

## An Efficient Scheme for Direct Simulation of Third and Fourth Oscillatory Differential Equations

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### ABSTRACT

In this research, we've explored the general block approach for solving higher-order oscillatory differential equations using the linear block approach (LBA). Additionally, we've analysed and satisfied the basic properties of the new method, such as order, error constant, zero-stability, consistency, convergence, linear stability, and region of absolute stability. To overcome the setbacks of the reduction method, we directly applied some distinct fourth-order oscillatory problems to the method. The results were compared with those in the literature, demonstrating that the proposed method alleviates the burden of solving fourth-order oscillatory differential equations. Consequently, the new method has exhibited better accuracy and faster convergence graphically. One advantage of the new method is its minimal computational burden and self-starting capability.

### 1. Introduction

Many physical problems remain unexplored and not yet fully addressed by researchers. While some problems in the fields of science, social science, and technology have been approached, many others remain uncharted territory. Oscillatory phenomena often play a key role in these areas, and one of the primary tools for modeling such oscillations is through the use of differential equations (Sabo *et al.* (2022)).

The direct solution of fourth order oscillatory differential equation of the form

$$y^{(iv)}(t) = f(t, y, y', y'', y'''), y^{(z)}(t_0) = y_z, z = 0(1)\beta, t \in [t_0, b] \quad (1)$$

is considered in this manuscript. Several phenomena in the physical or real life, such as the oscillatory differential equation in ship dynamics, inhomogeneous nonlinear systems, and neural networks, can be expressed as (1) (Gear (1966), Gear (1971) and Lambert (1973)). However, the results of solving (1) may not be achieved directly (Gear (1978) and Suleiman (1979)). Hence, it is better to develop numerical methods in block form to address the issue (Suleiman (1989), Hall and Suleiman (1981) and Kayode (2008)).

Conventional methods for solving higher-order ordinary differential equations involve reducing them to a system of first-order ordinary differential equations. Subsequently, appropriate numerical methods for first-order equations are applied to solve the system (Lambert (1973)). This approach calculates the numerical solution one point at a time. Nevertheless, its significant drawbacks include computational burdens and complexities, which compromise accuracy by introducing errors. Additionally, challenges arise in programming the method and in its time-consuming nature. To address these challenges and enhance numerical methods, a novel one-step block method will be developed, featuring eight partitions for the direct solution of higher-order initial value problems ((Suleiman (1989)). This method will specifically target problems arising in physics, biology, chemistry, and economics (Hall and Suleiman (1981)). The new method will be employed to address second-order problems such as simple harmonic motion and dynamic mass in motion, third-order challenges including linear and nonlinear oscillatory differential equations, and fourth-order scenarios such as thin film dynamics and highly stiff linear and nonlinear oscillatory differential equations.

Researchers have employed oscillatory differential equations to tackle complex systems involving multiple variables ((Abolarin *et al.* (2022)). Some authors who worked on hybrid block methods, among others, are (Donald, *et al.* (2021), Ayinde *et al.* (2023), Kuboye, *et al.* (2022)). This field of study is of great significance to numerical analysts as it enables the simulation of various phenomena in the realms of science, engineering, and social sciences (Aro and Rufai (2016) and Olabode and Momoh (2016)). For instance, it provides solutions for problems related to

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transportation, mass-spring systems, simple harmonic motion, and dynamic systems of objects, among others (Ayinde et al. (2023), Kuboye, et al. (2022)).

The block method is one of the most efficient direct methods available. The block method was proposed in 1953 by (Adoghe et al. (2016)) to find the solution of the numerical method at more than one point simultaneously. In 1967, the block method was employed to provide the essential starting value needed for the predictor-corrector method (Modebeia et al. (2021)). In 1964, the hybrid method was initiated by (Duromola (2022)) to evaluate the functions at off-step (non-step) points. The hybrid block methods were introduced according to (Sabo et al. (2022)) to change the step size and off-step points and to evade the zero-stability barrier condition (Abolarin et al. (2022)). Some authors who worked on hybrid block methods, among others, are (Donald, et al. (2021), Ayinde et al. (2023), Kuboye, et al. (2022) and Adoghe et al. (2019)). The numerical results reveal that the accuracy of the methods is better than the previous hybrid methods. The methods of (Lambert (1973), Sabo et al. (2021) Raymond et al. (2023), Wend (1969), Areo and Rufai (2016) and Olabode and Momoh (2016)) were verified on some numerical examples, and the accuracy of the methods can still be improved in terms of error.

In the literature (Agarwal et al. (2013), Awoyemi (2003) and Blanka (2019)), it has been observed that equation (1.1) can be solved by reducing the system to its first-order system of the form

$$y^i(t) = f(t, y) \quad (2)$$

However, the researchers suffer from some setbacks, such as the evaluation of too many functions, and as a result, more work is needed with heavy computation (Kwari et al. (2023)). The direct methods of solving (1) opted to circumvent this drawback. The direct methods proposed by (Donald, et al. (2021), Ayinde et al. (2023) and Sabo et al. (2021)).

Following in the scholar's footsteps, the direct simulation of a higher-order oscillatory differential equation using a linear block approach will be proposed in this research.

## 2. Formulation of the Higher-Order Block Approach

### 2.1 The $k$ - step Generalized algorithm

The numerical approach adopted was the linear block approach for the direct solution of higher order oscillatory differential equation (1) where  $Y_{n+k} = (y_{n+a}, y_{n+b}, \dots, y_{n+k})$  and  $Y_{n+k}^{(j)} = (y_{n+a}^{(j)}, y_{n+b}^{(j)}, \dots, y_{n+k}^{(j)})$ .

In order to obtain the unknown values that the generalized algorithm

$$y_{n+\zeta} = \sum_{j=0}^3 \frac{(\zeta h)^j}{j!} y_n^{(j)} + \sum_{j=0}^k (\rho_{i\zeta} f_{n+j}), \quad \zeta = a, b, \dots, k \quad (3)$$

and its higher derivatives

$$y_{n+\zeta}^q = \sum_{j=0}^{4-(q+1)} \frac{(\zeta h)^j}{j!} y_n^{(j+q)} + \sum_{j=0}^k (\mathcal{G}_{\zeta j q} f_{n+j}), \quad q = 1_{(\zeta=a, b, \dots, k)}, q = 2_{(\zeta=a, b, \dots, k)}, q = 3_{(\zeta=a, b, \dots, k)} \quad (4)$$

$\rho_{\zeta j} = X^{-1}A$  and  $\mathcal{G}_{\zeta j q} = X^{-1}N$  where

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & k \\ 0 & (ah)^1 & (bh)^1 & \dots & (kh)^1 \\ 0 & \frac{(ah)^2}{1!} & \frac{(bh)^2}{1!} & \dots & \frac{(kh)^2}{1!} \\ \vdots & \frac{(ah)^n}{2!} & \frac{(bh)^n}{2!} & \ddots & \frac{(kh)^n}{2!} \\ 0 & \frac{(ah)^n}{n!} & \frac{(bh)^n}{n!} & \dots & \frac{(kh)^n}{n!} \end{pmatrix}, A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{(\tau h)^4}{4!} \\ \frac{(\tau h)^5}{5!} \\ \frac{(\tau h)^6}{6!} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{(\tau h)^{(4+n)}}{(4+n)!} \end{pmatrix}, N = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{(\tau h)^{4-q}}{(4-q)!} \\ \frac{(\tau h)^{(5-q)+a}}{((5-q)+a)!} \\ \frac{(\tau h)^{(6-q)+b}}{((6-q)+b)!} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{(\tau h)^{(4-q)+n}}{((4-q)+n)!} \end{pmatrix}$$

The following Corollary was considered in order to derive the new schemes.

### Corollary 1

The general linear multistep method adopts only one block form for every  $k - step$  block method and the corollary seen below is generalized to develop the fourth order scheme from linear block algorithm.

This can be verified with the help of the equation (3) and (4) as a block using the partitions

$$\left(0, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{7}{8}, 1\right)$$

