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## --- Day 12: The N-Body Problem ---

The space near Jupiter is not a very safe place; you need to be careful of a big distracting red spot, extreme radiation, and a whole lot of moons swirling around. You decide to start by tracking the four largest moons: Io, Europa, Ganymede, and Callisto.

After a brief scan, you calculate the **position of each moon** (your puzzle input). You just need to  $simulate\ their\ motion$  so you can avoid them.

Each moon has a 3-dimensional position (x, y), and z) and a 3-dimensional velocity. The position of each moon is given in your scan; the [x], [y], and [x] velocity of each moon starts at [0].

Simulate the motion of the moons in **time steps**. Within each time step, first update the velocity of every moon by applying **gravity**. Then, once all moons' velocities have been updated, update the position of every moon by applying **velocity**. Time progresses by one step once all of the positions are updated.

To apply gravity, consider every pair of moons. On each axis  $(\overline{x}, \overline{y})$ , and  $\overline{z}$ , the velocity of each moon changes by exactly +1 or -1 to pull the moons together. For example, if Ganymede has an  $\overline{x}$  position of  $\overline{3}$ , and Callisto has a  $\overline{x}$  position of  $\overline{5}$ , then Ganymede's  $\overline{x}$  velocity changes by +1 (because  $\overline{5} > \overline{3}$ ) and Callisto's  $\overline{x}$  velocity changes by -1 (because  $\overline{3} < \overline{5}$ ). However, if the positions on a given axis are the same, the velocity on that axis does not change for that pair of moons.

Once all gravity has been applied, apply **velocity**: simply add the velocity of each moon to its own position. For example, if Europa has a position of [x=1, y=2, z=3] and a velocity of [x=-2, y=0, z=3], then its new position would be [x=-1, y=2, z=6]. This process does not modify the velocity of any moon.

For example, suppose your scan reveals the following positions:

```
<x=-1, y=0, z=2>
<x=2, y=-10, z=-7>
<x=4, y=-8, z=8>
<x=3, v=5, z=-1>
```

Simulating the motion of these moons would produce the following

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```
pos=<x= 2, y=-1, z= 1>, vel=<x= 3, y=-1, z=-1>
pos=<x= 3, y=-7, z=-4>, vel=<x= 1, y= 3, z= 3>
pos=<x= 1, y=-7, z= 5>, vel=<x=-3, y= 1, z=-3>
pos=x= 1, y=-2, z= 2>, vel=x=-2, y= 5, z= 6>
pos=x= 1, y=-4, z=-1>, vel=x= 0, y= 3, z=-6>
pos=<x= 0, y= 0, z= 6>, vel=<x=-1, y= 2, z= 4>
pos=<x= 2, y= 1, z=-5>, vel=<x= 1, y= 5, z=-4>
pos=<x=-1, y=-9, z= 2>, vel=<x=-3, y=-1, z= 2>
pos=<x= 4, y= 1, z= 5>, vel=<x= 2, y= 0, z=-2>
pos=<x= 2, y= 2, z=-4>, vel=<x= 0, y=-1, z= 2>
pos=<x= 3, y= 0, z= 0>, vel=<x=-1, y=-1, z=-5>
pos=<x= 3, y=-2, z= 1>, vel=<x= 1, y=-4, z= 5>
pos=<x= 1, y=-4, z=-4>, vel=<x=-2, y=-4, z=-4>
pos=<x= 3, y=-7, z= 5>, vel=<x= 0, y=-5, z= 4>
pos=<x= 2, y=-7, z=-5>, vel=<x= 1, y=-3, z=-1>
pos=<x= 0, y=-9, z= 6>, vel=<x=-3, y=-2, z= 1>
pos=<x= 2, y= 1, z=-3>, vel=<x=-3, y=-2, z= 1>
pos=<x= 1, y=-8, z= 0>, vel=<x=-1, y= 1, z= 3>
pos=<x= 3, y=-6, z= 1>, vel=<x= 3, y= 2, z=-3>
```

Then, it might help to calculate the **total energy in the system**. The total energy for a single moon is its **potential energy** multiplied by its **kinetic energy**. A moon's **potential energy** is the sum of the absolute values of its [x], [y], and [z] position coordinates. A moon's **kinetic energy** is the sum of the absolute values of its velocity coordinates. Below, each line shows the calculations for a moon's potential energy (pot), kinetic energy (kin), and total energy:

In the above example, adding together the total energy for all moons after 10 steps produces the total energy in the system, 179.

Here's a second example:

```
<x=-8, y=-10, z=0>
<x=5, y=5, z=10>
<x=2, y=-7, z=3>
<x=9, y=-8, z=-3>
```

very ten steps of simulation for 100 steps produces

```
pos=<x= -8, y=-10, z= 0>, vel=<x= 0, y= 0, z= 0>
pos=<x= 5, y= 5, z= 10>, vel=<x= 0, y= 0, z= 0>
pos=<x= 2, y= -7, z= 3>, vel=<x= 0, y= 0, z= 0>
pos=<x= 9, y= -8, z= -3>, vel=<x= 0, y= 0, z= 0>
pos=<x= -9, y=-10, z= 1>, vel=<x= -2, y= -2, z= -1>
pos=<x= 4, y= 10, z= 9>, vel=<x= -3, y= 7, z= -2>
pos=<x= 8, y=-10, z= -3>, vel=<x= 5, y= -1, z= -2>
pos=<x= 5, y=-10, z= 3>, vel=<x= 0, y= -4, z= 5>
After 20 steps:

pos=<x=-10, y= 3, z= -4>, vel=<x= -5, y= 2, z= 0>
pos=<x= 5, y=-25, z= 6>, vel=<x= 1, y= 1, z= -4>
pos=<x= 13, y= 1, z= 1>, vel=<x= 5, y= -2, z= 2>
pos=<x= 0, y= 1, z= 7>, vel=<x= -1, y= -1, z= 2>
pos=<x= -4, y=-11, z= 3>, vel=<x= -3, y=-10, z= 0>
pos=<x= 0, y= -1, z= 11>, vel=<x= 7, y= 4, z= 3>
pos=<x= -3, y= -2, z= 5>, vel=<x= 1, y= 2, z= -3>
pos=<x= 14, y=-12, z= -4>, vel=<x= 11, y= 3, z= 0>
pos=<x= -1, y= 18, z= 8>, vel=<x= -5, y= 2, z= 3>
pos=<x= -5, y=-14, z= 8>, vel=<x= 1, y= -2, z= 0>
pos=<x= 0, y=-12, z= -2>, vel=<x= -7, y= -3, z= -3>
pos=<x=-23, y=-4, z=-1>, vel=<x=-7, y=-1, z=-2>
pos=<x=-20, y=-31, z=-13>, vel=<x=-5, y=-3, z=-4>
pos=<x=-4, y=-6, z=-1>, vel=<x=-1, y=-1, z=-3>
After 60 steps:
pos=<x= 36, y=-10, z= 6>, vel=<x= 5, y= 0, z= 3>
pos=<x=-18, y= 10, z= 9>, vel=<x= -3, y= -7, z= 5>
pos=<x= 8, y=-12, z= -3>, vel=<x= -2, y= 1, z= -7>
pos=<x=-33, y=-6, z= 5>, vel=<x=-5, y=-4, z= 7>
pos=<x= 13, y=-9, z= 2>, vel=<x=-2, y= 11, z= 3>
pos=<x= 11, y=-8, z= 2>, vel=<x= 8, y=-6, z=-7>
pos=<x= 17, y= 3, z= 1>, vel=<x=-1, y=-1, z=-3>
 After 80 steps:
pos=<x= 30, y= -8, z= 3>, vel=<x= 3, y= 3, z= 0>
pos=<x= -2, y= -4, z= 0>, vel=<x= 4, y=-13, z= 2>
pos=<x=-18, y= -7, z= 15>, vel=<x= -8, y= 2, z= -2>
pos=<x= -2, y= -1, z= -8>, vel=<x= 1, y= 8, z= 0>
After 90 steps:
pos=<x=-25, y= -1, z= 4>, vel=<x= 1, y= -3, z= 4>
pos=<x= 2, y= -9, z= 0>, vel=<x= -3, y= 13, z= -1>
pos=<x= 32, y= -8, z= 14>, vel=<x= 5, y= -4, z= 6>
pos=<x= -1, y= -2, z= -8>, vel=<x= -3, y= -6, z= -9>
After 100 steps:
pos=<x= 8, y=-12, z= -9>, vel=<x= -7, y= 3, z= 0>
pos=<x= 13, y= 16, z= -3>, vel=<x= 3, y=-11, z= -5>
pos=<x=-29, y=-11, z= -1>, vel=<x= -3, y= 7, z= 4>
pot: 8 + 12 + 9 = 29;
pot: 13 + 16 + 3 = 32;
pot: 29 + 11 + 1 = 41;
pot: 16 + 13 + 23 = 52;
 Sum of total energy: 290 + 608 + 574 + 468 = 1940
```

What is the total energy in the system after simulating the moons given in your scan for [1000] steps?

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