Actividad 10. Animaciones con Matplotlib

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Introducción

Continuando con el estudio del péndulo que tanto se ha tratado en actividades anteriores. Basándonos en los ejemplos de las animaciones con Matplotlib, adaptaremos los códigos para reproducir animaciones del movimiento en el espacio fase y el movimiento en el espacio físico del péndulo, similares a los 8 casos que aparecen en el artículo del péndulo de Wikipedia.

El código utilizado contiene ambas partes de la actividad: animación y espacio fase. Está listo para editar las condiciones iniciales para ángulo y velocidad. Los resultados obtenidos en imágnes son los siguientes.

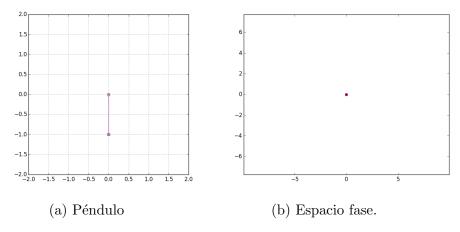
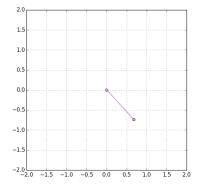
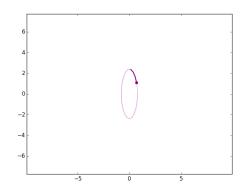


Figura 1: $\theta_0 = 0$ $v_0 = 0$.

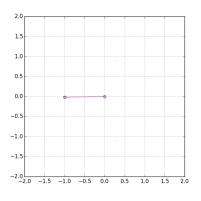


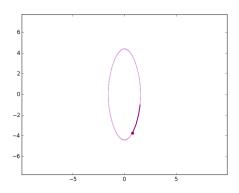


(a) Péndulo

(b) Espacio fase.

Figura 2: $\theta_0 = 45$ $v_0 = 0$.

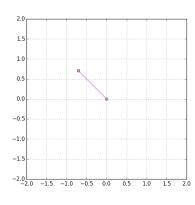


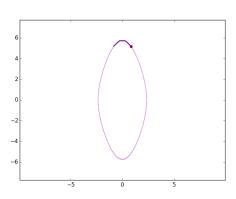


(a) Péndulo

(b) Espacio fase.

Figura 3: $\theta_0 = 90 \quad v_0 = 0$.

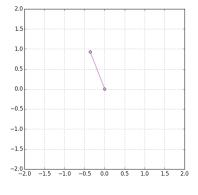


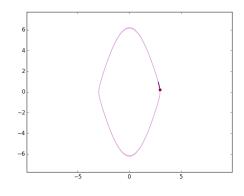


(a) Péndulo

(b) Espacio fase.

Figura 4: $\theta_0 = 135$ $v_0 = 0$.

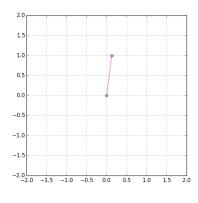


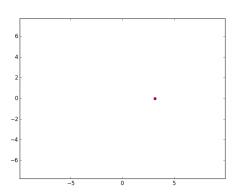


(a) Péndulo

(b) Espacio fase.

Figura 5: $\theta_0 = 170 \quad v_0 = 0$.

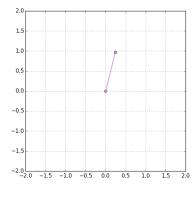


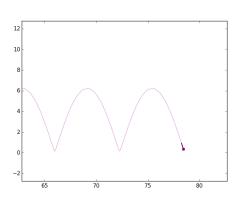


(a) Péndulo

(b) Espacio fase.

Figura 6: $\theta_0 = 180 \quad v_0 = 0.$





(a) Péndulo

(b) Espacio fase.

Figura 7: $\theta_0 = 181 \quad v_0 = 10.$

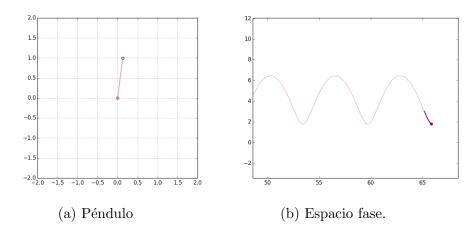


Figura 8: $\theta_0 = 181$ $v_0 = 100$.

