

## PH3205 ODE Problem Set 3

**Q 1)** a) Implement the algorithm

$$\begin{aligned}q_{i+1} &= q_i + p_i \delta t \\ p_{i+1} &= p_i - q_i \delta t\end{aligned}$$

to implement the first order Euler algorithm to solve the SHM equation

$$\ddot{q} = -q$$

subject to  $q = 1, \dot{q} = 0$  at  $t = 0$ . Implement this for  $\delta t = 0.01$  from  $t = 0$  to  $t = 100$ . Plot a graph of the variation of the conserved quantity

$$E = \frac{1}{2} (\dot{q}^2 + q^2)$$

versus  $t$ .

b) Repeat this problem for the algorithm

$$\begin{aligned}q_{i+1} &= q_i + p_i \delta t \\ p_{i+1} &= p_i - q_{i+1} \delta t\end{aligned}$$

c) Again, for the algorithm

$$\begin{aligned}p_{i+1} &= p_i - q_i \delta t \\ q_{i+1} &= q_i + p_{i+1} \delta t\end{aligned}$$

**Q 2)** Repeat the last problem for the algorithm

$$\begin{aligned}q_{i+1} &= q_i + p_i \delta t - \frac{1}{2} q_i \delta t^2 \\ p_{i+1} &= p_i - \frac{1}{2} (q_i + q_{i+1}) \delta t\end{aligned}$$

Compare the error in the exact solution  $q(t)$  for the differential equation

$$\ddot{q} = -q$$

with that calculated using this algorithm and that in Q 1b)

**Q 3)** Solve the heat equation

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$

subject to the initial condition

$$u(x, 0) = \begin{cases} x & \text{for } 0 < x < \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 - x & \text{for } \frac{1}{2} \leq x < 1 \end{cases}$$

and the boundary condition

$$u(0, t) = u(1, t) = 0$$

using the finite difference approximation

$$\frac{u_i^{n+1} - u_i^n}{\Delta t} \approx \frac{u_{i+1}^n - 2u_i^n + u_{i-1}^n}{(\Delta x)^2}$$

Use linspace (from numpy) or equivalent to create an array of 100 equally spaced points between 0 and 1 (both ends inclusive). Evolve the initial value of  $u$  using (i)  $\delta t = 0.00005$  and (ii)  $\delta t = 0.000052$

Explain the behavior in the two cases.

*To animate the evolution using matplotlib's pyplot library, you need the following lines of code*

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
...
line, = plt.plot(xs,us)      # Note the comma!
...
while ...
    ...
    line.set_ydata(us)      # to update the curve
    plt.plot(.0001)
```

Unfortunately the animation works seamlessly only on a desktop/laptop (more difficult to get it to work on a phone).