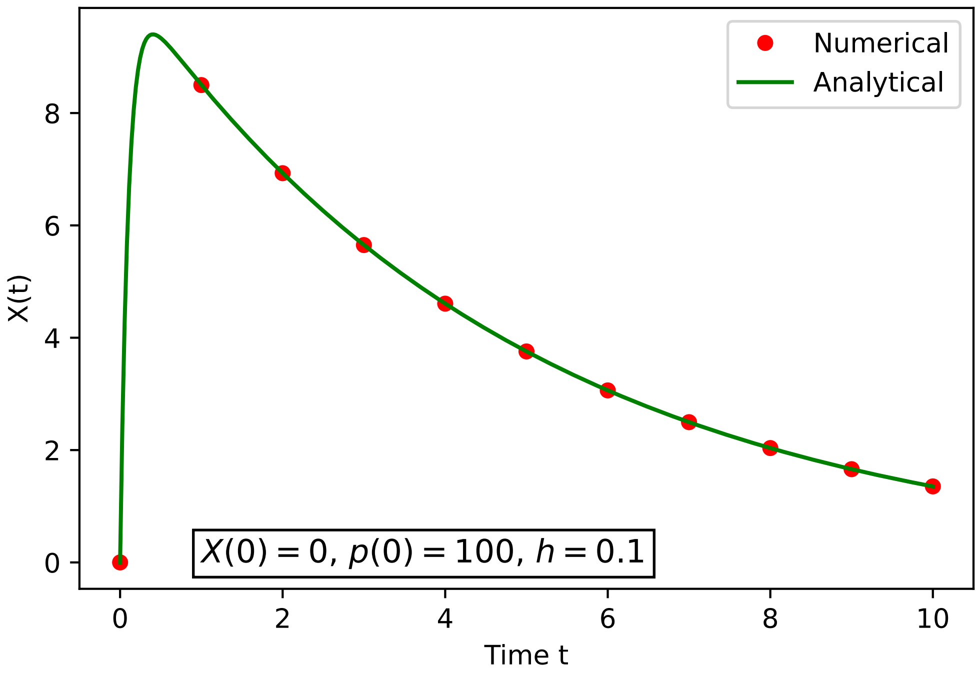
Math Capstone Project

Author: Ho Yi Alexis HO

In [1]:
```
# Reference:
# https://blog.csdn.net/weixin_42376039/article/details/86485817
# https://www.epythonguru.com/2020/07/second-order-differential-equation.html
# https://apmonitor.com/pdc/index.php/Main/SolveDifferentialEquations

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Ouput images with higher resolutions
import matplotlib_inline
matplotlib_inline.backend_inline.set_matplotlib_formats('svg')
from matplotlib.offsetbox import AnchoredText
from scipy.integrate import odeint
import numpy as np


# Initialized the parameters
h = 0.001 # time step used
interval_len = 10 # the length of the interval
# total num of observed time stamps N = interval_len / h
# And I will chop off the decimal places after N in cases N is a non-integer

m = 1 # mass
K = 2 # spring constant
gamma = 10 # frictional coefficient

# x_n := x(t_n)
# dx_n := the first derivative of x(t_(n-1))
x_0 = 0 # initial position of the particle
p_0 = 100 # initial velocity of the particle

# initialize the values for iterations
x_n = x_0
p_n = p_0

N_ls = [0] # The i list, (which are the index of ti, the observed timestamp)
x_n_ls = [x_n] # contains the trajectory of X at different time ti, i.e. X(t)

# N = truncate_to_int(interval_len/h) + 1
for N in range(1, int(interval_len/h)+1):
    x_n = x_n + p_n*h
    p_n = p_n + h*(-gamma*p_n - K*x_n)/m
    N_ls.append(N)
    x_n_ls.append(x_n)

# change the plot's labels in i (the ith observation) to ti (observed timestamps)
time_axis = [i * h for i in N_ls]

## Notice: for the illustration purpose points are plotted with stepsize = 1000 ##
## to contrast its discreteness with the continuous line ##
# list[start:stop:step]
step = 1000 # set the step size for ploting (constrast the discrete points with the
plt.plot(time_axis[0:len(time_axis):step], x_n_ls[0:len(time_axis):step],
         color='red', marker = ".", linestyle='None', markersize = 10, label='Numer

### We will plot the analytical ODE sol in a continous line to represent the ground
# odeint() can define more than one 1st order differential equations
# And we can solve even higher order ODEs by using multiple 1st order ODEs.
```

```
def derivatives(initial_values, time_interval):
    x_0 = initial_values[0]
    dxdt_0 = initial_values[1]
    sec_dxdt_0 = -gamma/m*dxdt_0-K/m*x_0
    return(dxdt_0, sec_dxdt_0)
initial_values = [x_0, p_0]
time_interval = np.linspace(0, interval_len, N)
ODE_sol = odeint(derivatives, initial_values, time_interval)
ODE_sol = ODE_sol[:,0]

plt.plot(time_interval,ODE_sol, linestyle ='-', color='green', label='Analytical'
plt.text(1, 0, '$X(0) = 0$, $p(0) = 100$, $ h = 0.1$', fontsize = 12,
         bbox = dict(facecolor='none', edgecolor='black', pad = 3))
plt.xlabel("Time t")
plt.ylabel("X(t)")
plt.legend()
plt.savefig(r'C:\Users\alexi\Desktop\Plots\Overdamped.svg')
```



