

```
1: import numpy as np
2: from numpy import sin, cos
3: from matplotlib import animation
4: import pylab
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)
12:    a = a_init
13:    b = b_init
14:    c = c_init
15:    d = d_init
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)
22:        l1 = h * f2(a, b, c, d, t)
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)
26:        l2 = h * f2(a + k1 / 2, b + l1 / 2, c + m1 / 2, d + n1 / 2, t + h / 2)
27:        m2 = h * f3(a + k1 / 2, b + l1 / 2, c + m1 / 2, d + n1 / 2, t + h / 2)
28:        n2 = h * f4(a + k1 / 2, b + l1 / 2, c + m1 / 2, d + n1 / 2, t + h / 2)
29:        k3 = h * f1(a + k2 / 2, b + l2 / 2, c + m2 / 2, d + n2 / 2, t + h / 2)
30:        l3 = h * f2(a + k2 / 2, b + l2 / 2, c + m2 / 2, d + n2 / 2, t + h / 2)
31:        m3 = h * f3(a + k2 / 2, b + l2 / 2, c + m2 / 2, d + n2 / 2, t + h / 2)
32:        n3 = h * f4(a + k2 / 2, b + l2 / 2, c + m2 / 2, d + n2 / 2, t + h / 2)
33:        k4 = h * f1(a + k3, b + l3, c + m3, d + n3, t + h)
34:        l4 = h * f2(a + k3, b + l3, c + m3, d + n3, t + h)
35:        m4 = h * f3(a + k3, b + l3, c + m3, d + n3, t + h)
36:        n4 = h * f4(a + k3, b + l3, c + m3, d + n3, t + h)
37:        a += (k1 + 2 * k2 + 2 * k3 + k4) / 6
38:        b += (l1 + 2 * l2 + 2 * l3 + l4) / 6
39:        c += (m1 + 2 * m2 + 2 * m3 + m4) / 6
40:        d += (n1 + 2 * n2 + 2 * n3 + n4) / 6
41:    return T, A, B, C, D
42:
43: m = 1.0
44: g = 9.8
45: l = 0.4
46:
47: def f1(w1, w2, t1, t2, t):
48:     return -(w1**2)*sin(2*t1-2*t2)+2*(w2**2)*sin(t1-t2)+(g/l)*(sin(t1-2*t2)+3*sin(t1))
49: )/(3-cos(2*t1-2*t2))
50:
51: def f2(w1, w2, t1, t2, t):
52:     return (4*(w1**2)*sin(t1-t2)+(w2**2)*sin(2*t1-2*t2)+2*(g/l)*(sin(2*t1-t2)-sin(t2)))
53: /(3-cos(2*t1-2*t2))
54:
55: def f3(w1, w2, t1, t2, t):
56:     return w1
57:
58: def f4(w1, w2, t1, t2, t):
59:     return w2
60:
61: def main():
62:     h = 0.0018
63:     T, W1, W2, T1, T2 = RungeKutta(f1, f2, f3, f4, 0,0,np.pi/2, np.pi/2, 0, 100, h)
```

```
62:     X1 = [-1*sin(t1) for t1 in T1]
63:     Y1 = [-1*cos(t1) for t1 in T1]
64:     X2 = [-1*(sin(T1[i]) + sin(T2[i])) for i in range(len(T1))]
65:     Y2 = [-1*(cos(T1[i]) + cos(T2[i])) for i in range(len(T1))]
66:     E = [m*1**2*(W1[i]**2+0.5*W2[i]**2+W1[i]*W2[i]*cos(T1[i]-T2[i]))-m*g*1*(2*cos(T1[i]
) + cos(T2[i])) for i in range(len(T))]
67:     pylab.plot(T, E, 'k')
68:     pylab.show()
69:     fig, ax = pylab.subplots()
70:     ax.set_ylim(-1,1)
71:     ax.set_xlim(-1,1)
72:     line, = ax.plot([0, X1[0], X2[0]], [0, Y1[0], Y2[0]], 'k')
73:     ax.plot(0, 0, 'ro')
74:     p1, = ax.plot(X1[0], Y1[0], 'go')
75:     p2, = ax.plot(X2[0], Y2[0], 'bo')
76:     t1, = ax.plot(X1[0], Y1[0], 'g-', alpha=0.7)
77:     t2, = ax.plot(X2[0], Y2[0], 'b-', alpha=0.7)
78:     t1x = []
79:     t1y = []
80:     t2x = []
81:     t2y = []
82:
83:     def init():
84:         return line,
85:
86:     def anim(t):
87:         line.set_data([0, X1[t*10], X2[t*10]], [0, Y1[t*10], Y2[t*10]])
88:         p1.set_data(X1[t*10], Y1[t*10])
89:         p2.set_data(X2[t*10], Y2[t*10])
90:         t1x.append(X1[t*10])
91:         t2x.append(X2[t*10])
92:         t1y.append(Y1[t*10])
93:         t2y.append(Y2[t*10])
94:         if len(t1x) >= 100:
95:             t1x.pop(0)
96:             t1y.pop(0)
97:             t2x.pop(0)
98:             t2y.pop(0)
99:         t1.set_data(t1x, t1y)
100:        t2.set_data(t2x, t2y)
101:        return line,
102:
103:    ani = animation.FuncAnimation(fig, anim, init_func=init, interval=1000 * h, frames
=range(len(T) // 10))
104:    pylab.show()
105:
106: if __name__ == "__main__":
107:     main()
```