

science_notebook

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0.1 Newton's Second Law of Motion

$$y(t) = v_0 t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

```
[1]: 5 * 0.6 - 0.5 * 9.81 * 0.6 ** 2
```

```
[1]: 1.2342
```

$$y(t) = v_0 t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

- v_0 as initial velocity of objects
- g acceleration of gravity
- t as time

With $y=0$ as axis of object start when $t=0$ at initial time.

$$v_0 t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2 = t(v_0 - \frac{1}{2} g t) = 0 \Rightarrow t = 0 \text{ or } t = \frac{v_0}{g}$$

- time to move up and return to $y=0$, return seconds is $\frac{2v_0}{g}$ and restricted to $t \in \left[0, \frac{2v_0}{g}\right]$

```
[2]: # variables for newton's second law of motion
v0 = 5
g = 9.81
t = 0.6
y = v0*t - 0.5*g*t**2
print(y)
```

```
1.2342
```

```
[3]: # or using good pythonic naming conventions
initial_velocity = 5
acceleration_of_gravity = 9.81
TIME = 0.6
VerticalPositionOfBall = initial_velocity*TIME - \
                          0.5*acceleration_of_gravity*TIME**2
print(VerticalPositionOfBall)
```

```
1.2342
```

0.2 Integral calculation

$$\int_{-\infty}^1 e^{-x^2} dx.$$

```
[4]: from numpy import *

def integrate(f, a, b, n=100):
    """
    Integrate f from a to b
    using the Trapezoildal rule with n intervals.
    """
    x = linspace(a, b, n+1) # coords of intervals
    h = x[1] - x[0]
    I = h*(sum(f(x)) - 0.5*(f(a) + f(b)))
    return I

# define integrand
def my_function(x):
    return exp(-x**2)

minus_infinity = -20 # aprox for minus infinity
I = integrate(my_function, minus_infinity, 1, n=1000)
print("value of integral:", I)
```

value of integral: 1.6330240187288536

0.3 Celsius-Fahrenheit Conversion

```
[5]: C = 21
F = (9/5)*C + 32
print(F)
```

69.80000000000001

0.4 Time to reach height of y_c

$$y_c = v_0 t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

Quadratic equation to solve.

$$\frac{1}{2} g t^2 - v_0 t + y_c = 0$$

$$t_1 = \left(v_0 - \sqrt{v_0^2 - 2g y_c} \right) / g \quad \text{up} \quad (t = t_1)$$

$$t_2 = \left(v_0 + \sqrt{v_0^2 - 2g y_c} \right) / g \quad \text{down} \quad (t = t_2 > t_1)$$

```
[6]: v0 = 5
g = 9.81
yc = 0.2
```

```
import math
t1 = (v0 - math.sqrt(v0**2 - 2 * g * yc)) / g
t2 = (v0 + math.sqrt(v0**2 - 2 * g * yc)) / g
print('At t=%g s and %g s, the height is %g m.' % (t1, t2, yc))
```

At t=0.0417064 s and 0.977662 s, the height is 0.2 m.

0.5 The hyperbolic sine function and others

$\sinh(x) = \frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x})$ math functions with right hand sides.

```
[7]: from math import sinh, exp, e, pi
x = 2*pi
r1 = sinh(x)
r2 = 0.5*(exp(x) - exp(-x))
r3 = 0.5*(e**x - e**(-x))
print(r1, r2, r3) # with rounding errors
```

267.74489404101644 267.74489404101644 267.7448940410163

```
[8]: # Math functions for complex numbers
from scipy import *

from cmath import sqrt
sqrt(-1) # complex number with cmath

from numpy.lib.scimath import sqrt
a = 1; b = 2; c = 100
r1 = (-b + sqrt(b**2 - 4*a*c))/(2*a)
r2 = (-b - sqrt(b**2 - 4*a*c))/(2*a)
print("""
t1={r1:g}
t2={r2:g}""".format(r1=r1, r2=r2))
```

t1=-1+9.94987j
t2=-1-9.94987j

```
[9]: # Symbolic computing
from sympy import (
    symbols, # define symbols for symbolic math
    diff, # differentiate expressions
    integrate, # integrate expressions
    Rational, # define rational numbers
    lambdify, # turn symbolic expr. into python functions
)
```

```

# declare symbolic variables
t, v0, g = symbols('t v0 g')
# formula
y = v0*t - Rational(1,2)*g*t**2
dydt = diff(y ,t)
print("At time", dydt)
print("acceleration:", diff(y,t,t)) # 2nd derivative
y2 = integrate(dydt, t)
print("integration of dydt wrt t", y2)

# convert to python function
v = lambdify([t, v0, g], # arguments in v
             dydt) # symbolic expression
print("As a function compute y = %g" % v(t=0, v0=5, g=9.81))

```

At time -g*t + v0
acceleration: -g
integration of dydt wrt t -g*t**2/2 + t*v0
As a function compute y = 5

```

[10]: # equation solving for expression e=0, t unknown
from sympy import solve
roots = solve(y, t) # e is y
print("""
If y = 0 for t then t solves y for [{},{ }].

""").format(
    y.subs(t, roots[0]),
    y.subs(t, roots[1])
) )

```

If $y = 0$ for t then t solves y for $[0,0]$.