In [3]:

```
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m = 10 # mass
K = 20 # spring constant
gamma = 1 # frictional coefficient
```

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    N_ls.append(N)
    x_n_ls.append(x_n)

# change the plot's labels in i (the ith observation) to ti (observed timestamps)
time_axis = [i * h for i in N_ls]

# list[start:stop:step]
step = 1000 # set the step size for ploting (constrast the discrete points with the
plt.plot(time_axis[0:len(time_axis):step], x_n_ls[0:len(time_axis):step],
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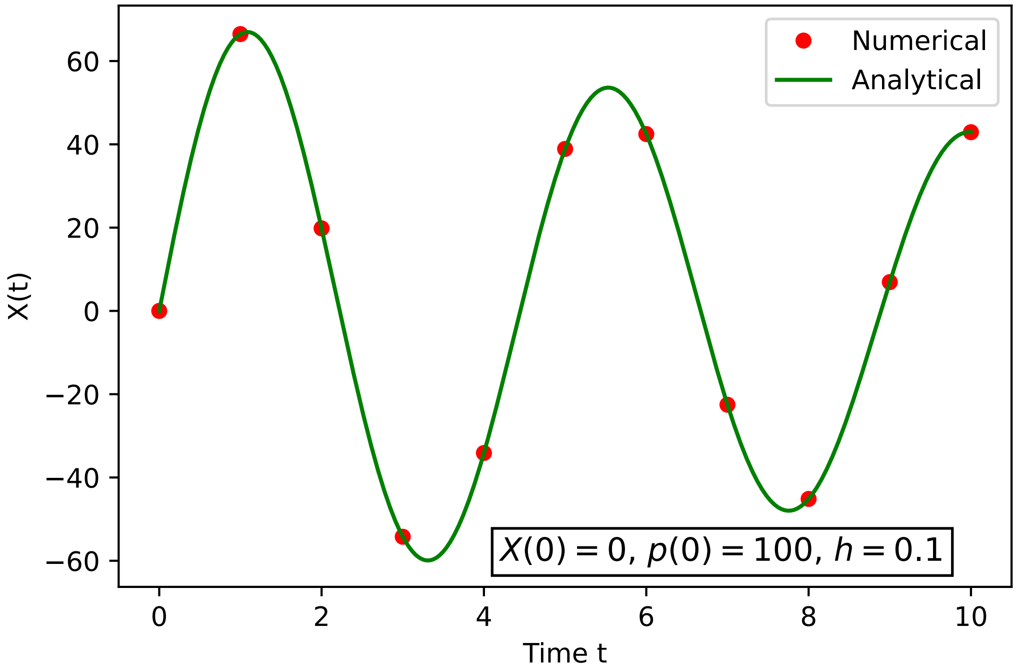
initial_values = [x_0, p_0]
time_interval = np.linspace(0, interval_len, N)
ODE_sol = odeint(derivatives, initial_values, time_interval)
ODE_sol = ODE_sol[:,0]

plt.plot(time_interval,ODE_sol, linestyle ='-', color='green', label='Analytical'
plt.text(4.2, -60, '$X(0) = 0$, $p(0) = 100$, $ h = 0.1$', fontsize = 12,
         bbox = dict(facecolor='none', edgecolor='black', pad = 3))
plt.xlabel("Time t")
plt.ylabel("X(t)")
plt.legend()
plt.savefig(r'C:\Users\alexi\Desktop\Plots\Underdamped.svg')
```



In [4]:
```
# Reference:
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# https://www.epythonguru.com/2020/07/second-order-differential-equation.html
# https://apmonitor.com/pdc/index.php/Main/SolveDifferentialEquations

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from matplotlib.offsetbox import AnchoredText
from scipy.integrate import odeint
import numpy as np


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h = 0.001 # time step used
interval_len = 10 # the length of the interval
# total num of observed time stamps N = interval_len / h
# And I will chop off the decimal places after N in cases N is a non-integer

m = 1 # mass
K = 1 # spring constant
gamma = 2 # frictional coefficient

# x_n := x(t_n)
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x_0 = 0 # initial position of the particle
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x_n = x_0
p_n = p_0

N_ls = [0] # The i list, (which are the index of ti, the observed timestamp)
x_n_ls = [x_n] # contains the trajectory of X at different time ti, i.e. X(t)

