ZCE 111 Assignment 11

Q1: Euler's method for 1st order DE Free fall with drag force

A freely falling object through a fluid medium can alternatively be modeled such that the drag force is proportional to the square of its speed. The first order differential equation for such an object is given by

$$
\frac{dv}{dt} = -g + kv^2
$$

Let $k=0.01$, and the boundary condition is $v(0) = -20$ m/s.

Develop a code that implements Euler's method to numerically solve the equation for tfinal=20.0s.

Use **Dsolve** $\lceil \cdot \rceil$ to obtain the analytical solution for $v(t)$.

Overlap your numerical solution on top of the analytically obtained plot. Both should agree to each other.

Q2: Forced pendulum

Use **Dsolve[]** to solve the forced oscillator. Plot on the same graph the analytical solutions of $\theta(t)$ for *t* from 0 to 10 T, where T= $2\pi/\Omega$, $\Omega = \sqrt{g/l}$, for Ω_D = 0.01Ω, 0.5Ω, 1.0Ω, 1.5Ω, 4Ω. **22: Forced pendulun**
the forced oscillator. Plot on the same
om 0 to 10 T, where T= $2\pi / \Omega$, Ω =
.5 Ω , 4Ω .
ry conditions $\theta(t=0)=0$; $d\theta/dt(t=$
 $\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = -\frac{g}{l}\theta - q\frac{d\theta}{dt} + \frac{F_D \sin(\Omega_D t)}{m l}$ **22: Forced pendu**
 e forced oscillator. Plot on the
 m 0 to 10 T, where T= $2\pi/9$
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 ry conditions $\theta(t=0)=0$; de
 $\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = -\frac{g}{l}\theta - q\frac{d\theta}{dt} + \frac{F_D \sin(\Omega_D t)}{m l}$ 2: Forced pendulum
forced oscillator. Plot on the same graph the analytical
10 to 10 T, where T= $2\pi/\Omega$, $\Omega = \sqrt{g/l}$, for $\Omega_D = \Omega$, 4 Ω .
7 conditions $\theta(t=0)=0$; $d\theta dt(t=0)=0$; $m=l=F_D=1$; $q=0$.
 $\frac{\theta}{2}=-\frac{g}{l}\theta-q\frac{d\theta}{dt}$: **Forced pendulum**
reed oscillator. Plot on the same graph the analytical
to 10 T, where T= $2\pi/\Omega$, $\Omega = \sqrt{g/l}$, for Ω_D =
4 Ω .
conditions $\theta(t=0)=0$; $d\theta'dt(t=0)=0$; $m=l=F_D=1$; $q=0$.
 $=-\frac{g}{l}\theta - q\frac{d\theta}{dt} + \frac{F_D \sin(\Omega_D t)}$

Assume the boundary conditions $\theta(t=0)=0$; $d\theta/dt(t=0)=0$; $m=l=F_D=1$; $q=0$.

$$
\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = -\frac{g}{l}\theta - q\frac{d\theta}{dt} + \frac{F_D \sin(\Omega_D t)}{ml}
$$

Q3: Forced pendulum, again

Use **Dsolve[]** to solve the forced oscillator. Plot on the same graph the analytical solutions of $\theta(t)$ for *t* from 0 to 10 *T*, where $T = 2\pi/\Omega$, $\Omega = \sqrt{g/l}$, for $\Omega_D = 1.0\Omega$, $q=0.01, 0.1, 1.0$. Assume the boundary conditions $\theta(t=0)=0$; d $\theta/dt(t=0)=0$; $m=l=F_D=1;$ **Forced pendulum, a**

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 $\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = -\frac{g}{l}\theta - q\frac{d\theta}{dt} + \frac{F_D \sin(\Omega_D t)}{m l}$ **Forced pendulum**
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forced oscillator. Plot on the same graph the analytical
 α 0 to 10 T, where $T = 2\pi\Omega$, $\Omega = \sqrt{g/l}$, for $\Omega_D = 1.0\Omega$,
ethe boundary conditions $\theta(t=0)=0$; $d\theta dt(t=0)=0$;
 $\frac{\theta}{t^2} = -\frac{g}{l} \theta - q \frac{d$ Figure 10 and 10 a

$$
\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = -\frac{g}{l}\theta - q\frac{d\theta}{dt} + \frac{F_D \sin(\Omega_D t)}{ml}
$$