sho <- SHO(x, v, k)

  # Use ODESolverFactory
  solver_factory <- ODESolverFactory()
  solver <- createODESolver(solver_factory, sho, "DormandPrince45")
  # solver <- DormandPrince45(sho) # this can also be used

  # Two ways of setting the tolerance
  # solver <- setTolerance(solver, tolerance) # or this below
  setTolerance(solver) <- tolerance

  # Two ways of initializing the solver
  # solver <- init(solver, dt)
  init(solver) <- dt

  i <- 1; rowVector <- vector("list")
  while (getState(sho)[3] <= 500) {
    rowVector[[i]] <- list(x = getState(sho)[1],
                          v = getState(sho)[2],
                          t = getState(sho)[3])
    solver <- step(solver)
    sho <- getODE(solver)
    i <- i + 1
  }
}
```

```

    }
    return(data.table::rbindlist(rowVector))
  }

solution <- SHOApp()
plot(solution)

# This example uses ODESolverFactory

importFromExamples("SHO.R")

# SHOApp.R
SHOApp <- function(...) {
  x <- 1.0; v <- 0; k <- 1.0; dt <- 0.01; tolerance <- 1e-3
  sho <- SHO(x, v, k)

  # Use ODESolverFactory
  solver_factory <- ODESolverFactory()
  solver <- createODESolver(solver_factory, sho, "DormandPrince45")
  # solver <- DormandPrince45(sho) # this can also be used

  # Two ways of setting the tolerance
  # solver <- setTolerance(solver, tolerance) # or this below
  setTolerance(solver) <- tolerance

  # Two ways of initializing the solver
  # solver <- init(solver, dt)
  init(solver) <- dt

  i <- 1; rowVector <- vector("list")
  while (getState(sho)[3] <= 500) {
    rowVector[[i]] <- list(x = getState(sho)[1],
                          v = getState(sho)[2],
                          t = getState(sho)[3])

    solver <- step(solver)
    sho <- getODE(solver)
    i <- i + 1
  }
  return(data.table::rbindlist(rowVector))
}

solution <- SHOApp()
plot(solution)

```


Description

RK4 class
 RK4 generic
 RK4 class constructor

Usage

```
RK4(ode, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'RK4'
init(object, stepSize, ...)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'RK4'
init(object, ...) <- value

## S4 method for signature 'RK4'
step(object, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'ODE'
RK4(ode, ...)
```

Arguments

ode	an ODE object
...	additional parameters
object	internal passing object
stepSize	the size of the step
value	value for the step

Examples

```
# ~~~~~ base class: Projectile.R
# Projectile class to be solved with Euler method

setClass("Projectile", slots = c(
  g = "numeric",
  odeSolver = "RK4"
),
  prototype = prototype(
    g = 9.8
  ),
  contains = c("ODE")
)

setMethod("initialize", "Projectile", function(.Object) {
  .Object@odeSolver <- RK4(.Object)
  return(.Object)
})
```

```

}))

setMethod("setStepSize", "Projectile", function(object, stepSize, ...) {
  # use explicit parameter declaration
  # setStepSize generic has two step parameters: stepSize and dt
  object@odeSolver <- setStepSize(object@odeSolver, stepSize)
  object
}))

setMethod("step", "Projectile", function(object) {
  object@odeSolver <- step(object@odeSolver)
  object@rate <- object@odeSolver@odeRate
  object@state <- object@odeSolver@odeState
  object
}))

setMethod("setState", signature("Projectile"), function(object, x, vx, y, vy, ...) {
  object@state[1] <- x
  object@state[2] <- vx
  object@state[3] <- y
  object@state[4] <- vy
  object@state[5] <- 0 # t + dt
  object@odeSolver@odeState <- object@state
  object
}))

setMethod("getState", "Projectile", function(object) {
  object@state
}))

setMethod("getRate", "Projectile", function(object, state, ...) {
  object@rate[1] <- state[2] # rate of change of x
  object@rate[2] <- 0 # rate of change of vx
  object@rate[3] <- state[4] # rate of change of y
  object@rate[4] <- - object@g # rate of change of vy
  object@rate[5] <- 1 # dt/dt = 1

  object@rate
}))

