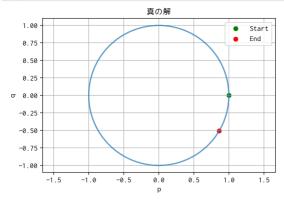
2018/12/31 数値計算

```
In [1]:

1 import numpy as np
2 import pandas as pd
3 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
4 import math
5 % matplotlib inline
               1 (1)
                                                                                                                                                                      P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -i & i \end{pmatrix}D = \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix}
               とすると、
                                                                                                                                                                          P^{-1}JP = D
               と対角化できる。
               ここで、
                                                                                                                                                                         x = \begin{bmatrix} p \\ q \end{bmatrix}
               とし、
                                                                                                                                                                             x = Pu
               と置くと、
                                                                                                                                                                       \dot{u}=P^{-1}\dot{x}
                                                                                                                                                                         = P^{-1}Jx
                                                                                                                                                                         = P^{-1}JPP^{-1}x
                                                                                                                                                                          = Du
               つまり、
                                                                                                                                                                         u = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix}
               として、
                                                                                                                                                                            ui_1 = iu_1
                                                                                                                                                                           \dot{u_2} = -iu_2
                                                                                                                                                                          u_1(0) = \frac{1}{2}
                                                                                                                                                                           u_2(0) = \frac{1}{2}
               と書ける。
               よって、uについて数値的に考察すれば、
                                                                                                                                                                             x = Pu
               を用いて
               の挙動を数値的に考えていくことができる。
               また、この方程式を解くと、解は
                                                                                                                                                                      x = \begin{bmatrix} cos(t) \\ sin(t) \end{bmatrix}
               となる。
 In [2]: 1 P = np.array([[1, 1], [-1j, 1j]])
                 def u2x(u_1_array, u_2_array):
    return np.array([[np.dot(P, np.array([[u_1], [u_2]])) for u_1, u_2 in zip(u_1_array, u_2_array)])
                4 | return ip.d...., ()
6 | def plot_x(x, title):
7 | plt.scatter(x[0, 0], x[0, 1], color='green', label='Start')
8 | plt.scatter(x[-1, 0], x[-1, 1], color='red', label='End')
9 | plt.plot(x[:, 0], x[:, 1], alpha = 0.7)
               8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
                         plt.legend()
plt.title(title)
plt.xlabel('p')
plt.ylabel('q')
plt.grid()
plt.axis('equal')
plt.show()
 In [3]: 1 def f_1(x): return 1j * x
                 3
4 def f_2(x):
5 return -1 j * x
```

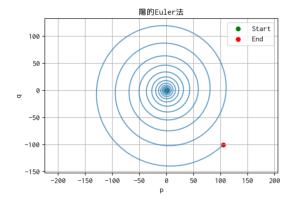
1.1 真の解

2018/12/31 数値計算



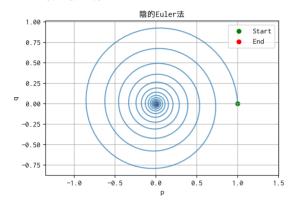
1.2 陽的Euler法

(Users/uedatomohiro/.pyenv/versions/anaconda3-5.1.0/lib/python3.6/site-packages/numpy/core/numeric.py:544: ComplexWarning: Casting complex values to real discards the imaginary part return array(a, dtype, copy=False, order=order, subok=True)
(Users/uedatomohiro/.pyenv/versions/anaconda3-5.1.0/lib/python3.6/site-packages/numpy/core/numeric.py:492: ComplexWarning: Casting complex values to real discards the imaginary part return array(a, dtype, copy=False, order=order)



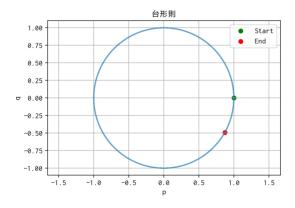
1.3 陰的Euler法

/Users/uedatomohiro/.pyenv/versions/anaconda3-5.1.0/lib/python3.6/site-packages/numpy/core/numeric.py:544: ComplexWarning: Casting complex values to real discards the imaginary part return array(a, dtype, copy=False, order=order, subok=True)
/Users/uedatomohiro/.pyenv/versions/anaconda3-5.1.0/lib/python3.6/site-packages/numpy/core/numeric.py:492: ComplexWarning: Casting complex values to real discards the imaginary part return array(a, dtype, copy=False, order=order)