Código utilizado a continuación:

```
from numpy import sin, cos
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import scipy.integrate as integrate
import matplotlib.animation as an
from matplotlib.lines import Line2D
from scipy.integrate import odeint
class DoublePendulum:
   def __init__(self,
                 init_state = [0, 0, 0, 0],
                 L1 = 1.0, # Longitud del pendulo 1
                 L2 = 0.0, # Longitud del pendulo 2
                 M1 = 1.0, # Masa del pendulo 1
                 M2 = 1.0, # Masa del pendulo 2
                 G = 9.8,
                            # Aceleracion por la gravedad
                 origin=(0, 0)):
        self.init_state = np.asarray(init_state, dtype='float')
        self.params = (L1, L2, M1, M2, G)
        self.origin = origin
        self.time_elapsed = 0
        self.state = self.init_state * np.pi / 180.
   def position(self):
        (L1, L2, M1, M2, G) = self.params
        x = np.cumsum([self.origin[0],
                       L1 * sin(self.state[0]),
                       L2 * sin(self.state[2])])
```

```
y = np.cumsum([self.origin[1],
                   -L1 * cos(self.state[0]),
                   -L2 * cos(self.state[2])])
    return (x, y)
def energy(self):
    (L1, L2, M1, M2, G) = self.params
   x = np.cumsum([L1 * sin(self.state[0]),
                   L2 * sin(self.state[2])])
    y = np.cumsum([-L1 * cos(self.state[0]),
                   -L2 * cos(self.state[2])])
   vx = np.cumsum([L1 * self.state[1] * cos(self.state[0]),
                    L2 * self.state[3] * cos(self.state[2])])
   vy = np.cumsum([L1 * self.state[1] * sin(self.state[0]),
                    L2 * self.state[3] * sin(self.state[2])])
    U = G * (M1 * y[0] + M2 * y[1])
    K = 0.5 * (M1 * np.dot(vx, vx) + M2 * np.dot(vy, vy))
    return U + K
def dstate_dt(self, state, t):
    (M1, M2, L1, L2, G) = self.params
    dydx = np.zeros_like(state)
    dydx[0] = state[1]
    dydx[2] = state[3]
    cos_delta = cos(state[2] - state[0])
    sin_delta = sin(state[2] - state[0])
    den1 = (M1 + M2) * L1 - M2 * L1 * cos_delta * cos_delta
    dydx[1] = (M2 * L1 * state[1] * state[1] * sin_delta * cos_delta
               + M2 * G * sin(state[2]) * cos_delta
               + M2 * L2 * state[3] * state[3] * sin_delta
               - (M1 + M2) * G * sin(state[0])) / den1
    den2 = (L2 / L1) * den1
    dydx[3] = (-M2 * L2 * state[3] * state[3] * sin_delta * cos_delta
               + (M1 + M2) * G * sin(state[0]) * cos_delta
               - (M1 + M2) * L1 * state[1] * state[1] * sin_delta
               - (M1 + M2) * G * sin(state[2])) / den2
```

return dydx

```
def step(self, dt):
        self.state = integrate.odeint(self.dstate_dt, self.state, [0, dt])[1]
        self.time_elapsed += dt
#-----
#CI para el pendulo
theta0= 0
0 = 0v
pendulum = DoublePendulum([theta0, v0, 0.0, 0.0])
#-----
#CI para el espacio fase
g = 9.81 \text{ #valor de } g
1 = 1.0 #longitud
b = 0.0 \# no friccion
c = g/1
X_f1 =np.array([(theta0/180.0)*np.pi,(v0/180.0)*np.pi])
t = np.linspace(0,50,500)
#ED del pendulo
def p (y, t, b, c):
    theta, omega = y
    dy_dt = [omega,-b*omega -c*np.sin(theta)]
    return dy_dt
#Trayectoria
y0 = X_f1
X = odeint(p, y0, t, args=(b,c))
#-----
#Animacion del pendulo
dt = 1./60.
fig = plt.figure()
ax = fig.add_subplot(111, aspect='equal', autoscale_on=False,
                    xlim=(-2, 2), ylim=(-2, 2))
ax.grid()
line, = ax.plot([], [], 'o-', lw=2, color='plum')
time_text = ax.text(0.02, 0.95, '', transform=ax.transAxes)
energy_text = ax.text(0.02, 0.90, '', transform=ax.transAxes)
def init():
   #iniciando animacion
    line.set_data([], [])
    time_text.set_text('')
```

```
energy_text.set_text('')
    return line, time_text, energy_text
def animate(i):
    #animar las fotitos
    global pendulum, dt
    pendulum.step(dt)
    line.set_data(*pendulum.position())
    return line, time_text, energy_text
from time import time
t0 = time()
animate(0)
t1 = time()
interval = 1000 * dt - (t1 - t0)
ani = an.FuncAnimation(fig, animate, frames=300,
                               interval=interval, blit=True, init_func=init)
plt.show()
#Animacion del espacio fase
class SubplotAnimation(an.TimedAnimation):
    def __init__(self):
        fig = plt.figure()
        ax1 = fig.add_subplot(1, 1, 1)
        self.t = np.linspace(0, 80, 400)
        self.x = X[:,0]
        self.y = X[:,1]
        self.line1 = Line2D([], [], color='plum')
        self.line1a = Line2D([], [], color='purple', linewidth=2)
        self.line1e = Line2D(
            [], [], color='purple', marker='o', markeredgecolor='r')
        ax1.add_line(self.line1)
        ax1.add_line(self.line1a)
        ax1.add_line(self.line1e)
        ax1.set_xlim(-10, 10)
        ax1.set_ylim(-10, 10)
        ax1.set_aspect('equal', 'datalim')
        an.TimedAnimation.__init__(self, fig, interval=50, blit=True)
    def _draw_frame(self, framedata):
        i = framedata
```

```
head = i - 1
head_slice = (self.t > self.t[i] - 1.0) & (self.t < self.t[i])

self.line1.set_data(self.x[:i], self.y[:i])
self.line1a.set_data(self.x[head_slice], self.y[head_slice])
self.line1e.set_data(self.x[head], self.y[head])

def new_frame_seq(self):
    return iter(range(self.t.size))

def _init_draw(self):
    lines = [self.line1, self.line1a, self.line1e]
    for l in lines:
        l.set_data([], [])

ani = SubplotAnimation()
plt.show()</pre>
```

BIBLIOGRAFÍA

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