

assignment2

January 23, 2018

```
In [2]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import math as math

theta0=(10.0/180)*np.pi  #initial displacement in radians

q = 1.6*10**(-19)          #Charge on dipole in Coulombs
d = 5*10**(-2)             #distance separating the charges (m)
m = 1.67*10**(-27)         #mass of a single charge (kg)
E = 100                    #magnitude of the electric field

#####
#####          EDIT BELOW WITH YOUR VALUE          #####
#####          THIS IS THE ANGULAR FREQUENCY          #####

omega = math.sqrt((2*q*E)/(m*d)) #enter your angular frequency

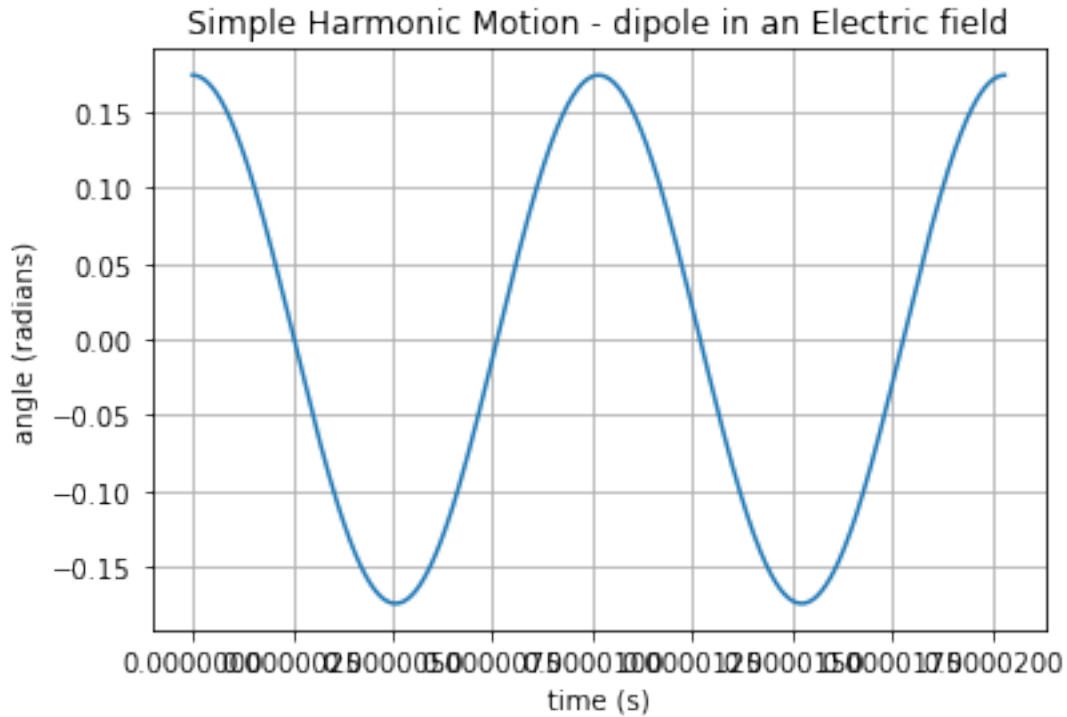
#####          Determine the Period of the motion          #####
#####          in terms of the angular frequency          #####

T = 2*math.pi/omega  #edit this for the period of motion #

t= np.linspace(0,2*T,2000) #time interval from t = 0 to t = 2T
theta = theta0*np.cos(omega*t) #solution for Simple harmonic motion

#####
#####          The following code plots the data          #####

plt.plot(t,theta)
plt.title("Simple Harmonic Motion - dipole in an Electric field")
plt.xlabel("time (s)")
plt.ylabel("angle (radians)")
plt.grid()
plt.show()
#####
```



```
In [5]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import math as math
from scipy.integrate import odeint

#####
##### Start of parameters #####
theta_degrees = 30.0 #initial angle of displacement (degrees)
Tmax = 500.0          #upper bound for time (s)
q = 1.0e-19           #Charge on dipole in Coulombs
d = 3.0e-9            #distance separating the charges (m)
m = 3.0e-5            #mass of a single charge (kg)
E = 1000              #magnitude of the electric field

N = 50000             #number of time intervals
