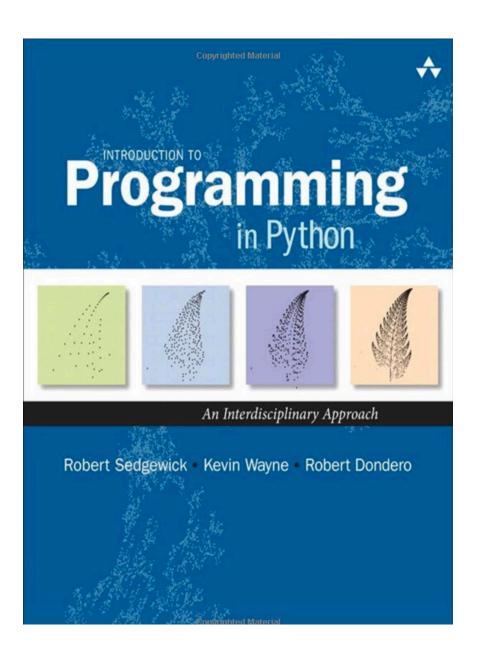
Parte II: Computación científica

Clase 15: Animación y computación numérica

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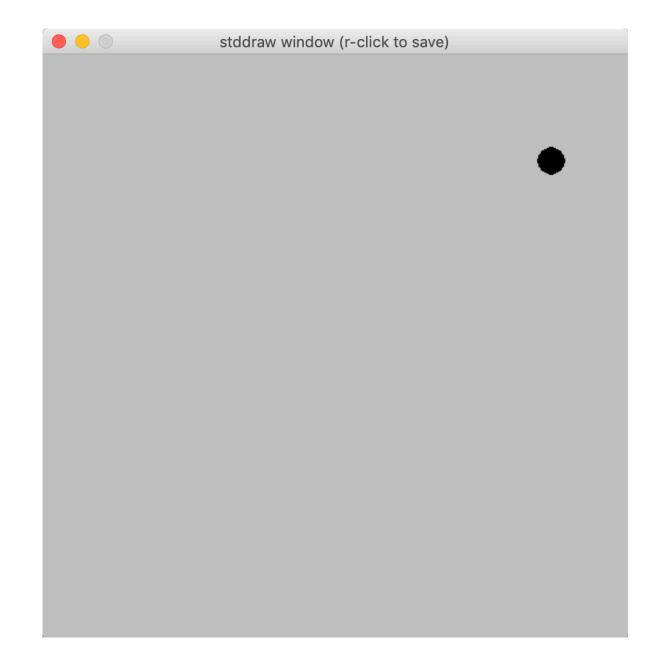
Basada en presentaciones oficiales de libro Introduction to Programming in Python (Sedgewick, Wayne, Dondero).

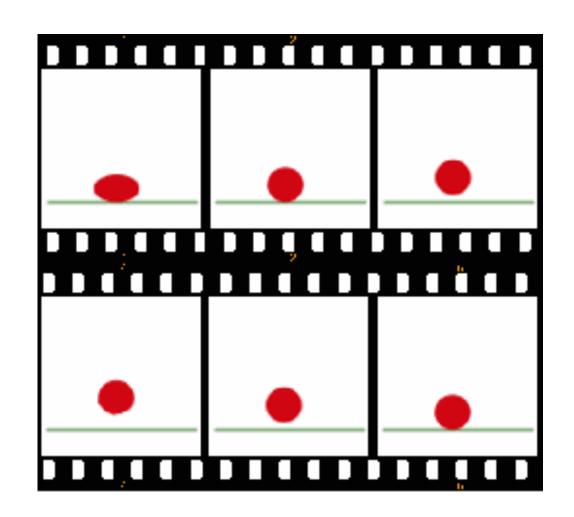
Disponible en https://introcs.cs.princeton.edu/python

