

Lab 2 – Równania różniczkowe drugiego rzędu. Chaos deterministyczny.

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Zadanie 1:

```
1  import numpy as np
2  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3  from scipy.integrate import solve_ivp
4  from scipy.special import jn
5
6  #ZADANIE_1#
7
8  print("ZADANIE 1")
9
10 def forced_damped_oscillator(t, y, r, F0, omega, omega0):
11     x, v = y
12     dxdt = v
13     dvdt = (F0 * np.cos(omega * t) - r * v - omega0**2 * x)
14     return np.array([dxdt, dvdt])
15
16 def euler_method(f, y0, t0, tf, dt, r, F0, omega, omega0):
17     t = np.arange(t0, tf, dt)
18     y = np.zeros((len(t), len(y0)))
19     y[0] = y0
20     for i in range(1, len(t)):
21         y[i] = y[i-1] + dt * f(t[i-1], y[i-1], r, F0, omega, omega0)
22     return t, y
23
24 def analytic_solution(t, x0, u0, r, F0, omega, omega0):
25     if omega0 != omega:
26         A = (F0 / (omega0**2 - omega**2))
27         C1 = x0 - A
28         C2 = (u0 + r * x0) / omega0
29         x_p = A * np.cos(omega * t)
30     else:
31         A = F0 / (2 * omega0)
32         C1 = x0
33         C2 = (u0 + r * x0) / omega0
34         x_p = A * t * np.sin(omega0 * t)
35
36     x_h = C1 * np.cos(omega0 * t) + C2 * np.sin(omega0 * t)
37
38     return x_h + x_p, x_h, x_p
39
```

```

40 cases = [
41     (0, 0, 0, 1, 7, 5, 20),
42     (0, 1, 1, 1, 7, 5, 20),
43     (0, 1, 1, 1, 5.1, 5, 100),
44     (2, 1, 1, 1, 7, 5, 40),
45     (2, 0, 0, 1, 7, 5, 40),
46     (2, 1, 1, 1, 5.1, 5, 40)
47 ]
48
49 t0, dt = 0.0, 0.001
50
51 for r, x0, u0, F0, omega, omega0, tf in cases:
52     y0 = [x0, u0]
53     t, y_numerical = euler_method(forced_damped_oscillator, y0, t0, tf, dt, r, F0, omega, omega0)
54     x_analytic, x_h, x_p = analytic_solution(t, x0, u0, r, F0, omega, omega0)
55     error = np.sum(np.abs(y_numerical[:, 0] - x_analytic))
56
57     fig, axs = plt.subplots(2, 1, figsize=(10, 8))
58
59     axs[0].plot(t, y_numerical[:, 0], label='Numeryczne', alpha=0.7)
60     axs[0].plot(t, x_analytic, label='Analityczne', linestyle='dashed')
61     axs[0].set_xlabel('t')
62     axs[0].set_ylabel('x(t)')
63     axs[0].set_title(f'r={r}, x0={x0}, u0={u0}, F0={F0}, omega={omega}, omega0={omega0}')
64     axs[0].legend()
65     axs[0].grid(True)
66     axs[0].text(0.05, 0.95, f'Błąd całkowity: {error:.2e}', transform=axs[0].transAxes, fontsize=12,
67                verticalalignment='top', bbox=dict(boxstyle='round', facecolor='wheat', alpha=0.5))
68
69     axs[1].plot(t, x_h, label='Homogeniczne')
70     axs[1].plot(t, x_p, label='Partykularne', linestyle='dashed')
71     axs[1].set_xlabel('t')
72     axs[1].set_ylabel('x(t)')
73     axs[1].set_title('Rozkład na składową homogeniczną i partykularną')
74     axs[1].legend()
75     axs[1].grid(True)
76
77     plt.tight_layout()
78     plt.show()
79
80     print(f'Błąd całkowity dla przypadku r={r}, x0={x0}, u0={u0}, F0={F0}, omega={omega}, omega0={omega0}: {error:.2e}')
81