1.4 台形則

/Users/uedatomohiro/.pyenv/versions/anaconda3-5.1.0/lib/python3.6/site-packages/numpy/core/numeric.py:544: ComplexWarning: Casting complex values to real discards the imaginary part return array(a, dtype, copy=False, order=order, subok=True)
// Users/uedatomohiro/.pyenv/versions/anaconda3-5.1.0/lib/python3.6/site-packages/numpy/core/numeric.py:492: ComplexWarning: Casting complex values to real discards the imaginary part return array(a, dtype, copy=False, order=order)



1.5 Runge-Kutta法

2018/12/31 数值計算

```
def runge_kutta_method(f, x_0, h = 0.1, T = 100):
    t = 0
    xs = [x_0]
    while t < T:
    y_n = xs[-1]
    k_1 = f(y_n)
    k_2 = f(y_n + h / 2 * k_1)
    k_3 = f(y_n + h / 2 * k_2)
    k_4 = f(y_n + h / 2 * k_3)
    xs.append(xs[-1] + h * (k_1 / 6 + k_2 / 3 + k_3 / 3 + k_4 / 6))
    t += h
    return vs
In [8]:
                                                                                                                          t = 0

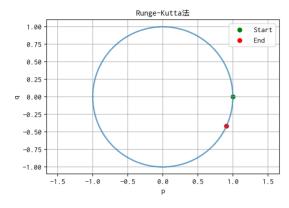
xs = [x_0]

while t < T:

y_n = xs[-1]

k_1 = f(y_n)
k_2 = f(y_n + h / 2 * k_1)
k_3 = f(y_n + h / 2 * k_2)
k_4 = f(y_n + h / 2 * k_2)
k_4 = f(y_n + h / 2 * k_2)
x_3 = f(y_n + h / 2 * k_2)
k_4 = f(y_n + h / 2 * k_2)
k_4 = f(y_n + h / 2 * k_2)
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k_4 = f(y_n + h / 2 * k_2)
k_4 = f(y_n + h / 2 * k_2)
k_4 = f(y_n + h / 2 * k_2)
k_4 = f(y_n + h / 2 * k_2)
k_4 = f(y_n + 
                                                                                                                                       19 plot_x(x, 'Runge-Kutta法')
```

/Users/uedatomohiro/.pyenv/versions/anaconda3-5.1.0/lib/python3.6/site-packages/numpy/core/numeric.py:544: ComplexWarning: Casting complex values to real discards the imaginary part return array(a, dtype, copy=False, order=order, subok=True)
/Users/uedatomohiro/.pyenv/versions/anaconda3-5.1.0/lib/python3.6/site-packages/numpy/core/numeric.py:492: ComplexWarning: Casting complex values to real discards the imaginary part return array(a, dtype, copy=False, order=order)



 $http://localhost:8888/notebooks/report_1217/\%E6\%95\%B0\%E5\%80\%A4\%E8\%A8\%88\%E7\%AE\%97.ipynb$

2 (2)

2.1 陽的Euler法

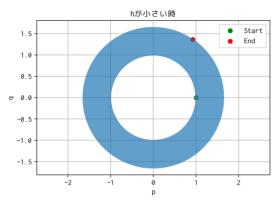
```
u_1 = explicit\_euler\_method(f_1, 0.5, 0.001, 1000)

u_2 = explicit\_euler\_method(f_2, 0.5, 0.001, 1000)
In [9]:
             4 x = u2x(u_1, u_2)
             5 plot_x(x, 'hが小さい時')
```

/Users/uedatomohiro/.pyenv/versions/anaconda3-5.1.0/lib/python3.6/site-packages/numpy/core/numeric.py:544: ComplexWarning: Casting complex values to real discards the imaginary part

/osers/uedatomohiro/.pyen/versions/anaconda3-5.1.0/lib/python3.6/site-packages/numpy/core/numeric.py:492: ComplexWarning: Casting complex values to real discards the imaginary part return array(a, dtype, copy=False, order=order)

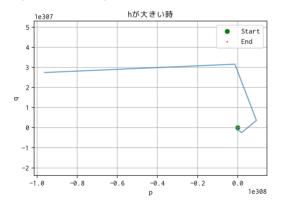
//users/uedatomohiro/.pyenv/versions/anaconda3-5.1.0/lib/python3.6/site-packages/numpy/core/numeric.py:492: ComplexWarning: Casting complex values to real discards the imaginary part return array(a, dtype, copy=False, order=order)