Biblioteca multimedia: http://github.com/diegocaro/introcs

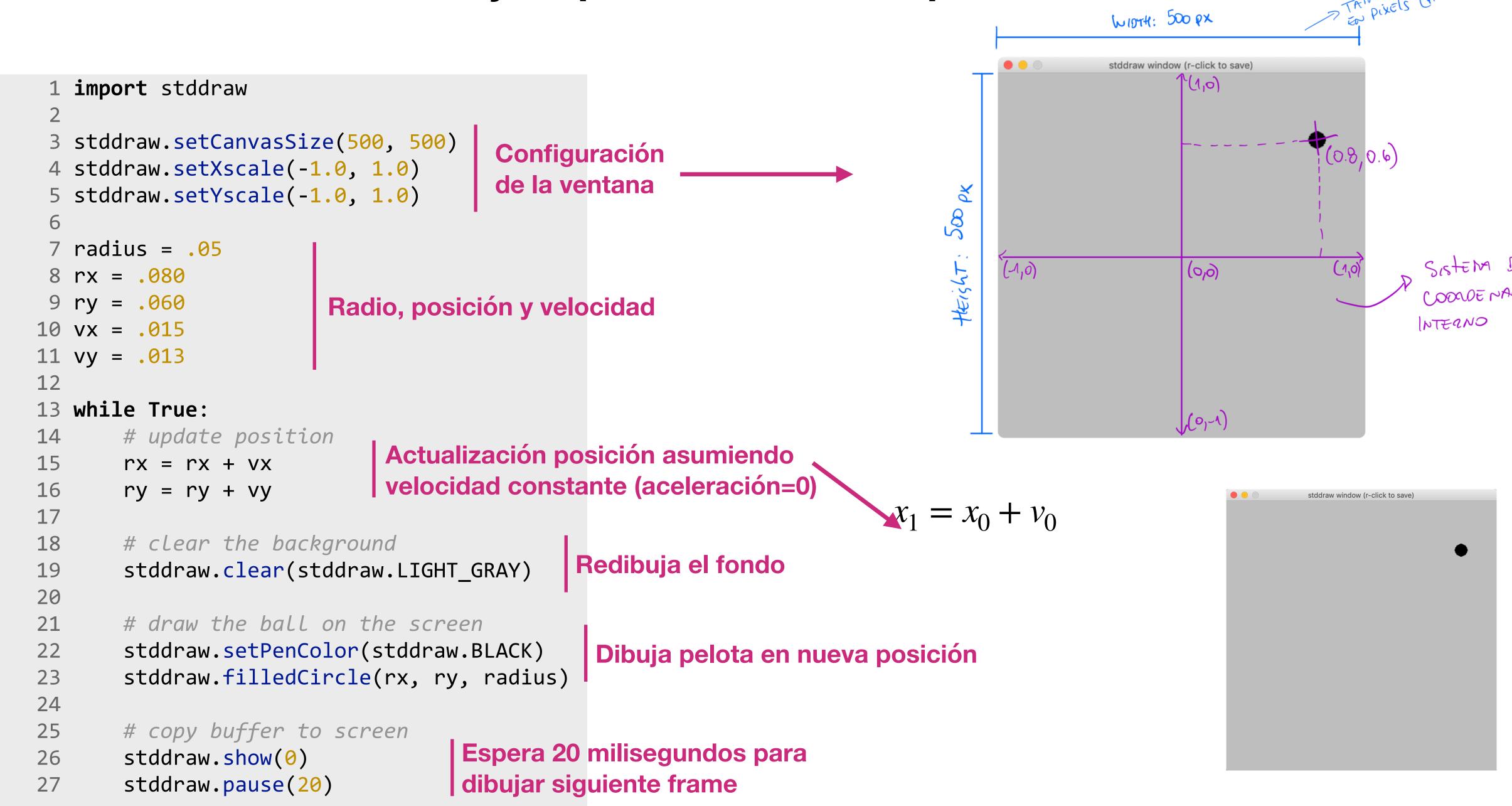
Animación

- Movimiento puede simularse intercalando imágenes.
- Ejemplo: programar pelota que rebota en los bordes de la ventana.
- Estrategia: programar un ciclo infinito con
 - Cálculo de posición de pelota
 - Dibujar el fondo
 - Dibujar pelota (con la nueva posición)



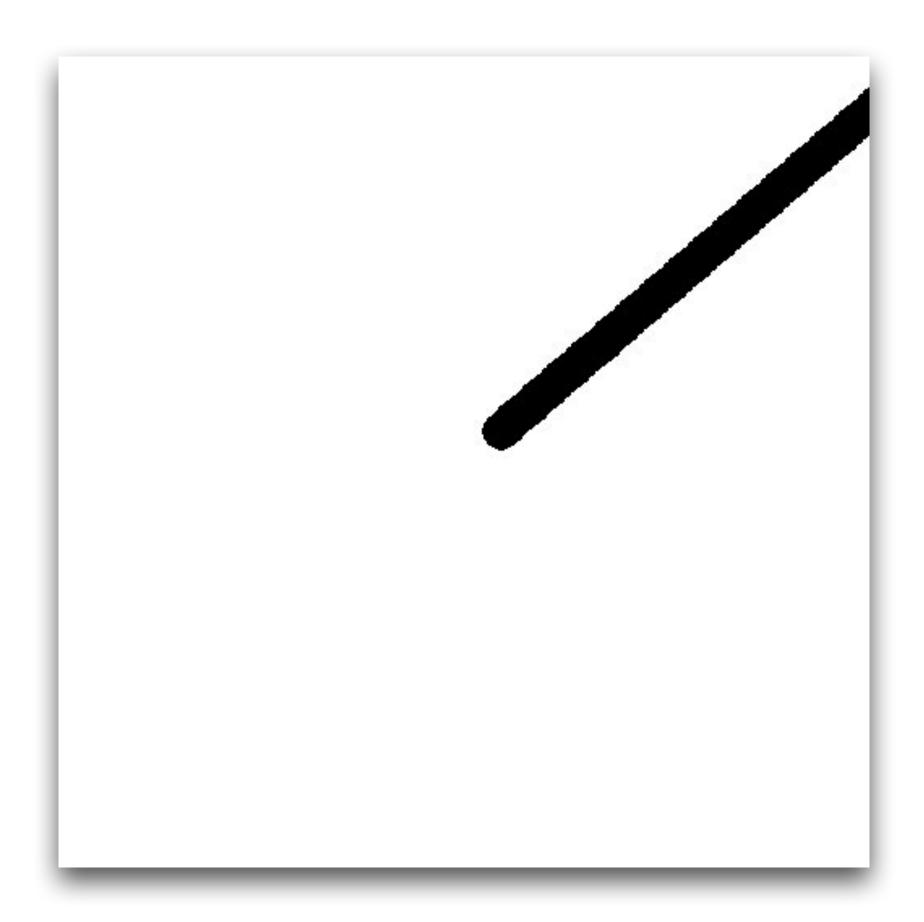


Ejemplo: Pelota simple



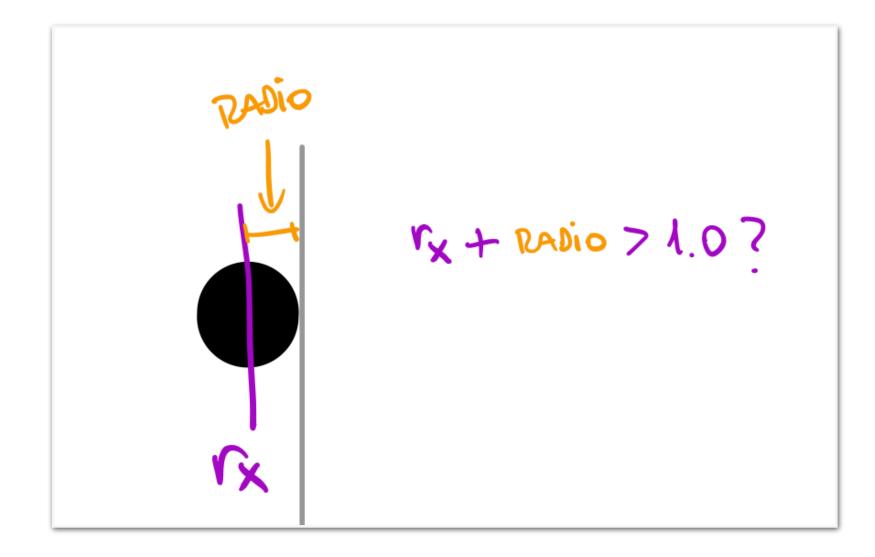
Preguntas

- ¿Qué sucede si no limpiamos el fondo?
 - No se borra lo que dibujamos en el ciclo anterior.