**Proof**

Simplifying (3) and (4) using the partitioned points, we have the system

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{8} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{5}{8} & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{7}{8} & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{h}{8} & \frac{h}{4} & \frac{3h}{8} & \frac{h}{2} & \frac{5h}{8} & \frac{3h}{4} & \frac{7h}{8} & h \\ 0 & \left(\frac{h}{8}\right)^2 & \left(\frac{h}{4}\right)^2 & \left(\frac{3h}{8}\right)^2 & \left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2 & \left(\frac{5h}{8}\right)^2 & \left(\frac{3h}{4}\right)^2 & \left(\frac{7h}{8}\right)^2 & (h)^2 \\ 0 & \frac{2!}{\left(\frac{h}{8}\right)^3} & \frac{2!}{\left(\frac{h}{4}\right)^3} & \frac{2!}{\left(\frac{3h}{8}\right)^3} & \frac{2!}{\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^3} & \frac{2!}{\left(\frac{5h}{8}\right)^3} & \frac{2!}{\left(\frac{3h}{4}\right)^3} & \frac{2!}{\left(\frac{7h}{8}\right)^3} & \frac{2!}{(h)^3} \\ 0 & \frac{3!}{\left(\frac{h}{8}\right)^4} & \frac{3!}{\left(\frac{h}{4}\right)^4} & \frac{3!}{\left(\frac{3h}{8}\right)^4} & \frac{3!}{\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^4} & \frac{3!}{\left(\frac{5h}{8}\right)^4} & \frac{3!}{\left(\frac{3h}{4}\right)^4} & \frac{3!}{\left(\frac{7h}{8}\right)^4} & \frac{3!}{(h)^4} \\ 0 & \frac{4!}{\left(\frac{h}{8}\right)^5} & \frac{4!}{\left(\frac{h}{4}\right)^5} & \frac{4!}{\left(\frac{3h}{8}\right)^5} & \frac{4!}{\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^5} & \frac{4!}{\left(\frac{5h}{8}\right)^5} & \frac{4!}{\left(\frac{3h}{4}\right)^5} & \frac{4!}{\left(\frac{7h}{8}\right)^5} & \frac{4!}{(h)^5} \\ 0 & \frac{5!}{\left(\frac{h}{8}\right)^6} & \frac{5!}{\left(\frac{h}{4}\right)^6} & \frac{5!}{\left(\frac{3h}{8}\right)^6} & \frac{5!}{\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^6} & \frac{5!}{\left(\frac{5h}{8}\right)^6} & \frac{5!}{\left(\frac{3h}{4}\right)^6} & \frac{5!}{\left(\frac{7h}{8}\right)^6} & \frac{5!}{(h)^6} \\ 0 & \frac{6!}{\left(\frac{h}{8}\right)^7} & \frac{6!}{\left(\frac{h}{4}\right)^7} & \frac{6!}{\left(\frac{3h}{8}\right)^7} & \frac{6!}{\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^7} & \frac{6!}{\left(\frac{5h}{8}\right)^7} & \frac{6!}{\left(\frac{3h}{4}\right)^7} & \frac{6!}{\left(\frac{7h}{8}\right)^7} & \frac{6!}{(h)^7} \\ 0 & \frac{7!}{\left(\frac{h}{8}\right)^8} & \frac{7!}{\left(\frac{h}{4}\right)^8} & \frac{7!}{\left(\frac{3h}{8}\right)^8} & \frac{7!}{\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^8} & \frac{7!}{\left(\frac{5h}{8}\right)^8} & \frac{7!}{\left(\frac{3h}{4}\right)^8} & \frac{7!}{\left(\frac{7h}{8}\right)^8} & \frac{7!}{(h)^8} \end{pmatrix}, A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{(\zeta h)^4}{4!} \\ \frac{(\zeta h)^5}{5!} \\ \frac{(\zeta h)^6}{6!} \\ \frac{(\zeta h)^7}{7!} \\ \frac{(\zeta h)^8}{8!} \\ \frac{(\zeta h)^9}{9!} \\ \frac{(\zeta h)^{10}}{10!} \\ \frac{(\zeta h)^{11}}{11!} \\ \frac{(\zeta h)^{12}}{12!} \end{pmatrix}, N = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{(\zeta h)^{4-t}}{(4-t)!} \\ \frac{(\zeta h)^{5-t}}{(5-t)!} \\ \frac{(\zeta h)^{6-t}}{(6-t)!} \\ \frac{(\zeta h)^{7-t}}{(7-t)!} \\ \frac{(\zeta h)^{8-t}}{(8-t)!} \\ \frac{(\zeta h)^{9-t}}{(9-t)!} \\ \frac{(\zeta h)^{10-t}}{(10-t)!} \\ \frac{(\zeta h)^{11-t}}{(11-t)!} \\ \frac{(\zeta h)^{12-t}}{(12-t)!} \end{pmatrix}$$

Solving equations (3) and (4), we obtain the coefficients of the polynomial  $y_{\tau\zeta}, \zeta = 0, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{7}{8}, 1$

Substituting  $t = t_\tau + xh$ , the polynomial takes the form

$$y(t_\tau + xh) = \alpha_1 y_{\frac{1}{8}\tau+\frac{1}{8}} + \alpha_3 y_{\frac{3}{8}\tau+\frac{3}{8}} + \alpha_5 y_{\frac{5}{8}\tau+\frac{5}{8}} + \alpha_7 y_{\frac{7}{8}\tau+\frac{7}{8}} + h^4 \left( \beta_0 f_\tau + \beta_1 f_{\frac{1}{8}\tau+\frac{1}{8}} + \beta_1 f_{\frac{1}{4}\tau+\frac{1}{4}} + \beta_3 f_{\frac{3}{8}\tau+\frac{3}{8}} + \beta_1 f_{\frac{1}{2}\tau+\frac{1}{2}} + \beta_5 f_{\frac{5}{8}\tau+\frac{5}{8}} + \beta_3 f_{\frac{3}{4}\tau+\frac{3}{4}} + \beta_7 f_{\frac{7}{8}\tau+\frac{7}{8}} + \beta_1 f_{\tau+1} \right) \tag{5}$$

The linear block approach (3) is expanded to yield

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 y_{n+\frac{1}{8}} &= y_n + \frac{1}{8}hy'_n + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{8}h\right)^2}{2!}y''_n + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{8}h\right)^3}{3!}y'''_n + h^4 \left( \begin{aligned} &\rho_{01}f_\tau + \rho_{02}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{8}} + \rho_{03}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{4}} + \rho_{04}f_{\tau+\frac{3}{8}} + \\ &\rho_{05}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{2}} + \rho_{06}f_{\tau+\frac{5}{8}} + \rho_{07}f_{\tau+\frac{3}{4}} + \rho_{08}f_{\tau+\frac{7}{8}} + \rho_{09}f_{\tau+1} \end{aligned} \right) \\
 y_{n+\frac{1}{4}} &= y_n + \frac{1}{4}hy'_n + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{4}h\right)^2}{2!}y''_n + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{4}h\right)^3}{3!}y'''_n + h^4 \left( \begin{aligned} &\rho_{01}f_\tau + \rho_{02}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{8}} + \rho_{03}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{4}} + \rho_{04}f_{\tau+\frac{3}{8}} + \\ &\rho_{05}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{2}} + \rho_{06}f_{\tau+\frac{5}{8}} + \rho_{07}f_{\tau+\frac{3}{4}} + \rho_{08}f_{\tau+\frac{7}{8}} + \rho_{09}f_{\tau+1} \end{aligned} \right) \\
 y_{n+\frac{3}{8}} &= y_n + \frac{3}{8}hy'_n + \frac{\left(\frac{3}{8}h\right)^2}{2!}y''_n + \frac{\left(\frac{3}{8}h\right)^3}{3!}y'''_n + h^4 \left( \begin{aligned} &\rho_{01}f_\tau + \rho_{02}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{8}} + \rho_{03}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{4}} + \rho_{04}f_{\tau+\frac{3}{8}} + \\ &\rho_{05}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{2}} + \rho_{06}f_{\tau+\frac{5}{8}} + \rho_{07}f_{\tau+\frac{3}{4}} + \rho_{08}f_{\tau+\frac{7}{8}} + \rho_{09}f_{\tau+1} \end{aligned} \right) \\
 y_{n+\frac{1}{2}} &= y_n + \frac{1}{2}hy'_n + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}h\right)^2}{2!}y''_n + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}h\right)^3}{3!}y'''_n + h^4 \left( \begin{aligned} &\rho_{01}f_\tau + \rho_{02}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{8}} + \rho_{03}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{4}} + \rho_{04}f_{\tau+\frac{3}{8}} + \\ &\rho_{05}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{2}} + \rho_{06}f_{\tau+\frac{5}{8}} + \rho_{07}f_{\tau+\frac{3}{4}} + \rho_{08}f_{\tau+\frac{7}{8}} + \rho_{09}f_{\tau+1} \end{aligned} \right) \\
 y_{n+\frac{5}{8}} &= y_n + \frac{5}{8}hy'_n + \frac{\left(\frac{5}{8}h\right)^2}{2!}y''_n + \frac{\left(\frac{5}{8}h\right)^3}{3!}y'''_n + h^4 \left( \begin{aligned} &\rho_{01}f_\tau + \rho_{02}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{8}} + \rho_{03}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{4}} + \rho_{04}f_{\tau+\frac{3}{8}} + \\ &\rho_{05}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{2}} + \rho_{06}f_{\tau+\frac{5}{8}} + \rho_{07}f_{\tau+\frac{3}{4}} + \rho_{08}f_{\tau+\frac{7}{8}} + \rho_{09}f_{\tau+1} \end{aligned} \right) \\
 y_{n+\frac{3}{4}} &= y_n + \frac{3}{4}hy'_n + \frac{\left(\frac{3}{4}h\right)^2}{2!}y''_n + \frac{\left(\frac{3}{4}h\right)^3}{3!}y'''_n + h^4 \left( \begin{aligned} &\rho_{01}f_\tau + \rho_{02}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{8}} + \rho_{03}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{4}} + \rho_{04}f_{\tau+\frac{3}{8}} + \\ &\rho_{05}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{2}} + \rho_{06}f_{\tau+\frac{5}{8}} + \rho_{07}f_{\tau+\frac{3}{4}} + \rho_{08}f_{\tau+\frac{7}{8}} + \rho_{09}f_{\tau+1} \end{aligned} \right) \\
 y_{n+\frac{7}{8}} &= y_n + \frac{7}{8}hy'_n + \frac{\left(\frac{7}{8}h\right)^2}{2!}y''_n + \frac{\left(\frac{7}{8}h\right)^3}{3!}y'''_n + h^4 \left( \begin{aligned} &\rho_{01}f_\tau + \rho_{02}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{8}} + \rho_{03}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{4}} + \rho_{04}f_{\tau+\frac{3}{8}} + \\ &\rho_{05}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{2}} + \rho_{06}f_{\tau+\frac{5}{8}} + \rho_{07}f_{\tau+\frac{3}{4}} + \rho_{08}f_{\tau+\frac{7}{8}} + \rho_{09}f_{\tau+1} \end{aligned} \right) \\
 y_{n+1} &= y_n + hy'_n + \frac{(h)^2}{2!}y''_n + \frac{(h)^3}{3!}y'''_n + h^4 \left( \begin{aligned} &\rho_{01}f_\tau + \rho_{02}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{8}} + \rho_{03}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{4}} + \rho_{04}f_{\tau+\frac{3}{8}} + \\ &\rho_{05}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{2}} + \rho_{06}f_{\tau+\frac{5}{8}} + \rho_{07}f_{\tau+\frac{3}{4}} + \rho_{08}f_{\tau+\frac{7}{8}} + \rho_{09}f_{\tau+1} \end{aligned} \right)
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (6)$$

