# 计算物理作业7

杨远青 22300190015



2024年11月22日

在尝试抵御 GPT 的诱惑!

# 1 题目 1: 单摆运动积分

# 1.1 题目描述

Write a code to numerically solves the motion of a simple pendulum using **Euler's method**, **midpoint method**, **RK4 method** and **Euler-trapezoidal method** (implement these methods by yourself). Plot the angle and total energy as a function of time. Explain the results.

# 1.2 程序描述

本程序内置了一个 Pendulum 类,具有绳长,质量(小球视作质点),初始角度,初始角速度,重力加速度等属性。通过调用 Pendulum 类的方法,可以使用 Euler's method, midpoint method, RK4 method 和 Euler-trapezoidal method 来求解简单摆的运动,会返回角度与角速度的 numpy 数组。类的方法还包括辅助的导数计算,即演化方程

$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \omega,$$

$$\frac{d\omega}{dt} = -\frac{g}{L}\sin(\theta),$$

与总能量采集方法

$$E = T + V = \frac{1}{2}m(\omega L)^2 + mgL(1 - \cos\theta)$$

主程序还有内置的解析解、误差计算与用户输入采集函数,其中解析解借助了 scipy.special 的雅可比椭圆积分  $\mathrm{sn,cn}$ ,模数  $k=\sin(\theta_0/2)$ ,固有频率  $\omega_0=\sqrt{\frac{g}{L}}$ ,所以对大角度的摆动也是精确的。

$$\theta(t) = 2\arcsin\left(k\sin(\omega_0 t + \frac{\pi}{2}, k^2)\right)$$

$$\omega(t) = \frac{2k\omega_0 \operatorname{cn}(\omega_0 t + \frac{\pi}{2}, k^2)}{\sqrt{1 - k^2 \operatorname{sn}^2(\omega_0 t + \frac{\pi}{2}, k^2)}}$$

#### 1.2.1 欧拉法 (Euler's Method)

$$\theta_{i+1} = \theta_i + h \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dt} \Big|_{t_i}$$
  $\omega_{i+1} = \omega_i + h \cdot \frac{d\omega}{dt} \Big|_{t_i}$ 

#### 1.2.2 中点法 (Midpoint Method)

计算中点值: 
$$\theta_{\mathrm{mid}} = \theta_i + \frac{h}{2} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dt} \Big|_{t_i}$$
,  $\omega_{\mathrm{mid}} = \omega_i + \frac{h}{2} \cdot \frac{d\omega}{dt} \Big|_{t_i}$  使用中点斜率更新:  $\theta_{i+1} = \theta_i + h \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dt} \Big|_{\mathrm{mid}}$ ,  $\omega_{i+1} = \omega_i + h \cdot \frac{d\omega}{dt} \Big|_{\mathrm{mid}}$ 

## 1.2.3 四阶龙格-库塔法 (RK4 Method)

第一步 
$$(k_1)$$
:  $k_1^{\theta} = \frac{d\theta}{dt}\Big|_{t_i,\theta_i,\omega_i}$ ,  $k_1^{\omega} = \frac{d\omega}{dt}\Big|_{t_i,\theta_i,\omega_i}$ ; 第三步  $(k_2)$ :  $k_2^{\theta} = \frac{d\theta}{dt}\Big|_{t_i+\frac{h}{2},\theta_i+\frac{h}{2}k_1^{\theta},\omega_i+\frac{h}{2}k_1^{\omega}}$ ,  $k_2^{\omega} = \frac{d\omega}{dt}\Big|_{t_i+\frac{h}{2},\theta_i+\frac{h}{2}k_1^{\theta},\omega_i+\frac{h}{2}k_1^{\omega}}$ ; 第三步  $(k_3)$ :  $k_3^{\theta} = \frac{d\theta}{dt}\Big|_{t_i+\frac{h}{2},\theta_i+\frac{h}{2}k_2^{\theta},\omega_i+\frac{h}{2}k_2^{\omega}}$ ,  $k_3^{\omega} = \frac{d\omega}{dt}\Big|_{t_i+\frac{h}{2},\theta_i+\frac{h}{2}k_2^{\theta},\omega_i+\frac{h}{2}k_2^{\omega}}$ ; 第四步  $(k_4)$ :  $k_4^{\theta} = \frac{d\theta}{dt}\Big|_{t_i+h,\theta_i+hk_3^{\theta},\omega_i+hk_3^{\omega}}$ ,  $k_4^{\omega} = \frac{d\omega}{dt}\Big|_{t_i+h,\theta_i+hk_3^{\theta},\omega_i+hk_3^{\omega}}$ ,; 

