

# Notes in APPM 4650

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## 1 Project Continued

Cone of energy...

$$\frac{d\theta}{d\sigma} = \delta e^\theta - \theta$$

$\delta < \frac{1}{e}$  fizzle.

$\delta > \frac{1}{e}$  explosion

$\delta = \frac{1}{e}$  and  $\delta = 1$ .

for fizzle solutions your just going to integrate the ode with RK4. This should asymptote to  $\theta_f$ .

Late solution for fizzle will be when  $\theta_f = \delta e^{\theta_f}$ .

Early solution for fizzle will be from  $\frac{d\theta}{d\sigma} = \delta + (\delta - 1)\theta$ .

$$\frac{d\theta}{\delta + (\delta - 1)\theta} = d\sigma$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{\theta + (\frac{\delta}{\delta-1})} = (\delta - 1)d\sigma$$

$$\theta = \frac{\delta}{\delta - 1}(e^{(\delta-1)\sigma} - 1)$$

This early solution works for both fizzle and explosion.

for explosion, solving for  $\sigma$  is uesful.

$$\sigma = \left(\frac{1}{\delta - 1}\right) \ln \left[ \frac{\theta + \frac{\delta}{\delta - 1}}{\frac{\delta}{\delta - 1}} \right]$$

Late solution for the explosion:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\delta e^x - x}$$

$$y = \sigma, x = \theta.$$

$$r = \frac{\ln \left( \frac{\theta + \frac{\delta}{\delta-1}}{\frac{\delta}{\delta-1}} \right)}{\delta-1}$$

$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 1} \sigma =$$

should give ou sigma vs theta at the beginning..

on explosion:

$$\frac{d\theta}{d\sigma} \approx \delta e^\theta$$

$$e^{-\theta} d\theta = \delta d\sigma$$

$$-e^{-\theta} = \sigma \delta + c$$

$$\theta \Big|_{\sigma \rightarrow \sigma_{expl}} \rightarrow \infty$$

$$c = -\delta \sigma_{expl}$$

$$\sigma \delta = \delta \sigma_{expl} - e^{-\theta}$$

$$\sigma = \sigma_{expl} - \frac{1}{\delta} e^{-\theta}$$

late explosion approximation.

$\sigma_{expl}$  is unkown though.

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\theta} = \frac{1}{\delta e^\theta - \theta}$$

$$\int_{\theta=0}^{\infty} \frac{d\sigma}{d\theta} d\theta = \int_{\theta=0}^{\infty} \frac{d\theta}{\delta e^\theta - \theta}$$

$$0 = \theta_{expl} - \sigma \Big|_{\theta=0}$$

$$\theta_{expl} = \int_{\theta=0}^{\infty} \frac{d\theta}{\delta e^\theta - \theta}$$

Simpson's something for solution.

by the time  $\theta$  is about 10 your good.

jacobian