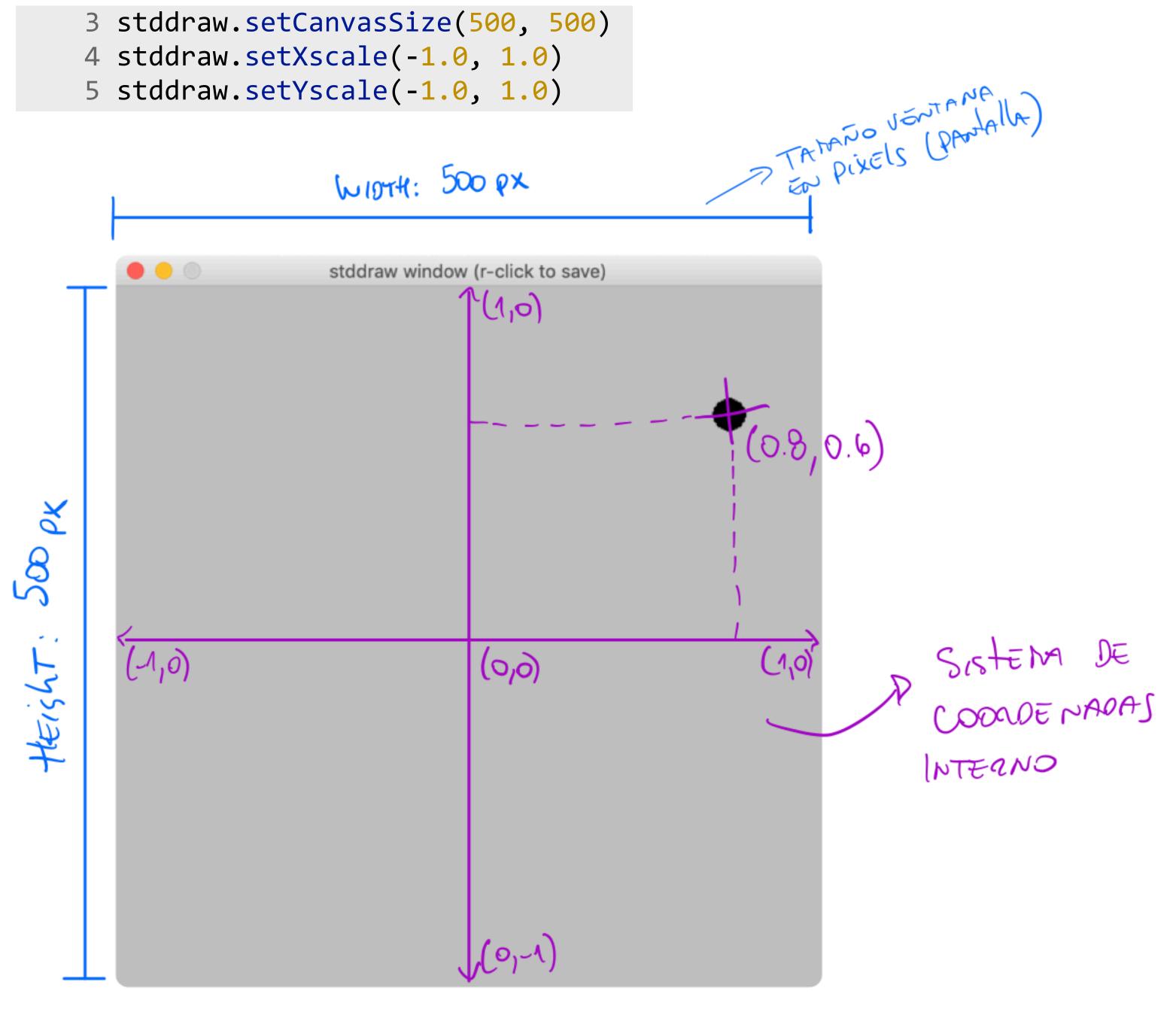


Preguntas

• ¿Cómo podemos detectar que la pelota sale de la ventana?



```
if abs(rx + vx) + radius > 1.0:
    print('choque con borde!')
if abs(ry + vy) + radius > 1.0:
    print('choque con borde!')
```



Preguntas

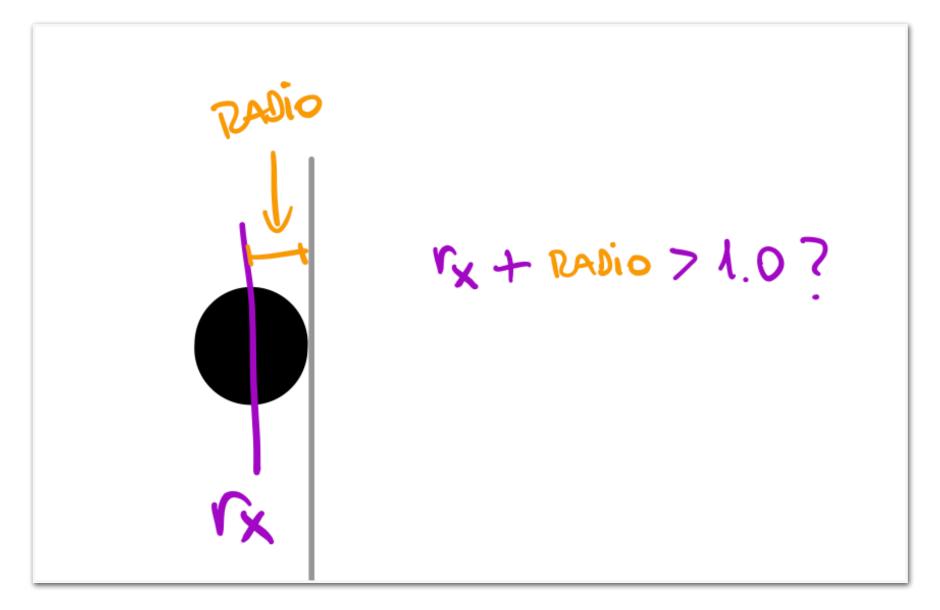
- ¿Cómo podemos hacer que la pelota rebote siguiendo las leyes de colisión elástica?
 - Asume que el borde de la ventana es de masa infinita y no se mueve.