Similarly, the linear block approach (4) is expanded to yield the higher derivatives as



$$\begin{aligned}
 y''''_{n+\frac{1}{8}} &= y''''_n + h \left( \mathcal{G}_{11}f_\tau + \mathcal{G}_{12}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{8}} + \mathcal{G}_{13}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{4}} + \mathcal{G}_{14}f_{\tau+\frac{3}{8}} + \mathcal{G}_{15}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{2}} + \mathcal{G}_{16}f_{\tau+\frac{5}{8}} + \mathcal{G}_{17}f_{\tau+\frac{3}{4}} + \mathcal{G}_{18}f_{\tau+\frac{7}{8}} + \mathcal{G}_{19}f_{\tau+1} \right) \\
 y''''_{n+\frac{1}{4}} &= y''''_n + h \left( \mathcal{G}_{11}f_\tau + \mathcal{G}_{12}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{8}} + \mathcal{G}_{13}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{4}} + \mathcal{G}_{14}f_{\tau+\frac{3}{8}} + \mathcal{G}_{15}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{2}} + \mathcal{G}_{16}f_{\tau+\frac{5}{8}} + \mathcal{G}_{17}f_{\tau+\frac{3}{4}} + \mathcal{G}_{18}f_{\tau+\frac{7}{8}} + \mathcal{G}_{19}f_{\tau+1} \right) \\
 y''''_{n+\frac{3}{8}} &= y''''_n + h \left( \mathcal{G}_{11}f_\tau + \mathcal{G}_{12}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{8}} + \mathcal{G}_{13}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{4}} + \mathcal{G}_{14}f_{\tau+\frac{3}{8}} + \mathcal{G}_{15}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{2}} + \mathcal{G}_{16}f_{\tau+\frac{5}{8}} + \mathcal{G}_{17}f_{\tau+\frac{3}{4}} + \mathcal{G}_{18}f_{\tau+\frac{7}{8}} + \mathcal{G}_{19}f_{\tau+1} \right) \\
 y''''_{n+\frac{1}{2}} &= y''''_n + h \left( \mathcal{G}_{11}f_\tau + \mathcal{G}_{12}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{8}} + \mathcal{G}_{13}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{4}} + \mathcal{G}_{14}f_{\tau+\frac{3}{8}} + \mathcal{G}_{15}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{2}} + \mathcal{G}_{16}f_{\tau+\frac{5}{8}} + \mathcal{G}_{17}f_{\tau+\frac{3}{4}} + \mathcal{G}_{18}f_{\tau+\frac{7}{8}} + \mathcal{G}_{19}f_{\tau+1} \right) \\
 y''''_{n+\frac{5}{8}} &= y''''_n + h \left( \mathcal{G}_{11}f_\tau + \mathcal{G}_{12}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{8}} + \mathcal{G}_{13}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{4}} + \mathcal{G}_{14}f_{\tau+\frac{3}{8}} + \mathcal{G}_{15}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{2}} + \mathcal{G}_{16}f_{\tau+\frac{5}{8}} + \mathcal{G}_{17}f_{\tau+\frac{3}{4}} + \mathcal{G}_{18}f_{\tau+\frac{7}{8}} + \mathcal{G}_{19}f_{\tau+1} \right) \\
 y''''_{n+\frac{3}{4}} &= y''''_n + h \left( \mathcal{G}_{11}f_\tau + \mathcal{G}_{12}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{8}} + \mathcal{G}_{13}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{4}} + \mathcal{G}_{14}f_{\tau+\frac{3}{8}} + \mathcal{G}_{15}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{2}} + \mathcal{G}_{16}f_{\tau+\frac{5}{8}} + \mathcal{G}_{17}f_{\tau+\frac{3}{4}} + \mathcal{G}_{18}f_{\tau+\frac{7}{8}} + \mathcal{G}_{19}f_{\tau+1} \right) \\
 y''''_{n+\frac{7}{8}} &= y''''_n + h \left( \mathcal{G}_{11}f_\tau + \mathcal{G}_{12}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{8}} + \mathcal{G}_{13}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{4}} + \mathcal{G}_{14}f_{\tau+\frac{3}{8}} + \mathcal{G}_{15}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{2}} + \mathcal{G}_{16}f_{\tau+\frac{5}{8}} + \mathcal{G}_{17}f_{\tau+\frac{3}{4}} + \mathcal{G}_{18}f_{\tau+\frac{7}{8}} + \mathcal{G}_{19}f_{\tau+1} \right) \\
 y''''_{n+1} &= y''''_n + h \left( \mathcal{G}_{11}f_\tau + \mathcal{G}_{12}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{8}} + \mathcal{G}_{13}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{4}} + \mathcal{G}_{14}f_{\tau+\frac{3}{8}} + \mathcal{G}_{15}f_{\tau+\frac{1}{2}} + \mathcal{G}_{16}f_{\tau+\frac{5}{8}} + \mathcal{G}_{17}f_{\tau+\frac{3}{4}} + \mathcal{G}_{18}f_{\tau+\frac{7}{8}} + \mathcal{G}_{19}f_{\tau+1} \right)
 \end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

Therefore, in order to obtain the unknown coefficients of  $\rho$ , we consider  $\rho_{\zeta_j} = X^{-1}A$  where

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
 \left( \begin{array}{c} \rho_{01} \\ \rho_{02} \\ \rho_{03} \\ \rho_{04} \\ \rho_{05} \\ \rho_{06} \\ \rho_{07} \\ \rho_{08} \\ \rho_{09} \end{array} \right) y_{n+\frac{1}{8}} = \left( \begin{array}{r} 24396497 \\ 3923981107\ 200 \\ 1520909 \\ 1634992128\ 00 \\ 13220819 \\ 9809952768\ 00 \\ 8390797 \\ 4904976384\ 00 \\ 2050007 \\ 1307993702\ 40 \\ 4854761 \\ 4904976384\ 00 \\ 364589 \\ 8918138880\ 0 \\ 162689 \\ 1634992128\ 00 \\ 425111 \\ 3923981107\ 200 \end{array} \right) ; & 
 \left( \begin{array}{c} \rho_{01} \\ \rho_{02} \\ \rho_{03} \\ \rho_{04} \\ \rho_{05} \\ \rho_{06} \\ \rho_{07} \\ \rho_{08} \\ \rho_{09} \end{array} \right) y_{n+\frac{1}{4}} = \left( \begin{array}{r} 1035731 \\ 1532805120\ 0 \\ 169969 \\ 958003200 \\ 37379 \\ 182476800 \\ 245837 \\ 958003200 \\ 357779 \\ 1532805120 \\ 46873 \\ 319334400 \\ 231691 \\ 3832012800 \\ 14071 \\ 958003200 \\ 8159 \\ 5109350400 \end{array} \right) ; & 
 \left( \begin{array}{c} \rho_{01} \\ \rho_{02} \\ \rho_{03} \\ \rho_{04} \\ \rho_{05} \\ \rho_{06} \\ \rho_{07} \\ \rho_{08} \\ \rho_{09} \end{array} \right) y_{n+\frac{3}{8}} = \left( \begin{array}{r} 4104531 \\ 1614807040\ 0 \\ 156411 \\ 183500800 \\ 3119229 \\ 4037017600 \\ 59337 \\ 57671680 \\ 1516887 \\ 1614807040 \\ 1194183 \\ 2018508800 \\ 984537 \\ 4037017600 \\ 17091 \\ 288358400 \\ 20817 \\ 3229614080 \end{array} \right) ; & 
 \left( \begin{array}{c} \rho_{01} \\ \rho_{02} \\ \rho_{03} \\ \rho_{04} \\ \rho_{05} \\ \rho_{06} \\ \rho_{07} \\ \rho_{08} \\ \rho_{09} \end{array} \right) y_{n+\frac{1}{2}} = \left( \begin{array}{r} 9521 \\ 14968800 \\ 1511 \\ 623700 \\ 5239 \\ 2993760 \\ 5011 \\ 1871100 \\ 25 \\ 10368 \\ 2843 \\ 1871100 \\ 9379 \\ 14968800 \\ 19 \\ 124740 \\ 31 \\ 1871100 \end{array} \right) ; \\
 \\
 \left( \begin{array}{c} \rho_{01} \\ \rho_{02} \\ \rho_{03} \\ \rho_{04} \\ \rho_{05} \\ \rho_{06} \\ \rho_{07} \\ \rho_{08} \\ \rho_{09} \end{array} \right) y_{n+\frac{5}{8}} = \left( \begin{array}{r} 201421625 \\ 1569592442\ 88 \\ 103514375 \\ 1961990553\ 6 \\ 40900625 \\ 1307993702\ 4 \\ 111998125 \\ 1961990553\ 6 \\ 383340625 \\ 7847962214\ 4 \\ 2901125 \\ 934281216 \\ 50269375 \\ 3923981107\ 2 \\ 79375 \\ 254803968 \\ 1773125 \\ 5231974809\ 6 \end{array} \right) ; & 
 \left( \begin{array}{c} \rho_{01} \\ \rho_{02} \\ \rho_{03} \\ \rho_{04} \\ \rho_{05} \\ \rho_{06} \\ \rho_{07} \\ \rho_{08} \\ \rho_{09} \end{array} \right) y_{n+\frac{3}{4}} = \left( \begin{array}{r} 142929 \\ 63078400 \\ 38637 \\ 3942400 \\ 77193 \\ 15769600 \\ 42057 \\ 3942400 \\ 53217 \\ 6307840 \\ 21951 \\ 3942400 \\ 5139 \\ 2252800 \\ 2187 \\ 3942400 \\ 3807 \\ 63078400 \end{array} \right) ; & 
 \left( \begin{array}{c} \rho_{01} \\ \rho_{02} \\ \rho_{03} \\ \rho_{04} \\ \rho_{05} \\ \rho_{06} \\ \rho_{07} \\ \rho_{08} \\ \rho_{09} \end{array} \right) y_{n+\frac{7}{8}} = \left( \begin{array}{r} 2048300303 \\ 5605687296\ 00 \\ 382678583 \\ 2335703040\ 0 \\ 89766187 \\ 1274019840\ 0 \\ 1268609167 \\ 7007109120\ 0 \\ 244827569 \\ 1868562432\ 0 \\ 650716619 \\ 7007109120\ 0 \\ 512596693 \\ 1401421824\ 00 \\ 21001547 \\ 2335703040\ 0 \\ 54841241 \\ 5605687296\ 00 \end{array} \right) ; & 
 \left( \begin{array}{c} \rho_{01} \\ \rho_{02} \\ \rho_{03} \\ \rho_{04} \\ \rho_{05} \\ \rho_{06} \\ \rho_{07} \\ \rho_{08} \\ \rho_{09} \end{array} \right) y_{n+1} = \left( \begin{array}{r} 2581 \\ 467775 \\ 11888 \\ 467775 \\ 1492 \\ 155925 \\ 2672 \\ 93555 \\ 1769 \\ 93555 \\ 208 \\ 14175 \\ 2468 \\ 467775 \\ 656 \\ 467775 \\ 37 \\ 249480 \end{array} \right) ;
 \end{array}$$