# N = truncate_to_int(interval_len/h) + 1
for N in range(1, int(interval_len/h)+1):
    x_n = x_n + p_n*h
    p_n = p_n + h*(-gamma*p_n - K*x_n)/m
    N_ls.append(N)
```

```
    x_n_ls.append(x_n)

# change the plot's labels in i (the ith observation) to ti (observed timestamps)
time_axis = [i * h for i in N_ls]

# list[start:stop:step]
step = 1000 # set the step size for ploting (constrast the discrete points with the
plt.plot(time_axis[0:len(time_axis):step], x_n_ls[0:len(time_axis):step],
         color='red', marker = ".", linestyle='None', markersize = 10, label='Numer

### We will plot the analytical ODE sol in a continous line to represent the ground
# odeint() can define more than one 1st order differential equations
# And we can solve even higher order ODEs by using multiple 1st order ODEs.
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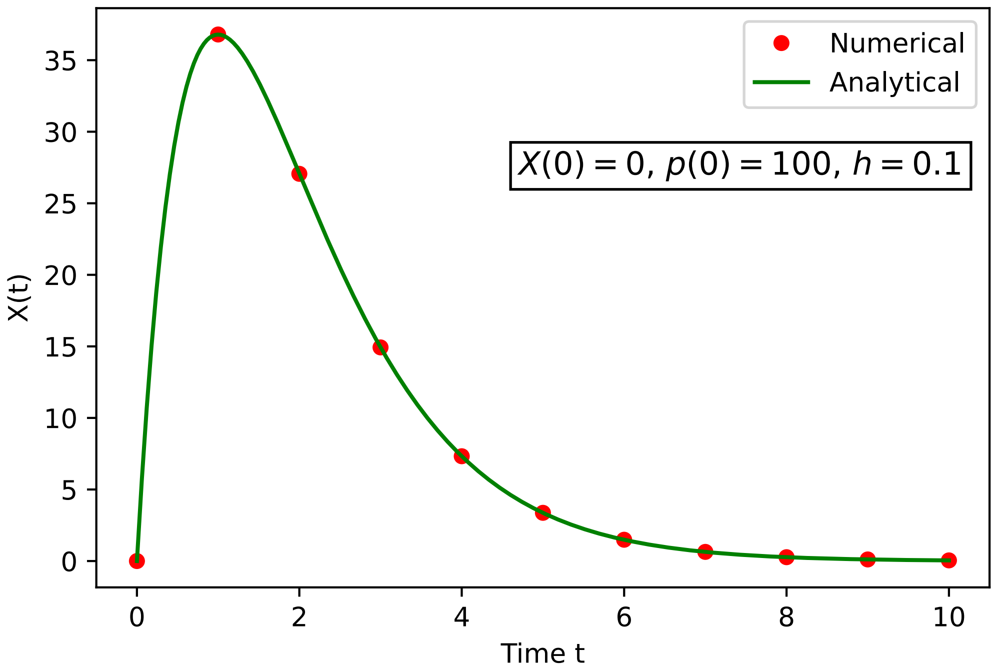
    x_0 = initial_values[0]
    dxdt_0 = initial_values[1]
    sec_dxdt_0 = -gamma/m*dxdt_0-K/m*x_0
    return(dxdt_0, sec_dxdt_0)
initial_values = [x_0, p_0]
time_interval = np.linspace(0, interval_len, N)
ODE_sol = odeint(derivatives, initial_values, time_interval)
ODE_sol = ODE_sol[:,0]