# constructor
Projectile <- function() new("Projectile")
# ++++++ example: PendulumApp.R
# Simulation of a pendulum using the EulerRichardson ODE solver

suppressPackageStartupMessages(library(ggplot2))

importFromExamples("Pendulum.R") # source the class

```

```

PendulumApp <- function(verbose = FALSE) {
  # initial values
  theta <- 0.2
  thetaDot <- 0
  dt <- 0.1
  pendulum <- Pendulum()
  # pendulum@state[3] <- 0      # set time to zero, t = 0
  pendulum <- setState(pendulum, theta, thetaDot)
  pendulum <- setStepSize(pendulum, dt = dt) # using stepSize in RK4
  pendulum@odeSolver <- setStepSize(pendulum@odeSolver, dt) # set new step size
  rowvec <- vector("list")
  i <- 1
  while (getState(pendulum)[3] <= 40) {
    rowvec[[i]] <- list(t      = getState(pendulum)[3], # time
                      theta   = getState(pendulum)[1], # angle
                      thetadot = getState(pendulum)[2]) # derivative of angle
    pendulum <- step(pendulum)
    i <- i + 1
  }
  DT <- data.table::rbindlist(rowvec)
  return(DT)
}

# show solution
solution <- PendulumApp()
plot(solution)
# ++++++ application: ReactionApp.R
# ReactionApp solves an autocatalytic oscillating chemical
# reaction (Brusselator model) using
# a fourth-order Runge-Kutta algorithm.

importFromExamples("Reaction.R") # source the class

ReactionApp <- function(verbose = FALSE) {
  X <- 1; Y <- 5;
  dt <- 0.1

  reaction <- Reaction(c(X, Y, 0))
  solver <- RK4(reaction)
  rowvec <- vector("list")
  i <- 1
  while (getState(reaction)[3] < 100) { # stop at t = 100
    rowvec[[i]] <- list(t = getState(reaction)[3],
                      X = getState(reaction)[1],
                      Y = getState(reaction)[2])
    solver <- step(solver)
    reaction <- getODE(solver)
    i <- i + 1
  }
  DT <- data.table::rbindlist(rowvec)
  return(DT)
}

```



```

        counts = getRateCounts(ode),
        time   = time
      )
      ode_solver <- step(ode_solver)      # advance one step
      stepSize  <- getStepSize(ode_solver)
      time <- time + stepSize
      ode <- getODE(ode_solver)          # get updated ODE object
      i <- i + 1
    }
    return(data.table::rbindlist(rowVector)) # a data table with the results
  }
# show solution
solution <- ComparisonRK45App()          # run the example
plot(solution)
# ++++++ example KeplerApp.R
# KeplerApp solves an inverse-square law model (Kepler model) using an adaptive
# stepsize algorithm.
# Application showing two planet orbiting
# File in examples: KeplerApp.R

importFromExamples("Kepler.R") # source the class Kepler

KeplerApp <- function(verbose = FALSE) {

  # set the orbit into a predefined state.
  r <- c(2, 0)                          # orbit radius
  v <- c(0, 0.25)                        # velocity
  dt <- 0.1
  planet <- Kepler(r, v)                 # make up an ODE object
  solver <- RK45(planet)
  rowVector <- vector("list")
  i <- 1
  while (getState(planet)[5] <= 10) {
    rowVector[[i]] <- list(t = planet@state[5],
                          planet1.r = getState(planet)[1],
                          planet1.v = getState(planet)[2],
                          planet2.r = getState(planet)[3],
                          planet2.v = getState(planet)[4])

    solver <- step(solver)
    planet <- getODE(solver)
    i <- i + 1
  }
  DT <- data.table::rbindlist(rowVector)

  return(DT)
}

solution <- KeplerApp()
plot(solution)

```

```
run_test_applications  run_test_applications
```

Description

Run test all the examples

Usage

```
run_test_applications()
```

```
setSolver<-           setSolver
```

Description

Set a solver over an ODE object

Usage

