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Comisión Nacional de Energía atómica.

# Modelización de Materiales 2018

# Ecuaciones Diferenciales Ordinarias

Ejemplo: Paracaidista, Péndulo.

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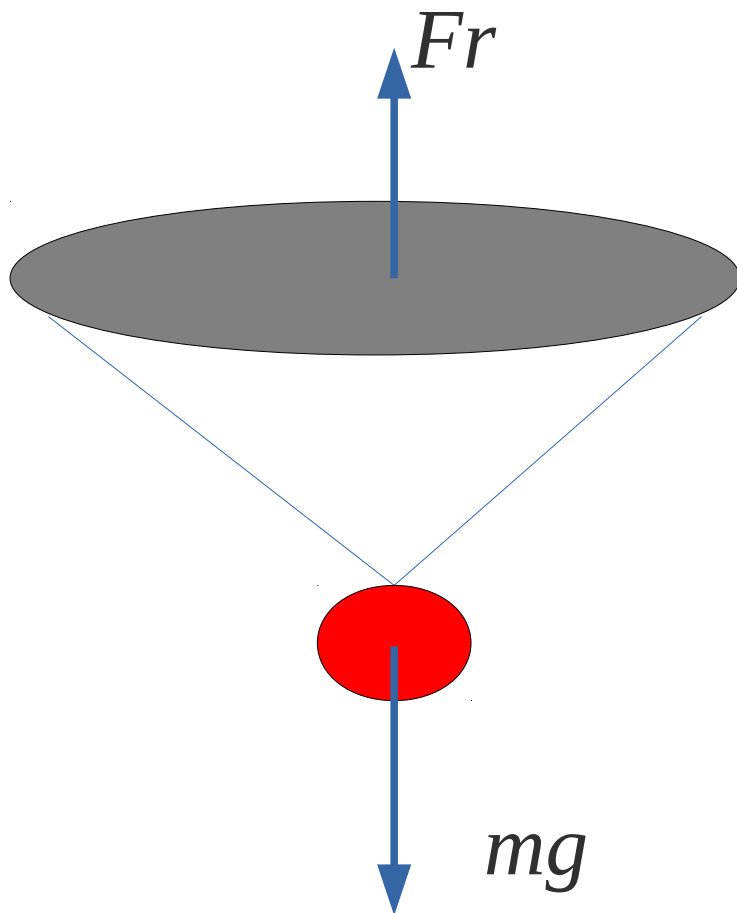
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[www.tandar.cnea.gov.ar/~weht/Modelizacion](http://www.tandar.cnea.gov.ar/~weht/Modelizacion)

<https://mdforti.github.io/Modelizacion/>

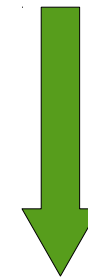


# Paracaidista – Ecuación Diferencial



$$v = \frac{d y}{d t} \quad (\text{velocidad})$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = g - \frac{\gamma_{(v)}}{m} v$$



$$\gamma_{(v)} = K v$$

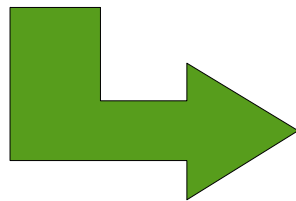
$$v = \frac{m g}{K} \left( \exp \left( \frac{-k}{m} t \right) - 1 \right)$$



# Discretización de la ecuación Diferencial

Ecuación de orden 1 en velocidad

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = \underbrace{g - \frac{\gamma_{(v)}}{m} v}$$



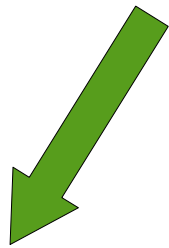
$$F(t, v) = g - \frac{\gamma_{(v)}}{m} v$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = F(t, v)$$



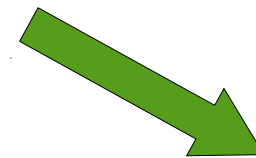
# Integración de la ecuación diferencial

$$\frac{v_i - v_{i-1}}{dt} = F(t_{i-1}, v_{i-1})$$



Euler

$$v_i = v_{i-1} + dt F(t_{i-1}, v_{i-1})$$



R - K

$$k_1 = F(t_{i-1}, v_{i-1})$$

$$k_2 = F\left(t_{i-1} + \frac{1}{2}dt, v_{i-1} + \frac{1}{2}k_1 dt\right)$$

$$k_3 = F\left(t_{i-1} + \frac{1}{2}dt, v_{i-1} + \frac{1}{2}k_2 dt\right)$$

$$k_4 = F(t_{i-1} + dt, v_{i-1} + k_3 dt)$$

$$v_i = v_{i-1} + \frac{1}{6}(k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4)dt$$



