

# Some comparisons between MMAE and SCEM for solving singularly perturbed linear problems 

Süleyman Cengizci ${ }^{1}$<br>${ }^{1}$ Department of Computer Programming, Antalya Bilim University, Antalya, Turkey cengizci.suleyman@metu.edu.tr,


#### Abstract

In this study, we propose an efficient method so-called Successive Complementary Expansion Method (SCEM) for approximating to the solutions of singularly perturbed twopoint boundary value problems. In this efficient asymptotic method, in contrast to the wellknown method the Method of Matched Asymptotic Expansions (MMAE), the matching process is not necessary to obtain uniformly valid approximations. The key point: A uniformly valid approximation is adopted first, and complementary functions are obtained imposing the corresponding boundary conditions. MMAE results are given in order to compare the numerical robustness of the methods. Numerical results and the comparisons demonstrate absolute superiority of SCEM to MMAE for linear problems.


Keywords: Singular perturbation, Successive complementary expansion method, Uniformly valid approximation.

## REFERENCES

1. J. Mauss, J. Cousteix, Uniformly valid approximation for singular perturbation problems and matching principle, C. R. Mécanique 330 (10) (2002) 697--702.
2. J. Cousteix, J. Mauss, Asymptotic Analysis and Boundary Layers. Scientific Computation, vol. XVIII, Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg, 2007.
3. M. H. Holmes, Introduction to Perturbation Methods, Second Ed., Texts in Applied Mathematics, Springer, 2013.
4. Y.N. Reddy, P.P. Chakravarthy, An initial-value approach for solving singular perturbed two-point boundary value problems, Appl. Math. Comput. 155 (2004) 95--110.
5. M. Kumar, H.K. Mishra, P. Singh, A boundary value approach for a class of linear singularly perturbed boundary value problems, Adv. Eng. Softw. 40 (2009) 298--304.
6. Shampine, Lawrence F., Jacek Kierzenka, and Mark W. Reichelt. "Solving boundary value problems for ordinary differential equations in MATLAB with bvp4c." Tutorial notes 2000 (2000): 1-27.