```
setSolver(object) <- value
```

Arguments

object	a class object
value	value to be set

```
setState             setState
```

Description

New setState that should work with different methods "theta", "thetaDot": used in PendulumApp
"x", "vx", "y", "vy": used in ProjectileApp

Usage

```
setState(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	a class object
...	additional parameters

Examples

```

# ++++++ application: ProjectileApp.R
#                                     test Projectile with RK4
#                                     originally uses Euler

# suppressMessages(library(data.table))

importFromExamples("Projectile.R")      # source the class

ProjectileApp <- function(verbose = FALSE) {
  # initial values
  x <- 0; vx <- 10; y <- 0; vy <- 10
  state <- c(x, vx, y, vy, 0)           # state vector
  dt <- 0.01

  projectile <- Projectile()
  projectile <- setState(projectile, x, vx, y, vy)

  projectile@odeSolver <- init(projectile@odeSolver, 0.123)

  # init(projectile) <- 0.123

  projectile@odeSolver <- setStepSize(projectile@odeSolver, dt)
  rowV <- vector("list")
  i <- 1
  while (getState(projectile)[3] >= 0) {
    rowV[[i]] <- list(t = getState(projectile)[5],
                     x = getState(projectile)[1],
                     vx = getState(projectile)[2],
                     y = getState(projectile)[3],      # vertical position
                     vy = getState(projectile)[4])
    projectile <- step(projectile)
    i <- i + 1
  }
  DT <- data.table::rbindlist(rowV)
  return(DT)
}

solution <- ProjectileApp()
plot(solution)
# ++++++ example: PendulumApp.R
# Simulation of a pendulum using the EulerRichardson ODE solver

suppressPackageStartupMessages(library(ggplot2))

importFromExamples("Pendulum.R")      # source the class

PendulumApp <- function(verbose = FALSE) {
  # initial values
  theta <- 0.2
  thetaDot <- 0

```

```

dt <- 0.1
pendulum <- Pendulum()
# pendulum@state[3] <- 0      # set time to zero, t = 0
pendulum <- setState(pendulum, theta, thetaDot)
pendulum <- setStepSize(pendulum, dt = dt) # using stepSize in RK4
pendulum@odeSolver <- setStepSize(pendulum@odeSolver, dt) # set new step size
rowvec <- vector("list")
i <- 1
while (getState(pendulum)[3] <= 40) {
  rowvec[[i]] <- list(t      = getState(pendulum)[3], # time
                    theta   = getState(pendulum)[1], # angle
                    thetadot = getState(pendulum)[2]) # derivative of angle
  pendulum <- step(pendulum)
  i <- i + 1
}
DT <- data.table::rbindlist(rowvec)
return(DT)
}
# show solution
solution <- PendulumApp()
plot(solution)

```

setStepSize

setStepSize

Description

setStepSize uses either of two step parameters: stepSize and dt stepSize works for most of the applications dt is used in Pendulum

Usage

```
setStepSize(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	a class object
...	additional parameters

Examples

```

# ++++++application: SpringRK4App.R
# Simulation of a spring considering no friction

importFromExamples("SpringRK4.R")

# run application
SpringRK4App <- function(verbose = FALSE) {

```



```

theta    <- 0
thetaDot <- -0.2
tmax     <- 22; dt <- 0.1
spring <- SpringRK4()
spring@state[3] <- 0      # set time to zero, t = 0
spring <- setState(spring, theta, thetaDot)
# spring <- setStepSize(spring, dt = dt) # using stepSize in RK4
spring@odeSolver <- setStepSize(spring@odeSolver, dt) # set new step size
rowvec <- vector("list")
i <- 1
while (getState(spring)[3] <= tmax) {
  rowvec[[i]] <- list(t = getState(spring)[3],      # angle
                    y1 = getState(spring)[1],      # derivative of the angle
                    y2 = getState(spring)[2])      # time
  i <- i + 1
  spring <- step(spring)
}
DT <- data.table::rbindlist(rowvec)
return(DT)
}