更新公式:  $\theta_{i+1} = \theta_i + \frac{h}{6}\left(k_1^{\theta} + 2k_2^{\theta} + 2k_3^{\theta} + k_4^{\theta}\right)$ ,  $\omega_{i+1} = \omega_i + \frac{h}{6}\left(k_1^{\omega} + 2k_2^{\omega} + 2k_3^{\omega} + k_4^{\omega}\right)$ .

# 1.2.4 欧拉-梯形法 (Euler-Trapezoidal Method)

预测: 
$$\theta_{\mathrm{pred}} = \theta_i + h \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dt} \Big|_{t_i}$$
,  $\omega_{\mathrm{pred}} = \omega_i + h \cdot \frac{d\omega}{dt} \Big|_{t_i}$  校正:  $\theta_{i+1} = \theta_i + \frac{h}{2} \left( \frac{d\theta}{dt} \Big|_{t_i} + \frac{d\theta}{dt} \Big|_{\mathrm{pred}} \right)$   $\omega_{i+1} = \omega_i + \frac{h}{2} \left( \frac{d\omega}{dt} \Big|_{t_i} + \frac{d\omega}{dt} \Big|_{\mathrm{pred}} \right)$ 

请在 Problem\_1/src 目录下运行python -u pendulum.py 查看结果,需安装辅助计算的 numpy,scipy 库与绘图的 matplotlib 库,其中 scipy 库请使用 1.13 以上版本,旧版本的特殊函数可能不在 scipy.special 模块中。运行程序后,会提示输入求解参数,用户可以键入回车选择使用默认值,或自定义参数。