発散のスピードは小さくなっているが、やはり発散するような軌道を描いている。

```
1  u_1 = explicit_euler_method(f_1, 0.5, 3, 10000)
2  u_2 = explicit_euler_method(f_2, 0.5, 3, 10000)
In [101:
               3 4 x = u2x(u_1, u_2)
               6 plot_x(x, 'hが大きい時')
```

/Users/uedatomohiro/,pyenv/versions/anaconda3-5.1.0/lib/python3.6/site-packages/numpy/core/numeric.py:544: ComplexWarning: Casting complex values to real discards the imaginary part return array(a, dtype, copy=False, order=order, subok=True)
/Users/uedatomohiro/.pyenv/versions/anaconda3-5.1.0/lib/python3.6/site-packages/numpy/core/numeric.py:492: ComplexWarning: Casting complex values to real discards the imaginary part return array(a, dtype, copy=False, order=order)
/Users/uedatomohiro/.pyenv/versions/anaconda3-5.1.0/lib/python3.6/site-packages/matplotlib/ticker.py:1914: RuntimeWarning: overflow encountered in multiply steps = self._extended_steps * scale



非常に早く発散し、overflowがおきている。

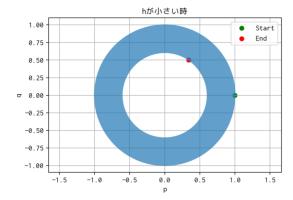
2.2 陰的Euler法

```
u_1 = u_1 = u_1 implicit_euler_method(0.5, 0.001, 1000)

u_2 = u_2 = u_2 implicit_euler_method(0.5, 0.001, 1000)
In [11]:
               3
4 x = u2x(u_1, u_2)
                6 plot_x(x, 'hが小さい時')
```

/Users/uedatomohiro/.pyenv/versions/anaconda3-5.1.0/lib/python3.6/site-packages/numpy/core/numeric.py:544: ComplexWarning: Casting complex values to real discards the imaginary part return array(a, dtype, copy=False, order=order)

// The string of the st

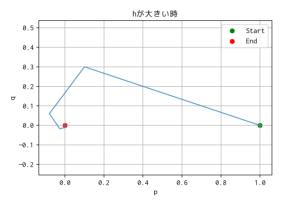


収束スピードは遅いが、原点に収束しているような軌道を描いている。

```
In [12]:
              1 u_1 = u_1_implicit_euler_method(0.5, 3)
2 u_2 = u_2_implicit_euler_method(0.5, 3)
                  x = u2x(u_1, u_2)
              6 plot x(x, 'hが大きい時')
```

/Users/uedatomohiro/.pyenv/versions/anaconda3-5.1.0/lib/python3.6/site-packages/numpy/core/numeric.py:544: ComplexWarning: Casting complex values to real discards the imaginary part return array(a, dtype, copy=False, order=order, subok=True)
/Users/uedatomohiro/.pyenv/versions/anaconda3-5.1.0/lib/python3.6/site-packages/numpy/core/numeric.py:492: ComplexWarning: Casting complex values to real discards the imaginary part

return array(a, dtype, copy=False, order=order)



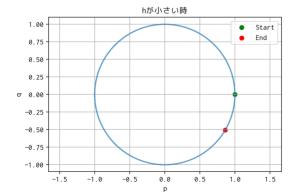
非常に早く原点に収束している

2.3 台形則

```
1 u_1 = u_1_trapezoidal_rule(0.5, 0.0001)
2 u_2 = u_2_trapezoidal_rule(0.5, 0.0001)
In [13]:
              4 x = u2x(u_1, u_2)
              6 plot_x(x, 'hが小さい時')
```

/Users/uedatomohiro/.pyenv/versions/anaconda3-5.1.0/lib/python3.6/site-packages/numpy/core/numeric.py:544: ComplexWarning: Casting complex values to real discards the imaginary part return array(a, dtype, copy=false, order=order)

/users/uedatomohiro/.pyenv/versions/anaconda3-5.1.0/lib/python3.6/site-packages/numpy/core/numeric.py:492: ComplexWarning: Casting complex values to real discards the imaginary part return array(a, dtype, copy=False, order=order)



