

Oscillations and Waves Exam 1 — Naval Battle

Tahm's Solution

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You only have work to do in Parts 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 8. *The biggest part is Part 5. Glance ahead to that part so you know where you are going, and then get started on Part 1.*

1. Warmup — Using NestList[] (2 pts)

(a) Write a super-simple function that doubles whatever it gets and returns that as its result. I have started the function for you:

```
In[67]:= doubler[cc_] := (  
    value = cc[[1]];  
    newValue = value * 2;  
    {newValue}  
)
```

(b) Repeatedly call the function you just wrote using NestList[]. Start with 1 as the original value. After NestList does 5 calls of doubler[], NestList[] should return {1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32}.

NestList[] takes three arguments that I have called rooster, pig, and rabbit. That is what you are fixing up:

```
In[68]:= NestList[doubler, {1}, 5]  
Out[68]=  
{ {1}, {2}, {4}, {8}, {16}, {32} }
```

At times you are doing unnecessarily complicated things because of a lack of clarity about when to use lists and when to use elements of lists or just a plain number.

See my solution for how I meant Part 1 to go.

I have made a similar and related comment/criticism in the next part.

2. Naval Battle Graphics (3 pts)

```
In[69]:= sailingShip = ImageResize[
```



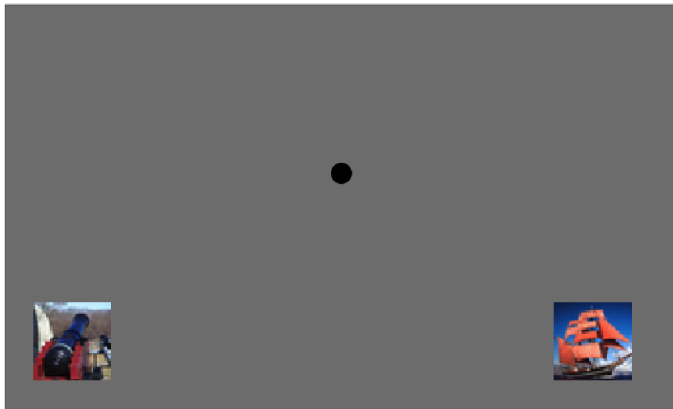
```
, {40, 40}];
```

```
cannon = ImageResize[
```



```
, {40, 40}];
```

The goal of Part 2 is to make a graphic that looks like this:



You will be starting with the `cannonballGraphic[]` function below.

(a) Add a line that insets `sailingShip` to position `{6.0,0.0}`.

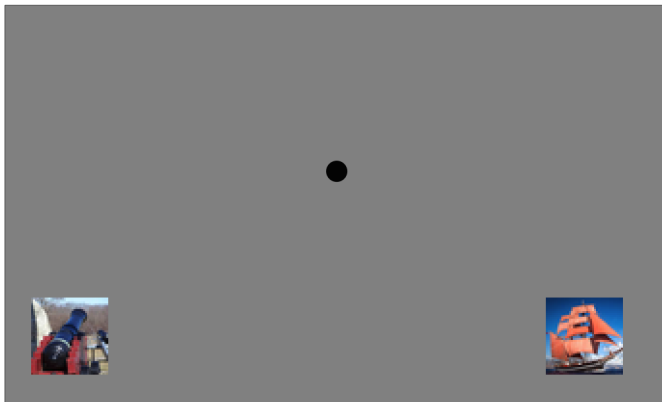
(b) Add one point, with the position specified by the argument *cannonballPosition*. Your point should be styled to have a point size of 0.03.

```

In[71]:= cannonballGraphic[cannonballPosition_] := Graphics[{
  (* the first line makes a gray rectangle *)
  {EdgeForm[Thin], Gray, Polygon[{{-1, -0.8}, {7, -0.8}, {7, 4}, {-1, 4}}]},
  (* Don't mess with the next line -- that puts the cannon in *)
  Inset[cannon, {-0.2, 0.0}],
  (* (a) now you add a one-
    liner that puts the sailing ship in the graphics at (6.0, 0.0) *)
  Inset[sailingShip, {6.0, 0.0}],
  (* (b) then add a one-
    liner that puts the cannonball in at cannonballPosition *)
  Style[Point[{cannonballPosition[[1]], cannonballPosition[[2]]}], PointSize[0.03]]
  (* and styles the point to have point size 0.03! *)
}]
cannonballGraphic[{3, 2}]