#### 1.3 伪代码

Powered by LATEX pseudocode generator

```
Algorithm 1: Euler Method for Simple Harmonic Oscillator

Input: h: Time step size (float), N: Total number of steps (int)

Output: \theta: Angle array (rad), \omega: Angular velocity array (rad/s)

1 Initialize \theta[0] \leftarrow \theta_0, \omega[0] \leftarrow \omega_0; // Set initial conditions

2 for i \leftarrow 0 to N-1 do

3 | Compute (\dot{\theta}, \dot{\omega}) \leftarrow \text{Derivatives}(\theta[i], \omega[i]);

4 | Update \theta[i+1] \leftarrow \theta[i] + h \cdot \dot{\theta}, \omega[i+1] \leftarrow \omega[i] + h \cdot \dot{\omega}; // Update values

5 end

6 return \theta, \omega; // Return results as arrays
```

```
Algorithm 2: Midpoint Method for Simple Harmonic Oscillator
    Input: h: Time step size (float), N: Total number of steps (int)
    Output: \theta: Angle array (rad), \omega: Angular velocity array (rad/s)
 1 Initialize \theta[0] \leftarrow \theta_0, \, \omega[0] \leftarrow \omega_0;
                                                                                                                                 // Set initial conditions
 2 for i \leftarrow 0 to N-1 do
          Compute (\dot{\theta}, \dot{\omega}) \leftarrow \text{Derivatives}(\theta[i], \omega[i]);
                                                                                                                                 // Slope at initial point
 3
          Compute \theta_{\text{mid}} \leftarrow \theta[i] + 0.5 \cdot h \cdot \dot{\theta}, \, \omega_{\text{mid}} \leftarrow \omega[i] + 0.5 \cdot h \cdot \dot{\omega};
                                                                                                                                              // Midpoint values
 4
          Compute (\dot{\theta}_{\text{mid}}, \dot{\omega}_{\text{mid}}) \leftarrow \text{Derivatives}(\theta_{mid}, \omega_{mid});
                                                                                                                                          // Slope at midpoint
 5
          Update \theta[i+1] \leftarrow \theta[i] + h \cdot \dot{\theta}_{mid}, \omega[i+1] \leftarrow \omega[i] + h \cdot \dot{\omega}_{mid};
                                                                                                                                                  // Update values
 6
 7 end
 s return \theta, \omega;
                                                                                                                             // Return results as arrays
 Algorithm 3: RK4 Method for Simple Harmonic Oscillator
    Input: h: Time step size (float), N: Total number of steps (int)
    Output: \theta: Angle array (rad), \omega: Angular velocity array (rad/s)
 1 Initialize \theta[0] \leftarrow \theta_0, \, \omega[0] \leftarrow \omega_0;
                                                                                                                                 // Set initial conditions
 2 for i \leftarrow 0 to N-1 do
          Compute (k_1^{\theta}, k_1^{\omega}) \leftarrow \text{Derivatives}(\theta[i], \omega[i]);
                                                                                                                                                             // Stage 1
 3
          Compute (k_2^{\theta}, k_2^{\omega}) \leftarrow \text{Derivatives}(\theta[i] + 0.5 \cdot h \cdot k_1^{\theta}, \omega[i] + 0.5 \cdot h \cdot k_1^{\omega});
                                                                                                                                                             // Stage 2
 4
          Compute (k_3^{\theta}, k_3^{\omega}) \leftarrow \text{Derivatives}(\theta[i] + 0.5 \cdot h \cdot k_2^{\theta}, \omega[i] + 0.5 \cdot h \cdot k_2^{\omega});
                                                                                                                                                             // Stage 3
 5
          Compute (k_4^{\theta}, k_4^{\omega}) \leftarrow \text{Derivatives}(\theta[i] + h \cdot k_3^{\theta}, \omega[i] + h \cdot k_3^{\omega});
                                                                                                                                                             // Stage 4
 6
          Update \theta[i+1] \leftarrow \theta[i] + \frac{h}{6} \cdot (k_1^{\theta} + 2 \cdot k_2^{\theta} + 2 \cdot k_3^{\theta} + k_4^{\theta});
 7
          Update \omega[i+1] \leftarrow \omega[i] + \frac{h}{6} \cdot (k_1^{\omega} + 2 \cdot k_2^{\omega} + 2 \cdot k_3^{\omega} + k_4^{\omega});
 9 end
10 return \theta, \omega;
                                                                                                                             // Return results as arrays
 Algorithm 4: Euler-Trapezoidal Method for Simple Harmonic Oscillator
    Input: h: Time step size (float), N: Total number of steps (int)
     Output: \theta: Angle array (rad), \omega: Angular velocity array (rad/s)
 1 Initialize \theta[0] \leftarrow \theta_0, \, \omega[0] \leftarrow \omega_0;
                                                                                                                                 // Set initial conditions
 2 for i \leftarrow 0 to N-1 do
          Compute (\dot{\theta}, \dot{\omega}) \leftarrow \text{Derivatives}(\theta[i], \omega[i]);
                                                                                                                                  // Predictor step slopes
 3
          Compute \theta_{\text{pred}} \leftarrow \theta[i] + h \cdot \dot{\theta}, \omega_{\text{pred}} \leftarrow \omega[i] + h \cdot \dot{\omega};
                                                                                                                                 // Euler predictor values
 4
          Compute (\dot{\theta}_{\text{pred}}, \dot{\omega}_{\text{pred}}) \leftarrow \text{Derivatives}(\theta_{pred}, \omega_{pred});
                                                                                                                                  // Corrector step slopes
 5
          \text{Update } \theta[i+1] \leftarrow \theta[i] + \tfrac{h}{2} \cdot (\dot{\theta} + \dot{\theta}_{\text{pred}}), \ \omega[i+1] \leftarrow \omega[i] + \tfrac{h}{2} \cdot (\dot{\omega} + \dot{\omega}_{\text{pred}}) \ ; \quad \textit{// Trapezoidal corrector}
 6
 7 end
                                                                                                                             // Return results as arrays
 s return \theta, \omega;
```