```

```

82 # Wykres Amplituda w stanie ustalonym vs Częstotliwość względna
83 r_values = [0.1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 20]
84 relative_frequencies = np.linspace(0.1, 2.0, 500)
85 plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
86
87 for r in r_values:
88     amplitudes = []
89     for omega_rel in relative_frequencies:
90         omega = omega_rel * cases[0][5]
91         if cases[0][5] != omega:
92             A = cases[0][3] / np.sqrt((cases[0][5]**2 - omega**2)**2 + (r * omega)**2)
93         else:
94             A = cases[0][3] / (r * omega)
95         amplitudes.append(A)
96     plt.plot(relative_frequencies, amplitudes, label=f'r={r}')
97
98 plt.xlabel('Częstotliwość względna ( $\omega/\omega_0$ )')
99 plt.ylabel('Amplituda')
100 plt.title('Amplituda w stanie ustalonym vs Częstotliwość względna')
101 plt.legend()
102 plt.grid(True)
103 plt.show()

```

Figure 1

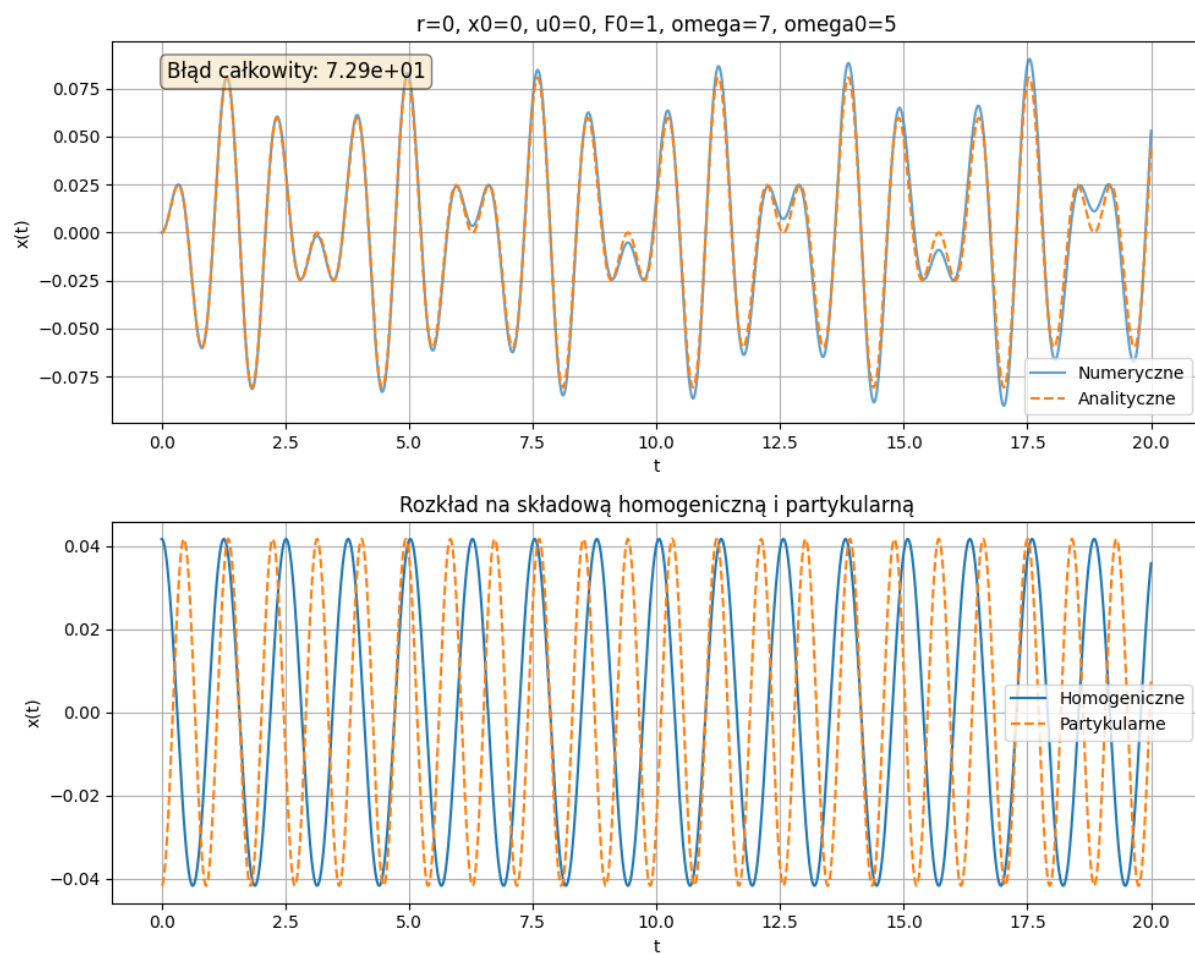


Figure 1

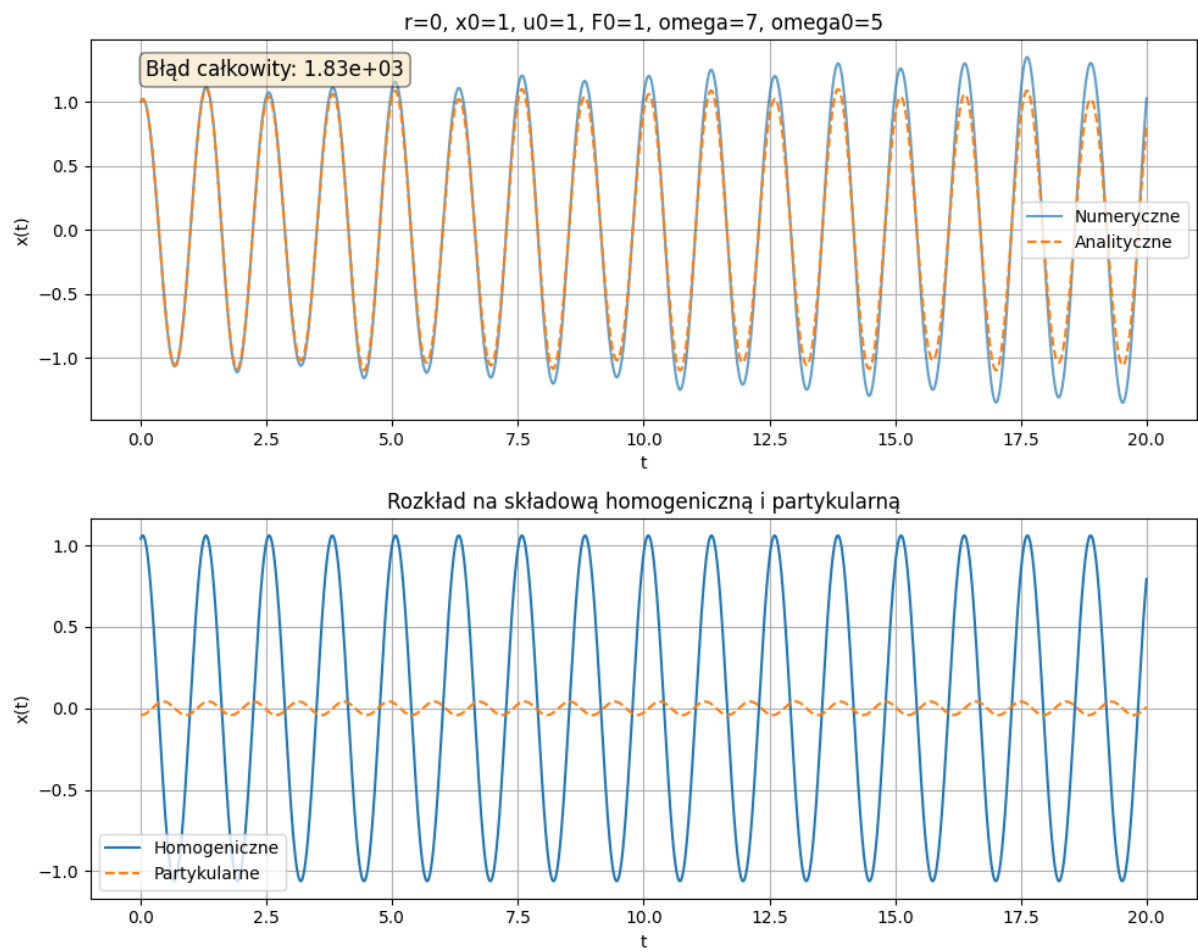


Figure 1

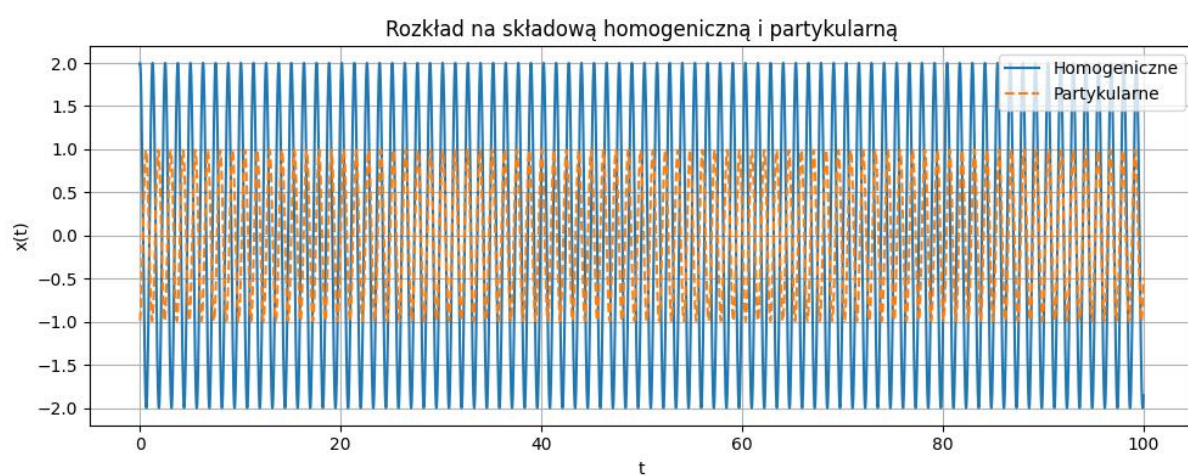
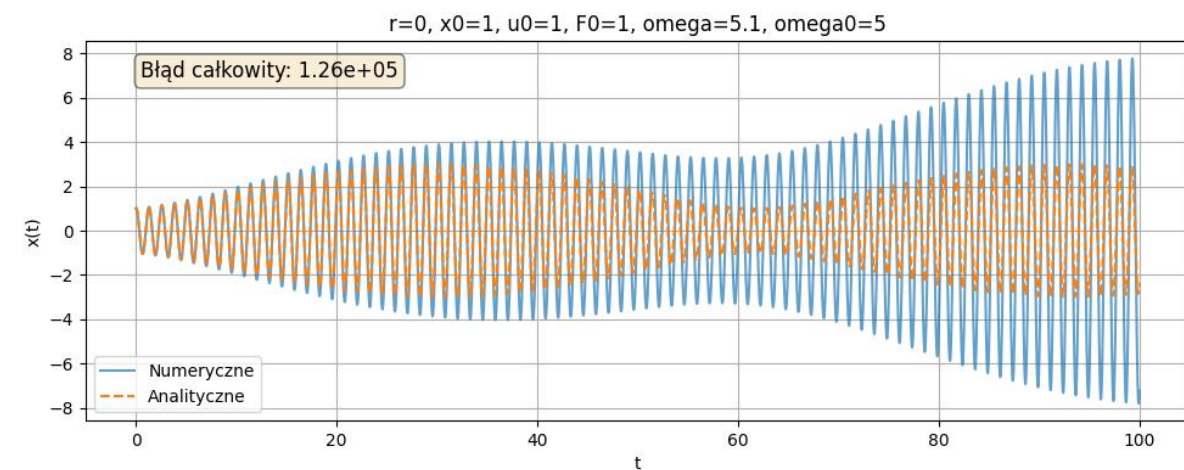


