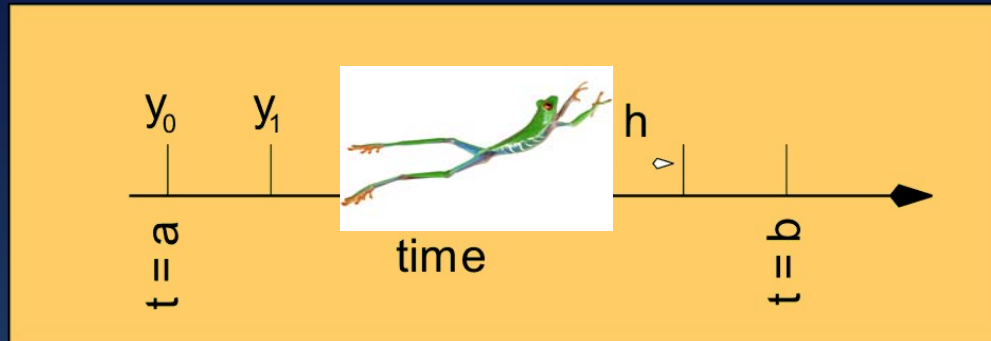


**You deserve a break now!**

# ODE Algorithms: Lab



- How to pick  $h$ ?
- Which is "best" ?

Rubin H Landau

with

Sally Haerer

Computational Physics for Undergraduates  
BS Degree Program: Oregon State University

Support by NSF & OSU



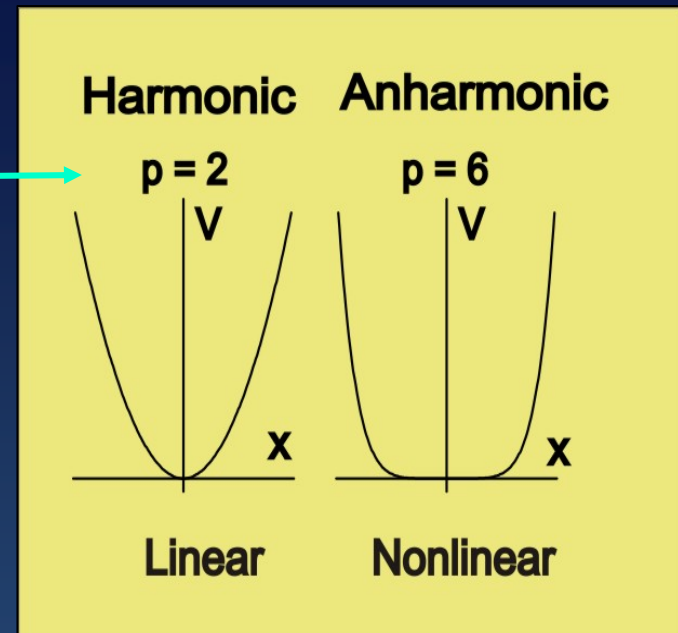
# rk2, rk4 Assessment: Linear Oscillations

- **Solve ODE:  $V(x) \propto x^p$**
- **Start: harmonic oscillator ( $p=2$ )**
- **You know answer; computer not**

$$x(t) = A \sin(\omega_0 t + \phi)$$

$$\omega_0 = 2\pi/T = \sqrt{k/m}$$

- **Double precision (sand!)**
- **Derivative  $f(t,x)$  = your method**
- **Pick  $k, m$  so  $T = 1$**
- **Start  $h \approx T/5$ ; make smaller**



- **Qualitative @ 1st**
- **$y(t)$  smooth, const  $T$**
- **Plot anal & simul (no  $\Delta$ )**
- **SHM: Isochronous**