# 1.4 结果示例

以下结果均使用默认配置,即绳长 L = 1.0m,质量 m = 1.0kg,初始角度  $\theta_0 = 1.0rad$ ,初始角速度  $\omega_0 = 0rad/s$ ,重力加速度  $g = 9.81m/s^2$ ,时间步长 h = 0.05,总步数 N = 1000,总时间 T = 50.0s。用户可以通过终端输入更改这

```
(base) gilbert@Gilbert-YoungMacBook src % python -u pendulum.py 请输入摆的参数(直接回车使用默认值):
摆长 L (m) (默认: 1.0):
质量 m (kg) (默认: 1.0):
重力加速度 g (m/s²) (默认: 9.81):
初始角度 θ。 (rad) (默认: 1.0):
初始角速度 ω。 (rad/s) (默认: 0.0):
时间步长 h (s) (默认: 0.05):
总模拟时间 T (s) (默认: 50.0):
```

图 1: 终端处理用户输入, 此处均采用默认值

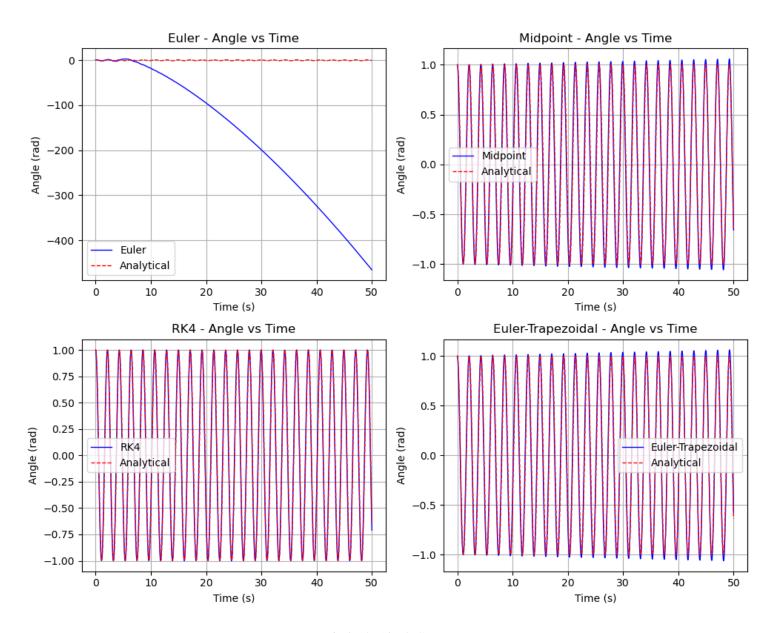


图 2: 角度随时间变化  $\theta - t$  图

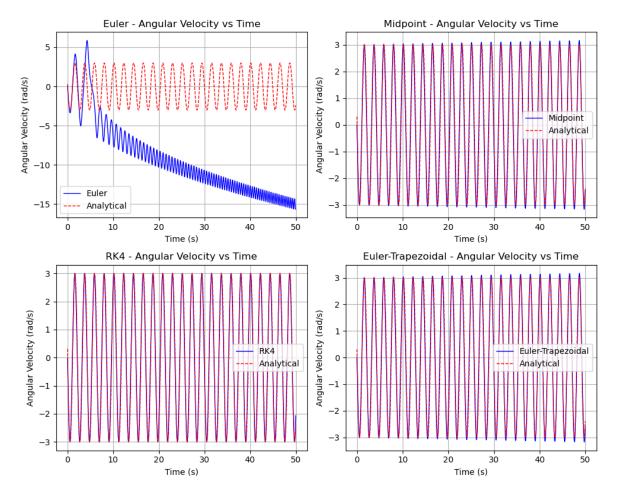


图 3: 角速度随时间变化  $\omega - t$  图

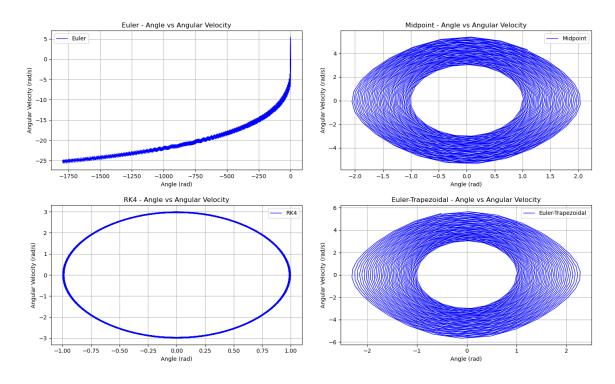


图 4: 角速度随角度变化  $\omega - \theta$  图

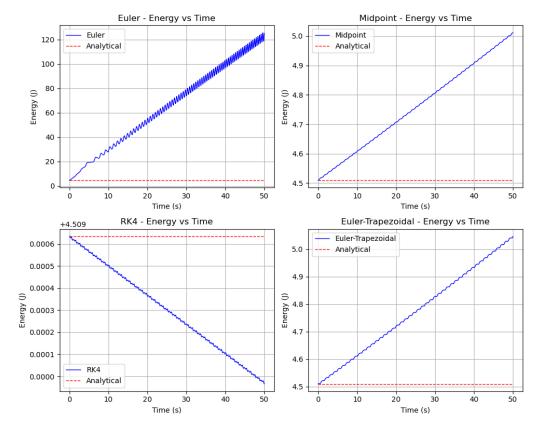


图 5: 能量随时间漂移 E-t 图

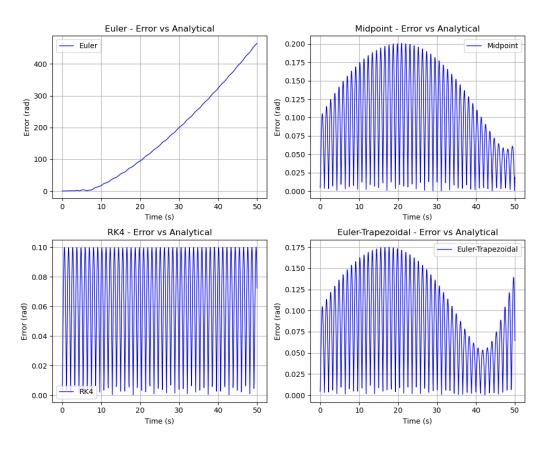


图 6: 角度与解析解误差随时间变化  $\delta\theta-t$  图

可以看出,四种方法对比中,RK4方法的能量漂移最小,角度与角速度误差也最小。中点法与欧拉-梯形法次之,虽然角度、角速度误差在长时间后才逐渐显现,但能量漂移较大。欧拉法误差最大,一段时间后就崩溃。综上,RK4方法最为精确且稳定。能量漂移图与角速度随角度变化的相空间演化图,均证明其保辛性良好。

# 2 题目 2: 径向薛定谔方程求解

## 2.1 题目描述

Write a code to numerically solve the radial Schrödinger equation for

