# The use of reaction equations for the simulation of physical phenomena

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Words:

#### Abstract

Tis but a placeholder

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# 1 Introduction

Hello [Knuth, 2001a]. [Einstein, 1905] [Goossens et al., 1993] asjkldf [Knuth, 2001b]

- 2 Calculus
- 3 Diffusion
- 4 Reaction
- 5 Reaction Diffusion
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### 7 Appedix

Listing 1: Diffusion

```
1 import numpy as np
2 from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
3 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
5 # Simulation constants
6 alpha = 0.00001 # Laplician multiplier
7 dx = 0.01 # Simulation speed/accuracy
8 n = 2000 # number of iterations
10 # Matrix initialization
11 M = np.empty((100, 100))
12 M.fill(0)
13 x, y = M.shape
14 # Hotspot Seeding
15 M[20:30, 45:50] = 90
16 M[70:80, 45:50] = 90
np.set_printoptions(precision=1)
_{20} # Implementation of the decretized laplacian operator
def laplacian(Z):
     Ztop = Z[0:-2, 1:-1]
     Zleft = Z[1:-1, 0:-2]
     Zbottom = Z[2:, 1:-1]
     Zright = Z[1:-1, 2:]
     Zcenter = Z[1:-1, 1:-1]
     return (Ztop + Zleft + Zbottom + Zright - (4 * Zcenter)) / dx**2
30 # Iterations through PDE
31 for _ in range(n):
     Mn = M[1:-1, 1:-1]
      M[1:-1, 1:-1] = Mn + np.multiply(laplacian(M), alpha)
35 # Graph Data
general plt.imshow(M, cmap=plt.cm.coolwarm,
             interpolation='bilinear', extent=[-1, 1, -1, 1])
```

## **Bibliography**

[Einstein, 1905] Einstein, A. (1905). Zur Elektrodynamik bewegter Körper. (German) [On the electrodynamics of moving bodies]. *Annalen der Physik*, 322(10):891–921.

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[Knuth, 2001b] Knuth, D. (2001b). Knuth: Computers and typesetting.