5/4/22, 10:44 PM Underdamped

```
In [ ]:
f m = lambda t: 0
fxy x = lambda t, x, v: v
fxy_v = lambda t, x, v: f_m(t) - 2*zeta*omega*v - ((omega**2)*x)
def rk4 x(ti,xi,vi,dt):
    K1 = fxy_x(ti,xi,vi)
    K2 = fxy_x(ti+a2*dt,xi+b21*K1*dt,vi)
    K3 = fxy_x(ti+a3*dt,xi+b31*K1*dt+b32*K2*dt,vi)
    K4 = fxy_x(ti+a4*dt,xi+b41*K1*dt+b42*K2*dt+b43*K3*dt,vi)
    xip1 = xi+(c1*K1+c2*K2+c3*K3+c4*K4)*dt
    return xip1
def rk4_v(ti,xi,vi,dt):
    K1 = fxy_v(ti,xi,vi)
    K2 = fxy_v(ti+a2*dt,xi,vi+b21*K1*dt)
    K3 = fxy v(ti+a3*dt,xi,vi+b31*K1*dt+b32*K2*dt)
    K4 = fxy_v(ti+a4*dt,xi,vi+b41*K1*dt+b42*K2*dt+b43*K3*dt)
    vip1 = vi+(c1*K1+c2*K2+c3*K3+c4*K4)*dt
    return vip1
zeta = 0.2
                                  #initial time
omega =1.0
tf = 75.0
                                  #final time
n = 1000
                                  #segments
dt = (tf-ti)/n
                                  #step size
t = np.zeros(n)
x = np.zeros(n)
v = np.zeros(n)
x iv = 0.0
                                  #initial position
v_iv = 2.0
                                  #initial velocity
t[0] = ti
x[0] = x iv
v[0] = v_iv
for i in range(1,n):
    t[i] = ti+i*dt #increases time
    x[i] = rk4_x(t[i-1], x[i-1], v[i-1], dt)
    v[i] = rk4_v(t[i-1], x[i-1], v[i-1], dt)
LinePlot111(t,x,"Time(sec)","Displacement(m)","Displacement vs. Time (Underdamped)","Dv
LinePlot111(t,v,"Time(sec)","Velocity(m/s)","Velocity vs. Time (Underdamped)","VvT2.png
```