A Zoo of Computational Models Tutorial 01

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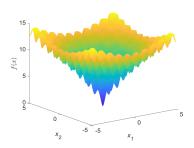
The codes for the tutorials are available on GitHub

https://github.com/americocunhajr/UQ-CSE



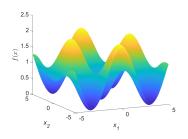


Ackley function



$$f(x) = -a \exp\left(-b\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{2}x_{i}^{2}}\right) - \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{2}\cos(2\pi x_{i})\right) + a + \exp(1)$$

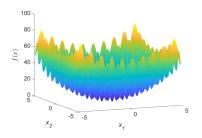
Griewank function



$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{2} \frac{x_i^2}{4000} - \prod_{i=1}^{2} \cos\left(\frac{x_i}{\sqrt{i}}\right) + 1$$



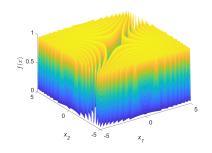
Rastrigin function



$$f(x) = 20 + \sum_{i=1}^{2} (x_i^2 - 10\cos(2\pi x_i))$$



Schaffer function

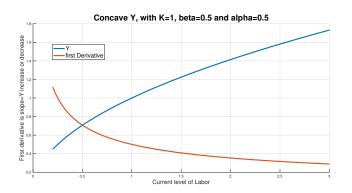


$$f(x) = 0.5 + \frac{\sin^2(x_1^2 - x_2^2) - 0.5}{(1 + 0.001(x_1^2 - x_2^2))^2}$$



Cobb-Douglas production function

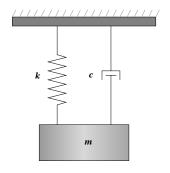
$$Y = L^{\beta}K^{\alpha}$$

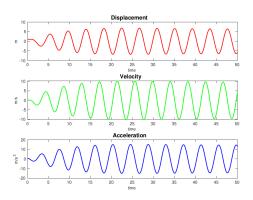




* Tutorial elaborated by Bruna Pavlack.

Harmonic oscillator



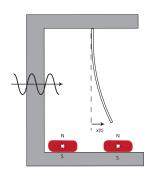


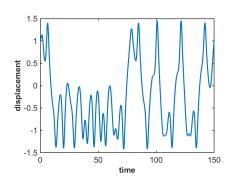
$$m\ddot{x} + c\dot{x} + kx = f\cos(\omega t)$$



^{*} Tutorial elaborated by Diego Matos.

Duffing Oscillator



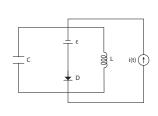


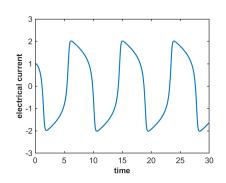
$$\ddot{x} + \delta \dot{x} + \alpha x + \beta x^3 = \gamma \cos(\Omega t)$$



^{*} Tutorial elaborated by Joao Pedro Norenberg.

Van der Pol Oscillator





$$\ddot{x} - \mu(1 - x^2)\dot{x} + x = 0$$



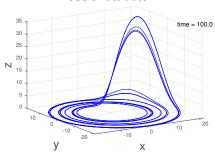
^{*} Tutorial elaborated by Joao Pedro Norenberg.

Rössler system

$$\dot{x} = -y - z
\dot{y} = x + \alpha y
\dot{z} = \beta + z(x - \gamma)$$

+ initial conditions

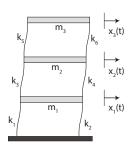
Rossler attractor





^{*} Tutorial elaborated by Diego Matos.

Shear Building



Generalized eigenvalue problem:

$$[K]\mathbf{u}_n = \omega_n^2[M]\mathbf{u}_n$$

$$\omega_n = 2\pi f_n \quad n \in \{1, 2, 3\}$$

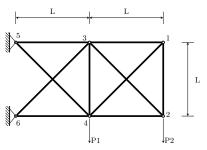
Natural frequencies:

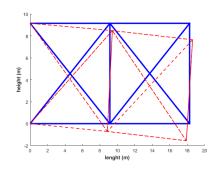
- $f_1 = 7.01 \text{ Hz}$
- $f_2 = 55.00 \text{ Hz}$
- $f_3 = 114.84 \text{ Hz}$



st Tutorial elaborated by Joao Pedro Norenberg.

2D Truss







$$[K] \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{f}$$



^{*} Tutorial elaborated by Marcos Vinícius Issa.

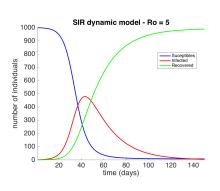
SIR-type temporal model



$$\frac{\mathrm{d}S}{\mathrm{d}t} = -\beta \, \frac{I}{N} \, S$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}I}{\mathrm{d}t} = \beta \, \frac{I}{N} \, S - \gamma \, I$$

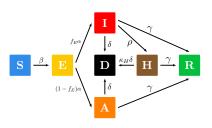
$$\frac{dR}{dt} = \gamma I$$

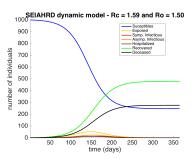




^{*} Tutorial elaborated by Rachel Lucena.

SEIAHRD-type temporal model





$$\frac{dS}{dt} = -\beta S \frac{(I + A + H)}{N}$$

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = \beta S \frac{(I + A + H)}{N} - \alpha E$$

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = f_E \alpha E - (\gamma + \rho + \delta) I$$

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = (1 - f_E) \alpha E - (\gamma + \delta) A$$

$$\frac{dH}{dt} = \rho I - (\gamma + \kappa_H \delta) H$$

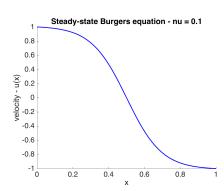
$$\frac{dR}{dt} = \gamma (I + A + H)$$

$$\frac{dD}{dt} = \delta (I + A + \kappa_H H)$$
+ initial conditions



Steady-state Burgers equation

$$\begin{split} \nu \, \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 u}{\mathrm{d} x^2} - u \, \frac{\mathrm{d} \, u}{\mathrm{d} x} &= 0 \ , \qquad 0 < x < 1 \\ u &= 1 \ , \qquad x = 0 \\ u &= -1 \ , \qquad x = 1 \end{split}$$

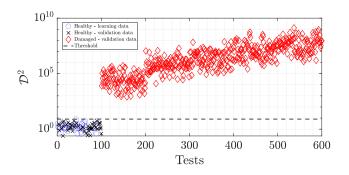




^{*} Tutorial elaborated by Rachel Lucena.

Data-driven damage detection

$$\mathcal{D} = \sqrt{(\mathsf{T}^i - \mu_B)^t \Sigma^{-1} (\mathsf{T}^i - \mu_B)}$$



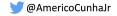


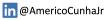
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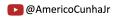
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