# show solution
solution <- SpringRK4App()
plot(solution)
# ++++++ example: ComparisonRK45App.R
# Compares the solution by the RK45 ODE solver versus the analytical solution
# Example file: ComparisonRK45App.R
# ODE Solver: Runge-Kutta 45
# ODE class : RK45
# Base class: ODETest

importFromExamples("ODETest.R")

ComparisonRK45App <- function(verbose = FALSE) {
  ode <- new("ODETest")      # create an `ODETest` object
  ode_solver <- RK45(ode)    # select the ODE solver
  ode_solver <- setStepSize(ode_solver, 1)  # set the step

  # Two ways of setting the tolerance
  # ode_solver <- setTolerance(ode_solver, 1e-8) # set the tolerance
  setTolerance(ode_solver) <- 1e-8

  time <- 0
  rowVector <- vector("list")
  i <- 1
  while (time < 50) {
    rowVector[[i]] <- list(t = getState(ode)[2],
                          s1 = getState(ode)[1],
                          s2 = getState(ode)[2],
                          xs = getExactSolution(ode, time),
                          counts = getRateCounts(ode),
                          time = time
                          )
  }
}

```

```

        ode_solver <- step(ode_solver)           # advance one step
        stepSize  <- getStepSize(ode_solver)
        time <- time + stepSize
        ode <- getODE(ode_solver)               # get updated ODE object
        i <- i + 1
    }
    return(data.table::rbindlist(rowVector))    # a data table with the results
}
# show solution
solution <- ComparisonRK45App()               # run the example
plot(solution)

```

setTolerance *setTolerance*

Description

Set the tolerance for the solver

Set the tolerance for the solver

Usage

```
setTolerance(object, tol)
```

```
setTolerance(object, ...) <- value
```

Arguments

object	a class object
tol	tolerance
...	additional parameters
value	a value to set

Details

Sets the tolerance like this: `odeSolver <- setTolerance(odeSolver, tol)`

Sets the tolerance like this: `setTolerance(odeSolver) <- tol`

Examples

```

# ++++++ example: ComparisonRK45App.R
# Compares the solution by the RK45 ODE solver versus the analytical solution
# Example file: ComparisonRK45App.R
# ODE Solver: Runge-Kutta 45
# ODE class : RK45
# Base class: ODETest

importFromExamples("ODETest.R")

```

```

ComparisonRK45App <- function(verbose = FALSE) {
  ode <- new("ODETest")           # create an `ODETest` object
  ode_solver <- RK45(ode)         # select the ODE solver
  ode_solver <- setStepSize(ode_solver, 1) # set the step

  # Two ways of setting the tolerance
  # ode_solver <- setTolerance(ode_solver, 1e-8) # set the tolerance
  setTolerance(ode_solver) <- 1e-8

  time <- 0
  rowVector <- vector("list")
  i <- 1
  while (time < 50) {
    rowVector[[i]] <- list(t = getState(ode)[2],
                          s1 = getState(ode)[1],
                          s2 = getState(ode)[2],
                          xs = getExactSolution(ode, time),
                          counts = getRateCounts(ode),
                          time = time
                          )
    ode_solver <- step(ode_solver) # advance one step
    stepSize <- getStepSize(ode_solver)
    time <- time + stepSize
    ode <- getODE(ode_solver) # get updated ODE object
    i <- i + 1
  }
  return(data.table::rbindlist(rowVector)) # a data table with the results
}

# show solution
solution <- ComparisonRK45App() # run the example
plot(solution)
# ++++++ example: KeplerDormandPrince45App.R
# Demonstration of the use of ODE solver RK45 for a particle subjected to
# a inverse-law force. The difference with the example KeplerApp is we are
# seeing the effect in the x and y axis on the particle.
# The original routine used the Verlet ODE solver

importFromExamples("KeplerDormandPrince45.R")

set_solver <- function(ode_object, solver) {
  slot(ode_object, "odeSolver") <- solver
  ode_object
}

KeplerDormandPrince45App <- function(verbose = FALSE) {
  # values for the examples
  x <- 1
  vx <- 0
  y <- 0
  vy <- 2 * pi
  dt <- 0.01 # step size
  tol <- 1e-3 # tolerance
}

```

