# Characterizing a Spring Pendulum with Monte Carlo Methods

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# Special Thanks







### The Problem

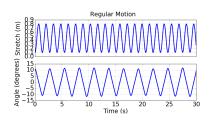
What makes a spring pendulum result in chaotic motion?

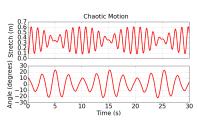
$$x'' + \frac{k}{m}x - (l+x)\theta'^2 - g\cos\theta = 0$$
$$\theta'' + \frac{g\sin\theta + 2x'\theta'}{l+x} = 0$$

| Variable    | Description                 | Distribution | Units          |
|-------------|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| x(0)        | initial stretch             | N(0.1, 0.01) | $\overline{m}$ |
| $\theta(0)$ | initial angle from vertical | N(10, 0.6)   | deg            |
| m           | pendulum mass               | N(1, 0.1)    | kg             |
| k           | spring constant             | N(30, 0.25)  | N/m            |
| g           | acceleration due to gravity | N(9.8, 0.1)  | $m/s^2$        |
| l           | unstretched length          | N(1, 0.1)    | m              |

### Performance Metric

In order to identify what parameters effect the success of a trial, we must first determine what will define a success versus a failure.



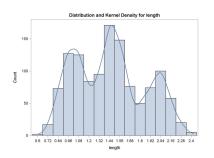


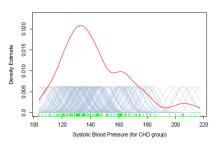
| Motion  | Gravity | Initial Angle | Initial Stretch | Length | Mass  | Spring |
|---------|---------|---------------|-----------------|--------|-------|--------|
| Regular | 9.57    | 10.85         | 0.099           | 0.8    | 1.4   | 29.895 |
| Chaotic | 9.73    | 10.16         | 0.088           | 1.065  | 1.058 | 29.79  |

Performance metric: If the max angle exceeds 21°, it is chaotic.

## Kernel Density Estimate

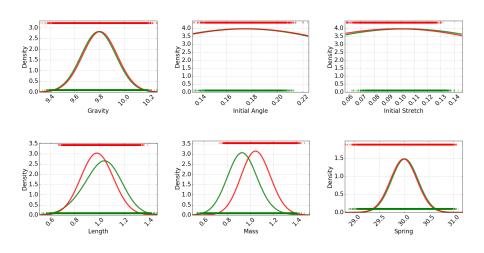
#### What is a kernel density estimate?





 $https://support.sas.com/documentation/cdl/en/statug/63033/HTML/default/viewer.htm \\ https://web.stanford.edu/ hastie/Papers/ESLII.pdf$ 

### **KDE**

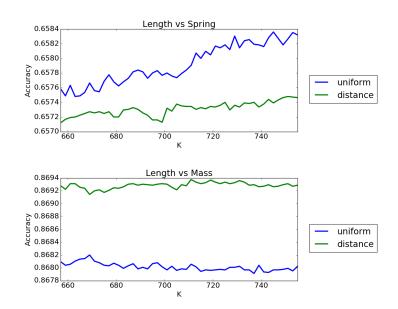


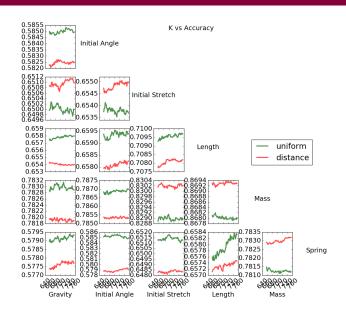
# K-Nearest Neighbors

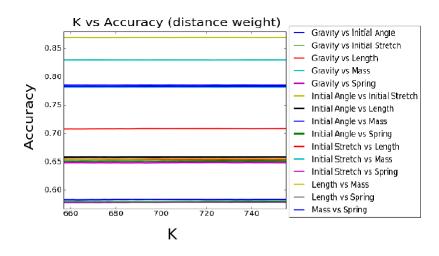
### What is the k-nearest neighbor method?

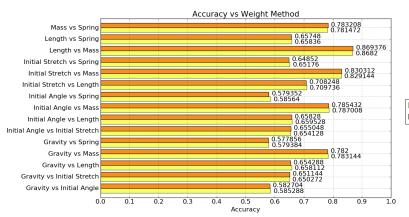
# 15-Nearest Neighbor Classifier

 $https://web.stanford.edu/\ hastie/Papers/ESLII.pdf$ 

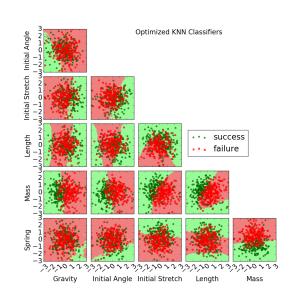












# Accuracy

| Parameters                       | Accuracy |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| Mass vs Length                   | 86.94%   |
| Mass vs Initial Stretch          | 83.03%   |
| Mass vs Initial Angle            | 78.70%   |
| Mass vs Spring                   | 78.32%   |
| Mass vs Gravity                  | 78.31%   |
| Length vs Initial Stretch        | 70.97%   |
| Initial Angle vs Length          | 65.95%   |
| Length vs Spring                 | 65.84%   |
| Length vs Gravity                | 65.81%   |
| Initial Angle vs Initial Stretch | 65.50%   |
| Initial Stretch vs Spring        | 65.18%   |
| Initial Stretch vs Gravity       | 65.11%   |
| Initial Angle vs Spring          | 58.56%   |
| Initial Angle vs Gravity         | 58.53%   |
| Spring vs Gravity                | 57.94%   |

# Further Investigation

- Step sizes, computation time, and error
- Parallel processing