Conservación del momento lineal:

$$m_1v_1+m_2v_2=m_1u_1+m_2u_2$$

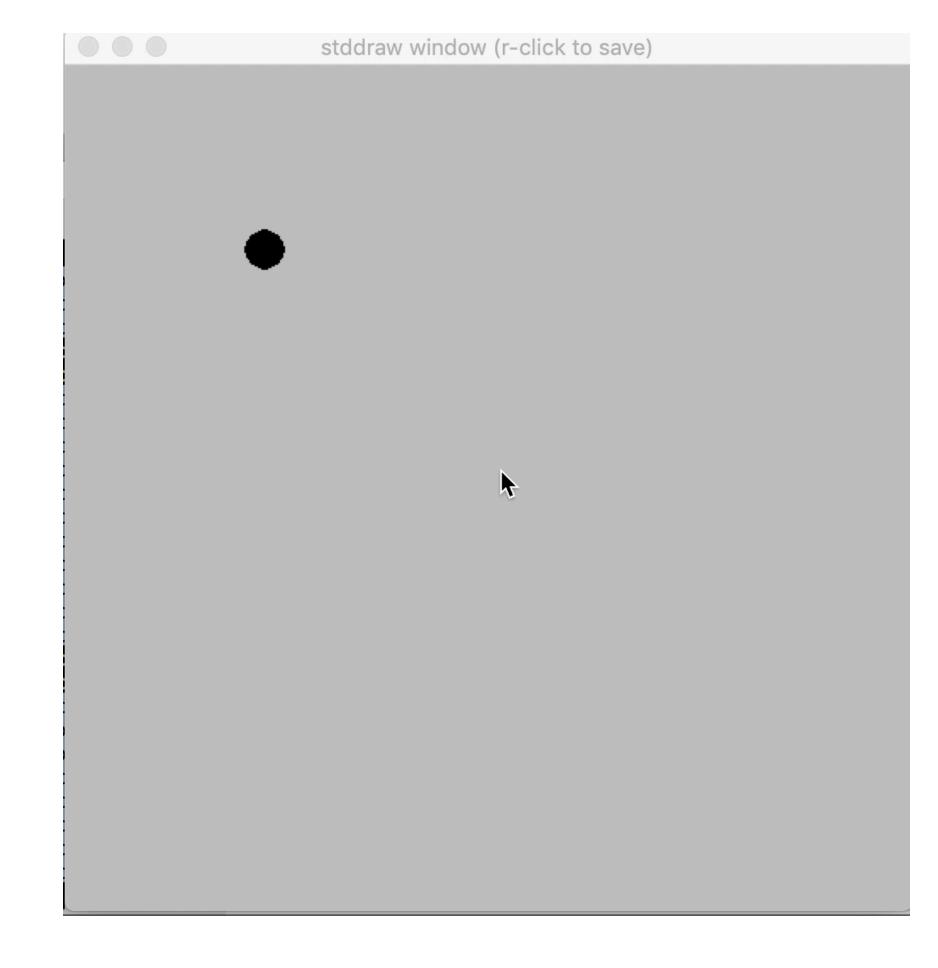
Conservación de la Energía (cinética):

$$rac{1}{2}m_1v_1^2+rac{1}{2}m_2v_2^2=rac{1}{2}m_1u_1^2+rac{1}{2}m_2u_2^2$$





```
radius = .05
rx = .480
ry = .860
vx = .015
vy = .023
while True:
    if abs(rx + vx) + radius > 1.0:
        VX = -VX
                                       Colisión elástica con la pared
    if abs(ry + vy) + radius > 1.0:
        vy = -vy
                      Actualización posición asumiendo
    rx = rx + vx
                      velocidad constante (aceleración=0)
    ry = ry + vy
    stddraw.clear(stddraw.LIGHT_GRAY)
    stddraw.setPenColor(stddraw.BLACK)
    stddraw.filledCircle(rx, ry, radius)
    stddraw.show(∅)
    stddraw.pause(20)
```