plt.plot(time_interval,ODE_sol, linestyle ='-', color='green', label='Analytical'
plt.text(4.7, 27, '$X(0) = 0$, $p(0) = 100$, $ h = 0.1$', fontsize = 12,
         bbox = dict(facecolor='none', edgecolor='black', pad = 3))
plt.xlabel("Time t")
plt.ylabel("X(t)")
plt.legend()
plt.savefig(r'C:\Users\alexi\Desktop\Plots\Case3.svg')
```



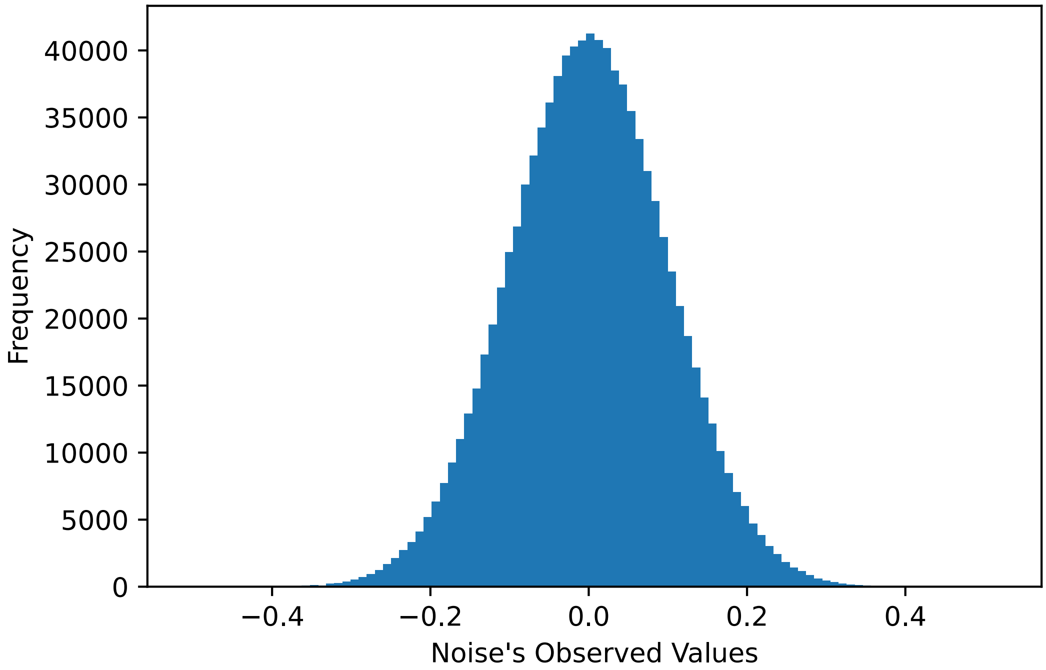
In [5]:
```
# Initialized the parameters
h = 0.001 # time step
interval_len = 1000 # the length of the interval

# mass = 0 and can be obmitted
K = 5 # spring constant
gamma = 10 # frictional coefficient

# N = truncate_to_int(interval_len/h) + 1
for N in range(1, int(interval_len/h)+1):
```

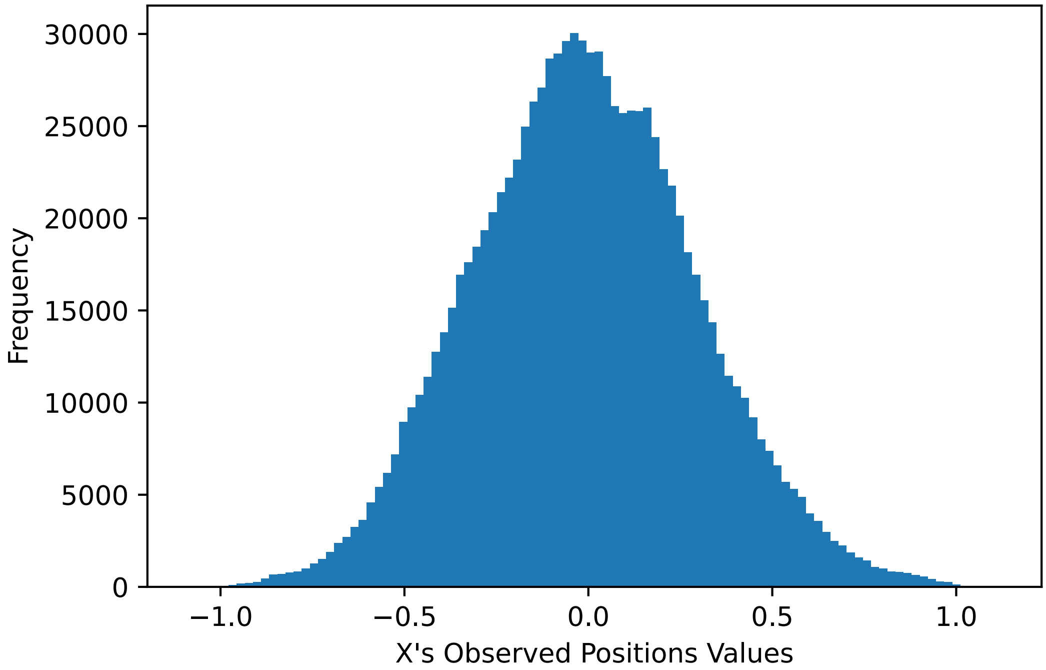
```
    x_n = x_n + p_n*h
    p_n = p_n + h*(-gamma*p_n - K*x_n)/m
    N_ls.append(N)
    x_n_ls.append(x_n)

mu, sigma = 0, 0.1 # mean and standard deviation
noise_sample = np.random.normal(mu, sigma, N)
plt.hist(noise_sample, bins = 100)
plt.xlabel("Noise's Observed Values")
plt.ylabel("Frequency")
plt.savefig(r'C:\Users\alexi\Desktop\Plots\Noise.svg')
```



In [6]:

