

Assignment 1

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1 Stadium Boundary Equations

The boundary of the stadium consists of:

1. Rectangle (centered at origin):

$$|x| \leq a, \quad |y| \leq b$$

2. Left ellipse cap (centered at $x = -a$):

$$\frac{(x + a)^2}{r_x^2} + \frac{y^2}{r_y^2} = 1$$

3. Right ellipse cap (centered at $x = +a$):

$$\frac{(x - a)^2}{r_x^2} + \frac{y^2}{r_y^2} = 1$$

2 Classical Motion (Newtonian Dynamics)

2.1 Collision Conditions

- **Horizontal walls:** Collision occurs when $y = +b$ or $y = -b$ and $|x| \leq a$.
- **Ellipse caps:** Collision occurs when the particle reaches the ellipse boundary at $x = \pm a$ and satisfies:

$$\frac{(x \mp a)^2}{r_x^2} + \frac{y^2}{r_y^2} = 1$$

- **Note:** Only collisions with horizontal walls and ellipse caps are considered; there are no vertical-wall reflections at $x = \pm a$.

2.2 Simulation, Checks and Results

Stadium parameters used for simulation: $a = 3.0$, $b = r_y = 1.0$, $r_x = 2.0$, mass: $m = 1$

2.2.1 Plots

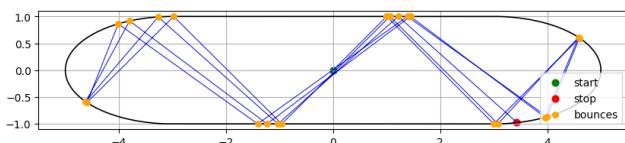


Figure 1: Stadium billiard trajectory with 21 bounces

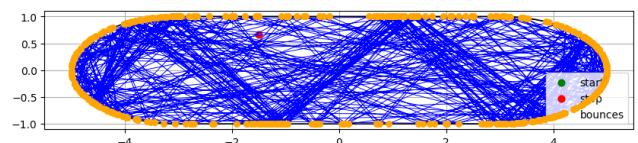


Figure 2: Stadium billiard trajectory with 542 bounces

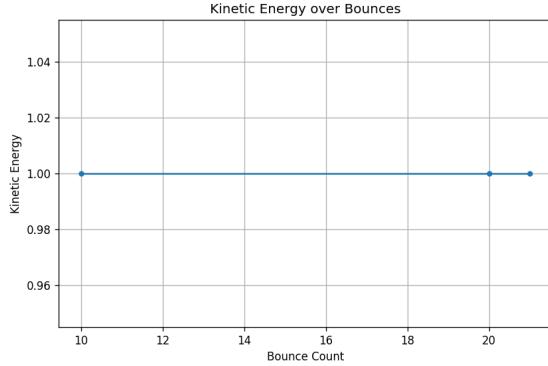


Figure 3: Kinetic energy over bounces (for 21 bounces)

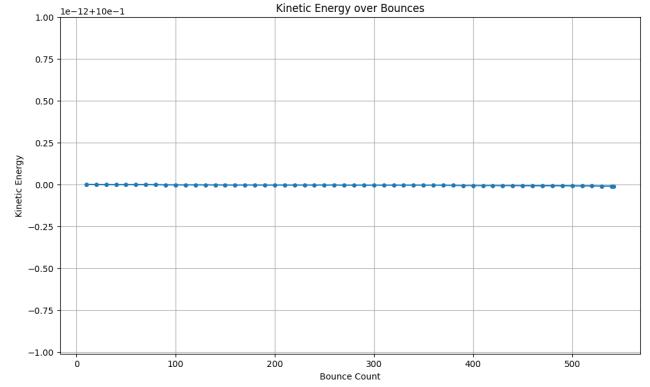


Figure 4: Kinetic energy over bounces (for 542 bounces)

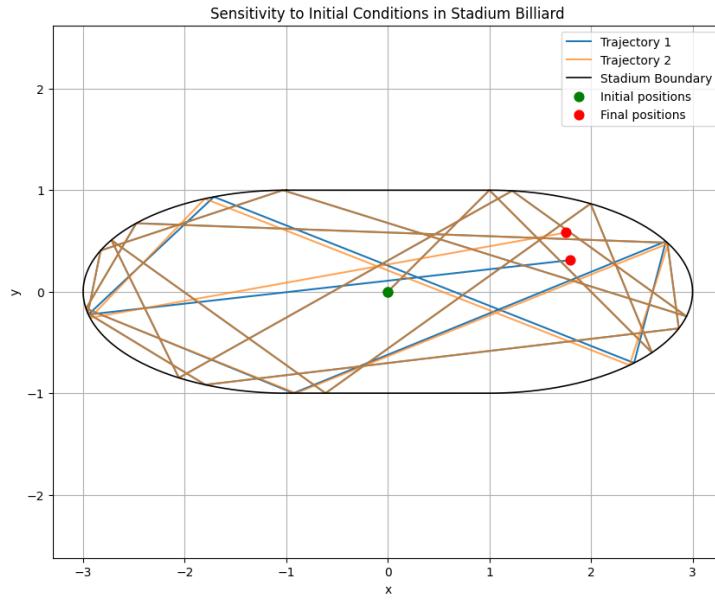


Figure 5: Sensitivity to initial conditions in stadium billiard (4000 steps)

2.2.2 Simulation

For plotting the above figures, the following initial conditions were used:

- Initial position: $(x_0, y_0) = (0.0, 0.0)$
- Initial velocity: $(v_{x0}, v_{y0}) = (1.0, 1.0)$
- Time step: $dt = 0.01$ - The fixed increment of time for each simulation loop iteration.
- Total steps: 4000 and 100000 -The total number of simulation steps executed.