```

particle <- KeplerDormandPrince45() # use class Kepler

# Two ways of initializing the ODE object
# particle <- init(particle, c(x, vx, y, vy, 0)) # enter state vector
init(particle) <- c(x, vx, y, vy, 0)

odeSolver <- DormandPrince45(particle) # select the ODE solver

# Two ways of initializing the solver
# odeSolver <- init(odeSolver, dt) # start the solver
init(odeSolver) <- dt

# Two ways of setting the tolerance
# odeSolver <- setTolerance(odeSolver, tol) # this works for adaptive solvers
setTolerance(odeSolver) <- tol
setSolver(particle) <- odeSolver

initialEnergy <- getEnergy(particle) # calculate the energy
rowVector <- vector("list")
i <- 1
while (getTime(particle) < 1.5) {
  rowVector[[i]] <- list(t = getState(particle)[5],
                        x = getState(particle)[1],
                        vx = getState(particle)[2],
                        y = getState(particle)[3],
                        vx = getState(particle)[4],
                        energy = getEnergy(particle) )
  particle <- doStep(particle) # advance one step
  energy <- getEnergy(particle) # calculate energy
  i <- i + 1
}
DT <- data.table::rbindlist(rowVector)
return(DT)
}

solution <- KeplerDormandPrince45App()
plot(solution)

importFromExamples("AdaptiveStep.R")

# running function
AdaptiveStepApp <- function(verbose = FALSE) {
  ode <- new("Impulse")
  ode_solver <- RK45(ode)

  # Two ways to initialize the solver
  # ode_solver <- init(ode_solver, 0.1)
  init(ode_solver) <- 0.1

  # two ways to set tolerance
  # ode_solver <- setTolerance(ode_solver, 1.0e-4)
  setTolerance(ode_solver) <- 1.0e-4
}

```

```

    i <- 1; rowVector <- vector("list")
    while (getState(ode)[1] < 12) {
      rowVector[[i]] <- list(s1 = getState(ode)[1],
                           s2 = getState(ode)[2],
                           t  = getState(ode)[3])
      ode_solver <- step(ode_solver)
      ode <- getODE(ode_solver)
      i <- i + 1
    }
    return(data.table::rbindlist(rowVector))
  }

# run application
solution <- AdaptiveStepApp()
plot(solution)

```

showMethods2

showMethods2

Description

Get the methods in a class. But only those specific to the class

Usage

```
showMethods2(theClass)
```

Arguments

theClass class to analyze

step

step

Description

Advances a step within the ODE solver

Usage

```
step(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object a class object
... additional parameters

Examples

```

# ++++++ application: ReactionApp.R
# ReactionApp solves an autocatalytic oscillating chemical
# reaction (Brusselator model) using
# a fourth-order Runge-Kutta algorithm.

importFromExamples("Reaction.R")      # source the class

ReactionApp <- function(verbose = FALSE) {
  X <- 1; Y <- 5;
  dt <- 0.1

  reaction <- Reaction(c(X, Y, 0))
  solver <- RK4(reaction)
  rowvec <- vector("list")
  i <- 1
  while (getState(reaction)[3] < 100) {          # stop at t = 100
    rowvec[[i]] <- list(t = getState(reaction)[3],
                       X = getState(reaction)[1],
                       Y = getState(reaction)[2])
    solver <- step(solver)
    reaction <- getODE(solver)
    i <- i + 1
  }
  DT <- data.table::rbindlist(rowvec)
  return(DT)
}

solution <- ReactionApp()
plot(solution)

```

Verlet-class

Verlet ODE solver class

Description

Verlet ODE solver class

Verlet generic

Verlet class constructor ODE

Usage

Verlet(ode, ...)

```

## S4 method for signature 'Verlet'
init(object, stepSize, ...)