From solving for $y(t) = v_0 t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2, t \in [0, \frac{2v_0}{g}]$

0.6 Taylor Series Polynomial

for function approximation: $1 + t + \frac{t^2}{2} - \frac{t^4}{8} - \frac{t^5}{15} - \frac{t^6}{240} + \frac{t^7}{90} + O(t^8)$

```

[11]: # Taylor series to the order n in a variable t around the point t0
from sympy import exp, sin, cos
f = exp(t)
f.series(t, 0, 3)
f_sin = exp(sin(t))
f_sin.series(t, 0, 8)

```

[11]: $1 + t + \frac{t^2}{2} - \frac{t^4}{8} - \frac{t^5}{15} - \frac{t^6}{240} + \frac{t^7}{90} + O(t^8)$

```
[12]: # expanding and simplifying expressions
from sympy import simplify, expand
x, y = symbols('x y')
f = -sin(x) * sin(y) + cos(x) * cos(y)
print(f)
print(simplify(f))
print(expand(sin(x + y), trig=True)) # expand as trig funct
```

```
-sin(x)*sin(y) + cos(x)*cos(y)
cos(x + y)
sin(x)*cos(y) + sin(y)*cos(x)
```

0.7 Trajectory of an object

$$f(x) = x \tan \theta - \frac{1}{2v_0^2} \frac{gx^2}{\cos^2 \theta} + y_0$$

```
[13]: # Trajectory of an object
g = 9.81 # m/s**2
v0 = 15 # km/h
theta = 60 # degree
x = 0.5 # m
y0 = 1 # m

print("""\
v0      = %.1f km/h
theta    = %d degree
y0      = %.1f m
x        = %.1f m\
""") % (v0, theta, y0, x)

from math import pi, tan, cos
v0 = v0/3.6 # km/h 1000/1 to m/s 1/60
theta = theta*pi/180 # degree to radians

y = x*tan(theta) - 1/(2*v0**2)*g*x**2/((cos(theta))**2)+y0
print("y      = %.1f m" % y)
```

```
v0      = 15.0 km/h
theta    = 60 degree
y0      = 1.0 m
x        = 0.5 m
y        = 1.6 m
```

0.8 Conversion from meters to British units

```
[14]: # Convert meters to british length.
meters = 640
m = symbols('m')
in_m = m/(2.54)*100
ft_m = in_m / 12
yrd_m = ft_m / 3
bm_m = yrd_m / 1760

f_in_m = lambdify([m], in_m)
f_ft_m = lambdify([m], ft_m)
f_yrd_m = lambdify([m], yrd_m)
f_bm_m = lambdify([m], bm_m)

print("""
Given {meters:g} meters conversions for;
inches are {inches:.2f} in
feet are {feet:.2f} ft
yards are {yards:.2f} yd
miles are {miles:.3f} m
""").format(meters=meters,
            inches=f_in_m(meters),
            feet=f_ft_m(meters),
            yards=f_yrd_m(meters),
            miles=f_bm_m(meters)))
```

```
Given 640 meters conversions for;
inches are 25196.85 in
feet are 2099.74 ft
yards are 699.91 yd
miles are 0.398 m
```

0.9 Gaussian function

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}s} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-m}{s}\right)^2\right]$$

```
[15]: from sympy import pi, exp, sqrt, symbols, lambdify

s, x, m = symbols("s x m")
y = 1/ (sqrt(2*pi)*s) * exp(-0.5*((x-m)/s)**2)
gaus_d = lambdify([m, s, x], y)
gaus_d(m = 0, s = 2, x = 1)
```

```
[15]: 0.1760326633821498
```

