

# Computational Physics

## Tutorial Problems set 2

### Due Mon.Apr 25

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git clone [https://github.com/ukzncompphys/lecture4\\_2016.git](https://github.com/ukzncompphys/lecture4_2016.git)

# Tutorial

- (part of previous tutorial, but result is useful). Write a python script to make a vector of  $n$  evenly spaced numbers between 0 and  $\pi/2$ . i.e.  $x[0]=0$ ,  $x[-1]=\pi/2$  (5)
- Use this vector to integrate  $\cos(x)$  from 0 to  $\pi/2$  for a range # of points using the simple method. include 10,30,100,300,1000 points between 0 and  $\pi/2$ . How does error scale with # of points? (5)
- Write a python function to integrate this vector using Simpson's rule. How does error scale with # of points? How many points did we need to use in part 2 to get same accuracy as 11 points with Simpson's rule? (10)
- Plot the errors as a function of # of points using Simpson's rule and standard sum. You will want to use a log scale here - look at logplot.py in the github distribution (5)

# Tutorial Problems

- Write a function that will shift an array by an arbitrary amount using a convolution (yes, I know there are easier ways to do this). The function should take 2 arguments - an array, and an amount by which to shift the array. Plot a gaussian that started in the centre of the array shifted by half the array length. (10)
- The correlation function  $f \star g$  is  $\int f(x)g(x+y)$ . Through a similar proof, one can show  $f \star g = \text{ift}(\text{dft}(f) * \text{conj}(\text{dft}(g)))$ . Write a routine to take the correlation function of two arrays. Plot the correlation function of a Gaussian with itself. (10)
- Using the results of part 1 and part 2, write a routine to take the correlation function of a Gaussian (shifted by an arbitrary amount) with itself. How does the correlation function depend on the shift? Does this surprise you? (10)
- The circulant (wrap-around) nature of the dft can sometimes be problematic. Write a routine to take the convolution of two arrays \*without\* any danger of wrapping around. You may wish to add zeros to the end of the input arrays. (10)

# Bonus Points

- the `scipy` module has built in integration functions in `scipy.integrate`. The `quad` routine will do numerical integrals. `quad` will try to put its effort where the function changes quickly.
- Look at `scipy_quad_example.py`, which uses `scipy` to integrate our Gaussian function over two different ranges. The integrals should be (almost) identical - yet they are not. Can you figure out why? (5)
- Can you write another function that will always give the correct answer to this integral? (5) Hint - you may want to do two integrals instead of one.

# Tutorial Bonus Problem

- You have a sample code that calculates an FFT of an array whose length is a power of 2. Using that routine as a guideline, write an FFT routine that works on an array whose length is a power of 3 (e.g. 9, 27, 81). Verify that it gives the same answer as `numpy.fft.fft` (10)