Similarly, the unknown coefficients of  $\mathcal{G}$  is given by  $\mathcal{G}_{\zeta j q} = X^{-1}N$  where

$y'_{n+\frac{1}{8}}$	$\begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{G}_{11} \\ \mathcal{G}_{12} \\ \mathcal{G}_{13} \\ \mathcal{G}_{14} \\ \mathcal{G}_{15} \\ \mathcal{G}_{16} \\ \mathcal{G}_{17} \\ \mathcal{G}_{18} \\ \mathcal{G}_{19} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 517129 \\ 2919628800 \\ 1129981 \\ 3406233600 \\ 1871827 \\ 4087480320 \\ 5887073 \\ 10218700800 \\ 716363 \\ 1362493440 \\ 3385541 \\ 10218700800 \\ 2792861 \\ 20437401600 \\ 22637 \\ 681246720 \\ 36943 \\ 10218700800 \end{pmatrix}$	$y'_{n+\frac{1}{4}}$	$\begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{G}_{11} \\ \mathcal{G}_{12} \\ \mathcal{G}_{13} \\ \mathcal{G}_{14} \\ \mathcal{G}_{15} \\ \mathcal{G}_{16} \\ \mathcal{G}_{17} \\ \mathcal{G}_{18} \\ \mathcal{G}_{19} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 286967 \\ 319334400 \\ 32543 \\ 11404800 \\ 22063 \\ 7603200 \\ 58657 \\ 15966720 \\ 21359 \\ 6386688 \\ 55969 \\ 26611200 \\ 138317 \\ 159667200 \\ 16799 \\ 79833600 \\ 487 \\ 21288960 \end{pmatrix}$	$y'_{n+\frac{3}{8}}$	$\begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{G}_{11} \\ \mathcal{G}_{12} \\ \mathcal{G}_{13} \\ \mathcal{G}_{14} \\ \mathcal{G}_{15} \\ \mathcal{G}_{16} \\ \mathcal{G}_{17} \\ \mathcal{G}_{18} \\ \mathcal{G}_{19} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 68769 \\ 31539200 \\ 1067877 \\ 126156800 \\ 1563651 \\ 252313600 \\ 32841 \\ 3604480 \\ 419931 \\ 50462720 \\ 661959 \\ 126156800 \\ 546129 \\ 252313600 \\ 66393 \\ 126156800 \\ 2889 \\ 50462720 \end{pmatrix}$	$y'_{n+\frac{1}{2}}$	$\begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{G}_{11} \\ \mathcal{G}_{12} \\ \mathcal{G}_{13} \\ \mathcal{G}_{14} \\ \mathcal{G}_{15} \\ \mathcal{G}_{16} \\ \mathcal{G}_{17} \\ \mathcal{G}_{18} \\ \mathcal{G}_{19} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 80293 \\ 19958400 \\ 3571 \\ 207900 \\ 4703 \\ 498960 \\ 11213 \\ 623700 \\ 37 \\ 2376 \\ 6131 \\ 623700 \\ 10117 \\ 2494800 \\ 41 \\ 41580 \\ 2141 \\ 19958400 \end{pmatrix}$
$y'_{n+\frac{5}{8}}$	$\begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{G}_{11} \\ \mathcal{G}_{12} \\ \mathcal{G}_{13} \\ \mathcal{G}_{14} \\ \mathcal{G}_{15} \\ \mathcal{G}_{16} \\ \mathcal{G}_{17} \\ \mathcal{G}_{18} \\ \mathcal{G}_{19} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5253125 \\ 817496064 \\ 11851375 \\ 408748032 \\ 3432125 \\ 272498688 \\ 12768625 \\ 408748032 \\ 19680625 \\ 817496064 \\ 307625 \\ 19464192 \\ 5327125 \\ 817496064 \\ 647875 \\ 408748032 \\ 5875 \\ 34062336 \end{pmatrix}$	$y'_{n+\frac{3}{4}}$	$\begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{G}_{11} \\ \mathcal{G}_{12} \\ \mathcal{G}_{13} \\ \mathcal{G}_{14} \\ \mathcal{G}_{15} \\ \mathcal{G}_{16} \\ \mathcal{G}_{17} \\ \mathcal{G}_{18} \\ \mathcal{G}_{19} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 37017 \\ 3942400 \\ 6183 \\ 140800 \\ 6183 \\ 394240 \\ 48141 \\ 985600 \\ 12933 \\ 394240 \\ 23787 \\ 985600 \\ 2691 \\ 281600 \\ 459 \\ 197120 \\ 999 \\ 3942400 \end{pmatrix}$	$y'_{n+\frac{7}{8}}$	$\begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{G}_{11} \\ \mathcal{G}_{12} \\ \mathcal{G}_{13} \\ \mathcal{G}_{14} \\ \mathcal{G}_{15} \\ \mathcal{G}_{16} \\ \mathcal{G}_{17} \\ \mathcal{G}_{18} \\ \mathcal{G}_{19} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 18850937 \\ 1459814400 \\ 30139753 \\ 486604800 \\ 54639557 \\ 2919628800 \\ 20689417 \\ 291962880 \\ 1630279 \\ 38928384 \\ 52421033 \\ 1459814400 \\ 35782103 \\ 2919628800 \\ 1570597 \\ 486604800 \\ 40817 \\ 116785152 \end{pmatrix}$	$y'_{n+1}$	$\begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{G}_{11} \\ \mathcal{G}_{12} \\ \mathcal{G}_{13} \\ \mathcal{G}_{14} \\ \mathcal{G}_{15} \\ \mathcal{G}_{16} \\ \mathcal{G}_{17} \\ \mathcal{G}_{18} \\ \mathcal{G}_{19} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3029 \\ 178200 \\ 12952 \\ 155925 \\ 1126 \\ 51975 \\ 3032 \\ 31185 \\ 3191 \\ 62370 \\ 2648 \\ 51975 \\ 2102 \\ 155925 \\ 808 \\ 155925 \\ 37 \\ 83160 \end{pmatrix}$
$y''_{n+\frac{1}{8}}$	$\begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{G}_{21} \\ \mathcal{G}_{22} \\ \mathcal{G}_{23} \\ \mathcal{G}_{24} \\ \mathcal{G}_{25} \\ \mathcal{G}_{26} \\ \mathcal{G}_{27} \\ \mathcal{G}_{28} \\ \mathcal{G}_{29} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 324901 \\ 92897280 \\ 8183 \\ 921600 \\ 653203 \\ 58060800 \\ 50689 \\ 3628800 \\ 196277 \\ 15482880 \\ 92473 \\ 11612160 \\ 95167 \\ 29030400 \\ 7703 \\ 9676800 \\ 5741 \\ 66355200 \end{pmatrix}$	$y''_{n+\frac{1}{4}}$	$\begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{G}_{21} \\ \mathcal{G}_{22} \\ \mathcal{G}_{23} \\ \mathcal{G}_{24} \\ \mathcal{G}_{25} \\ \mathcal{G}_{26} \\ \mathcal{G}_{27} \\ \mathcal{G}_{28} \\ \mathcal{G}_{29} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 58193 \\ 7257600 \\ 3673 \\ 113400 \\ 81 \\ 3200 \\ 7729 \\ 226800 \\ 22703 \\ 725760 \\ 373 \\ 18900 \\ 14773 \\ 1814400 \\ 449 \\ 226800 \\ 521 \\ 2419200 \end{pmatrix}$	$y''_{n+\frac{3}{8}}$	$\begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{G}_{21} \\ \mathcal{G}_{22} \\ \mathcal{G}_{23} \\ \mathcal{G}_{24} \\ \mathcal{G}_{25} \\ \mathcal{G}_{26} \\ \mathcal{G}_{27} \\ \mathcal{G}_{28} \\ \mathcal{G}_{29} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 71661 \\ 5734400 \\ 1467 \\ 25600 \\ 4707 \\ 179200 \\ 225 \\ 4096 \\ 28143 \\ 573440 \\ 11079 \\ 358400 \\ 9141 \\ 716800 \\ 2223 \\ 716800 \\ 387 \\ 1146880 \end{pmatrix}$	$y''_{n+\frac{1}{2}}$	$\begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{G}_{21} \\ \mathcal{G}_{22} \\ \mathcal{G}_{23} \\ \mathcal{G}_{24} \\ \mathcal{G}_{25} \\ \mathcal{G}_{26} \\ \mathcal{G}_{27} \\ \mathcal{G}_{28} \\ \mathcal{G}_{29} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7703 \\ 453600 \\ 388 \\ 4725 \\ 29 \\ 222 \\ 1252 \\ 14175 \\ 47 \\ 720 \\ 596 \\ 14175 \\ 493 \\ 28350 \\ 4 \\ 945 \\ 209 \\ 453600 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y''_{n+\frac{5}{8}} &= \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{G}_{21} \\ \mathcal{G}_{22} \\ \mathcal{G}_{23} \\ \mathcal{G}_{24} \\ \mathcal{G}_{25} \\ \mathcal{G}_{26} \\ \mathcal{G}_{27} \\ \mathcal{G}_{28} \\ \mathcal{G}_{29} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{array}{r} 56975 \\ 2654208 \\ 248375 \\ \hline 2322432 \\ 19375 \\ \hline 774144 \\ 143375 \\ \hline 1161216 \\ 641875 \\ \hline 9289728 \\ 225 \\ \hline 4096 \\ 12875 \\ \hline 580608 \\ 3125 \\ \hline 580608 \\ 3625 \\ \hline 6193152 \end{array}, \quad y''_{n+\frac{3}{4}} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{G}_{21} \\ \mathcal{G}_{22} \\ \mathcal{G}_{23} \\ \mathcal{G}_{24} \\ \mathcal{G}_{25} \\ \mathcal{G}_{26} \\ \mathcal{G}_{27} \\ \mathcal{G}_{28} \\ \mathcal{G}_{29} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{array}{r} 93 \\ 3584 \\ 369 \\ \hline 2800 \\ 549 \\ \hline 22400 \\ 111 \\ \hline 700 \\ 639 \\ \hline 8960 \\ 9 \\ \hline 112 \\ 81 \\ \hline 3200 \\ 9 \\ \hline 1400 \\ 9 \\ \hline 12800 \end{array}, \quad y''_{n+\frac{7}{8}} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{G}_{21} \\ \mathcal{G}_{22} \\ \mathcal{G}_{23} \\ \mathcal{G}_{24} \\ \mathcal{G}_{25} \\ \mathcal{G}_{26} \\ \mathcal{G}_{27} \\ \mathcal{G}_{28} \\ \mathcal{G}_{29} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{array}{r} 2019731 \\ 66355200 \\ 216433 \\ \hline 1382400 \\ 98441 \\ \hline 4147200 \\ 1601467 \\ \hline 8294400 \\ 160867 \\ \hline 2211840 \\ 55223 \\ \hline 518400 \\ 127253 \\ \hline 8294400 \\ 8183 \\ \hline 921600 \\ 57281 \\ \hline 66355200 \end{array}, \quad y''_{n+1} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{G}_{21} \\ \mathcal{G}_{22} \\ \mathcal{G}_{23} \\ \mathcal{G}_{24} \\ \mathcal{G}_{25} \\ \mathcal{G}_{26} \\ \mathcal{G}_{27} \\ \mathcal{G}_{28} \\ \mathcal{G}_{29} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{array}{r} 989 \\ 28350 \\ 368 \\ \hline 2025 \\ 116 \\ \hline 4725 \\ 656 \\ \hline 2835 \\ 227 \\ \hline 2835 \\ 656 \\ \hline 4725 \\ 116 \\ \hline 14175 \\ 368 \\ \hline 14175 \\ 0 \end{array}, \\
 \\
 y'''_{n+\frac{1}{8}} &= \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{G}_{31} \\ \mathcal{G}_{32} \\ \mathcal{G}_{33} \\ \mathcal{G}_{34} \\ \mathcal{G}_{35} \\ \mathcal{G}_{26} \\ \mathcal{G}_{37} \\ \mathcal{G}_{38} \\ \mathcal{G}_{39} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{array}{r} 1070017 \\ 29030400 \\ 2233547 \\ \hline 14515200 \\ 2302297 \\ \hline 14515200 \\ 2797679 \\ \hline 14515200 \\ 31457 \\ \hline 181440 \\ 1573169 \\ \hline 14515200 \\ 645607 \\ \hline 14515200 \\ 156437 \\ \hline 14515200 \\ 33953 \\ \hline 29030400 \end{array}, \quad y'''_{n+\frac{1}{4}} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{G}_{31} \\ \mathcal{G}_{32} \\ \mathcal{G}_{33} \\ \mathcal{G}_{34} \\ \mathcal{G}_{35} \\ \mathcal{G}_{26} \\ \mathcal{G}_{37} \\ \mathcal{G}_{38} \\ \mathcal{G}_{39} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{array}{r} 32377 \\ 907200 \\ 22823 \\ \hline 113400 \\ 21247 \\ \hline 453600 \\ 15011 \\ \hline 113400 \\ 2903 \\ \hline 22680 \\ 9341 \\ \hline 113400 \\ 15577 \\ \hline 453600 \\ 953 \\ \hline 113400 \\ 119 \\ \hline 129600 \end{array}, \quad y'''_{n+\frac{3}{8}} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{G}_{31} \\ \mathcal{G}_{32} \\ \mathcal{G}_{33} \\ \mathcal{G}_{34} \\ \mathcal{G}_{35} \\ \mathcal{G}_{26} \\ \mathcal{G}_{37} \\ \mathcal{G}_{38} \\ \mathcal{G}_{39} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{array}{r} 12881 \\ 358400 \\ 35451 \\ \hline 179200 \\ 1719 \\ \hline 179200 \\ 39967 \\ \hline 179200 \\ 351 \\ \hline 2240 \\ 17217 \\ \hline 179200 \\ 7031 \\ \hline 179200 \\ 243 \\ \hline 25600 \\ 369 \\ \hline 358400 \end{array}, \quad y'''_{n+\frac{1}{2}} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{G}_{31} \\ \mathcal{G}_{32} \\ \mathcal{G}_{33} \\ \mathcal{G}_{34} \\ \mathcal{G}_{35} \\ \mathcal{G}_{26} \\ \mathcal{G}_{37} \\ \mathcal{G}_{38} \\ \mathcal{G}_{39} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{array}{r} 4063 \\ 113400 \\ 2822 \\ \hline 14175 \\ 61 \\ \hline 28350 \\ 4094 \\ \hline 14175 \\ 227 \\ \hline 2835 \\ 1154 \\ \hline 14175 \\ 989 \\ \hline 28350 \\ 122 \\ \hline 14175 \\ 107 \\ \hline 113400 \end{array}, \\
 \\
 y'''_{n+\frac{5}{8}} &= \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{G}_{31} \\ \mathcal{G}_{32} \\ \mathcal{G}_{33} \\ \mathcal{G}_{34} \\ \mathcal{G}_{35} \\ \mathcal{G}_{26} \\ \mathcal{G}_{37} \\ \mathcal{G}_{38} \\ \mathcal{G}_{39} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{array}{r} 41705 \\ 1161216 \\ 115075 \\ \hline 580608 \\ 3775 \\ \hline 580608 \\ 159175 \\ \hline 580608 \\ 125 \\ \hline 36288 \\ 85465 \\ \hline 580608 \\ 24575 \\ \hline 580608 \\ 5725 \\ \hline 580608 \\ 175 \\ \hline 165888 \end{array}, \quad y'''_{n+\frac{3}{4}} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{G}_{31} \\ \mathcal{G}_{32} \\ \mathcal{G}_{33} \\ \mathcal{G}_{34} \\ \mathcal{G}_{35} \\ \mathcal{G}_{26} \\ \mathcal{G}_{37} \\ \mathcal{G}_{38} \\ \mathcal{G}_{39} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{array}{r} 401 \\ 11200 \\ 279 \\ \hline 1400 \\ 9 \\ \hline 5600 \\ 403 \\ \hline 1400 \\ 9 \\ \hline 280 \\ 333 \\ \hline 1400 \\ 79 \\ \hline 5600 \\ 9 \\ \hline 1400 \\ 9 \\ \hline 11200 \end{array}, \quad y'''_{n+\frac{7}{8}} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{G}_{31} \\ \mathcal{G}_{32} \\ \mathcal{G}_{33} \\ \mathcal{G}_{34} \\ \mathcal{G}_{35} \\ \mathcal{G}_{26} \\ \mathcal{G}_{37} \\ \mathcal{G}_{38} \\ \mathcal{G}_{39} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{array}{r} 149527 \\ 4147200 \\ 408317 \\ \hline 2073600 \\ 24353 \\ \hline 2073600 \\ 542969 \\ \hline 2073600 \\ 343 \\ \hline 25920 \\ 368039 \\ \hline 2073600 \\ 261023 \\ \hline 2073600 \\ 111587 \\ \hline 2073600 \\ 8183 \\ \hline 4147200 \end{array}, \quad y'''_{n+1} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{G}_{31} \\ \mathcal{G}_{32} \\ \mathcal{G}_{33} \\ \mathcal{G}_{34} \\ \mathcal{G}_{35} \\ \mathcal{G}_{26} \\ \mathcal{G}_{37} \\ \mathcal{G}_{38} \\ \mathcal{G}_{39} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{array}{r} 989 \\ 28350 \\ 2944 \\ \hline 14175 \\ 464 \\ \hline 14175 \\ 5248 \\ \hline 14175 \\ 454 \\ \hline 2835 \\ 5248 \\ \hline 14175 \\ 464 \\ \hline 14175 \\ 2944 \\ \hline 14175 \\ 989 \\ \hline 28350 \end{array}
 \end{aligned}$$