The simulation was performed with a time step of $dt = 0.01$ and total steps of 4000 (for 21 bounces) and 100000 (for 542 bounces). The particle's trajectory was plotted along with the stadium boundary. Kinetic energy was computed at each bounce and plotted to verify energy conservation.

2.2.3 Checks

- **Energy Conservation:** The kinetic energy was calculated at every 10 bounces and plotted. The energy remained constant, confirming conservation of energy.

- **Reflections:** The velocity components were correctly inverted upon collisions with the horizontal walls and ellipse caps, ensuring accurate reflection behavior. (By the formulae provided in the code)
- **CHAOS:** Sensitivity to initial conditions was demonstrated by simulating two trajectories with slightly different initial positions $\Delta x = 10^{-6}$, $\Delta y = 0$ (Figure 5). The path divergence was clearly visible in the figure, illustrating the system's sensitivity to initial conditions.

2.2.4 Results

- Figures 1 and 2 show the particle's trajectory in the stadium billiard for 21 and 542 bounces, respectively. The trajectory is chaotic and fills the available space over time.
- The kinetic energy plots (Figures 3 and 4) demonstrate energy conservation, with kinetic energy remaining constant at each bounce.
- Figure 5 illustrates sensitivity to initial conditions: two trajectories starting from nearly identical positions diverge significantly over time.

2.2.5 Discussion: Ergodicity and Generic Initial Conditions in Stadium Billiards

In the stadium billiard, the geometry combines straight segments (rectangle) and curved caps (half-ellipses), which produces chaotic dynamics. When a particle is launched with **generic initial conditions**—meaning its starting position and velocity are not specially chosen—the trajectory typically explores the available phase space in a complex, unpredictable manner.

Why Generic Initial Conditions Matter

- **Non-integrable Dynamics:** The stadium billiard is not integrable; it lacks enough conserved quantities to restrict motion to regular, repeating paths.
- **Sensitive Dependence:** Small changes in initial conditions lead to vastly different trajectories due to the system's sensitivity (a hallmark of chaos).
- **Mixing:** Over time, the trajectory "mixes" through the available space, bouncing off both straight and curved boundaries.

Ergodic-like Coverage

- **Ergodicity:** In an ergodic system, a single trajectory eventually visits every region of the allowed phase space, given enough time.
- **Stadium Billiard:** For most initial conditions, the stadium billiard exhibits ergodic-like behavior: the particle's path densely covers the interior, and time averages converge to space averages.
- **Exceptions:** Special initial conditions (e.g., perfectly vertical or horizontal velocity) may produce non-ergodic, periodic orbits, but these are rare and unstable.

Implications

- **Statistical Properties:** Observables (like bounce locations or kinetic energy) computed along a long trajectory approximate ensemble averages.
- **Physical Realism:** In real experiments, imperfections ensure that initial conditions are generic, so ergodic-like coverage is typical.

Conclusion: Generic initial conditions in the stadium billiard lead to trajectories that densely and uniformly explore the available space, demonstrating ergodic-like behavior and supporting statistical analysis of the system.

2.2.6 Sensitivity to Initial Conditions: A Diagnostic of Chaos in Stadium Billiards

One hallmark of chaotic systems is **extreme sensitivity to initial conditions**—tiny differences in starting position or velocity lead to vastly different trajectories over time (the "butterfly effect").

Demonstration in Stadium Billiards Consider two particles launched with nearly identical initial conditions:

- **Particle A:** $(x_0, y_0, v_{x0}, v_{y0})$
- **Particle B:** $(x_0 + \delta x, y_0, v_{x0}, v_{y0})$ with δx very small (e.g., 10^{-6})

Both particles start with the same velocity, but a minuscule difference in position.

What Happens?

- **Initially:** The trajectories are almost indistinguishable.
- **After Many Bounces:** The difference grows rapidly; the particles hit different parts of the boundary and follow unrelated paths.
- **Result:** The separation between the two trajectories increases exponentially—a signature of chaos.

Why Does This Occur?

- **Nonlinear Reflections:** Each collision with the curved boundary (ellipse caps) amplifies small differences.
- **Phase Space Mixing:** The stadium geometry ensures that trajectories diverge quickly.

Quantitative Measure: Lyapunov Exponent

- The **Lyapunov exponent** quantifies the rate of separation of infinitesimally close trajectories.
- A **positive Lyapunov exponent** indicates chaos.

Conclusion: Sensitivity to initial conditions is a defining feature of chaos in the stadium billiard. Even the tiniest change in starting position or velocity leads to dramatically different outcomes, making long-term prediction impossible and confirming the system's chaotic nature.