

$\hat{I}^{\mu}, \hat{I}^{\nu}, \hat{I}^{\rho}, \hat{I}^{\sigma}$  - Lorentz

Runge-Kutta-Fehlberg Method (RK45) is a numerical method for solving ordinary differential equations (ODEs). It uses a combination of four stages of the Runge-Kutta method (RK4) and five stages of the Fehlberg method (F5) to achieve higher accuracy. The method is a variable-stepsize implementation of the Runge-Kutta-Fehlberg algorithm.

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$\hat{I} \pm \frac{1}{2}, \hat{J} - \hat{I}, \hat{J} \dots \hat{I} \pm \frac{1}{2}$  μC = cos $\hat{I}$ , S = sin $\hat{I}$ ,  $\hat{I} \otimes \hat{I} = (1 - \cos \hat{I}) \hat{I}_x^2 + \sin^2 \hat{I} \hat{I}_y^2 + \sin \hat{I} \cos \hat{I} (\hat{I}_x \hat{I}_y + \hat{I}_y \hat{I}_x)$

† 1.1 » †±††® †, „j f†.†½†µ††j „†¼†µ †f†...†½†, „†µ†, „†±†¾†¼†-†½†µ†, (x,y,z) †, „†±-†-†††µ††j f†...†½†, „†µ†, „†±†¾†¼†-†½†µ†, †¼†µ†, „†-†, „†½† f†, „†††® (†§

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