### 3. Evaluation of the New Schemes

This section examines the new schemes according to numerical analysis, viz., order and error constant, consistency, zero stability, convergence, and region of absolute stability.

#### 3.1. Order and Error Constant of the new scheme

We consider the linear operator  $L[y(t_n); h]$  with the corollary 2 and 3 below to determining the order and error constant of the new method.

##### Corollary 2

The linear operator  $L[y(t_n); h]$  associate with the local truncation error of the new method is  $C_{07}h^{07}y^{07}(t_n) + O(h^{11})$ .

##### Proof

According to (Kwari et al. (2023)), the linear difference operators associated with the new method are given by

$$\left. \begin{aligned} L[y(t_n); h] &= y\left(t_n + \frac{1}{8}h\right) - \left( \alpha_{\frac{1}{8}}\left(t_n + \frac{1}{8}h\right) + \alpha_{\frac{1}{4}}\left(t_n + \frac{1}{4}h\right) + \alpha_{\frac{3}{8}}\left(t_n + \frac{3}{8}h\right) + \alpha_{\frac{1}{2}}\left(x_n + \frac{1}{2}h\right) + h^4 \sum_{i=0}^{\xi} (\beta_i(t)f_{n+i} + \beta_{\xi}(t)f_{n+\xi}) \right) \\ L[y(t_n); h] &= y\left(t_n + \frac{1}{4}h\right) - \left( \alpha_{\frac{1}{8}}\left(t_n + \frac{1}{8}h\right) + \alpha_{\frac{1}{4}}\left(t_n + \frac{1}{4}h\right) + \alpha_{\frac{3}{8}}\left(t_n + \frac{3}{8}h\right) + \alpha_{\frac{1}{2}}\left(x_n + \frac{1}{2}h\right) + h^4 \sum_{i=0}^{\xi} (\beta_i(t)f_{n+i} + \beta_{\xi}(t)f_{n+\xi}) \right) \\ L[y(t_n); h] &= y\left(t_n + \frac{3}{8}h\right) - \left( \alpha_{\frac{1}{8}}\left(t_n + \frac{1}{8}h\right) + \alpha_{\frac{1}{4}}\left(t_n + \frac{1}{4}h\right) + \alpha_{\frac{3}{8}}\left(t_n + \frac{3}{8}h\right) + \alpha_{\frac{1}{2}}\left(x_n + \frac{1}{2}h\right) + h^4 \sum_{i=0}^{\xi} (\beta_i(t)f_{n+i} + \beta_{\xi}(t)f_{n+\xi}) \right) \\ L[y(t_n); h] &= y\left(t_n + \frac{1}{2}h\right) - \left( \alpha_{\frac{1}{8}}\left(t_n + \frac{1}{8}h\right) + \alpha_{\frac{1}{4}}\left(t_n + \frac{1}{4}h\right) + \alpha_{\frac{3}{8}}\left(t_n + \frac{3}{8}h\right) + \alpha_{\frac{1}{2}}\left(x_n + \frac{1}{2}h\right) + h^4 \sum_{i=0}^{\xi} (\beta_i(t)f_{n+i} + \beta_{\xi}(t)f_{n+\xi}) \right) \\ L[y(t_n); h] &= y\left(t_n + \frac{5}{8}h\right) - \left( \alpha_{\frac{1}{8}}\left(t_n + \frac{1}{8}h\right) + \alpha_{\frac{1}{4}}\left(t_n + \frac{1}{4}h\right) + \alpha_{\frac{3}{8}}\left(t_n + \frac{3}{8}h\right) + \alpha_{\frac{1}{2}}\left(x_n + \frac{1}{2}h\right) + h^4 \sum_{i=0}^{\xi} (\beta_i(t)f_{n+i} + \beta_{\xi}(t)f_{n+\xi}) \right) \\ L[y(t_n); h] &= y\left(t_n + \frac{3}{4}h\right) - \left( \alpha_{\frac{1}{8}}\left(t_n + \frac{1}{8}h\right) + \alpha_{\frac{1}{4}}\left(t_n + \frac{1}{4}h\right) + \alpha_{\frac{3}{8}}\left(t_n + \frac{3}{8}h\right) + \alpha_{\frac{1}{2}}\left(x_n + \frac{1}{2}h\right) + h^4 \sum_{i=0}^{\xi} (\beta_i(t)f_{n+i} + \beta_{\xi}(t)f_{n+\xi}) \right) \\ L[y(t_n); h] &= y\left(t_n + \frac{7}{8}h\right) - \left( \alpha_{\frac{1}{8}}\left(t_n + \frac{1}{8}h\right) + \alpha_{\frac{1}{4}}\left(t_n + \frac{1}{4}h\right) + \alpha_{\frac{3}{8}}\left(t_n + \frac{3}{8}h\right) + \alpha_{\frac{1}{2}}\left(x_n + \frac{1}{2}h\right) + h^4 \sum_{i=0}^{\xi} (\beta_i(t)f_{n+i} + \beta_{\xi}(t)f_{n+\xi}) \right) \\ L[y(t_n); h] &= y(t_n + h) - \left( \alpha_{\frac{1}{8}}\left(t_n + \frac{1}{8}h\right) + \alpha_{\frac{1}{4}}\left(t_n + \frac{1}{4}h\right) + \alpha_{\frac{3}{8}}\left(t_n + \frac{3}{8}h\right) + \alpha_{\frac{1}{2}}\left(x_n + \frac{1}{2}h\right) + h^4 \sum_{i=0}^{\xi} (\beta_i(t)f_{n+i} + \beta_{\xi}(t)f_{n+\xi}) \right) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (10)$$

##### Corollary 3

The local truncation error of the new scheme is assumed  $y(t)$  to be sufficiently differentiable and expanding

$y(t_n + qh)$  and  $y(t_n + jh)$  about  $t_n$  using Taylor series to have

$$\begin{aligned} L_{\frac{1}{8}}[y(t_n); h] &= (-1.0827 \times 10^{-10}), L_{\frac{1}{4}}[y(t_n); h] = (-1.6013 \times 10^{-09}), L_{\frac{3}{8}}[y(t_n); h] = (-6.45917 \times 10^{-09}), \\ L_{\frac{1}{2}}[y(t_n); h] &= (-1.6595 \times 10^{-08}), L_{\frac{5}{8}}[y(t_n); h] = (-3.3929 \times 10^{-08}), L_{\frac{3}{4}}[y(t_n); h] = (-6.0416 \times 10^{-08}), \\ L_{\frac{7}{8}}[y(t_n); h] &= (-9.6874 \times 10^{-08}), L_1[y(t_n); h] = (-1.3974 \times 10^{-07}) \end{aligned}$$

##### Proof

Expand equation (10) using corollary 3 and then collect the like terms to the power of  $h$  gives

$$\begin{aligned}
L_{\frac{1}{8}}[y(t_n); h] &= (-1.0827 \times 10^{-10}) C_{07} h^{07} y^{07}(t_n) + O(h^{11}) \\
L_{\frac{1}{4}}[y(t_n); h] &= (-1.6013 \times 10^{-09}) C_{07} h^{07} y^{07}(t_n) + O(h^{11}) \\
L_{\frac{3}{8}}[y(t_n); h] &= (-6.45917 \times 10^{-09}) C_{07} h^{07} y^{07}(t_n) + O(h^{11}), \\
L_{\frac{1}{2}}[y(t_n); h] &= (-1.6595 \times 10^{-08}) C_{07} h^{07} y^{07}(t_n) + O(h^{11}) \\
L_{\frac{5}{8}}[y(t_n); h] &= (-3.3929 \times 10^{-08}) C_{07} h^{07} y^{07}(t_n) + O(h^{11}) \\
L_{\frac{3}{4}}[y(t_n); h] &= (-6.0416 \times 10^{-08}) C_{07} h^{07} y^{07}(t_n) + O(h^{11}) \\
L_{\frac{7}{8}}[y(t_n); h] &= (-9.6874 \times 10^{-08}) C_{07} h^{07} y^{07}(t_n) + O(h^{11}) \\
L_1[y(t_n); h] &= (-1.3974 \times 10^{-07}) C_{07} h^{07} y^{07}(t_n) + O(h^{11})
\end{aligned}$$

### 3.2. Consistency

According to Kuboye *et al.* (2022), a linear multistep technique is considered consistent if its order of convergence is ( $p \geq 1$ ), meaning it is greater than or equal to zero. Since the order are 5, our new schemes are therefore consistent.

