

UNIVERSITY OF OSLO
COMPUTATIONAL PHYSICS

Project 5



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<https://?????>

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ABSTRACT



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INTRODUCTION

The source codes for the algorithms described in this chapter can be found in the Github folder <https://??????.>¹

2.1 Newtonian two-body problem in three dimension

Skriv her into til section om RK4 and Verlet method to solving 2 body problem in 3 D.

$\mathbf{r}(t)$ is the three-dimensional space vector consisting of the coordinated $(x(t), y(t), z(t))$, whilst $\mathbf{v}(t)$ is the three-dimensional velocity vector with coordinates $(v_x(t), v_y(t), v_z(t))$, both of which are dependent on time.

2.1.1 Fourth Order Runge-Kutta Method

- Remember to write about accuracy of algorithm!!

2.1.2 Velocity-Verlet method

- Remember to write about accuracy of algorithm!!

$$\mathbf{r}(t + \delta t) = \mathbf{r}(t) + \mathbf{v}(t)\delta t + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}(t)\delta t^2 \quad (2.1)$$

$$\mathbf{v}(t + \delta t) = \mathbf{v}(t) + \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{a}(t) + \mathbf{a}(t + \delta t))\delta t \quad (2.2)$$

The velocity is in the algorithm calculated² by first calculating

$$\mathbf{v}_{part1}(t + \delta t) = \mathbf{v}(t) + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}(t)\delta t \quad (2.3)$$

¹FiXme Note: fix these lines

²FiXme Note: ad to gange

and then use \mathbf{v}_{part2}^3 to determine $\mathbf{a}(t + \delta t)$, which is then used to compute the remaining term of Eq. (2.2) as

$$\mathbf{v}_{part2}(t + \delta t) = \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}(t + \delta t)\delta t \quad (2.4)$$

³FiXme Note: fix this!

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results from running the codes described in Chap. 2 for computing the blah blah blah ?? can be found in the GitHub folder <https://??>, together with the MatLab scripts for the plots presented in this chapter.

¹

¹FiXme Note: fix these lines

CONCLUSION



BIBLIOGRAPHY