$$T \neq T(A)$$

# Real Assessment: Energy Conservation

- **Energy = constant/integral of motion (no friction)**

Metric

- **Not built into solution (theory  $\Rightarrow$ )**

- **All  $p$  values ( $V \propto x^p$ )**

$$\log_{10} \left[ \frac{E(t) - E(0)}{E(0)} \right]$$

- **Demanding accuracy test (100, 1000's  $\tau$ )**

$$\simeq \log_{10} \left[ \frac{10^{-8} E(0)}{E(0)} \right]$$

- **Plot PE, KE, total E**

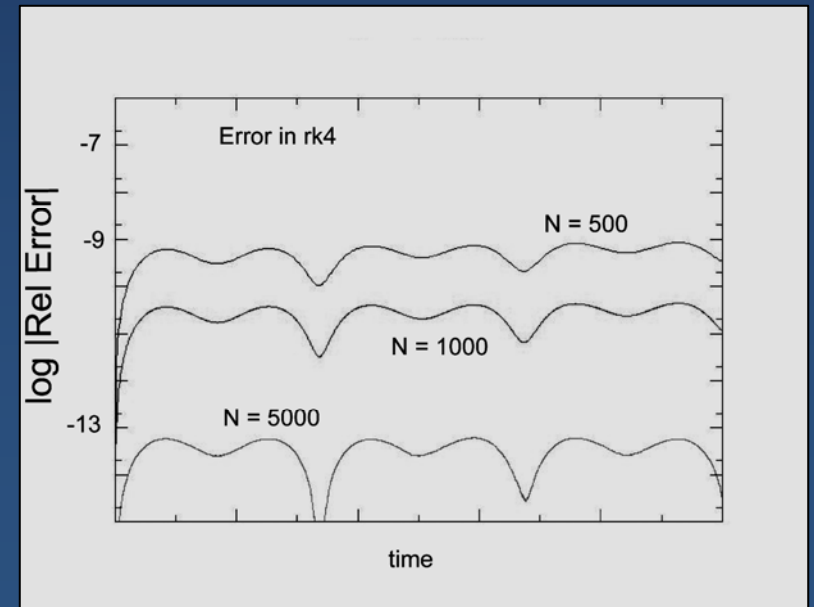
$$\simeq -8$$

$$PE(t) = V[x(t)]$$

$$KE(t) = \frac{1}{2}mv^2(t)$$

$$E = KE(t) + PE(t)$$

- **PE(t)  $\Leftrightarrow$  KE(t)**



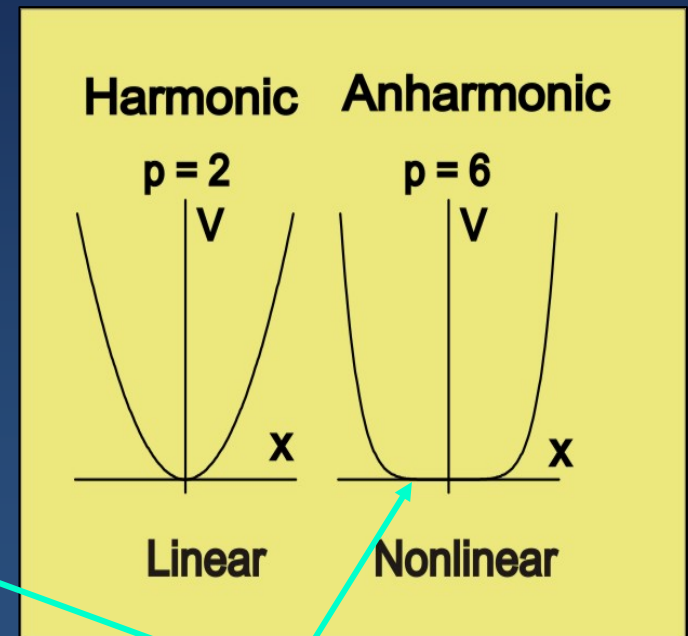
# Detailed Analysis

- Decrease  $h$  for 11-15 places precision
- Fill in table

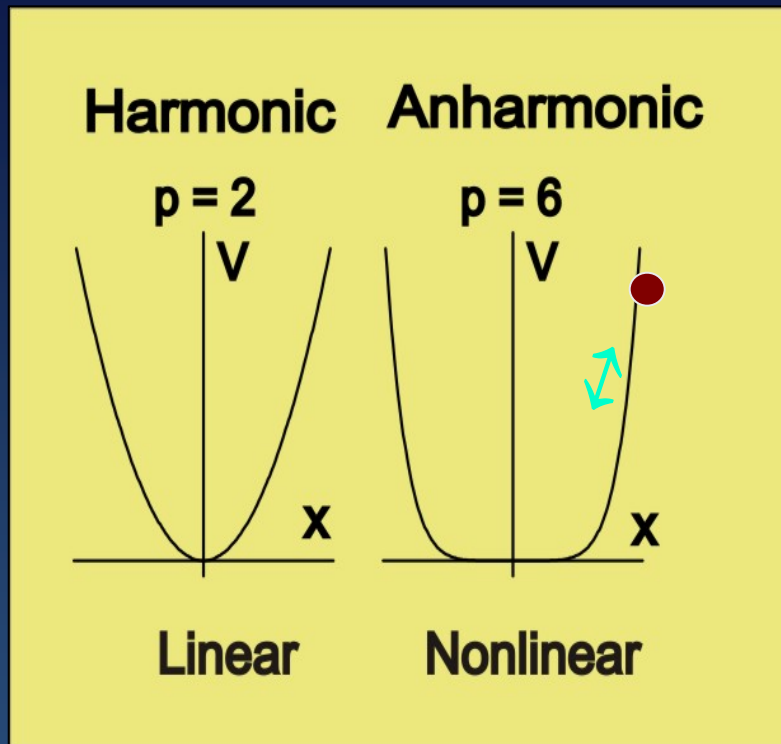
<u>Algor</u>	<u>h</u>	<u># flops</u>	<u>time</u>	<u>error</u>
rk2				
rk4				
(rk45)				