```
x_noise_i = x_0
x_noise_ls = [x_noise_i]
for i in range(1, int(interval_len/h)+1):
    x_noise_i = x_noise_i - K/gamma*x_noise_i*h + noise_sample[i-1]/gamma
    x_noise_ls.append(x_noise_i)
plt.hist(x_noise_ls, bins = 100)
plt.xlabel("X's Observed Positions Values")
plt.ylabel("Frequency")
plt.savefig(r'C:\Users\alexi\Desktop\Plots\X_with_noise.svg')
```

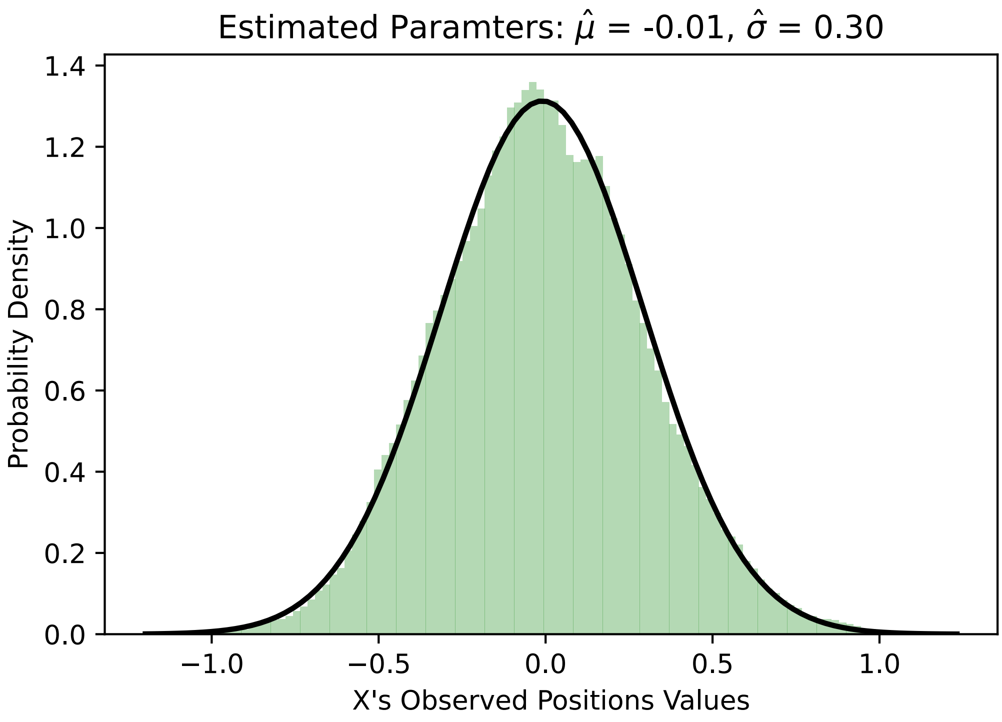


In [7]:

```
# Reference:
# https://stackoverflow.com/questions/20011122/fitting-a-normal-distribution-to-1d-
import numpy as np
from scipy.stats import norm

## Find the best fitted normal distribution to X(t) ##
mu, std = norm.fit(x_noise_ls) # x_noise_ls: contains the trajectory of X(t)

## Plot the histogram of X(t) ##
# density: transfer the frequence on y-axis into probability density
# alpha: constrols the histogram's transparency
plt.hist(x_noise_ls, bins = 100, density=True, alpha=0.3, color='green')
xmin, xmax = plt.xlim() # set the boundary for x_axis
# larger N is, the higher the resolutions of (smoother) the fitted line of the PDF
selected_pts_on_x_axis = np.linspace(xmin, xmax, 100) # 100 is the number of equal
corresponding_pdf_values = norm.pdf(selected_pts_on_x_axis , mu, std)
plt.plot(selected_pts_on_x_axis, corresponding_pdf_values, 'k', linewidth=2) # k:=
title = "Estimated Paramters: $\hat{\mu}$ = %.2f, $\hat{\sigma}$ = %.2f" % (mu, st
plt.title(title)
plt.xlabel("X's Observed Positions Values")
plt.ylabel("Probability Density")
plt.savefig(r'C:\Users\alexi\Desktop\Plots\Bestfit.svg')
```



In [8]:

```
# Reference:
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import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
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from matplotlib.offsetbox import AnchoredText
from scipy.integrate import odeint
import numpy as np


# Initialized the parameters
h = 0.001 # time step used
interval_len = 10 # the length of the interval
# total num of observed time stamps N = interval_len / h
# And I will chop off the decimal places after N in cases N is a non-integer

m = 1 # mass
K = 2 # spring constant
gamma = 10 # frictional coefficient

# x_n := x(t_n)
# dx_n := the first derivative of x(t_(n-1))
x_0 = 5 # initial position of the particle
p_0 = 6 # initial velocity of the particle

# initialize the values for iterations
x_n = x_0
p_n = p_0

N_ls = [0] # The i list, (which are the index of ti, the observed timestamp)
x_n_ls = [x_n] # contains the trajectory of X at different time ti, i.e. X(t)