```

Out[72]=



You have written `{cannonballPosition[[1]], cannonballPosition[[2]]}` as the argument of `Point[]`. You have disassembled `cannonballPosition` into its parts, and then reassembled it! How much simpler it would be to just do `Point[cannonballPosition]`

3. Initial Conditions

There is nothing for you to do in Part 3 yet! You will be coming back to it at the very end, but do glance through it, especially the three-line comment towards the end.

```

In[73]:= muzzleVelocity = 0.3; (* cannonball muzzle velocity in miles / second *)
muzzleAngle = 60 °; (* you will be adjusting this -- initially it is set to 60° *)
mass = 100; (* a 100 pound cannonball *)
initialx = 0.0;
initialy = 0.3;
initialVx = muzzleVelocity Cos[muzzleAngle];
initialVy = muzzleVelocity Sin[muzzleAngle];
tInitial = 0.0;
tFinal = 100.0;

(* This is the first time you have ever
   seen a problem with both x and y coordinates *)
(* we need t, the x position, the y position,
   the x velocity and the y velocity *)
(* in cc[[1]], cc[[2]], cc[[3]], cc[[4]], and cc[[5]]. *)
initialConditions = N[{tInitial, initialx, initialy, initialVx, initialVy}];

```

4. Forces on the Cannonball — Getting Acceleration (3 pts)

```

In[83]:= dragCoefficient = 12.0;
(* the units of the drag coefficient are a screwball unit *)
(* similar to but not precisely pounds/(mile/second)2 *)
dragFx[vx_, vy_] := -dragCoefficient vx Sqrt[vx2 + vy2]
dragFy[vx_, vy_] := -dragCoefficient vy Sqrt[vx2 + vy2]
forceOfGravity[] := -mass 0.007
(* gravity in miles/second2 is very small because a mile is a big unit *)

```

In this problem there is an x -component and a y -component to the motion, and so we need to define an acceleration in the x -direction and an acceleration in the y -direction. What you are about to code is:

$a_x = F_x / m$ where F_x is the drag force's x -component I have given you above
 $a_y = F_y / m$ where F_y is the sum of the drag force's y -component plus the force of gravity

(a) Code the acceleration in the x direction.

```

In[87]:= ax[vx_, vy_] :=
  dragFx[vx, vy] / mass

```

(b) Code the acceleration in the y direction (include the drag force's y -component and the force of gravity):

```

In[88]:= ay[vx_, vy_] := (dragFy[vx, vy] + forceOfGravity[]) / mass

```

5. Implementing Second-Order Runge-Kutta (8 pts)

```
In[89]:= steps = 5000;
deltaT = (tFinal - tInitial) / steps;
```

Your job is to finish implementing `rungeKutta2[]` below. To make implementation easier, I am going to go straight to the midpoint version of Runge-Kutta ($\lambda = 1/2$). Then the Second-Order Runge-Kutta equations simplify a bunch. Also, notice that in Part 4(a) and 4(b) a_x and a_y only depended on v_x and v_y . So that makes your Second-Order Runge-Kutta easier to implement too! Here are all seven equations you will be implementing:

$$v_x^* = v_x(t_i) + a_x(v_x(t_i), v_y(t_i)) \cdot \frac{\Delta t}{2}$$

$$v_y^* = v_y(t_i) + a_y(v_x(t_i), v_y(t_i)) \cdot \frac{\Delta t}{2}$$

$$t_{i+1} = t_i + \Delta t$$

$$v_x(t_{i+1}) = v_x(t_i) + a_x(v_x^*, v_y^*) \cdot \Delta t$$

$$v_y(t_{i+1}) = v_y(t_i) + a_y(v_x^*, v_y^*) \cdot \Delta t$$

$$x(t_{i+1}) = x(t_i) + (v_x(t_i) + v_x(t_{i+1})) \frac{\Delta t}{2}$$

$$y(t_{i+1}) = y(t_i) + (v_y(t_i) + v_y(t_{i+1})) \frac{\Delta t}{2}$$

```

In[91]:= rungeKutta2[cc_] := (
  currentTime = cc[[1]];
  currentx = cc[[2]];
  currenty = cc[[3]];
  currentVx = cc[[4]];
  currentVy = cc[[5]];
  (* And what is missing here!? *)

  (* Your main work is the next seven lines: *)
  vxStar = currentVx + ax[currentVx, currentVy]  $\frac{\text{deltaT}}{2}$ ;
  vyStar = currentVy + ay[currentVx, currentVy]  $\frac{\text{deltaT}}{2}$ ;
  newTime = currentTime + deltaT;
  newVx = currentVx + ax[vxStar, vyStar] deltaT;
  newVy = currentVy + ay[vxStar, vyStar] deltaT;
  newx = currentx + (currentVx + newVx)  $\frac{\text{deltaT}}{2}$ ;
  newy = currenty + (currentVy + newVy)  $\frac{\text{deltaT}}{2}$ ;
  (* Do not mess with the rest of this stuff. *)
  (* It stops the cannonball from going off the right edge of the *)
  (* graphic, and also stops it from going below the water. *)
  newx = If[newx ≥ 6.7, 6.7, newx];
  newy = If[newy ≤ -0.2, -0.2, newy];
  {newTime, newx, newy, newVx, newVy}
)

(* As a test, your function should return *)
(* {0.018,0.00269913,0.304674,0.149903, 0.259513} *)
(* when given the initial conditions. *)
rungeKutta2[initialConditions]

Out[92]= {0.02, 0.00299892, 0.305193, 0.149892, 0.259481}

```

6. Computing and Collecting the Results (2 pts)

You are going to call `NestList[]` on your `rungeKutta2` functions, with `initialConditions` as the original value, and make `NestList[]` do `steps` calls of the function.

(a) Fix up the call to `NestList[]`.

(b) After **NestList[]** does all the hard work, you also need to do the right thing with **Transpose[]** to get positions to be a list of all the {x, y} pairs.

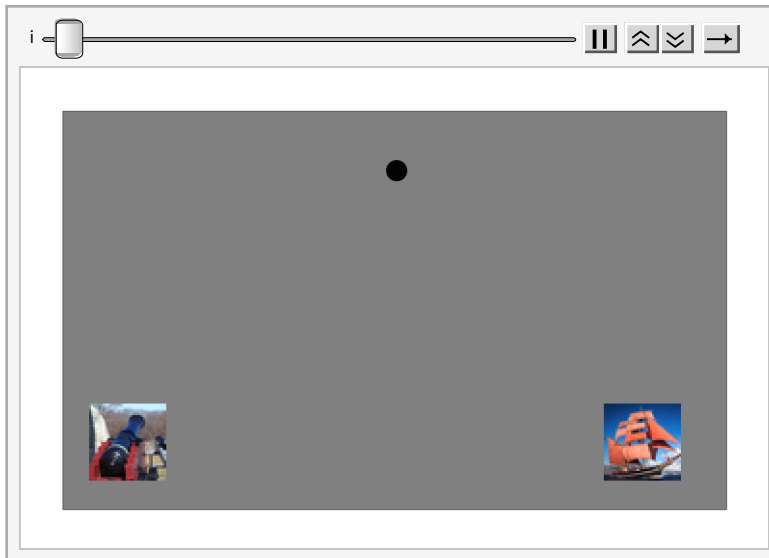
Can't remember what to do? Go back to Part 1(b) and look at what you did in that warmup problem.

```
In[93]:= (* fix up the NestList call *)
results = NestList[rungeKutta2, initialConditions, steps];
transposedResults = Transpose[results];
times = transposedResults[[1]];
xPositions = transposedResults[[2]];
yPositions = transposedResults[[3]];
(* assemble xPositions and yPositions into a bunch of points *)
positions = Transpose[{xPositions, yPositions}];
```

7. Animating the Results

There is nothing for you to do in this part. If everything has gone well, you will see an animation.

```
In[99]:= Animate[cannonballGraphic[positions[[i]], {i, 1, steps, 1}]
Out[99]=
```



8. Initial Conditions — Adjusting the Muzzle Angle (2 pts)

Now you get to go back to Part 3 and do something. You are going to adjust the muzzle angle.

Try every 10° from 10° to 60° . That's six different re-executions of the notebook.

For which angles does the cannonball do a broadside into the ship? (I find two such angles.)

(a) Low angle that causes the best broadside: ____20 degrees____ (nearest 10°)

(b) High angle that causes the best broadside: ____50 degrees____ (nearest 10°)

9. Game Over

Thank you for playing!

I hope that was educational and fun!