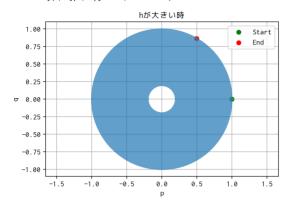
hが小さい時は安定した正しい軌道を与える。

```
u_1 = u_1_trapezoidal_rule(0.5, 10, 10000)
u_2 = u_2_trapezoidal_rule(0.5, 10, 10000)
In [14]:
                  x = u2x(u_1, u_2)
              6 plot_x(x, 'hが大きい時')
```

/Users/uedatomohiro/.pyenv/versions/anaconda3-5.1.0/lib/python3.6/site-packages/numpy/core/numeric.py:544: ComplexWarning: Casting complex values to real discards the imaginary part

return array(a, dtype, copy=False, order=order)

// The string of the st

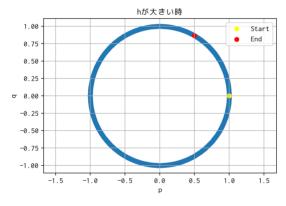


hが大きくてグラフが見にくいので、描画メソッドを編集する(plotではなく、scatterにする)

```
| def scatter_x(x, title):
| plt.scatter(x[:, 0], x[:, 1], alpha = 0.7)
| plt.scatter(x[:, 0], x[0, 1], color='yellow', label='Start')
| plt.scatter(x[-1, 0], x[-1, 1], color='red', label='End')
In [15]:
                           5
6
7
                                         nlt legend()
                                        plt.title(title)
plt.xlabel('p')
                                         plt.vlabel('g')
                                        plt.grid()
plt.axis('ec
plt.show()
                        10
11
12
```

In [16]: 1 scatter_x(x, 'hが大きい時')

/Users/uedatomohiro/.pyenv/versions/anaconda3-5.1.0/lib/python3.6/site-packages/numpy/core/numeric.py:544: ComplexWarning: Casting complex values to real discards the imaginary part return array(a, dtype, copy=False, order=order, subok=True)

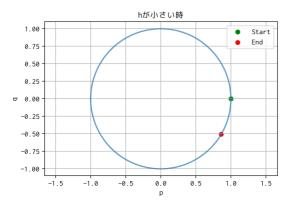


台形則では、hは大きい時も正しい軌道になることが確認できた。

2.4 Runge-Kutta法

```
u_1 = runge_kutta_method(f_1, 0.5, 0.0001)
u_2 = runge_kutta_method(f_2, 0.5, 0.0001)
In [17]:
              x = u2x(u_1, u_2)
              6 plot_x(x, 'hが小さい時')
```

/Users/uedatomohiro/.pyenv/versions/anaconda3-5.1.0/lib/python3.6/site-packages/numpy/core/numeric.py:544: ComplexWarning: Casting complex values to real discards the imaginary part return array(a, dtype, copy=False, order=order, subok=True)
/Users/uedatomohiro/.pyenv/versions/anaconda3-5.1.0/lib/python3.6/site-packages/numpy/core/numeric.py:492: ComplexWarning: Casting complex values to real discards the imaginary part return array(a, dtype, copy=False, order=order)



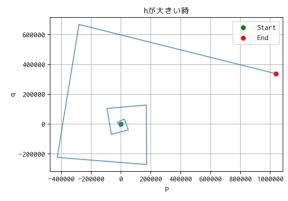
2018/12/31 数值計算

hを小さくしても(1)の状態と変わらない

```
In [18]:  \begin{array}{c|c} 1 & u_1 = runge\_kutta\_method(f_1, 0.5, 3) \\ 2 & u_2 = runge\_kutta\_method(f_2, 0.5, 3) \\ \end{array} 
                         2 | U_c = rung
3 |
4 | x = u2x(u_1, u_2)
5 | plot_x(x, 'hが大きい時')
```

Users/uedatomohiro/.pyenv/versions/anaconda3-5.1.0/lib/python3.6/site-packages/numpy/core/numeric.py:544: ComplexWarning: Casting complex values to real discards the imaginary part return array(a, dtype, copy=False, order=order, subok=True)

/Users/uedatomohiro/.pyenv/versions/anaconda3-5.1.0/lib/python3.6/site-packages/numpy/core/numeric.py:492: ComplexWarning: Casting complex values to real discards the imaginary part return array(a, dtype, copy=False, order=order)



hを十分大きくすると(h = 3)発散してしまっている。