# N = truncate_to_int(interval_len/h) + 1
for N in range(1, int(interval_len/h)+1):
    x_n = x_n + p_n*h
    p_n = p_n + h*(-gamma*p_n - K*x_n)/m
```

```
    N_ls.append(N)
    x_n_ls.append(x_n)

# change the plot's labels in i (the ith observation) to ti (observed timestamps)
time_axis = [i * h for i in N_ls]

## Notice: for the illustration purpose points are plotted with stepsize = 1000 ##
## to contrast its discreteness with the continuous line ##
# list[start:stop:step]
step = 1000 # set the step size for ploting (constrast the discrete points with the
plt.plot(time_axis[0:len(time_axis):step], x_n_ls[0:len(time_axis):step],
         color='red', marker = ".", linestyle='None', markersize = 10, label='Numer

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    x_0 = initial_values[0]
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    sec_dxdt_0 = -gamma/m*dxdt_0-K/m*x_0
    return(dxdt_0, sec_dxdt_0)
initial_values = [x_0, p_0]
time_interval = np.linspace(0, interval_len, N_boosted)
ODE_sol = odeint(derivatives, initial_values, time_interval)
ODE_sol = ODE_sol[:,0]

plt.plot(time_interval,ODE_sol, linestyle ='-', color='green', label='Analytical'
plt.text(1, 0, '$X(0) = 0$, $p(0) = 100$, $ h = 0.1$', fontsize = 12,
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plt.xlabel("Time t")
plt.ylabel("X(t)")
plt.legend()
plt.savefig(r'C:\Users\alexi\Desktop\Plots\Overdamped_2.svg')
```

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
NameError                                 Traceback (most recent call last)
Input In [8], in <cell line: 63>()
     61     return(dxdt_0, sec_dxdt_0)
     62 initial_values = [x_0, p_0]
---> 63 time_interval = np.linspace(0, interval_len, N_boosted)
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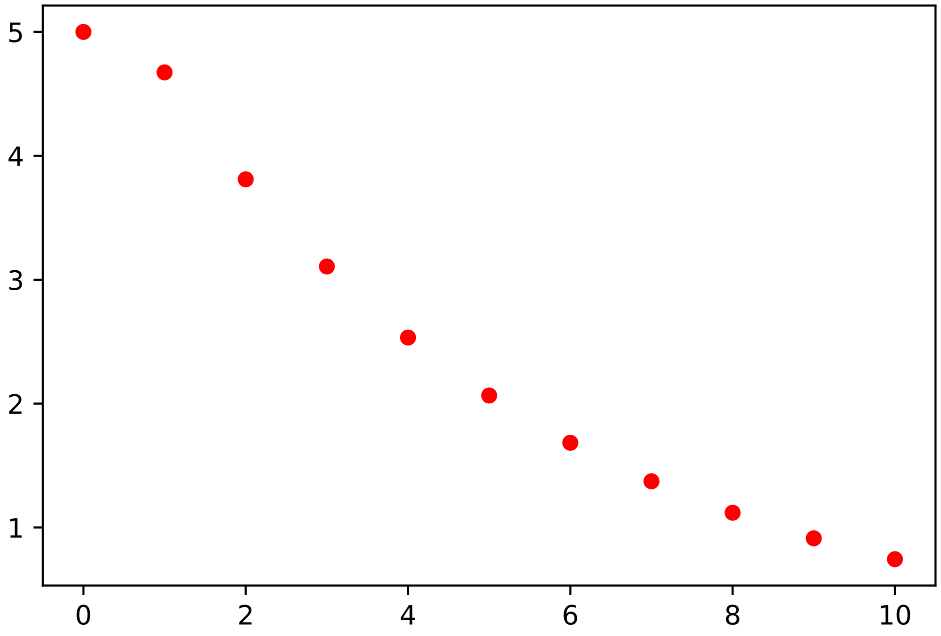
     65 ODE_sol = ODE_sol[:,0]

NameError: name 'N_boosted' is not defined
```



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initial_values = [x_0, p_0]
time_interval = np.linspace(0, interval_len, N_boosted)
ODE_sol = odeint(derivatives, initial_values, time_interval)
ODE_sol = ODE_sol[:,0]

plt.plot(time_interval,ODE_sol, linestyle ='-', color='green', label='Analytical'
plt.text(4.2, -6, '$X(0) = 0$, $p(0) = 100$, $ h = 0.1$', fontsize = 12,
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time_axis = [i * h for i in N_ls]

# list[start:stop:step]
step = 1000 # set the step size for ploting (constrast the discrete points with the
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ODE_sol = ODE_sol[:,0]

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plt.text(0, 0, '$X(0) = 0$, $p(0) = 100$, $ h = 0.1$', fontsize = 12,
         bbox = dict(facecolor='none', edgecolor='black', pad = 3))
plt.xlabel("Time t")
plt.ylabel("X(t)")
plt.legend()
plt.savefig(r'C:\Users\alexi\Desktop\Plots\Case3_2.svg')
```

In [ ]:

```
# Initialized the parameters
h = 0.001 # time step
interval_len = 1000 # the length of the interval

# mass = 0 and can be obmitted
K = 5 # spring constant
gamma = 10 # frictional coefficient

# N = truncate_to_int(interval_len/h) + 1
for N in range(1, int(interval_len/h)+1):
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    p_n = p_n + h*(-gamma*p_n - K*x_n)/m
    N_ls.append(N)
    x_n_ls.append(x_n)

mu, sigma = 0, 0.1 # mean and standard deviation
noise_sample = np.random.normal(mu, sigma, N)
plt.hist(noise_sample, bins = 100)
plt.xlabel("Noise's Observed Values")
plt.ylabel("Frequency")
plt.savefig(r'C:\Users\alexi\Desktop\Plots\Noise_2.svg')
```

In [ ]:

```
x_noise_i = x_0
x_noise_ls = [x_noise_i]
```

```
for i in range(1, int(interval_len/h)+1):
    x_noise_i = x_noise_i - K/gamma*x_noise_i*h + noise_sample[i-1]/gamma
    x_noise_ls.append(x_noise_i)
plt.hist(x_noise_ls, bins = 100)
plt.xlabel("X's Observed Positions Values")
plt.ylabel("Frequency")
plt.savefig(r'C:\Users\alexi\Desktop\Plots\X_with_noise_2.svg')
```

In [ ]:

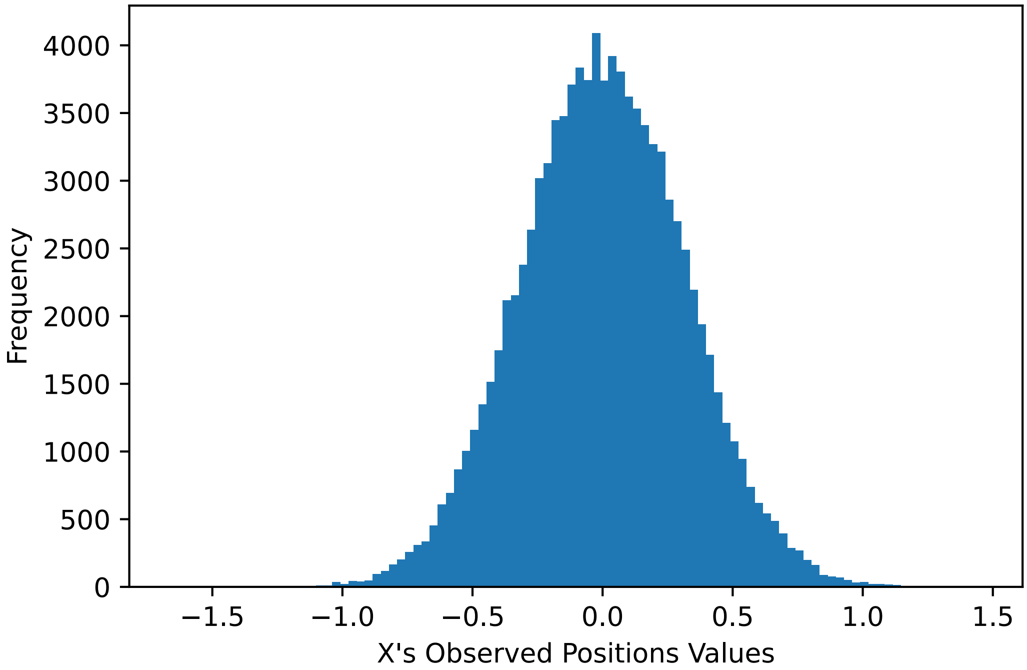
```
# Reference:
# https://stackoverflow.com/questions/20011122/fitting-a-normal-distribution-to-1d-
import numpy as np
from scipy.stats import norm

## Find the best fitted normal distribution to X(t) ##
mu, std = norm.fit(x_noise_ls) # x_noise_ls: contains the trajectory of X(t)

