Numerical Solution of ODEs (10 Points)

Consider the ordinary differential equation \( \frac{dy}{dt} = y, y(0) = y_0. \)

Problem 1 (5 points)

Rewrite the differential equation using the fundamental theorem of calculus to obtain an expression for the solution to the equation \( y(T) \) at some time \( t = T \) in terms of \( y_0. \) (Hint: Your expression should include an integral \( \int_0^T \cdot dt \)).

Problem 2 - 5 Points

Approximate the integral term in your expression above using a right Riemann sum. Rearrange your expression such that you have an explicit expression for \( y(T) \) in terms of \( y_0. \) (Your answer here should involve no integrals).

This method is called Backward Euler. It is more reliable than the Forward Euler you were showed in class (if you are curious why feel free to come ask me.)
Object Orientation (10 Points)

The modulo of an integer $n \mod k$ is the remainder of $n$ when divided by some integer base $k$. e.g. $13 \mod 7 = 6$, $8 \mod 3 = 2$.

Problem 3 - 5 Points

Define a struct called ModNumber that stores $n \mod k$. The constructor should take in two arguments $\text{ModNumber}(n,k)$ and store the resulting value $n \mod k$ and the modulo base $k$.

Problem 4 - 5 Points

Overload the addition operation for ModNumber such that it behaves as follows:

1. It is only defined for numbers with same modulo base, i.e. $\text{( } n_1 \text{ mod } k_1 \text{ ) + ( } n_2 \text{ mod } k_2 \text{ )}$, $k_1 \neq k_2$ should error
2. $( n_1 \text{ mod } k ) + ( n_2 \text{ mod } k ) = ( n_1 + n_2 ) \text{ mod } k$