### 3.3. Zero Stability

For every well-behaved initial value problem, a linear multistep method is considered zero-stable if

- i. in the unit disk,  $|r| \leq 1$ , are all of the roots of  $\rho(r)$
- ii. on the unit circle ( $|r| = 1$ ), all roots are simple Raymond *et al.* (2023)

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned}
\rho(z) = z^8 - \frac{1522}{35} z^7 + \frac{118124}{105} z^6 - \frac{102528}{5} z^5 + 273664 z^4 - 2654208 z^3 + 17891328 z^2 \\
+ 7549742 z + 150994944
\end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

Now set (11) equal to zero and solving for  $z$  gives  $z = 1$ , hence the method is zero stable.

### 3.4. Convergence

According to Wend (1969), the necessary and sufficient condition for a linear multistep to be convergent is that, it must be consistent and zero stable. Since the new scheme is consistent and zero stable, hence it is convergent.

### 3.5. Linear Stability

The region of absolute stability of new scheme is the set of complex values  $\lambda h$  for which all solutions of the test problem  $y'''' = -\lambda^4 y$  will remain bounded as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

The concept of A-stability according to Raymond *et al.* (2023) is discussed by applying the test equation

$$y^{(k)} = \lambda^{(k)} y \tag{12}$$

to yield

$$Y_m = \mu(z) Y_{m-1}, z = \lambda h \tag{13}$$

where  $\mu(z)$  is the amplification matrix of the form

$$\mu(z) = (\xi^0 - z\eta^{(0)} - z^4\eta^{(0)})^{-1} (\xi^1 - z\eta^{(1)} - z^4\eta^{(1)}) \tag{14}$$

The matrix  $\mu(z)$  has Eigen values  $(0, 0, \dots, \xi_k)$  where  $\xi_k$  is called the stability function.

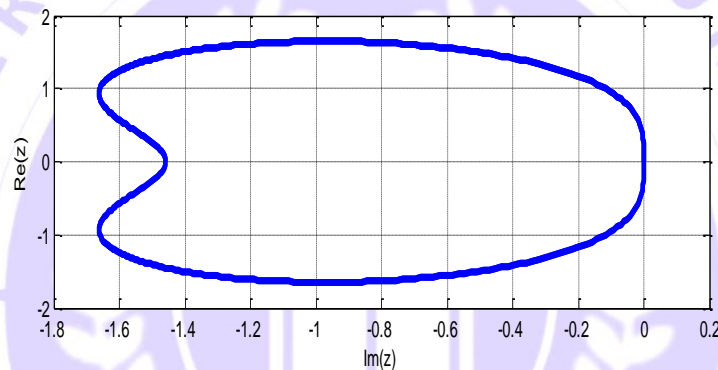
Thus, the stability function of the method is given by

$$\zeta = - \frac{\left( \begin{array}{l} 1315895675 85z^8 - 6937972638 972z^7 + 16884257919 9360z^6 - 32999408631 74816z^5 \\ + 4262645178 4068096z^4 - 4300268967 04677888z^3 - 2838814659 35100288z^2 - \\ 1227258005 1546931200 z + 2416373296 7 \end{array} \right)}{\left( \begin{array}{l} 8001504000 z^8 - 3479511168 000z^7 + 9001615792 000z^6 - 1640756404 224000z^5 + \\ 2189723590 6560000z^4 - 212 3765592883 20000z^3 + 1431575325 573120000^2 - \\ 6040933241 978880000z + 1208186648 3957760000 \end{array} \right)} \quad (15)$$

The boundary locus method is adopted in generating the stability polynomial of the hybrid method. The polynomial is

$$\bar{h}(w) = \left( -\frac{1}{24576} w^5 + \frac{1}{286720} w^6 \right) h^6 + \left( -\frac{3}{143360} w^6 - \frac{1019}{1290240} w^5 \right) h^5 + \left( -\frac{1849}{215040} w^5 - \frac{71}{215040} w^6 \right) h^4 + \left( \frac{1}{224} w^5 - \frac{41}{14} w^6 \right) h^3 + \left( -\frac{95}{336} w^5 - \frac{1}{336} w^6 \right) h^2 + \left( -\frac{3}{14} w^5 - \frac{11}{14} w^6 \right) h + w^5 + w^6 \quad (16)$$

The polynomial is used to plot the region as



**Figure 1:** Regions of absolute stability of the method.

#### 4. Numerical Examples with Results

The accuracy of the multi order schemes has been tested on some second, third and fourth order oscillatory differential equations from linear to non-linear systems and physical problem. The new schemes were directly solved due to the experienced in conventional process when solving higher order oscillatory equation (1). The computation is carried out on Maple 18 software package.

The absolute error from the new method is compared with some existing methods where step-size  $h$  varies.

The following acronyms are used in the Tables 1 to Table 6 and Figure I.

ES: Exact Solution; NM: New Method; CS: Computed Solution; ENM: Error in New Method; EEM: Error in Existing Method [Agarwal *et al.* (2013)]; Error in [Agarwal *et al.* (2013)]; E[Kuboye *et al.* (2022)]: Error in [Kuboye *et al.* (2022)]; E[Adoghe *et al.* (2019)]: Error in [Adoghe *et al.* (2019)]; E[Areo and Rufai (2016)]: Error in [Areo and Rufai (2016)]; E[Olabode and Momoh (2016)]: Error in [Olabode and Momoh (2016)]; E[Jator and Li (2009)]: Error in [Jator and Li (2009)]; E[Omar and Abdelrahim (2016)]: Error in [Omar and Abdelrahim (2016)]; E[Kayode and Obaruha (2017)]: Error in [Kayode and Obaruha (2017)]; E[Adeyeye and Omar (2019)]: Error in [Adeyeye and Omar (2019)]; E[Fasasi *et al.* (2015)]: Error in [Fasasi *et al.* (2015)]; E[Areo and Omojola (2017)]: Error in [Areo and Omojola (2017)]; E[Sunday (2018)]: Error in [Sunday (2018)]; E[Sunday *et al.* (2019)]: Error in [Sunday *et al.* (2019)]; E[Adeyeye and Omar (2019)]: Error in [Adeyeye and Omar (2019)]; E[Allogmany *et al.* (2020)]: Error in [Allogmany *et al.* (2020)]; E[Kuboye and Omar (2015)]: Error in [Kuboye and Omar (2015)]; E[Ahamad and Charan (2019)]: Error in [Ahamad and Charan (2019)]; E[Ukpebor *et al.* (2020)]: Error in [Ukpebor *et al.* (2020)]; E[Atabo and Ade. (2021)]: Error in [Atabo and Ade. (2021)].

#### Example 1

Consider the highly stiff oscillatory third order problematic differential equation

$$y''' + y' = 0, y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 1, y''(0) = 2, h = 0.1, 0.05 \quad (17)$$

with the exact solution given by

$$y(t) = 2(1 - \cos t) + \sin t \quad (18)$$

See: [Fasasi et al. (2015), Areo and Omojola (2017), Sunday (2018), Sunday et al. (2019)].

**Table 1** Computation of NM with ES when solved example 1

T	ES	CS	ES	CS
	$h = 0.1$		$h = 0.05$	
0.1	0.10982508609077662011	0.10982508609077662012	0.05247864848074583570	0.05247864848074583567
0.2	0.23853617511257795326	0.23853617511257795321	0.10982508609077662011	0.10982508609077662012
0.3	0.38484722841012753581	0.38484722841012753581	0.17189597660151464800	0.17189597660151464803
0.4	0.54729635430288032607	0.54729635430288032606	0.23853617511257795326	0.23853617511257795321
0.5	0.72426041482345756807	0.72426041482345756802	0.30957911583323336130	0.30957911583323336130
0.6	0.91397124357567876270	0.91397124357567876268	0.38484722841012753581	0.38484722841012753581
0.7	1.11453331266871420120	1.11453331266871420110	0.46415238176069350909	0.46415238176069350910
0.8	1.32394267220519191980	1.32394267220519191970	0.54729635430288032607	0.54729635430288032603
0.9	1.54010697308615447550	1.54010697308615447540	0.63407132940587636712	0.63407132940587636703
1.0	1.76086637307161707180	1.76086637307161707170	0.72426041482345756807	0.72426041482345756816

**Table 2** Absolute Error of NM with [Agarwal et al. (2019), Fasasi et al. (2015), Areo and Omojola (2017), Sunday (2018), Sunday et al. (2019)] for example 1