$$\left[ -\frac{1}{2}\nabla^2 + V(\mathbf{r}) \right] \psi(\mathbf{r}) = E\psi(\mathbf{r}), \quad V(\mathbf{r}) = V(r)$$

- 1.  $V(r) = \frac{1}{r}$  (hydrogen atom)
- 2. Considering the following potential:

$$V(r) = -\frac{Z_{\text{ion}}}{r} \operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{2}r_{\text{loc}}}\right) + \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{r}{r_{\text{loc}}}\right)^{2}\right] \times \left[C_{1} + C_{2}\left(\frac{r}{r_{\text{loc}}}\right)^{2} + C_{3}\left(\frac{r}{r_{\text{loc}}}\right)^{4} + C_{4}\left(\frac{r}{r_{\text{loc}}}\right)^{6}\right]$$

where erf is the error function. And for Li, you could set:

- $Z_{\text{ion}} = 3$
- $r_{loc} = 0.4$
- $C_1 = -14.0093922$
- $C_2 = 9.5099073$
- $C_3 = -1.7532723$
- $C_4 = 0.0834586$

Compute and plot the first three eigenstates. You could find more information about 'how to solve radial Schrödinger equation' and 'use of non-uniform grid (optional)' in the PPT.

**Special Note:** You may call any library functions for diagonalization.

#### 2.2 程序描述

#### 2.3 伪代码

Powered by LATEX pseudocode generator

#### 2.4 结果示例