Figure 1

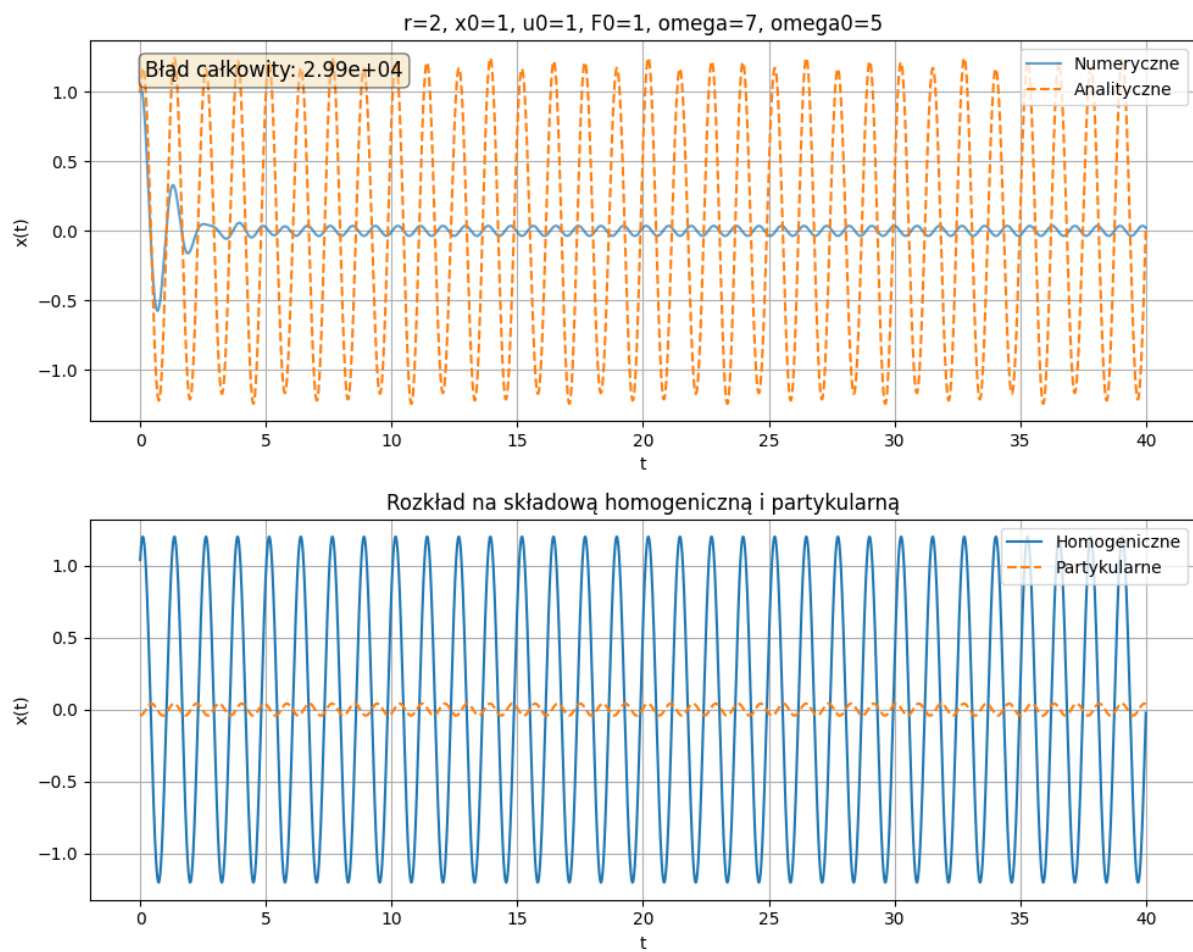


Figure 1