error = 0.01          #error should have been 0.01 not 0.05

def torque(y, t, q, d, m, E):
    theta, omega = y
    return [omega, -2*q*E*np.sin(theta)/(m*d)]

#####
##### EDIT BELOW WITH YOUR VALUE #####
##### THIS IS THE ANGULAR FREQUENCY #####
```

```

omega = np.sqrt((2.0*q*E/(d*m))) ## EDIT THIS ##

#####

##### End of parameters #####
#####

#####

#Set the times to evaluate
t = np.linspace(0,Tmax,N)

#convert initial angle to radians
theta_rads = theta_degrees * np.pi / 180.0

#####
# compute approximate theta values on the time intervals
Approx_Solution = theta_rads*np.cos(omega*np.array(t))

#####
# Set the intial condition [initial angle, initial velocity]
x0 = [theta_rads, 0.0]

#####
# numerically solve the real solution using odeint
sol2 = odeint(torque,x0,t,args=(q,d,m,E))

#####
# Plot the two solutions
plt.plot(t,theta_rads*np.cos(omega*np.array(t)))
plt.plot(t,sol2[:,0])
plt.grid()
plt.xlabel("time (s)")
plt.ylabel("angle (rads)")
plt.show()

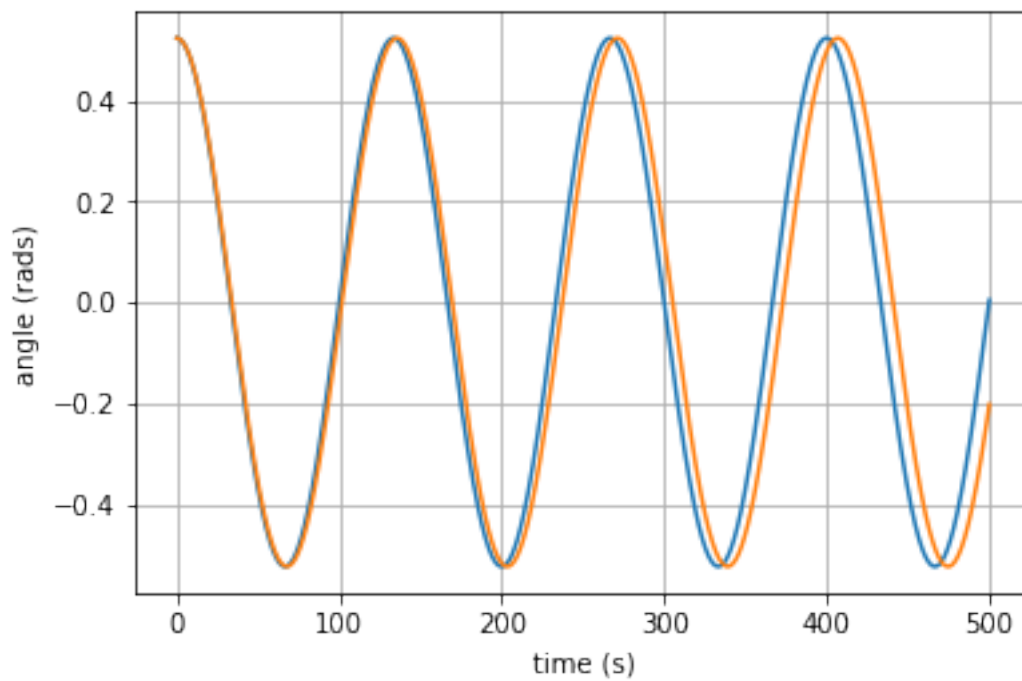
#####
# compute the difference between approx and actual on intervals
diff = [np.abs((a1-b1)) for a1,b1 in zip(Approx_Solution,sol2[:,0])]

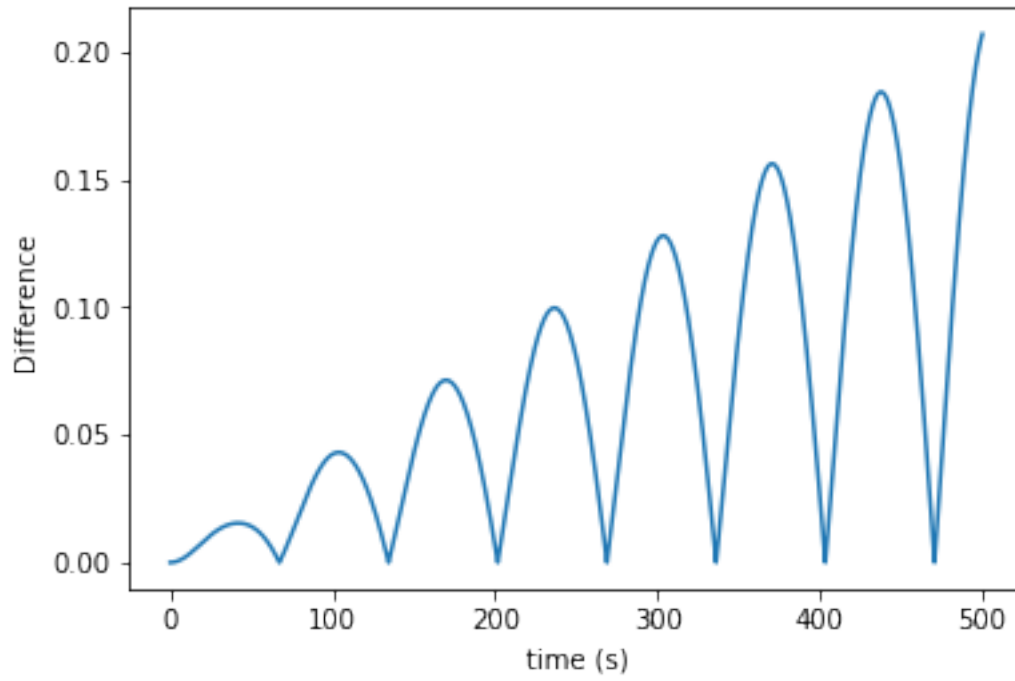
#####
# Plot the difference vs time
plt.plot(t,diff)
plt.xlabel("time (s)")
plt.ylabel("Difference")

```

```
plt.show()
```

```
#####  
# Find when the two differ by .01 radians  
flag = True  
for i in range(len(t)-1):  
    if abs(diff[i] > error):  
        print("after t =", t[i], "the two solutions differ by more than .01 rads")  
        flag = False  
        break  
if flag:  
    print("solution always within", error, " rads")
```





('after t =', 23.61047220944419, 'the two solutions differ by more than .01 rads')