DEMO TIME

\$ python3 bouncingball.py

¿Cómo hacer una pelota multicolor?

```
while True:
    if abs(rx + vx) + radius > 1.0:
        vx = -vx
    if abs(ry + vy) + radius > 1.0:
        vy = -vy

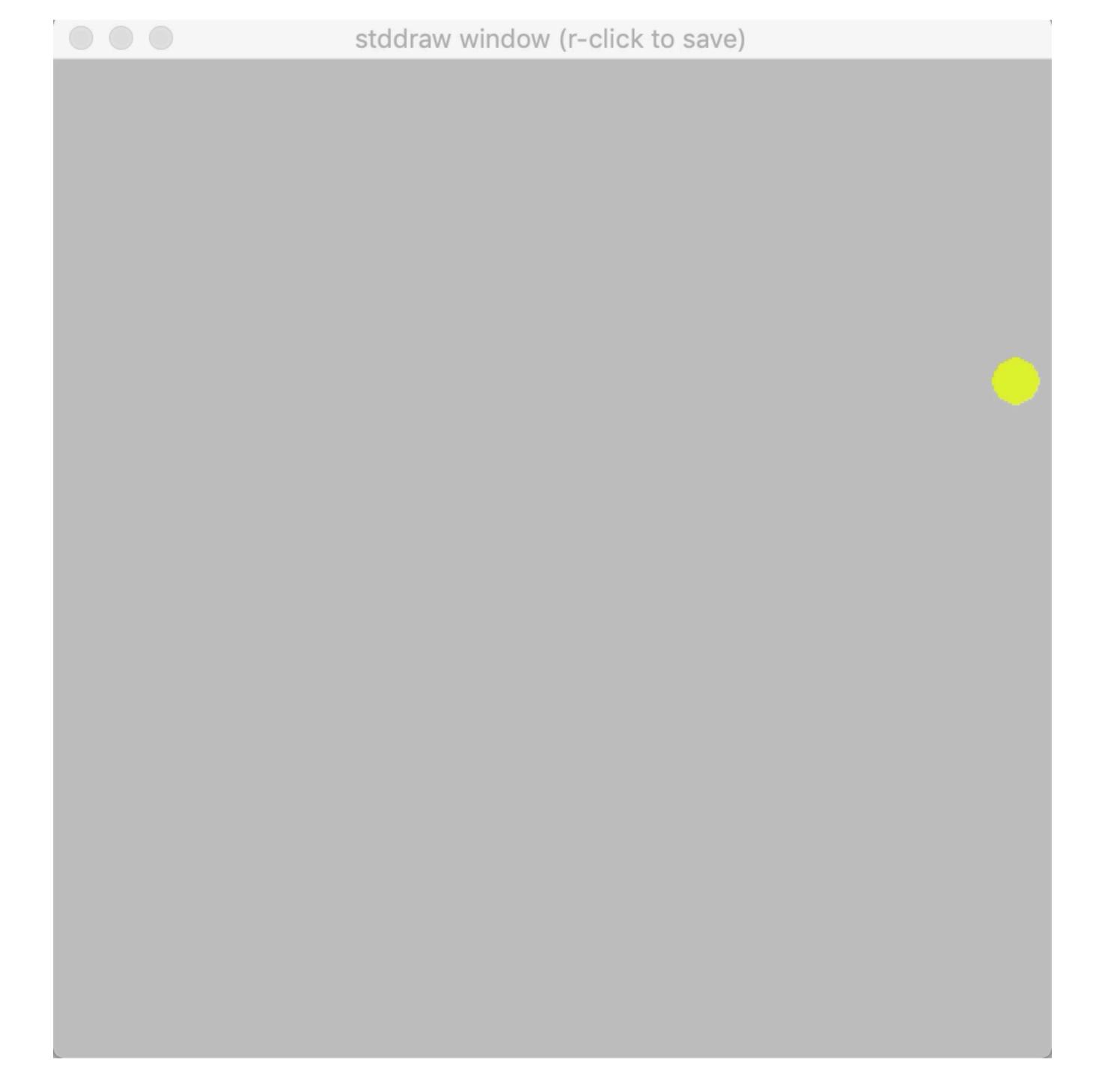
    rx = rx + vx
    ry = ry + vy

    stddraw.clear(stddraw.LIGHT_GRAY)

    stddraw.setPenColor(stddraw.BLACK)
    stddraw.filledCircle(rx, ry, radius)

    stddraw.show(0)
    stddraw.pause(20)
```

```
while True:
   if abs(rx + vx) + radius > 1.0:
        VX = -VX
    if abs(ry + vy) + radius > 1.0:
        vy = -vy
   rx = rx + vx
    ry = ry + vy
    stddraw.clear(stddraw.LIGHT_GRAY)
    r = randrange(256)
    g = randrange(256)
    b = randrange(256)
    c = Color(r, g, b)
    stddraw.setPenColor(c)
    stddraw.filledCircle(rx, ry, radius)
    stddraw.show(∅)
    stddraw.pause(20)
```



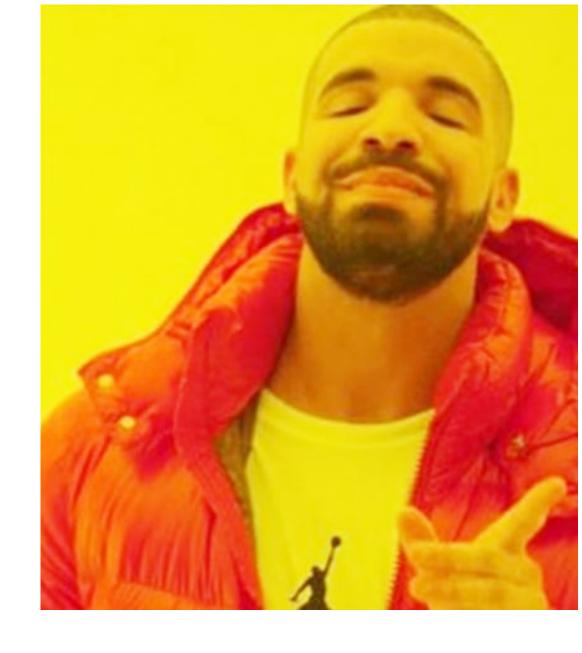
igorx stddrain.set stddram.sextsco skidram. sexyscale ¿Cómo mostrar 3 pelotas? radius" 72 × radius J. while true. 305 ct 38507 × radius 305 (3) The state of the s ,43 30° Ct3 Stadram. Clear Stadram. Likit GRAM. The set on the state of the sta radiusz radius radiuss the backedround the ball on the ctin "

ctin x

x Kan Killed Circle Ct. ES? B screen to screen

Estrategia: crear una clase

```
class Ball:
    def __init__(self, rx, ry, vx, vy, radius, color):
        self.rx = rx
        self.ry = ry
        self.vx = vx
        self.vy = vy
        self.radius = radius
                                                      Colisión elástica con la pared
        self.color = color
    def update(self):
        if abs(self.rx + self.vx) + self.radius > 1.0:
            self.vx = -self.vx
        if abs(self.ry + self.vy) + self.radius > 1.0:
            self.vy = -self.vy
        self.rx = self.rx + self.vx
                                       Actualización posición
        self.ry = self.ry + self.vy
    def draw(self):
                                                          Dibujar!
        stddraw.setPenColor(self.color)
        stddraw.filledCircle(self.rx, self.ry, self.radius)
```



Código cliente para una pelota

```
ball = Ball(.480, .860, .015, .023, .05, stddraw.BLACK)
while True:
    # update velocity
    ball.update()
    # clear the background
    stddraw.clear(stddraw.LIGHT_GRAY)

# draw the ball on the screen
    ball.draw()

# copy buffer to screen
    stddraw.show(0)
    stddraw.pause(20)
```