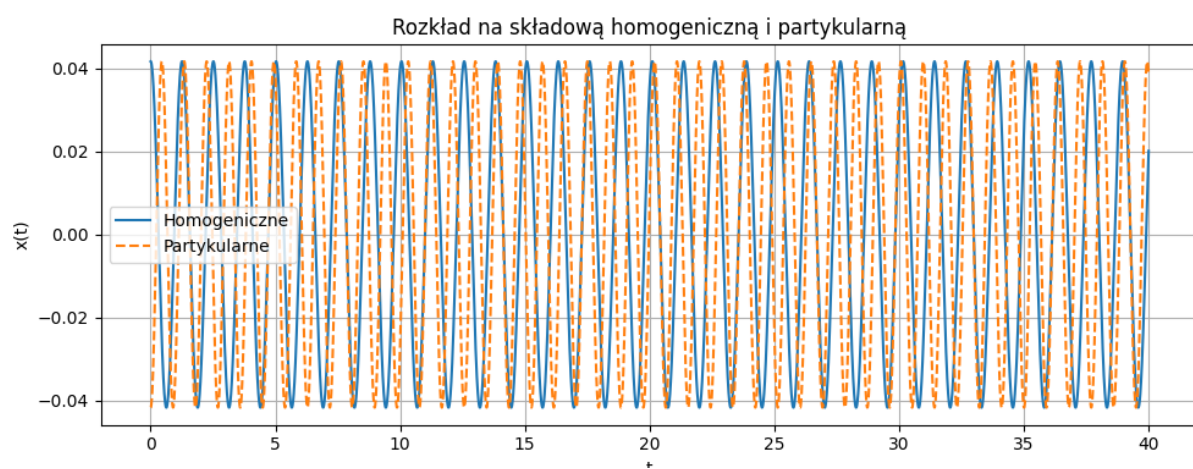
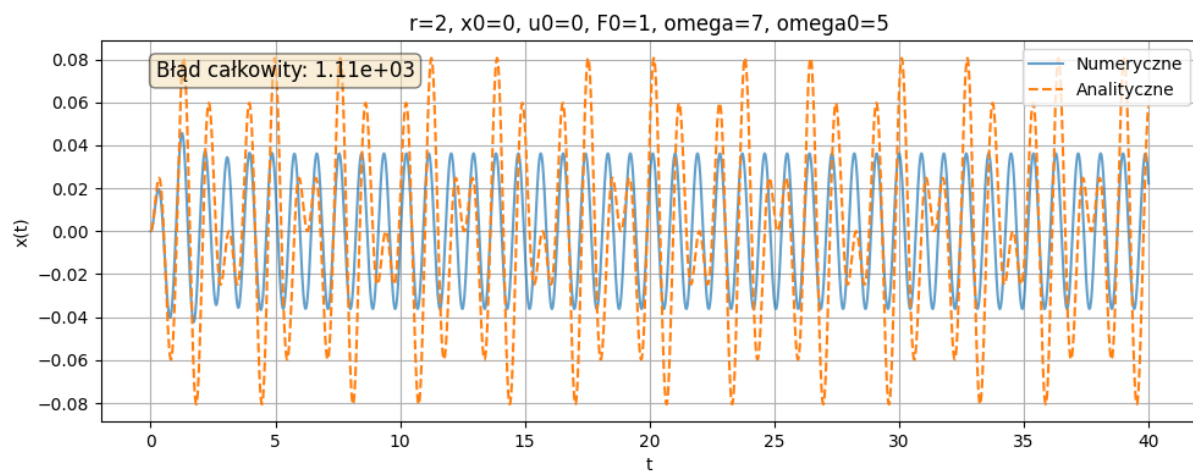