```

```
## S4 method for signature 'Verlet'
getRateCounter(object, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'Verlet'
step(object, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'ODE'
Verlet(ode, ...)
```

Arguments

ode	an ODE object
...	additional parameters
object	a class object
stepSize	size of the step

Examples

```
# ++++++ example: KeplerEnergyApp.R
# Demonstration of the use of the Verlet ODE solver
#

importFromExamples("KeplerEnergy.R") # source the class Kepler

KeplerEnergyApp <- function(verbose = FALSE) {
  # initial values
  x <- 1
  vx <- 0
  y <- 0
  vy <- 2 * pi
  dt <- 0.01
  tol <- 1e-3
  particle <- KeplerEnergy()

  # Two ways of initializing the ODE object
  # particle <- init(particle, c(x, vx, y, vy, 0))
  init(particle) <- c(x, vx, y, vy, 0)

  odeSolver <- Verlet(particle)

  # Two ways of initializing the solver
  # odeSolver <- init(odeSolver, dt)
  init(odeSolver) <- dt

  particle@odeSolver <- odeSolver
  initialEnergy <- getEnergy(particle)
  rowVector <- vector("list")
  i <- 1
  while (getTime(particle) <= 1.20) {
    rowVector[[i]] <- list(t = getState(particle)[5],
```

```

        x = getState(particle)[1],
        vx = getState(particle)[2],
        y = getState(particle)[3],
        vy = getState(particle)[4],
        E = getEnergy(particle)
    particle <- doStep(particle)
    energy <- getEnergy(particle)
    i <- i + 1
  }
  DT <- data.table::rbindlist(rowVector)
  return(DT)
}

solution <- KeplerEnergyApp()
plot(solution)

# ++++++ application: Logistic.R
# Simulates the logistic equation
importFromExamples("Logistic.R")

# Run the application
LogisticApp <- function(verbose = FALSE) {
  x <- 0.1
  vx <- 0
  r <- 2      # Malthusian parameter (rate of maximum population growth)
  K <- 10.0   # carrying capacity of the environment
  dt <- 0.01; tol <- 1e-3; tmax <- 10

  population <- Logistic()      # create a Logistic ODE object

  # Two ways of initializing the object
  # population <- init(population, c(x, vx, 0), r, K)
  init(population) <- list(initState = c(x, vx, 0),
                           r = r,
                           K = K)

  odeSolver <- Verlet(population)      # select the solver

  # Two ways of initializing the solver
  # odeSolver <- init(odeSolver, dt)
  init(odeSolver) <- dt

  population@odeSolver <- odeSolver
  # setSolver(population) <- odeSolver

  rowVector <- vector("list")
  i <- 1
  while (getTime(population) <= tmax) {
    rowVector[[i]] <- list(t = getTime(population),
                           s1 = getState(population)[1],
                           s2 = getState(population)[2])
    population <- doStep(population)
    i <- i + 1
  }
}

```



```

    }
    DT <- data.table::rbindlist(rowVector)
    return(DT)
  }
  # show solution
  solution <- LogisticApp()
  plot(solution)
  # ++++++ example: KeplerEnergyApp.R
  # Demonstration of the use of the Verlet ODE solver
  #

importFromExamples("KeplerEnergy.R") # source the class Kepler

KeplerEnergyApp <- function(verbose = FALSE) {
  # initial values
  x <- 1
  vx <- 0
  y <- 0
  vy <- 2 * pi
  dt <- 0.01
  tol <- 1e-3
  particle <- KeplerEnergy()

  # Two ways of initializing the ODE object
  # particle <- init(particle, c(x, vx, y, vy, 0))
  init(particle) <- c(x, vx, y, vy, 0)

  odeSolver <- Verlet(particle)

  # Two ways of initializing the solver
  # odeSolver <- init(odeSolver, dt)
  init(odeSolver) <- dt

  particle@odeSolver <- odeSolver
  initialEnergy <- getEnergy(particle)
  rowVector <- vector("list")
  i <- 1
  while (getTime(particle) <= 1.20) {
    rowVector[[i]] <- list(t = getState(particle)[5],
                          x = getState(particle)[1],
                          vx = getState(particle)[2],
                          y = getState(particle)[3],
                          vy = getState(particle)[4],
                          E = getEnergy(particle))

    particle <- doStep(particle)
    energy <- getEnergy(particle)
    i <- i + 1
  }
  DT <- data.table::rbindlist(rowVector)
  return(DT)
}

solution <- KeplerEnergyApp()