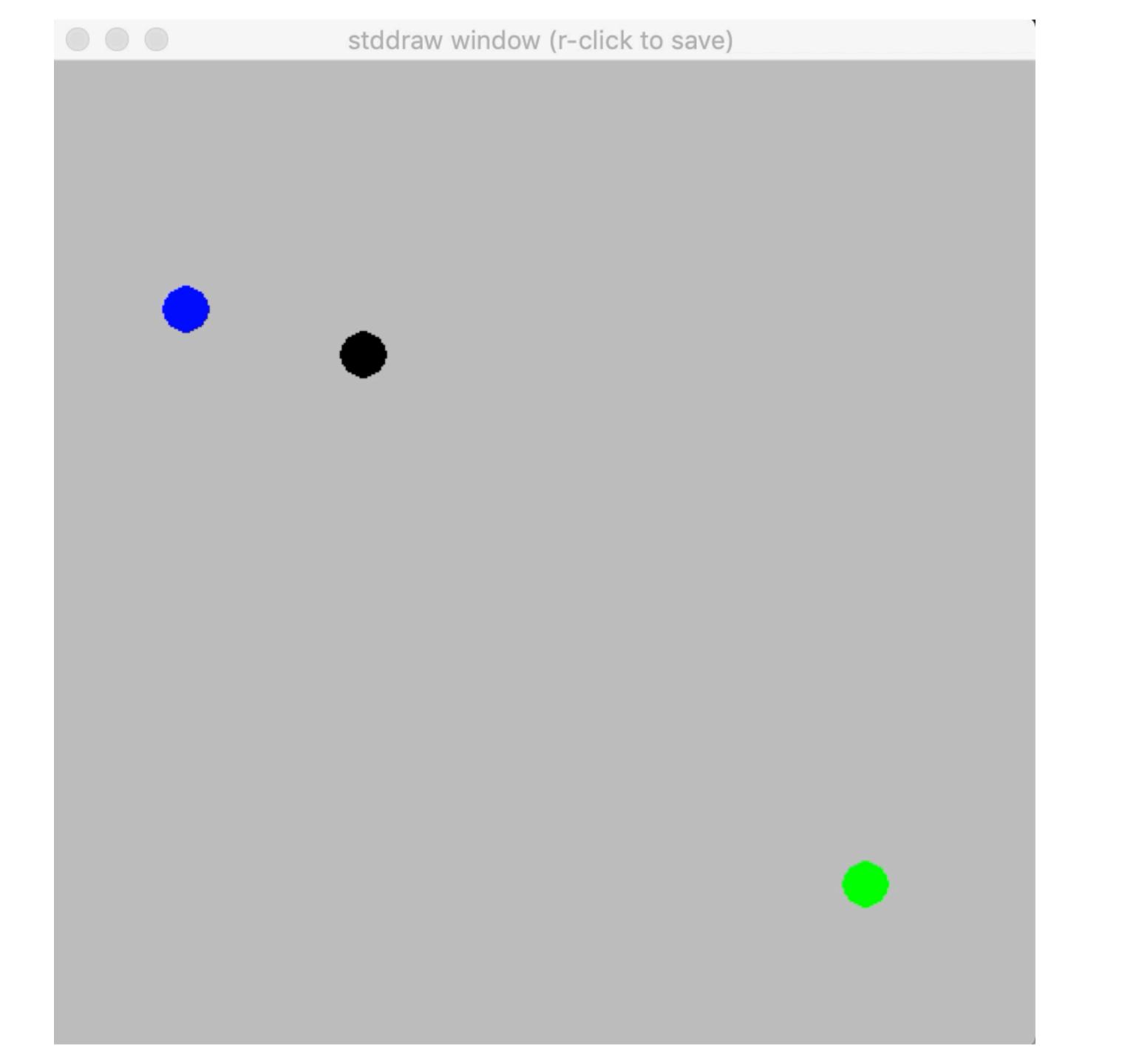
Solución: crear una lista de objetos Ball

```
1 import stddraw
 2 from ball import Ball
 4 stddraw.setCanvasSize(500, 500)
 6 stddraw.setXscale(-1.0, 1.0)
 7 stddraw.setYscale(-1.0, 1.0)
 9 balls = \lceil
10
       Ball(.480, .860, .015, .023, .05, stddraw.BLACK),
       Ball(.480, .860, .030, .046, .05, stddraw.BLUE),
       Ball(.180, .260, .040, .026, .05, stddraw.GREEN)
13
14
15 while True:
       # update velocity
16
       for b in balls:
17
18
           b.update()
19
20
       # clear the background
       stddraw.clear(stddraw.LIGHT_GRAY)
22
       # draw the ball on the screen
       for b in balls:
24
25
           b.draw()
26
27
       # copy buffer to screen
28
       stddraw.show(∅)
29
       stddraw.pause(20)
```



Módulo ball.py

```
1 import stddraw
 3 class Ball:
       def __init__(self, rx, ry, vx, vy, radius, color):
           self.rx = rx
           self.ry = ry
           self.vx = vx
           self.vy = vy
           self.radius = radius
           self.color = color
10
11
12
       def update(self):
13
           Bounce of wall according to elastic collition and
14
15
           update velocity.
                                                    Colisión
16
           if abs(self.rx + self.vx) + self.radius > 1.0:
               self.vx = -self.vx
18
           if abs(self.ry + self.vy) + self.radius > 1.0:
19
20
               self.vy = -self.vy
           self.rx = self.rx + self.vx
                                         Actualización posición
           self.ry = self.ry + self.vy
24
25
       def draw(self):
                                                      Dibujar!
           stddraw.setPenColor(self.color)
26
           stddraw.filledCircle(self.rx, self.ry, self.radius)
27
```



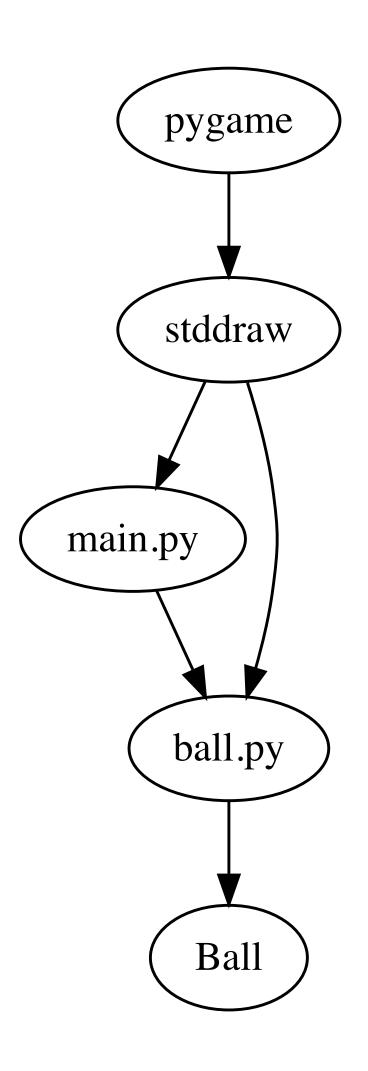
Usando el teclado

```
9 balls = [
       Ball(.480, .860, .015, .023, .05, stddraw.BLACK),
       Ball(.480, .860, .030, .046, .05, stddraw.BLUE),
       Ball(.180, .260, .040, .026, .05, stddraw.GREEN)
12
13
14
15 while True:
16
       # get keystrokes
       if stddraw.hasNextKeyTyped():
17
           k = stddraw.nextKeyTyped()
18
           if k == stddraw.K UP:
19
               for b in balls: b.increase_speed(0.1, 0.1)
           elif k == stddraw.K_DOWN:
               for b in balls: b.increase_speed(-0.1, -0.1)
22
23
24
       # update velocity
25
       for b in balls: b.update()
26
27
       # clear the background
28
       stddraw.clear(stddraw.LIGHT_GRAY)
29
30
       # draw the ball on the screen
       for b in balls: b.draw()
31
32
33
       # copy buffer to screen
34
       stddraw.show(∅)
       stddraw.pause(20)
```