0.10 Drag force due to air resistance on an object as the expression;

$$F_d = \frac{1}{2} C_D \rho A V^2$$

Where * C_D drag coefficient (based on roughness and shape) * As 0.4

- ρ is air density
 - Air density of air is $\rho = 1.2 \text{ kg/m}^{-3}$
- V is velocity of the object
- A is the cross-sectional area (normal to the velocity direction)
 - $A = \pi a^2$ for an object with a radius a
 - $a = 11 \text{ cm}$

and Gravity Force on an object with mass m is $F_g = mg$

Where * $g = 9.81 \text{ m/s}^{-2}$ * mass = 0.43kg

F_d and F_g results in a difference relationship between air resistance versus gravity at impact time

```
[16]: from sympy import (Rational, lambdify, symbols, pi)

g = 9.81 # gravity in m/s**(-2)
air_density = 1.2 # kg/m**(-3)
a = 11 # radius in cm
x_area = pi * a**2 # cross-sectional area
m = 0.43 # mass in kg
Fg = m * g # gravity force
high_velocity = 120 / 3.6 # impact velocity in km/h
low_velocity = 30 / 3.6 # impact velocity in km/h

Cd, Q, A, V = symbols("Cd Q A V")
y = Rational(1, 2) * Cd * Q * A * V**2
drag_force = lambdify([Cd, Q, A, V], y)

Fd_low_impact = drag_force(Cd=0.4,
                           Q=air_density,
                           A=x_area,
                           V=low_velocity)

Fd_high_impact = drag_force(Cd=0.4,
                             Q=air_density,
                             A=x_area,
                             V=high_velocity)

print("ratio of drag force=%.1f and gravity force=%.1f: %.1f" % \
      (Fd_low_impact, Fg, float(Fd_low_impact/Fg)))

print("ratio of drag force=%.1f and gravity force=%.1f: %.1f" % \
```

```
(Fd_high_impact, Fg, float(Fd_high_impact/Fg)))
```

ratio of drag force=6335.5 and gravity force=4.2: 1501.9

ratio of drag force=101368.7 and gravity force=4.2: 24030.7

0.11 Heating objects to critical temperatures

$$t = \frac{M^{2/3} c \rho^{1/3}}{K \pi^2 (4\pi/3)^{2/3}} \log \left[0.76 \frac{(T_o - T_w)}{-T_w + T_y} \right]$$

```
[17]: def critical_temp(init_temp=4, final_temp=70, water_temp=100,
                        mass=47, density=1.038, heat_capacity=3.7,
                        thermal_conductivity=5.4*10**-3):

    """
    Heating to a temperature with prevention to exceeding critical
    points. Be defining critical temperature points based on
    composition, e.g., 63 degrees celcius outter and 70 degrees
    celcius inner we can express temperature and time as a
    function.

    Calculates the time for the center critical temp as a function
    of temperature of applied heat where exceeding passes a critical point.

    t = (M**(2/3)*c*rho**(1/3)/(K*pi**2*(4*pi/3)**(2/3)))*(ln(0.76*((To-Tw)/
    →(Ty-Tw))))

    Arguments:
        init_temp: initial temperature in C of object e.g., 4, 20
        final_temp: desired temperature in C of object e.g., 70
        water_temp: temp in C for boiling water as a conductive fluid e.g., 100
        mass: Mass in grams of an object, e.g., small: 47, large: 67
        density: rho in g cm**-3 of the object e.g., 1.038
        heat_capacity: c in J g**-1 K-1 e.g., 3.7
        thermal_conductivity: in W cm**-1 K**-1 e.g., 5.4*10**-3
    Returns: Time as a float in seconds to reach temperature Ty.
    """

    from sympy import symbols
    from sympy import lambdify
    from sympy import sympify
    from numpy import pi
    from math import log as ln # using ln to represent natural log

    # using non-pythonic math notation create variables
    M, c, rho, K, To, Tw, Ty = symbols("M c rho K To Tw Ty")
    # writing out the formula
```



```

t = sympify('(M**(2/3)*c*rho**(1/3)/(K*pi**2*(4*pi/3)**(2/3)))*(ln(0.
→76*((To-Tw)/(Ty-Tw))))')
# using symbolic formula representation to create a function
time_for_Ty = lambdify([M, c, rho, K, To, Tw, Ty], t)
# return the computed value
return time_for_Ty(M=mass, c=heat_capacity, rho=density,
→K=thermal_conductivity,
                    To=init_temp, Tw=water_temp, Ty=final_temp)

```

```
[18]: critical_temp()
```

```
[18]: 313.09454902221626
```

```
[19]: critical_temp(init_temp=20)
```

```
[19]: 248.86253747844728
```

```
[20]: critical_temp(mass=70)
```

```
[20]: 408.3278117759983
```

```
[21]: critical_temp(init_temp=20, mass=70)
```

```
[21]: 324.55849416396666
```