

Verification of the simulation results

Math and modeling for high school

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Consider a simple differential equation, where $y(0) = 1$:

$$\dot{y} = -10t - 3 \quad (1)$$

Its solution is $y = -5t^2 - 3t + 1$. We can *verify* it by taking a derivative:

$$\frac{d}{dt}(-5t^2 - 3t + 1) = -10t - 3 \quad \square \quad (2)$$

In a general case, as long as the equation is represented in the form:

$$g(y, \dot{y}, t) = 0 \tag{3}$$

and the solution is given as $y = y(t)$, we can find derivative of the solution and check whether or not it satisfies the equation.

But what do we do if we only have a numerical solution, a table of numbers that approximate $y = y(y)$, a solution to a differential equation?

One option is to approximate the derivative of that solution, and repeat the process as before. But here we risk getting into numerical issues - how do we know that the errors are not due to approximating derivatives, rather than approximating the solution?

Another approach is to use our knowledge of the problem to verify the solution.

CONSERVATION LAWS

One of the sources of important knowledge for the physical problems are the conservation laws. If some quantity has to be conserved, a solution should obey this principle. When it does not, or when it deviates - we see a sign of numerical errors.

For example, a satellite with only gravity acting on it will conserve its total energy - gravity is a conservative force.

POTENTIAL ENERGY OF A SATELLITE

Remember the model of gravitational force:

$$f = G \frac{mM}{h^2} \quad (4)$$

where f is the magnitude of the gravitational force, m is the mass of the satellite, M is the mass of the Earth and h is the distance between the center of the Earth and the satellite.

Potential energy associated with the position of a mass in a gravitational field is:

$$P = -G \frac{mM}{h} \quad (5)$$

POTENTIAL ENERGY OF A SATELLITE

Same as the gravity force can be re-written to include vector-valued position:

$$\mathbf{f} = -G \frac{mM}{\|\mathbf{r}\|^3} \mathbf{r} \quad (6)$$

...the potential energy can be re-written the same way:

$$P = -G \frac{mM}{\|\mathbf{r}\|} \quad (7)$$

The simplicity has to do with the fact that potential energy is a scalar, it does not have a direction, unlike the force of gravity.

The kinetic energy of a satellite is much simpler to define. Let us remember the kinetic energy of a point mass:

$$K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \quad (8)$$

where v - velocity of the mass. For a satellite, the only thing different is that the velocity is a vector, so a square is replaced with a dot product with itself:

$$K = \frac{1}{2}m\dot{\mathbf{r}}^\top \dot{\mathbf{r}} \quad (9)$$

TOTAL ENERGY OF A SATELLITE

Since there are no non-conservative forces acting on the satellite, the total energy of the satellite will be conserved:

$$E = P + K = \text{const} \quad (10)$$

$$-G \frac{mM}{||\mathbf{r}||} + \frac{1}{2} m \dot{\mathbf{r}}^\top \dot{\mathbf{r}} = \text{const} \quad (11)$$

This does not depend on mass of the satellite:

$$-G \frac{M}{||\mathbf{r}||} + \frac{1}{2} \dot{\mathbf{r}}^\top \dot{\mathbf{r}} = \text{const} \quad (12)$$

TOTAL ENERGY OF A SATELLITE

Here we illustrate a solution for a satellite orbit, taking into account earth rotation. Not how small the error interns of the change of total energy is (0.5 J):

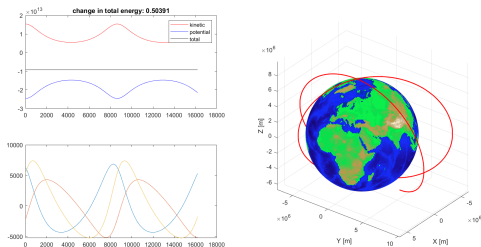


Figure 1: (high-accuracy settings) total energy study for an elliptical orbit; the graph in the left top corner is the energy (red is kinetic, blue is the potential, black is total), left bottom is the velocity graphs

TOTAL ENERGY OF A SATELLITE

If we decrease the accuracy settings, we get a completely different picture. The error now is $-1.7 \cdot 10^{11}$:

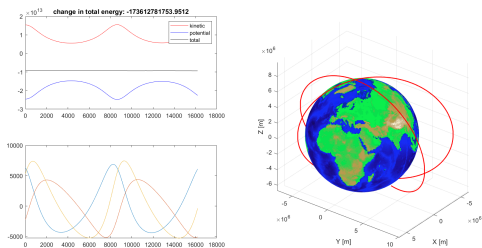


Figure 2: (low-accuracy settings) total energy study for an elliptical orbit; the graph in the left top corner is the energy (red is kinetic, blue is the potential, black is total), left bottom is the velocity graphs

The conservation of total energy only works when there is no external forces performing force. For example:

- It works for planets, passive satellites, particles;
- It does not work for rockets and spaceship (during burn), airplanes, vehicles and robots.

It is not just total energy; we use other conserved quantities (angular momentum, etc.) or constraints:

- If an impact model is given, we can check the energy before and after impact;
- If a body contacts something (rolling down a surface) we can check if it penetrates the surface or stays on top of it.
- If an external force acts on a body, we can check that the total change in energy corresponds to the work performed by that body.

Now - to your individual projects!

Project

Simulate a trajectory of a satellite from a given point (in West-North coordinates), and a given altitude, such that the trajectory (circular) goes over the North Pole:

- Draw the trajectory.
- Show which change in direction of the velocity can lead to the orbit becoming elliptical. Show how the increase in the velocity changes the shape of the trajectory.
- Implement a check on the satellite entering the Earth atmosphere.
- Implement a check on satellite leaving the Earth orbit.
- Implement a check on total energy.

We will grade technical soundness, originality and visual aspect of the solution.

THANK YOU!

Lecture slides are available via Moodle.

You can help improve these slides at:
github.com/SergeiSa/Extra-math-for-high-school

Check Moodle for additional links, videos, textbook suggestions.