ENM		EEM $h = 0.1$				EEM $h = 0.05$	
$h = 0.1$	$h = 0.05$	E[Agarwal et al. (2019)]	E[Areo and Omojola (2017)]	E[Sunday (2018)]	E[Sunday et al. (2019)]	E[Agarwal et al. (2019)]	E[Fasasi et al. (2015)]
1.0000(-20)	3.0000(-20)	1.9345(-14)	1.1177e-10	3.7470e-16	2.4980e-16	1.1796(-16)	2.0650(-14)
5.0000(-20)	1.0000(-20)	7.1831(-14)	9.3348e-10	8.3267e-16	4.1633e-16	2.2204(-16)	1.9500(-11)
0.0000(00)	3.0000(-20)	1.8218(-13)	3.2775e-09	1.3878e-15	8.3267e-16	8.3267(-17)	8.0940(-11)
1.0000(-20)	5.0000(-20)	3.6803(-13)	8.0524e-09	1.4433e-15	1.4433e-16	8.0491(-16)	1.9640(-10)
5.0000(-20)	0.0000(00)	6.5725(-13)	1.6249e-08	1.5543e-15	4.4409e-16	9.9920(-16)	3.7020(-10)
2.0000(-20)	0.0000(00)	1.0689(-12)	2.8912e-08	1.9986e-15	1.1102e-16	2.1649(-15)	-
1.0000(-19)	1.0000(-20)	1.6320(-12)	4.7125e-08	2.8866e-15	4.4409e-19	3.4972(-15)	-
1.0000(-19)	4.0000(-20)	2.3652(-12)	7.1985e-08	4.4409e-15	1.3323e-15	5.9952(-15)	-
1.0000(-19)	9.0000(-20)	3.2969(-12)	1.0458e-07	3.5527e-15	4.4409e-15	8.5487(-15)	-
1.0000(-19)	9.0000(-20)	4.4442(-12)	1.4596e-07	5.3291e-15	2.2204e-15	1.0991(-14)	-

**Example 2:** Consider the fourth order oscillatory differential equation

$$y^{iv} = -y'', y(0) = 0, y'(0) = \frac{-1.1}{72 - 50\pi}, y''(0) = \frac{1}{144 - 50\pi}, y'''(0) = \frac{1.2}{144 - 100\pi} \quad (19)$$

with the exact solution,

$$y(t) = \frac{1 - t \cos t - 1.2 \sin t}{144 - 100\pi} \quad (20)$$

where  $t \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ . This problem was also solved by [Adoghe and Omole (2019), Adeyeye and Omar (2019),

Allogmany et al. (2020), Kuboye and Omar (2015)].

**Table 3** Computation of NM with ES for solved example 2

<i>t</i>	ES	CS	ENM			
	<i>h</i> = 0.103125		<i>h</i> = 0.103125	<i>h</i> = 0.05	<i>h</i> = 0.01	<i>h</i> = 0.1
1	0.00129983365565590794	0.00129983365565590794	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)
2	0.00252989368302292067	0.00252989368302292067	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)
3	0.00368354497764325043	0.00368354497764325043	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)
4	0.00475496430413771076	0.00475496430413771076	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)
5	0.00573920217008546594	0.00573920217008546594	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)
6	0.00663223541608418253	0.00663223541608418253	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)
7	0.00743100996320309685	0.00743100996320309685	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)
8	0.00813347326362259984	0.00813347326362259984	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)
9	0.00873859610966112687	0.00873859610966112687	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)
10	0.00924638356946093719	0.00924638356946093719	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)

**Table 4:** Absolute error of NM with [Adoghe and Omole (2019), Adeyeye and Omar (2019), Allogmany et al. (2020), Kuboye and Omar (2015), Ahamad and Charan (2019)] for example 2

<i>t</i>	EEM E[Adeyeye and Umar(2019)]				E[Adoghe and Omole (2019)] <i>h</i> = 0.103125	E[Allogmany et al. (2020)] <i>h</i> = 0.003125	E[Kuboye and Omar (2015)] <i>h</i> = 0.01	E[Ahamad and Charan (2019)] <i>h</i> = 0.01
	<i>h</i> = 0.01	<i>h</i> = 0.025	<i>h</i> = 0.05	<i>h</i> = 0.1				
1	6.5021(-19)	6.5052(-19)	5.4210(-18)	4.6295(-16)	2.1149(-18)	2.1656(-19)	5.4210(-20)	5.4203(-20)
2	8.6736(-19)	9.3368(-19)	6.2884(-17)	6.9966(-15)	1.0576(-17)	2.1629(-18)	5.4210(-20)	5.4196(-20)
3	8.6736(-19)	1.7347(-18)	2.3289(-16)	2.8003(-14)	1.2683(-17)	6.9136(-18)	2.7105(-19)	2.7095(-19)
4	2.6021(-18)	6.9389(-18)	6.3578(-16)	7.1500(-14)	2.1963(-17)	1.1223(-17)	1.0842(-19)	0.0000(00)
5	2.6021(-18)	1.9082(-17)	1.4554(-15)	1.4503(-13)	2.5623(-17)	1.4662(-17)	3.2526(-19)	3.2505(-19)
6	2.6021(-18)	3.9899(-17)	2.8970(-15)	2.5942(-13)	3.7297(-17)	4.3088(-18)	3.2526(-19)	3.2501(-19)
7	3.4695(-18)	7.3726(-17)	5.2623(-15)	4.3649(-13)	4.4098(-17)	8.6108(-18)	-	-
8	1.7347(-18)	1.2837(-16)	8.8714(-15)	8.8714(-13)	5.9762(-17)	1.8931(17)	1.7347(18)	0.0000(00)
9	1.7347(-18)	2.0817(-16)	1.4107(-14)	1.0825(-12)	7.1313(-17)	2.9239(-17)	4.3368(-18)	2.1659(-19)
10	1.7347(-18)	3.1919(-16)	2.1415(-14)	1.5981(-12)	9.2590(-17)	-	8.4568(-18)	0.0000(00)

**Example 3:** Consider the fourth order oscillatory differential equation

$$y^{iv} = t, y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 1, y''(0) = 1, y'''(0) = 0 \tag{21}$$

is a fourth order problem with step size *h* = 0.1, 0.01, 0.003125, 0.103125 Solved by [Kuboye et al. (2022),

Adoghe and Omole (2019), Ahamad and Charan (2019), Ukpebor et al. (2020), Atabo and Adee (2021)]

where the exact solution is

$$y(t) = \frac{t^5}{120t\pi} + t \tag{22}$$

**Table 5:** Computation of NM with ES for solved example 3

<i>T</i>	ES	CS	ENM			
	<i>h</i> = 0.103125		<i>h</i> = 0.103125	<i>h</i> = 0.003125	<i>h</i> = 0.01	<i>h</i> = 0.1
1	0.0031250000000248353	0.0031250000000248353	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)
2	0.00625000000007947286	0.00625000000007947286	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)
3	0.009375000000060349703	0.009375000000060349703	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)
4	0.01250000000254313151	0.01250000000254313151	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)
5	0.01562500000776102146	0.01562500000776102146	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)
6	0.01875000001931190491	0.01875000001931190491	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)
7	0.02187500004174063603	0.02187500004174063603	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)

8	0.02500000008138020833	0.02500000008138020833	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)
9	0.02812500014664977789	0.02812500014664977789	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)
10	0.03125000024835268656	0.03125000024835268656	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)

**Table 6:** Absolute error of NM with [Adeyeye, and Omar. (2019), Kuboye *et al.* (2022), Adoghe and Omole (2019), Ahamad and Charan (2019), Ukpebor *et al.* (2020), Atabo and Ade (2021)] for example 3

$t$	ENM				ENM				
	$h = 0.103125$	$h = 0.003125$	$h = 0.01$	$h = 0.1$	E [Adeyeye, and Omar. (2019)] $h = 0.1$	E[Kuboye <i>et al.</i> (2022)] $h = 0.1$	E[Ahamad and Charan (2019)] $h = 0.1$	E[Ukpebor <i>et al.</i> (2020)] $h = 0.1$	E[Atabo and Ade (2021)] $h = 0.1$
1	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	2.9976(-15)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)
2	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	2.7756(-17)	0.0000(00)	2.9976(-15)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)
3	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	5.5511(-17)	0.0000(00)	1.8225(-05)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)
4	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	5.5511(-17)	7.6800(-05)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)
5	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	1.1102(-16)	6.9944(-15)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)
6	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	1.1102(-16)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)
7	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	2.2205(-16)	2.9976(-15)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)
8	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	2.9976(-15)	2.0000(-18)	0.0000(00)
9	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	1.1102(-16)	0.0000(00)	2.0000(-18)	1.1100(-16)
10	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	0.0000(00)	2.2205(-16)	7.5000(-03)	1.0000(-17)	0.0000(00)

## 5 Discussion and Conclusion

The block approach was utilized to develop a new scheme with a generalized eight-point formula. This new scheme was directly applied to various third and fourth-order oscillatory differential equations, including physical application problems, highly stiff, and non-stiff oscillatory differential equations. Comparisons with existing methods such as those by Omar *et al.* (2016), Kayode and Obaruha (2017), Adeyeye and Omar (2019), Fasasi *et al.* (2015), Areo *et al.* (2017), Sunday (2018), Sunday *et al.* (2019), Adoghe and Omole (2019), Adeyeye and Omar (2019), Allogmany *et al.* (2020), Kuboye and Omar (2015), Ahamad and Charan (2019), Ukpebor *et al.* (2020), Atabo and Ade (2021) were conducted by varying the step size.

The results indicated that the new scheme demonstrated better convergence and accuracy compared to these existing methods. The higher-order scheme, derived from the general  $k$ -step block approach using the linear block approach, proved to be straightforward to implement. Numerical analysis confirmed that the new scheme is consistent and zero-stable, ensuring its convergence.

### Conflict of Interest

The authors affirm that the publishing of this paper does not involve any conflicts of interest

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