- Large  $p \Rightarrow \sim$  free particle
- Verify Virial theorem\*

$$\langle KE \rangle = p/2 \langle PE \rangle$$



# Model: Nonlinear Oscillator (review)



Potential: arbitrary power  $p$

$$V(x) = \frac{1}{p} kx^p \quad (3)$$

Force on mass

$$F_k(x) = -\frac{dV(x)}{dx} = -kx^{p-1} \quad (4)$$

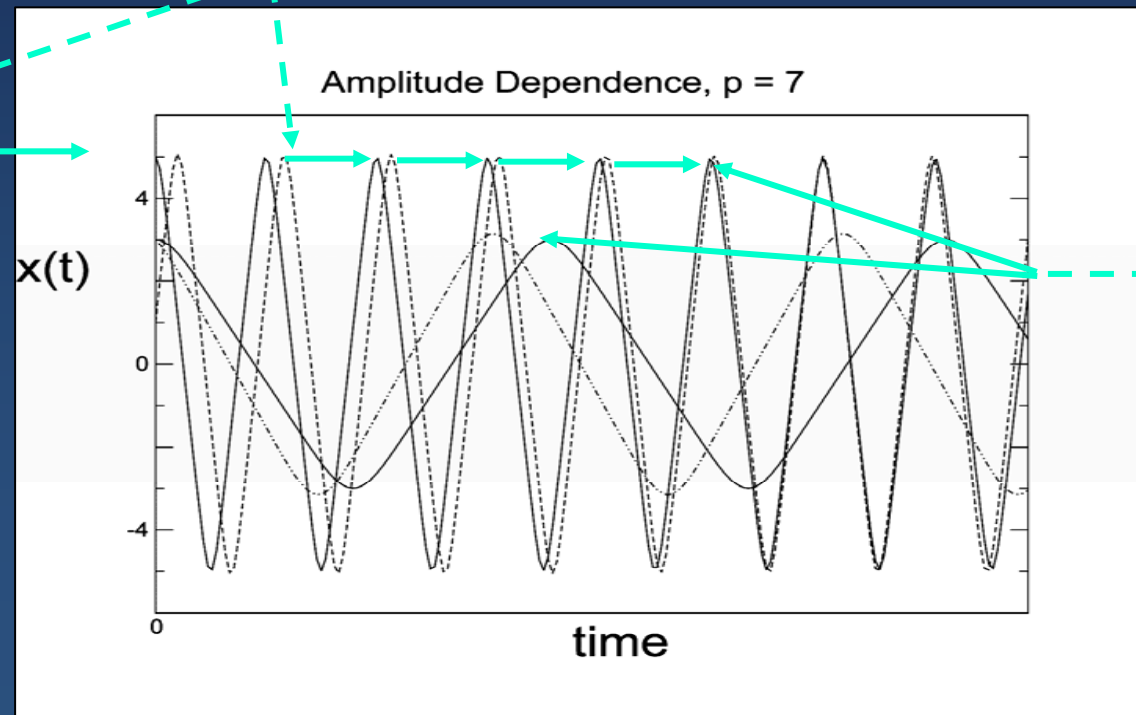
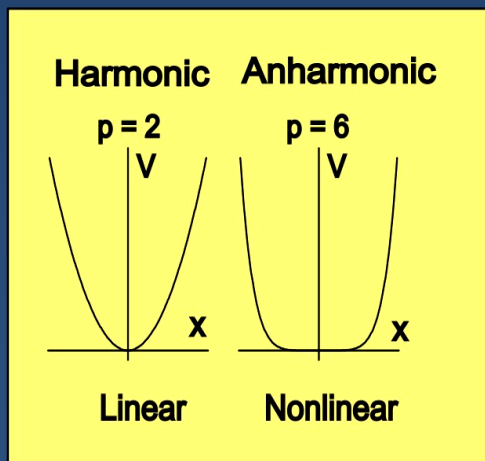
• Newton's law: 2<sup>nd</sup>-O ODE

$$F_{\text{ext}}(x, t) - kx^{p-1} = m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} \quad (\text{ODE to solve}) \quad (5)$$

# Assessment: rk4 & Nonlinear Oscillations

- rk4, ( $V \propto x^p$ )  $4 \leq p \leq 12$
- Change  $h$  for  $\uparrow p$ ? ( $\uparrow$  accelerations)
- Fixed  $p$  & i.c.
- Max  $v$  at  $x=0$ ,  $v=0$  at  $x_{\max}$
- Vary i.c.: anharmonic
- Explain shape, different  $p$

periodic, constant  $A$  &  $T$



**Get to Work!**