

RK Verfahren schreibt man am besten in einem sog. Butcher-Tableau (BT)

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
 c_1 & a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1s} \\
 c_2 & a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2s} \\
 \vdots & & & & \\
 c_s & a_{s1} & a_{s2} & \dots & a_{ss} \\
 \hline
 & b_1 & b_2 & \dots & b_s
 \end{array}
 = \begin{array}{c|c}
 \vec{c} & A \\
 \hline
 & \vec{b}^T \\
 & \downarrow \\
 & \text{transponiert}
 \end{array}$$

Bsp.: (12) BT der verbesserten Polynomzug-  
Methode von Euler

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \left. \begin{array}{l} 2 \text{ Stufen} \\ s=2 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{c|cc}
 \vec{c} \swarrow & 0 & 0 \\
 & 1/2 & 0 \\
 \hline
 & 0 & 1 \\
 \vec{b}^T \swarrow & & 
 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{l}
 \leftarrow A \\
 \leftarrow \text{die Nullen der RK-} \\
 \text{Matrix A schreibt} \\
 \text{man (oft) nicht}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 k_1 &= f\left(t_j + \overset{0}{c_1} \cdot h, y_j + h \cdot \left( \overset{0}{a_{11}} \cdot k_1 + \overset{0}{a_{12}} \cdot k_2 \right)\right) \\
 &= f(t_j, y_j)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 k_2 &= f\left(t_j + \overset{1/2}{c_2} \cdot h, y_j + h \cdot \left( \overset{1/2}{a_{21}} \cdot k_1 + \overset{0}{a_{22}} \cdot k_2 \right)\right) \\
 &= f\left(t_j + h/2, y_j + h/2 \cdot k_1\right)
 \end{aligned}$$