```
1: import numpy as np
 2: from matplotlib import animation
 3: import pylab
 4:
 5:
 6: def RungeKutta(f1, f2, f3, f4, a_init, b_init, c_init, d_init, t0, tf, h=0.1):
 7:
        A = []
 8:
        B = []
 9:
        C = []
10:
        D = []
11:
        T = np.arange(t0, tf, h)
        a = a_init
13:
        b = b_init
14:
        c = c_init
        d = d_init
15:
16:
        for t in T:
17:
            A.append(a)
18:
            B.append(b)
19:
            C.append(c)
20:
            D.append(d)
21:
            k1 = h * f1(a, b, c, d, t)
            11 = h * f2(a, b, c, d, t)
22:
23:
            m1 = h * f3(a, b, c, d, t)
24:
            n1 = h * f4(a, b, c, d, t)
25:
            k2 = h * f1(a + k1 / 2, b + l1 / 2, c + m1 / 2, d + n1 / 2, t + h / 2)
            12 = h * f2(a + k1 / 2, b + 11 / 2, c + m1 / 2, d + n1 / 2, t + h / 2)
26:
            m2 = h * f3(a + k1 / 2, b + l1 / 2, c + m1 / 2, d + n1 / 2, t + h / 2)
27:
            n2 = h * f4(a + k1 / 2, b + l1 / 2, c + m1 / 2, d + n1 / 2, t + h / 2)
28:
            k3 = h * f1(a + k2 / 2, b + 12 / 2, c + m2 / 2, d + n2 / 2, t + h / 2)
29:
            13 = h * f2(a + k2 / 2, b + 12 / 2, c + m2 / 2, d + n2 / 2, t + h / 2)
30:
31:
            m3 = h * f3(a + k2 / 2, b + 12 / 2, c + m2 / 2, d + n2 / 2, t + h / 2)
            n3 = h * f4(a + k2 / 2, b + 12 / 2, c + m2 / 2, d + n2 / 2, t + h / 2)
32:
            k4 = h * f1(a + k3, b + 13, c + m3, d + n3, t + h)
33:
            14 = h * f2(a + k3, b + 13, c + m3, d + n3, t + h)
34:
35:
            m4 = h * f3(a + k3, b + 13, c + m3, d + n3, t + h)
            n4 = h * f4(a + k3, b + 13, c + m3, d + n3, t + h)
36:
37:
            a += (k1 + 2 * k2 + 2 * k3 + k4) / 6
            b += (11 + 2 * 12 + 2 * 13 + 14) / 6
38:
            c += (m1 + 2 * m2 + 2 * m3 + m4) / 6
39:
            d += (n1 + 2 * n2 + 2 * n3 + n4) / 6
40:
41:
        return T, A, B, C, D
42:
43:
44: def minimum(T, X, Y, Vx, Vy, h):
45:
        delta = 10*h
        V = [np.sqrt(x**2+y**2) \text{ for } x, y \text{ in } zip(Vx, Vy)]
46:
47:
        Theta = [np.fabs(y/x) * 57.2958  for x, y in zip(X, Y)]
48:
        theta = []
49:
        times = []
        vel = []
50:
51:
        xpos = []
52:
        ypos = []
53:
        step = int(0.24 / h)
54:
        for i in range(5):
            v_{max} = max(V)
55:
56:
            index = V.index(v_max)
57:
            vel.append(v_max)
58:
            theta.append(Theta[index])
59:
            times.append(T[index])
60:
            xpos.append(X[index])
61:
            ypos.append(Y[index])
            V = V[:max(index - 20, 0)] + V[min(index + 20, len(V)):]
62:
            Theta = Theta[:max(index - 20, 0)] + Theta[min(index + 20, len(Theta)):]
63:
```

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64:
                T = T[:max(index - 20, 0)] + T[min(index + 20, len(T)):]
                X = X[:max(index - 20, 0)] + X[min(index + 20, len(X)):]
   65:
                Y = Y[:max(index - 20, 0)] + Y[min(index + 20, len(Y)):]
   66:
   67:
            return vel, theta, times, xpos, ypos
   68:
   69: def get_slope(alpha):
   70:
           MsG = 4 * np.pi**2
   71:
            f1 = lambda x, y, vx, vy, t: vx
   72:
            f2 = lambda x, y, vx, vy, t: vy
   73:
            f3 = lambda x, y, vx, vy, t: -MsG * x / pow(x**2 + y**2, 3/2) -MsG*x*alpha/pow(x**2+
y**2,5/2)
   74:
           f4 = lambda x, y, vx, vy, t: -MsG * y / pow(x**2 + y**2, 3/2) -MsG*y*alpha/pow(x**2+
y**2,5/2)
   75:
           T, X, Y, Vx, Vy = RungeKutta(f1, f2, f3, f4, 0.3897, 0, 0, 8.166, 0.0, 1,
   76:
                                           0.0001)
   77:
            v, y, x, xp, yp = list(minimum(list(T), X, Y, Vx, Vy, 0.0001))
   78:
            V = [np.sqrt(x**2+y**2) \text{ for } x, y \text{ in } zip(Vx, Vy)]
   79:
            # pylab.plot(xp, yp, 'bo')
   80:
            # pylab.plot(X, Y, 'k.', markersize=0.1)
   81:
            # pylab.show()
            # pylab.plot(x, v, 'bo')
   82:
   83:
            # pylab.plot(T, V, 'k.', markersize=0.1)
   84:
            # pylab.show()
   85:
           E_x = 0.0
   86:
           E_y = 0.0
           E_x = 0.0
   87:
            E_xy = 0.0
   88:
   89:
            for pt in range(len(y)):
   90:
                E_x += x[pt]
   91:
                E_y += y[pt]
   92:
                E_xx += (x[pt]**2)
   93:
                E_xy += (x[pt]*y[pt])
   94:
            E_x /= len(y)
   95:
            E_y /= len(y)
   96:
            E_xx /= len(y)
   97:
           E_xy /= len(y)
   98:
           m = (E_xy - E_x * E_y) / (E_xx - E_x**2)
            c = (E_x x * E_y - E_x * E_x y) / (E_x x - E_x * 2)
   99:
            # pylab.plot(x, y, 'k.')
  100:
  101:
            # pylab.plot(np.linspace(min(x), max(x)), [m*x+c for x in np.linspace(min(x), max(x))]
)])
  102:
            # pylab.show()
  103:
           return m
  104:
  105:
  106: def main():
  107:
            \# MsG = 4 * np.pi**2
            # alpha = 1e-2
  108:
  109:
            # alpha = 0.0008
            # f1 = lambda x, y, vx, vy, t: vx
  110:
            # f2 = lambda x, y, vx, vy, t: vy
  111:
            # f3 = lambda x, y, vx, vy, t: -MsG * x / pow(x**2 + y**2, 3/2) - MsG*x*alpha/pow(x**
  112:
2+y**2,5/2
  113:
            # f4 = lambda x, y, vx, vy, t: -MsG * y / pow(x**2 + y**2, 3/2) - MsG*y*alpha/pow(x**
2+y**2,5/2)
  114:
            # T, X, Y, Vx, Vy = RungeKutta(f1, f2, f3, f4, 0.3897, 0, 0, 8.166, 0.0, 1,
  115:
                                             0.0001)
  116:
            # print("Calculated")
  117:
            \# V = [np.sqrt(x^{**}2+y^{**}2) \text{ for } x, y \text{ in } zip(Vx, Vy)]
            \# R = [np.sqrt(x^{**}2+y^{**}2) \text{ for } x, y \text{ in } zip(X, Y)]
  118:
            \# y, x = list(minimum(list(T), X, Y, Vx, Vy, 0.0001))
  119:
  120:
            # pylab.plot(x, y, 'k.')
  121:
            # pylab.show()
```

```
122:
         slopes = []
123:
         alphas = np.linspace(1e-3, 1e-4)
124:
         for alpha in alphas:
125:
             slopes.append(get_slope(alpha))
126:
             print(alpha, slopes[-1])
127:
         E_x = 0.0
         E_y = 0.0
128:
129:
         E_x = 0.0
130:
         E_xy = 0.0
131:
         for pt in range(len(slopes)):
132:
             E_x += alphas[pt]
133:
             E_y += slopes[pt]
134:
             E_xx += (alphas[pt]**2)
135:
             E_xy += (alphas[pt]*slopes[pt])
        E_x /= len(slopes)
136:
137:
        E_y /= len(slopes)
         E_xx /= len(slopes)
138:
139:
         E_xy /= len(slopes)
140:
         m = (E_xy - E_x * E_y) / (E_xx - E_x**2)
141:
         c = (E_x x * E_y - E_x * E_x ) / (E_x x - E_x * 2)
142:
         print("{}*x+{}".format(m, c))
143:
         mer_alpha = 1.1e-8
144:
         print("\u0251={}".format(mer_alpha))
145:
         print("d\u03b8/dt={}".format((m*mer_alpha + c) * 3600 * 0.01))
146:
         pylab.plot(alphas, slopes)
147:
         pylab.plot(alphas, [m*x+c for x in alphas])
148:
         pylab.show()
149:
         \# E_x = 0.0
         \# E_y = 0.0
150:
151:
         \# E_x = 0.0
152:
         \# E_xy = 0.0
153:
         # for pt in range(len(y)):
154:
         #
              E_x += x[pt]
155:
         #
              E_y += y[pt]
156:
         #
              E_xx += (x[pt]**2)
157:
              E_xy += (x[pt]*y[pt])
158:
         \# E_x /= len(y)
159:
         \# E_y /= len(y)
         \# E_xx /= len(y)
160:
161:
         \# E_xy /= len(y)
         \# m = (E_xy - E_x * E_y) / (E_xx - E_x*2)
162:
163:
         \# x = points[0]
164:
         # y = points[1]
165:
         # pylab.plot(x, y, 'bo')
166:
         # pylab.plot(T, V, 'k.', markersize=0.1)
167:
         # pylab.show()
         # pylab.ylim((-0.5, 0.5))
168:
         # pylab.xlim((-0.5, 0.5))
169:
170:
         # pylab.plot(X, Y, 'k.')
171:
         # pylab.show()
172:
         # pylab.show()
173:
         # pylab.plot(T, R, 'k.')
174:
         # pylab.show()
175:
176:
177: if __name__ == "__main__":
178:
        main()
```