Figure 1

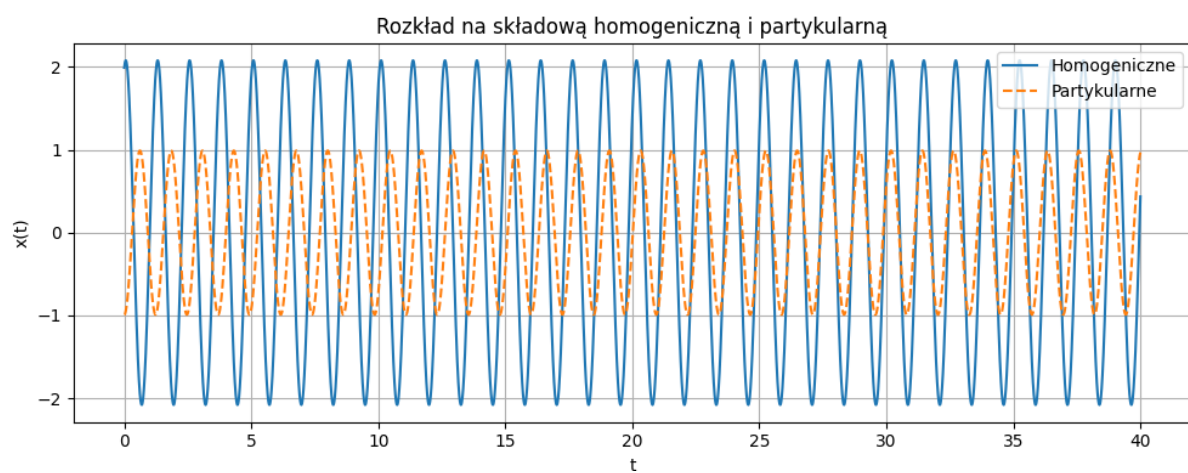
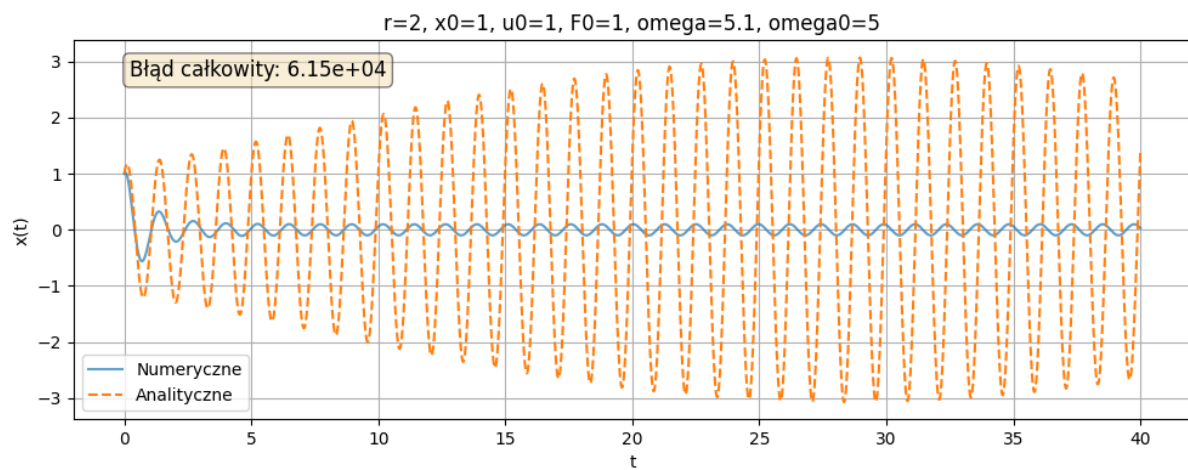
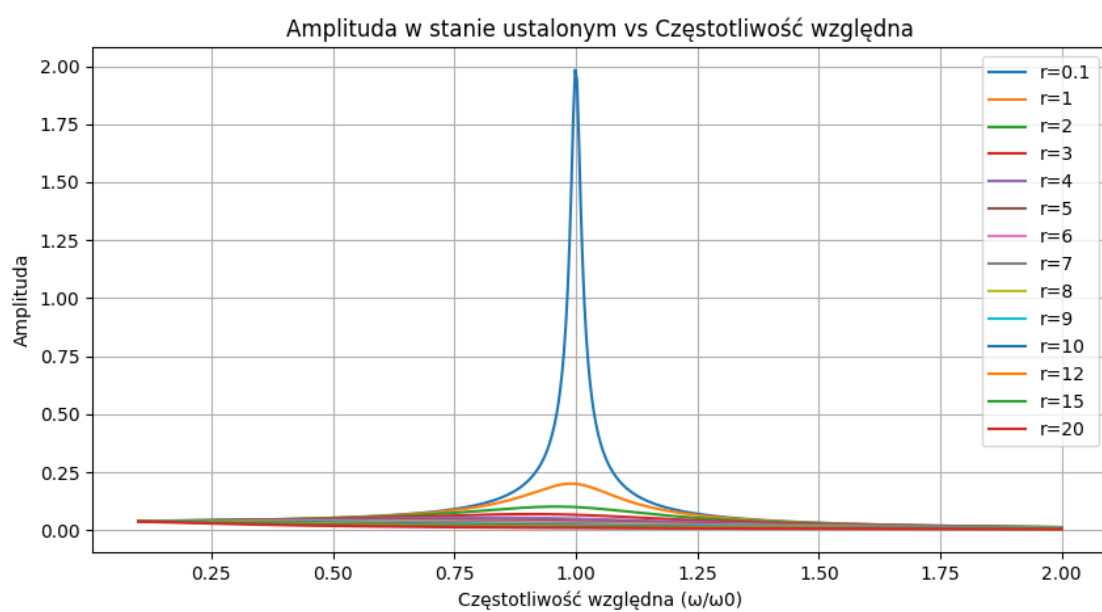