```

```

plot(solution)

# ++++++ application: Logistic.R
# Simulates the logistic equation
importFromExamples("Logistic.R")

# Run the application
LogisticApp <- function(verbose = FALSE) {
  x <- 0.1
  vx <- 0
  r <- 2      # Malthusian parameter (rate of maximum population growth)
  K <- 10.0   # carrying capacity of the environment
  dt <- 0.01; tol <- 1e-3; tmax <- 10

  population <- Logistic()      # create a Logistic ODE object

  # Two ways of initializing the object
  # population <- init(population, c(x, vx, 0), r, K)
  init(population) <- list(initState = c(x, vx, 0),
                           r = r,
                           K = K)

  odeSolver <- Verlet(population)      # select the solver

  # Two ways of initializing the solver
  # odeSolver <- init(odeSolver, dt)
  init(odeSolver) <- dt

  population@odeSolver <- odeSolver
  # setSolver(population) <- odeSolver

  rowVector <- vector("list")
  i <- 1
  while (getTime(population) <= tmax) {
    rowVector[[i]] <- list(t = getTime(population),
                          s1 = getState(population)[1],
                          s2 = getState(population)[2])
    population <- doStep(population)
    i <- i + 1
  }
  DT <- data.table::rbindlist(rowVector)
  return(DT)
}
# show solution
solution <- LogisticApp()
plot(solution)

```

Index

- .AbstractODESolver
 - (AbstractODESolver-class), 3
- .DormandPrince45
 - (DormandPrince45-class), 4
- .Euler (Euler-class), 11
- .EulerRichardson
 - (EulerRichardson-class), 16
- .ODEAdaptiveSolver
 - (ODEAdaptiveSolver-class), 36
- .ODESolver (ODESolver-class), 37
- .ODESolverFactory
 - (ODESolverFactory-class), 38
- .RK4 (RK4-class), 40
- .Verlet (Verlet-class), 54

- AbstractODESolver
 - (AbstractODESolver-class), 3
- AbstractODESolver,missing-method
 - (AbstractODESolver-class), 3
- AbstractODESolver,ODE-method
 - (AbstractODESolver-class), 3
- AbstractODESolver-class, 3

- createODESolver
 - (ODESolverFactory-class), 38
- createODESolver,ODESolverFactory-method
 - (ODESolverFactory-class), 38

- DormandPrince45
 - (DormandPrince45-class), 4
- DormandPrince45,ODE-method
 - (DormandPrince45-class), 4
- DormandPrince45-class, 4
- doStep, 8

- enableRuntimeExceptions, 10
- enableRuntimeExceptions,DormandPrince45-method
 - (DormandPrince45-class), 4
- enableRuntimeExceptions,enableRuntimeExceptions-method
 - (DormandPrince45-class), 4

- Euler (Euler-class), 11
- Euler,missing-method (Euler-class), 11
- Euler,ODE-method (Euler-class), 11
- Euler-class, 11
- EulerRichardson
 - (EulerRichardson-class), 16
- EulerRichardson,ODE-method
 - (EulerRichardson-class), 16
- EulerRichardson-class, 16

- getEnergy, 17
- getErrorCode, 19
- getErrorCode,DormandPrince45-method
 - (DormandPrince45-class), 4
- getErrorCode,getErrorCode-method
 - (DormandPrince45-class), 4
- getErrorCode,ODEAdaptiveSolver-method
 - (ODEAdaptiveSolver-class), 36
- getExactSolution, 20
- getODE, 22
- getODE,AbstractODESolver-method
 - (AbstractODESolver-class), 3
- getODE,ODESolver-method
 - (ODESolver-class), 37
- getRate, 22
- getRate,getRate-method (ODE-class), 33
- getRate,ODE-method (ODE-class), 33
- getRateCounter, 24
- getRateCounter,getRateCounter-method
 - (Verlet-class), 54
- getRateCounter,Verlet-method
 - (Verlet-class), 54
- getRateCounts, 25
- getState, 25
- getState,getState-method (ODE-class), 33
- getState,ODE-method (ODE-class), 33
- getStepSize, 27
- getStepSize,AbstractODESolver-method
 - (AbstractODESolver-class), 3