## Plot the histogram of X(t) ##
# density: transfer the frequence on y-axis into probability density
# alpha: constrols the histogram's transparency
plt.hist(x_noise_ls, bins = 100, density=True, alpha=0.3, color='green')
xmin, xmax = plt.xlim() # set the boundary for x_axis
# larger N is, the higher the resolutions of (smoother) the fitted line of the PDF
selected_pts_on_x_axis = np.linspace(xmin, xmax, 100) # 100 is the number of equal
corresponding_pdf_values = norm.pdf(selected_pts_on_x_axis , mu, std)
plt.plot(selected_pts_on_x_axis, corresponding_pdf_values, 'k', linewidth=2) # k:=
title = "Estimated Paramters: $\hat{\mu}$ = %.2f, $\hat{\sigma}$ = %.2f" % (mu, st
plt.title(title)
plt.xlabel("X's Observed Positions Values")
plt.ylabel("Probability Density")
plt.savefig(r'C:\Users\alexi\Desktop\Plots\Bestfit_2.svg')
```

In [23]:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import random
import math
kBT = 0.5
K = 5 # spring constant
E = lambda x: (K*x**2/2) # elastic potential energy
x = 0 # initial position
chain = [x]
for i in range(1, 100000):
    x_c = x + random.uniform(-1, 1) # trial step size
    z = random.uniform(0, 1)
    prob = math.exp(-(E(x_c)-E(x))/kBT)
    if E(x_c) < E(x):
        x = x_c
    elif z <= prob:
        x = x_c
    else:
        x = x
    chain.append(x)
plt.hist(chain, bins = 100)
plt.xlabel("X's Observed Positions Values")
plt.ylabel("Frequency")
plt.savefig(r'C:\Users\alexi\Desktop\Plots\MC_hist.svg')
```



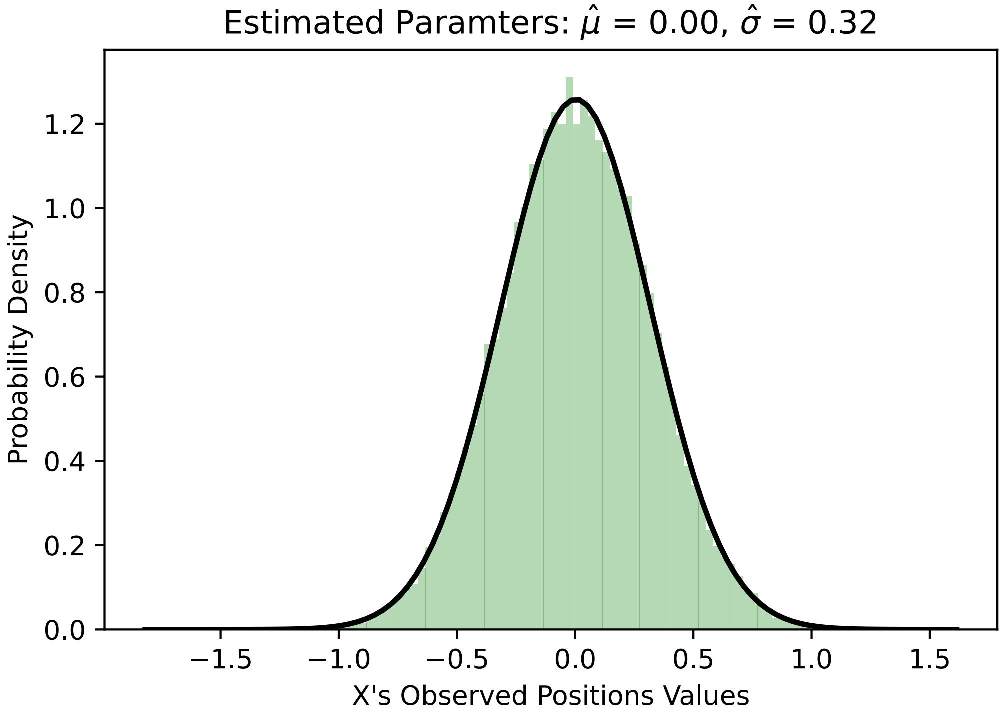
In [24]:

```
import numpy as np
from scipy.stats import norm

## Find the best fitted normal distribution to X(t) ##
mu, std = norm.fit(chain) # chain: contains the trajectory of X(t)

## Plot the histogram of X(t) ##
# density: transfer the frequence on y-axis into probability density
# alpha: constrols the histogram's transparency
plt.hist(chain, bins = 100, density=True, alpha=0.3, color='green')
xmin, xmax = plt.xlim() # set the boundary for x_axis

# larger N is, the higher the resolutions of (smoother) the fitted line of the PDF
selected_pts_on_x_axis = np.linspace(xmin, xmax, 100) # 100 is the number of equal
corresponding_pdf_values = norm.pdf(selected_pts_on_x_axis , mu, std)
plt.plot(selected_pts_on_x_axis, corresponding_pdf_values, 'k', linewidth=2) # k:=
title = "Estimated Paramters: $\hat{\mu}$ = %.2f, $\hat{\sigma}$ = %.2f" % (mu, st
plt.title(title)
plt.xlabel("X's Observed Positions Values")
plt.ylabel("Probability Density")
plt.savefig(r'C:\Users\alexi\Desktop\Plots\MC_Bestfit.svg')
```


Estimated Paramters: $\hat{\mu}$ = 0.00, $\hat{\sigma}$ = 0.32
Probability Density
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
1.2
−1.5
−1.0
−0.5
0.0
0.5
1.0
1.5
X's Observed Positions Values