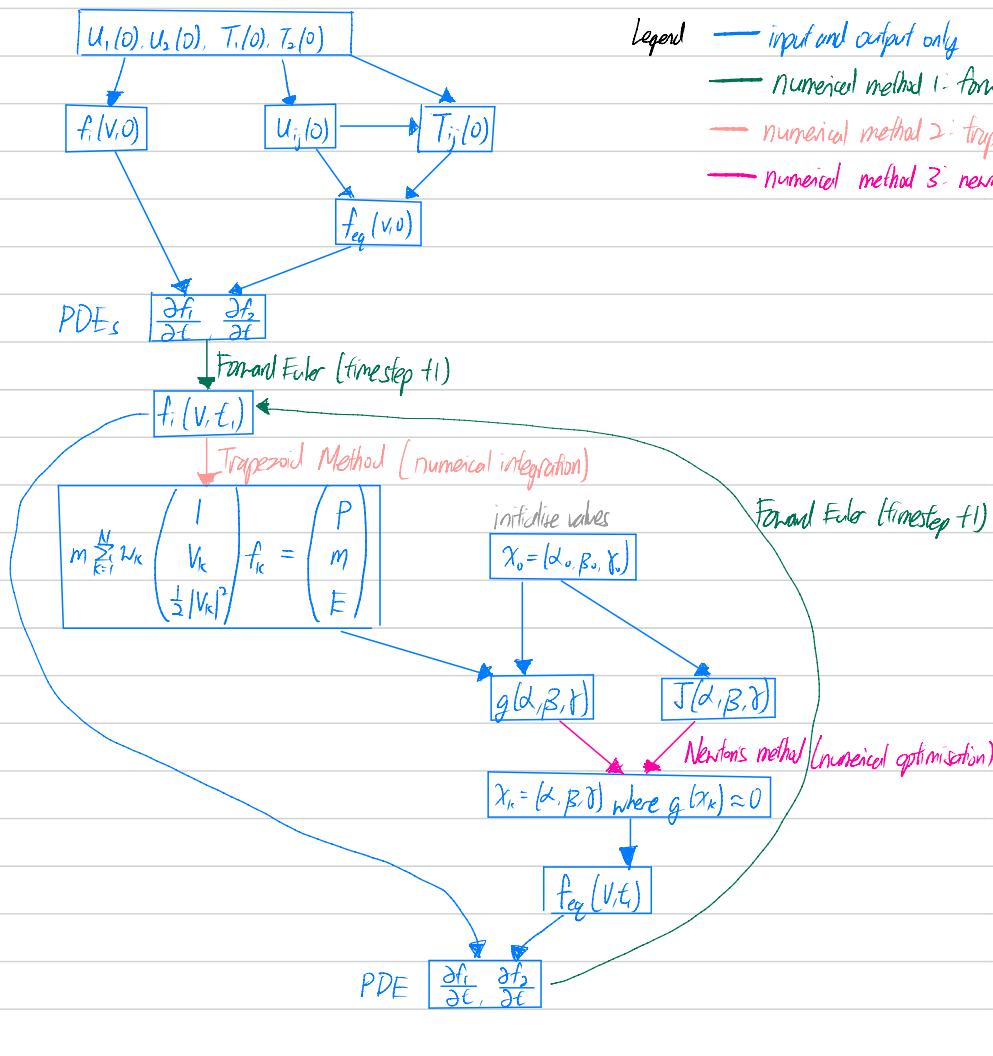
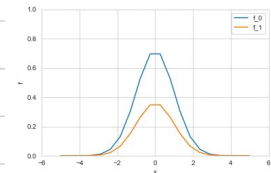


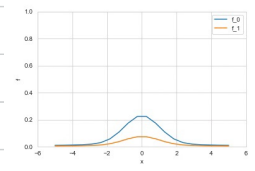
3. Code thinking process and schema: Input and output variables constructed with dependency graph to help with computation.



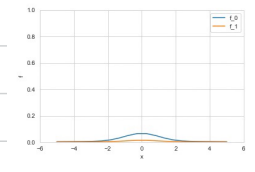
2D - numerical solution



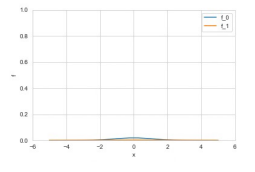
$t=0s$



$t=0.5s$



$t=1.0s$



$t=1.5s$

Forward Euler: helps to solve first order PDEs.

Timestep chosen to be small (0.015s) as too large of a timestep may cause divergence in results

Trapezoid Method: helps to compute integration sums for (p,m,E), and is simplest to implement

Implementation wise, $J(x)$ is approximated with boundaries $[-5,5]^3$ as any larger boundaries have small f_i values, while any smaller boundaries will impact the results

Newton's Method: started in lecture notes as a way to compute (α, β, γ) necessary for computing f_{eq} (an optimisation problem).

Error limit set at smaller than 0.1 as any smaller makes the computation more resource intensive and any larger makes the result inaccurate

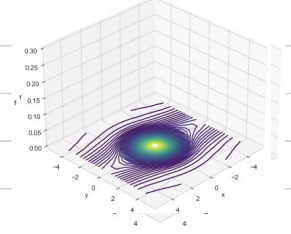
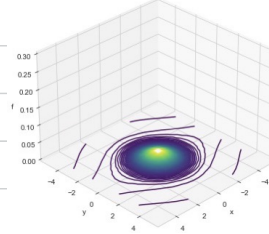
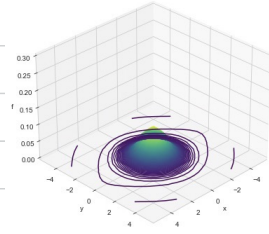
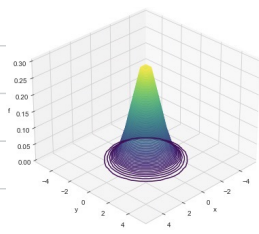
$t=0s$

$t=0.5s$

$t=1.0s$

$t=1.5s$

$f_i(v,t)$



$f_2(v,t)$