- getStepSize,DormandPrince45-method
(DormandPrince45-class), 4
- getStepSize,Euler-method (Euler-class),
11
- getStepSize,getStepSize-method
(Euler-class), 11
- getStepSize,ODESolver-method
(ODESolver-class), 37
- getTime, 28
- getTolerance, 31
- getTolerance,DormandPrince45-method
(DormandPrince45-class), 4
- getTolerance,getTolerance-method
(DormandPrince45-class), 4
- getTolerance,ODEAdaptiveSolver-method
(ODEAdaptiveSolver-class), 36

- importFromExamples, 32
- init, 32
- init,AbstractODESolver-method
(AbstractODESolver-class), 3
- init,DormandPrince45-method
(DormandPrince45-class), 4
- init,Euler-method (Euler-class), 11
- init,EulerRichardson-method
(EulerRichardson-class), 16
- init,init-method (Euler-class), 11
- init,ODESolver-method
(ODESolver-class), 37
- init,RK4-method (RK4-class), 40
- init,Verlet-method (Verlet-class), 54
- init-methods (Verlet-class), 54
- init<- (init), 32
- init<-,AbstractODESolver-method
(AbstractODESolver-class), 3
- init<-,DormandPrince45-method
(DormandPrince45-class), 4
- init<-,RK4-method (RK4-class), 40

- ODE (ODE-class), 33
- ODE-class, 33
- ODEAdaptiveSolver
(ODEAdaptiveSolver-class), 36
- ODEAdaptiveSolver,ANY-method
(ODEAdaptiveSolver-class), 36
- ODEAdaptiveSolver-class, 36
- ODESolver (ODESolver-class), 37
- ODESolver-class, 37

- ODESolverFactory
(ODESolverFactory-class), 38
- ODESolverFactory,ANY-method
(ODESolverFactory-class), 38
- ODESolverFactory-class, 38

- RK4 (RK4-class), 40
- RK4,ODE-method (RK4-class), 40
- RK4-class, 40
- RK45 (RK45-class), 44
- RK45-class, 44
- rODE-package, 2
- run_test_applications, 46

- setSolver<-, 46
- setState, 46
- setStepSize, 48
- setStepSize,AbstractODESolver-method
(AbstractODESolver-class), 3
- setStepSize,DormandPrince45-method
(DormandPrince45-class), 4
- setStepSize,Euler-method (Euler-class),
11
- setStepSize,ODESolver-method
(ODESolver-class), 37
- setStepSize,setStepSize-method
(Euler-class), 11
- setTolerance, 50
- setTolerance,DormandPrince45-method
(DormandPrince45-class), 4
- setTolerance,ODEAdaptiveSolver-method
(ODEAdaptiveSolver-class), 36
- setTolerance,setTolerance-method
(DormandPrince45-class), 4
- setTolerance<- (setTolerance), 50
- setTolerance<-,DormandPrince45-method
(DormandPrince45-class), 4
- setTolerance<-,ODEAdaptiveSolver-method
(ODEAdaptiveSolver-class), 36
- showMethods2, 53
- step, 53
- step,AbstractODESolver-method
(AbstractODESolver-class), 3
- step,DormandPrince45-method
(DormandPrince45-class), 4
- step,Euler-method (Euler-class), 11
- step,EulerRichardson-method
(EulerRichardson-class), 16

step,ODESolver-method
 (ODESolver-class), [37](#)
step,RK4-method (RK4-class), [40](#)
step,step-method (Euler-class), [11](#)
step,Verlet-method (Verlet-class), [54](#)

Verlet (Verlet-class), [54](#)
Verlet,ODE-method (Verlet-class), [54](#)
Verlet-class, [54](#)