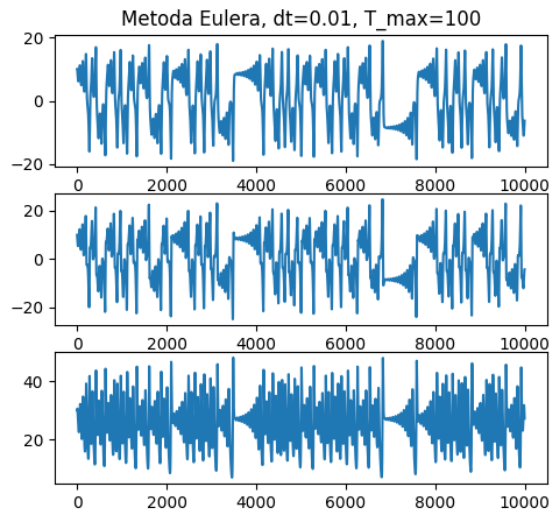
Figure 1



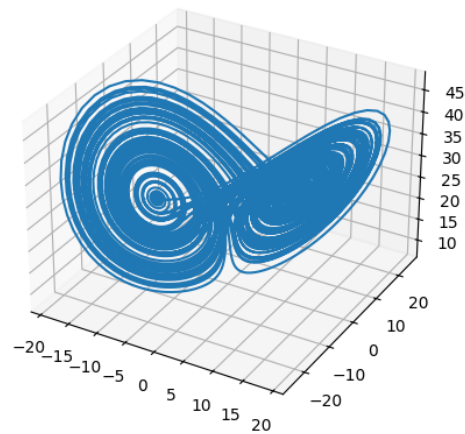
Zadanie 2:

```
105 #ZADANIE_2#
106
107 print("ZADANIE 2")
108
109 T_max = 100
110 dt = 0.01
111
112 ro = 10
113 r = 28
114 b = 8/3
115
116 x = np.zeros(int(T_max/dt))
117 y = np.zeros(int(T_max/dt))
118 z = np.zeros(int(T_max/dt))
119
120 x[0] = 10
121 y[0] = 10
122 z[0] = 30
123
124 def x_n(x, y, n):
125     return x[n-1] + dt * ro * (y[n-1] - x[n-1])
126
127 def y_n(x, y, z, n):
128     return y[n-1] + dt * (((r - z[n-1]) * x[n-1]) - y[n-1])
129
130 def z_n(x, y, z, n):
131     return z[n-1] + dt * (x[n-1] * y[n-1] - b * z[n-1])
132
133 for n in range(1, int(T_max/dt)):
134     x[n] = x_n(x, y, n)
135     y[n] = y_n(x, y, z, n)
136     z[n] = z_n(x, y, z, n)
137
138
```

```
138
139 fig = plt.figure(figsize=(12, 5))
140 gs = fig.add_gridspec(3, 2)
141
142 ax = fig.add_subplot(gs[:,1], projection='3d')
143 ax.set_title(f'Metoda Eulera, T_max = {T_max}, dt = {dt}, x_0={int(x[0]), int(y[0]), int(z[0])}')
144 ax.plot(x, y, z)
145
146 bx = fig.add_subplot(gs[0,0])
147 bx.set_title(f'Metoda Eulera, dt={dt}, T_max={T_max}')
148 bx.plot(range(0, int(T_max/dt)), x)
149
150 by = fig.add_subplot(gs[1,0])
151 by.plot(range(0, int(T_max/dt)), y)
152
153 bz = fig.add_subplot(gs[2,0])
154 bz.plot(range(0, int(T_max/dt)), z)
155
156 plt.show()
157
```



Metoda Eulera, T_max = 100, dt = 0.01, x_0=(10, 10, 30)



Zadanie 3:

```

158 #ZADANIE_3#
159
160 print("ZADANIE 3")
161
162 # Definicja równania Bessela
163 def bessel_ode(x, Y, n):
164     y, dy = Y
165     d2y = -(x * dy + (x**2 - n**2) * y) / x**2
166     return [dy, d2y]
167
168 # Rozwiązanie równania dla n=0 i n=1
169 x_span = (0.01, 10)
170 x_eval = np.linspace(*x_span, 100)
171
172 # Warunki początkowe dla funkcji Bessela
173 init_conditions = {
174     0: [1, 0], # J_0(0) = 1, J_0'(0) = 0
175     1: [0, 1] # J_1(0) = 0, J_1'(0) = 1
176 }
177
178 fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(12, 5))
179
180 for i, n in enumerate([0, 1]):
181     # Użycie metody RK45 z odpowiednią tolerancją
182     sol = solve_ivp(bessel_ode, x_span, init_conditions[n], t_eval=x_eval, args=(n,), method='RK45', rtol=1e-10, atol=1e-12)
183
184     # Wykresy
185     axes[i].plot(x_eval, sol.y[0], label=f'Numeryczne J_{n}(x)')
186     axes[i].plot(x_eval, jn(n, x_eval), '--', label=f'Analityczne J_{n}(x)')
187     axes[i].set_xlabel("x")
188     axes[i].set_ylabel(f"J_{n}(x)")
189     axes[i].set_title(f"Funkcja Bessela J_{n}(x)")
190     axes[i].legend()
191     axes[i].grid()
192
193 plt.tight_layout()
194 plt.show()

```