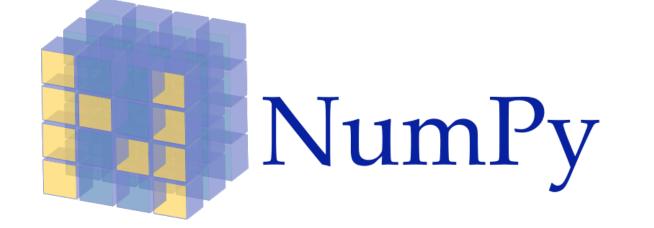
Códigos para teclas en https://github.com/josiest/
pygtails/blob/master/docs/pygstants.rst

Keycode Name	Ascii	Description
K_BACKSPACE	\b	backspace
K_TAB	\t	tab
K_CLEAR		clear
K_RETURN	\r	return
K_PAUSE		pause
K_ESCAPE	^[escape
K_SPACE		space
K_UP		up arrow
K_DOWN		down arrow
K_RIGHT		right arrow
K_LEFT		left arrow

Dependencia entre módulos



Nota: módulo pygame se escapa del ámbito de este curso. Usaremos la biblioteca introcs disponible en https://github.com/diegocaro/introcs



Intro a módulo Numpy

- Python no incluye un tipo de dato para matrices, por lo tanto solo queda la alternativa de implementarla con listas....
- Pero existe numpy, un módulo para representar vectores, matrices y tensores.
 - Además incluye muchísimas operaciones para trabajar con matrices!
- Puede representar bool, int, float y complex.

```
import numpy as np
integer array:
intarr = np.array([1, 4, 2, 5, 3])
print(intarr)

mixedarr = np.array([3.14, 4, 2, 3])
print(mixedarr)

print(mixedarr)

print(np.zeros(10, dtype=int)) Vector de ceros

print(np.ones((3, 5), dtype=float)) matriz de 3 filas y 5 cols
lleno con 1s
```

```
[1 4 2 5 3]

[3.14 4. 2. 3. ]

[0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]

[[1. 1. 1. 1. 1.]

[1. 1. 1. 1. 1.]
```

Operaciones básicas

```
1 import numpy as np
 2 np.random.seed(∅) # seed for reproducibility
4 # One-dimensional array (vector)
 5 x1 = np.random.randint(10, size=6)
 7 # Two-dimensional array (matrix)
 8 \times 2 = \text{np.random.randint}(10, \text{size}=(3, 4))
10 print(x1)
11 print(x2)
12
13 print("x2 ndim: ", x2.ndim)
14 print("x2 shape:", x2.shape)
15 print("x2 size: ", x2.size)
16 print("dtype:", x2.dtype)
18 print('x1[0]:', x1[0])
19 print('x1[4]:', x1[4])
                            Se puede acceder con índices
20 print('x1[-1]:', x1[-1])
21
                                En matrices se debe indicar
22 print('x2[0, 0]:',x2[0, 0])
23 print('x2[2, -1]:',x2[2, -1])
                                col, row
```

```
| 5 0 3 3 7 9 |
[[3 5 2 4]
 [7 6 8 8]
 [1 6 7 7]]
x2 ndim:
x2 shape: (3, 4)
x2 size: 12
dtype: int64
x1[0]: 5
x1[4]: 7
x1[-1]: 9
x2[0, 0]: 3
x2[0, 0]: 99
```

https://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy-1.15.4/reference/generated/numpy.random.randint.html

Subvector / submatrices y acceso

```
5 \times 2 = \text{np.random.randint}(10, \text{size}=(3, 4))
 6 print('x2[:2, :3]:', x2[:2, :3]) # two rows, three columns
 8 print('x2[:, 0]:', x2[:, 0]) # first column of x2
10 print('x2[0, :]:', x2[0, :]) # first row of x2
12 x2_sub = x2[:2, :2]
                                         Alerta de alias!
13 print('x2[:2, :2]:',x2_sub)
14
15 # update the array
16 x2_{sub}[0, 0] = 99
17 print('x2_sub:', x2_sub)
18 print('x2:',x2)
19
20 x2_sub_copy = x2[:2, :2].copy()
21 print('x2_sub_copy:', x2_sub_copy)
23 x2_sub_copy[0, 0] = 42
24 print('x2_sub_copy:', x2_sub_copy)
25 print('x2', x2)
```

```
x2[:2,:3]: [[5 0 3]
 [7 9 3]]
x2[:, 0]: [5 7 2]
x2[0,:]: [5 0 3 3]
x2[:2,:2]: [[5 0]
x2_sub: [[99 0]
x2: [[99 0 3 3]
     9 3 5]
x2_sub_copy: [[99
x2_sub_copy: [[42
x2 [[99 0 3 3]
   7 9 3 5]
  2 4 7 6]]
```

Concatenación

```
1 import numpy as np
2 x = np.array([1, 2, 3])
 3 y = np.array([3, 2, 1])
4 c = np.concatenate([x, y])
5 print('c:', c)
7 grid = np.array([[1, 2, 3],
                   [4, 5, 6]])
10 # concatenate along the first axis
11 print('axis=0:',np.concatenate([grid, grid]))
12
13 # concatenate along the second axis (zero-indexed)
14 print('axis=1:',np.concatenate([grid, grid], axis=1))
15
```