# Paracaidista - Discretización

Orden 2 en altura

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = g - \frac{\gamma \left( \frac{dy}{dt} \right)}{m} \frac{dy}{dt}$$

Cambio de variables

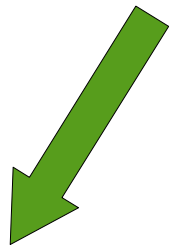
$$v = \frac{dy}{dt} \quad Y = \begin{pmatrix} y \\ v \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{dY}{dt} = \tilde{F}(t, Y) = \begin{pmatrix} v \\ F(t, v) \end{pmatrix}$$



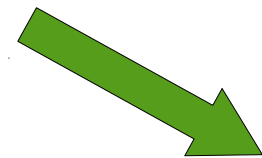
# Integración de la ecuación de orden superior

$$\frac{Y_i - Y_{i-1}}{dt} = \tilde{F}(t_{i-1}, v_{i-1})$$



Euler

$$Y_i = Y_{i-1} + dt \tilde{F}(t_{i-1}, v_{i-1})$$



R - K

$$k_1 = \tilde{F}(t_{i-1}, Y_{i-1})$$

$$k_2 = \tilde{F}\left(t_{i-1} + \frac{1}{2} dt, Y_{i-1} + \frac{1}{2} k_1 dt\right)$$

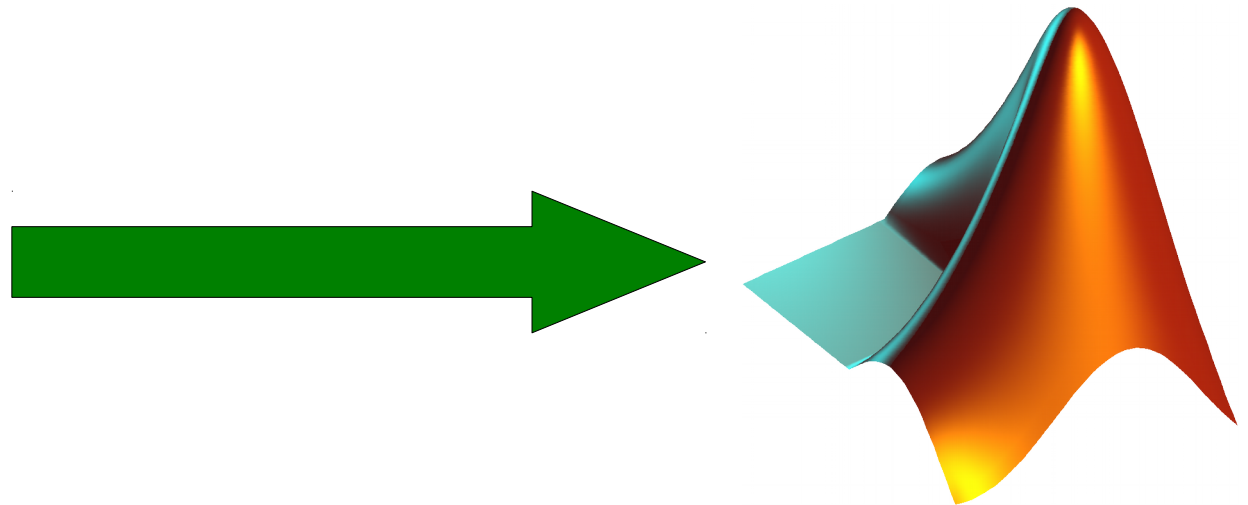
$$k_3 = \tilde{F}\left(t_{i-1} + \frac{1}{2} dt, Y_{i-1} + \frac{1}{2} k_2 dt\right)$$

$$k_4 = \tilde{F}(t_{i-1} + dt, Y_{i-1} + k_3 dt)$$

$$Y_i = Y_{i-1} + \frac{1}{6} (k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4) dt$$