Axis = 0 significa concatenar por filas Axis = 1 significa concatenar por columnas

```
c: [1 2 3 3 2 1]
axis=0: [[1 2 3]
  [4 5 6]
  [4 5 6]]
axis=1: [[1 2 3 1 2 3]
  [4 5 6 4 5 6]]
```

Operaciones básicas vectores

Aritmética con vectores, vector & escalar, vector & vector

```
• + - * / %
```

Versión numpy

```
1 import numpy as np
2
3 a = np.array([5, 0, 3, 3, 7, 9])
4 b = np.array([3, 5, 2, 4, 7, 6])
5
6 c = 2 + a # scalar + vector
7 print('c:', c)
8
9 c = a + b # vector + vector (also -,/,*,%)
10 print('c:', c)
```

```
c: [ 7 2 5 5 9 11]
c: [ 8 5 5 7 14 15]
```

Versión listas

```
1 a = [5, 0, 3, 3, 7, 9]
2 b = [3, 5, 2, 4, 7, 6]
3 c = [0]*len(a)
4
5 # scalar and vector
6 for i in range(len(a)): c[i] = 2 + a[i]
7 print('c:', c)
8
9 # vector and vector
10 for i in range(len(a)): c[i] = a[i] + b[i]
11 print('c:', c)
```

```
c: [7, 2, 5, 5, 9, 11]
c: [8, 5, 5, 7, 14, 15]
```

Operaciones básicas matrices

Aritmética con matrices + - * / %

```
1 import numpy as np
 3 a = np.array([[5, 0, 3, 3, 7, 9], [1, 1, 1, 1, 1])
 4 b = np.array([3, 5, 2, 4, 7, 6])
 6 c = 2 + a \# scalar + matrix
 7 print('c:', c)
 9 c = b + a \# vector + matrix
10 print('c:', c)
12 c = a + a \# matrix + matrix
13 print('c:', c)
```

Más operaciones

```
1 import numpy as np
 2 m = np.array([[1, -2, 3],
                    [4, 5, -6]]
 4 # matrix transpuesta
 5 print('m.T:', m.T)
 6
 7 # dot product
 8 print('m.dot(m.T):', m.dot(m.T))
 9
10 # inverse matrix
11 a = np.array([[1., 2.], [3., 4.]])
12 ainv = np.linalg.inv(a)
13 print('ainv:', ainv)
14 print('a * ainv:', a.dot(ainv))
```

```
m.T: [[ 1 4]
  [-2 5]
  [ 3 -6]]
m.dot(m.T): [[ 14 -24]
  [-24 77]]
ainv: [[-2.  1. ]
  [ 1.5 -0.5]]
a * ainv: [[1.00000000e+00 0.0000000e+00]
  [8.8817842e-16 1.0000000e+00]]
```

Aplicaciones: resolver sistemas de ecuaciones

De acuerdo con la primera ley de Kirchhoff (ley de los nodos), tenemos:

$$i_1 - i_2 - i_3 = 0$$

La segunda ley de Kirchhoff (ley de las mallas), aplicada a la malla según el circuito cerrado s_1 , nos hace obtener:

$$-R_2 i_2 + \epsilon_1 - R_1 i_1 = 0$$

La segunda ley de Kirchhoff (ley de las mallas), aplicada a la malla según el circuito cerrado s_2 , por su parte:

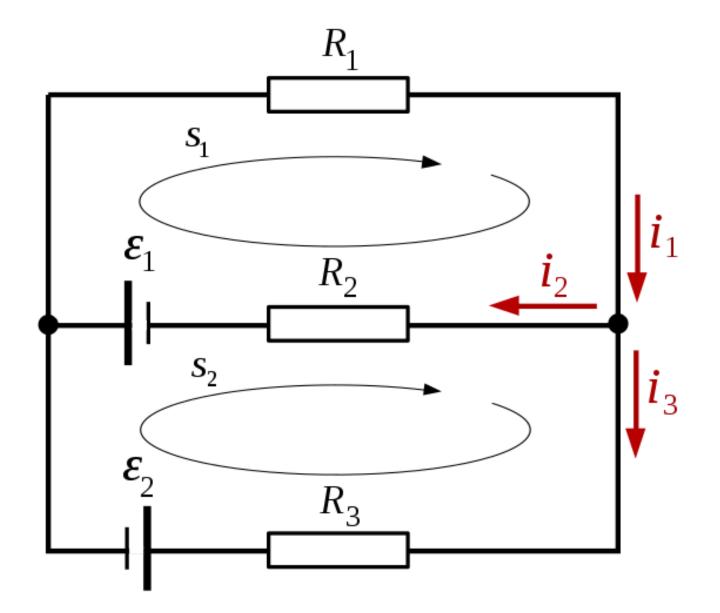
$$-R_3i_3-\epsilon_2-\epsilon_1+R_2i_2=0$$

Debido a lo anterior, se nos plantea un sistema de ecuaciones con las incógnitas i_1, i_2, i_3 :

$$\left\{ egin{array}{ll} i_1-i_2-i_3 & = 0 \ -R_2i_2+\epsilon_1-R_1i_1 & = 0 \ -R_3i_3-\epsilon_2-\epsilon_1+R_2i_2 & = 0 \end{array}
ight.$$

Dadas las magnitudes:

$$R_1=100,\; R_2=200,\; R_3=300,\; \epsilon_1=3,\; \epsilon_2=4$$
 ,



$$Ax = b$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -R_2 & 0 \\ o & R_2 & -R_3 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \\ i_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -e_1 \\ e_2 + e_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Aplicaciones: resolver sistemas de ecuaciones

```
1 import numpy as np
2
3 A = np.array([[1, -1, -1],[-100, -200, 0], [0, 200, -300]])
4 b = np.array([0, -3, 3 + 4])
5 x = np.linalg.solve(A, b)
6 print(x)
```

[0.00090909 0.01454545 -0.01363636]

Dadas las magnitudes:

$$R_1 = 100, R_2 = 200, R_3 = 300, \epsilon_1 = 3, \epsilon_2 = 4$$

la solución definitiva sería:

$$\left\{egin{array}{l} i_1 = rac{1}{1100} \ i_2 = rac{4}{275} \ i_3 = -rac{3}{220} \end{array}
ight.$$