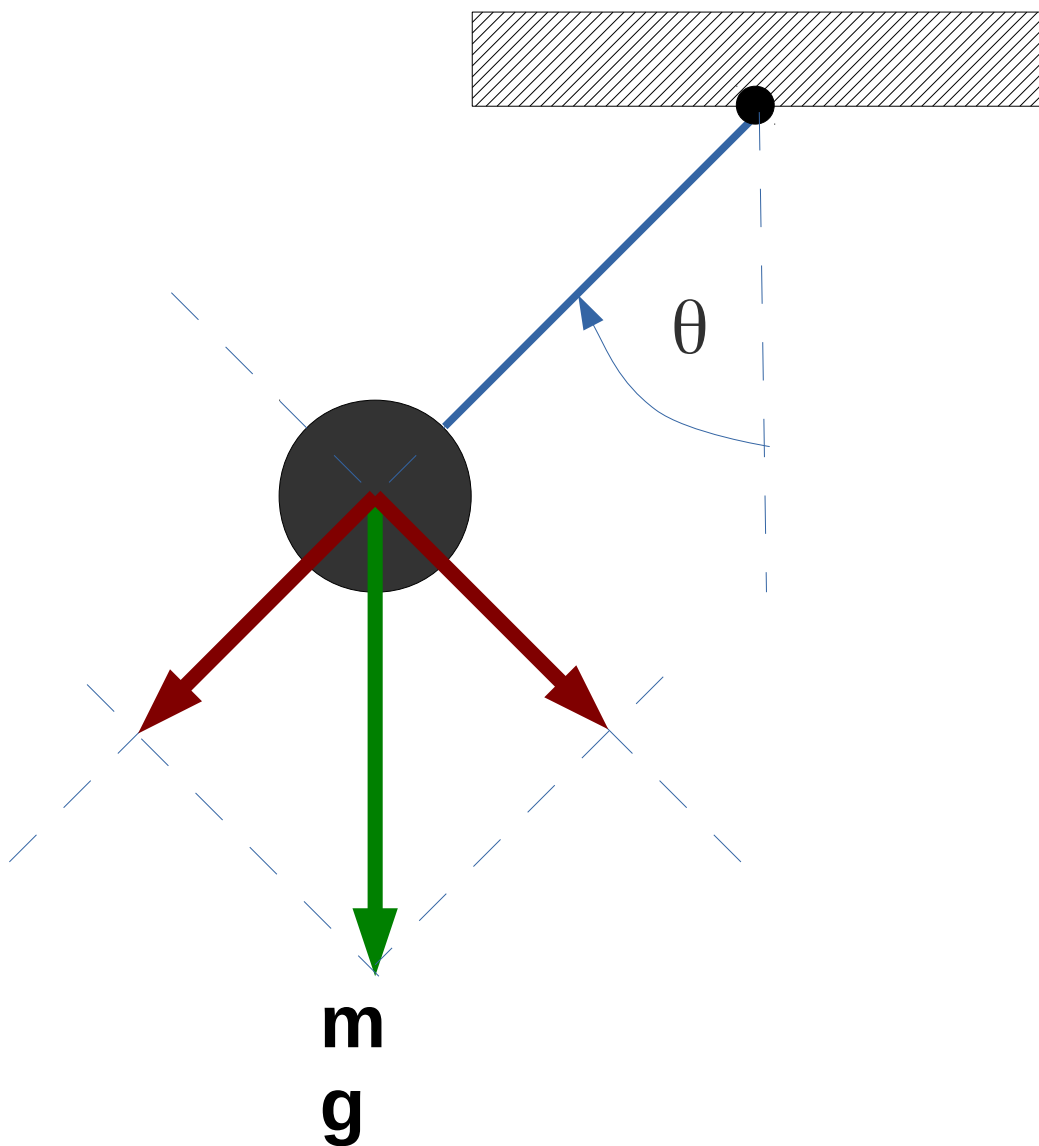


# Ecuación diferencial Ordinaria - Ejercicio





# Péndulo – Solución para ángulos grandes



$$m R \frac{d^2 \theta}{dt^2} + mg \sin(\theta) = 0$$

$$v = \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = -\frac{g}{R} \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} \theta \\ v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} v \\ -\frac{g}{R} \sin \theta \end{pmatrix} = \tilde{F} \begin{pmatrix} \theta \\ v \end{pmatrix}$$





# Péndulo – Solución para ángulos grandes

