

# Pendulum in cartesian coordinates

## RK based numerical scheme

> **restart:**

Pendulum equation reduced to first order mass=1

> **EQ1 := diff(x(t),t)-u(t) ;**  
**EQ2 := diff(y(t),t)-v(t) ;**  
**EQ3 := diff(u(t),t)+x(t)\*mu(t) ;**  
**EQ4 := diff(v(t),t)+y(t)\*mu(t)+g ;**  
**ALG := x(t)^2+y(t)^2-1 ;**

$$EQ1 := \frac{d}{dt} x(t) - u(t)$$

$$EQ2 := \frac{d}{dt} y(t) - v(t)$$

$$EQ3 := \frac{d}{dt} u(t) + x(t) \mu(t)$$

$$EQ4 := \frac{d}{dt} v(t) + y(t) \mu(t) + g$$

$$ALG := x(t)^2 + y(t)^2 - 1 \quad (1)$$

Derivate constraint two times

> **DALG := diff(ALG,t);**  
**DDALG := diff(DALG,t);**

$$DALG := 2 x(t) \left( \frac{d}{dt} x(t) \right) + 2 y(t) \left( \frac{d}{dt} y(t) \right)$$

$$DDALG := 2 \left( \frac{d}{dt} x(t) \right)^2 + 2 x(t) \left( \frac{d^2}{dt^2} x(t) \right) + 2 \left( \frac{d}{dt} y(t) \right)^2 + 2 y(t) \left( \frac{d^2}{dt^2} y(t) \right) \quad (2)$$

Stabilize constraint with Baumgarte (reduce DAE index 3 to DAE index 1)

> **ALGSTAB := DDALG + 2\*zeta\*omega\*DALG + omega^2 \* ALG ;**

$$ALGSTAB := 2 \left( \frac{d}{dt} x(t) \right)^2 + 2 x(t) \left( \frac{d^2}{dt^2} x(t) \right) + 2 \left( \frac{d}{dt} y(t) \right)^2 + 2 y(t) \left( \frac{d^2}{dt^2} y(t) \right) \quad (3)$$

$$+ 2 \zeta \omega \left( 2 x(t) \left( \frac{d}{dt} x(t) \right) + 2 y(t) \left( \frac{d}{dt} y(t) \right) \right) + \omega^2 (x(t)^2 + y(t)^2 - 1)$$

Solve for velocity and acceleration

> **RESVEL := solve( {EQ1,EQ2}, diff({x(t),y(t)},t) ) ;**  
**RESACC := solve( {EQ3,EQ4}, diff({u(t),v(t)},t) ) ;**

$$RESVEL := \left\{ \frac{d}{dt} x(t) = u(t), \frac{d}{dt} y(t) = v(t) \right\}$$

$$RESACC := \left\{ \frac{d}{dt} u(t) = -x(t) \mu(t), \frac{d}{dt} v(t) = -y(t) \mu(t) - g \right\} \quad (4)$$

> **ALGSTAB := subs(RESACC, subs( RESVEL,ALGSTAB)) ;**

(5)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ALGSTAB} := & 2 u(t)^2 - 2 x(t)^2 \mu(t) + 2 v(t)^2 + 2 y(t) (-y(t) \mu(t) - g) \\ & + 2 \zeta \omega (2 x(t) u(t) + 2 y(t) v(t)) + \omega^2 (x(t)^2 + y(t)^2 - 1) \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

Solve the stabilized equation for mu

$$\begin{aligned} & > \text{RESMU} := \text{collect}(\text{solve}(\text{ALGSTAB}, \{\text{mu}(t)\}), \omega); \\ \text{RESMU} := & \left\{ \mu(t) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(x(t)^2 + y(t)^2 - 1) \omega^2}{x(t)^2 + y(t)^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{(4 \zeta x(t) u(t) + 4 \zeta y(t) v(t)) \omega}{x(t)^2 + y(t)^2} \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{1}{2} \frac{2 u(t)^2 + 2 v(t)^2 - 2 y(t) g}{x(t)^2 + y(t)^2} \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

Pendulum DAE reduced to index 1 and stabilized with Baumgarte

$$\begin{aligned} & > \text{EQ} \mid \mid (1..4); \\ & \text{EQ5} := \text{mu}(t) - \text{subs}(\text{RESMU}, \text{mu}(t)); \\ & \frac{d}{dt} x(t) - u(t), \frac{d}{dt} y(t) - v(t), \frac{d}{dt} u(t) + x(t) \mu(t), \frac{d}{dt} v(t) + y(t) \mu(t) + g \\ \text{EQ5} := & \mu(t) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{(x(t)^2 + y(t)^2 - 1) \omega^2}{x(t)^2 + y(t)^2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{(4 \zeta x(t) u(t) + 4 \zeta y(t) v(t)) \omega}{x(t)^2 + y(t)^2} \\ & - \frac{1}{2} \frac{2 u(t)^2 + 2 v(t)^2 - 2 y(t) g}{x(t)^2 + y(t)^2} \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

Now we can use any numericak methods for ODE, for example Collatz

$$x' = f(x, t)$$

$$x(k+1/2) = x(k) + (DT/2) * f(x(k), t(k));$$

$$x(k+1) = x(k) + DT * f(x(k+1/2), t(k+1/2));$$

First HALF step

$$\begin{aligned} & > \text{SUBSH} := [ \text{diff}(x(t), t) = (xH - xO) / DT, \\ & \quad \text{diff}(y(t), t) = (yH - yO) / DT, \\ & \quad \text{diff}(u(t), t) = (uH - uO) / DT, \\ & \quad \text{diff}(v(t), t) = (vH - vO) / DT, \\ & \quad x(t) = xO, \\ & \quad y(t) = yO, \\ & \quad u(t) = uO, \\ & \quad v(t) = vO, \\ & \quad \text{mu}(t) = \text{muO} ]; \\ \text{SUBSH} := & \left[ \frac{d}{dt} x(t) = \frac{xH - xO}{DT}, \frac{d}{dt} y(t) = \frac{yH - yO}{DT}, \frac{d}{dt} u(t) = \frac{uH - uO}{DT}, \frac{d}{dt} v(t) \right. \\ & \left. = \frac{vH - vO}{DT}, x(t) = xO, y(t) = yO, u(t) = uO, v(t) = vO, \mu(t) = \text{muO} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

$$> \text{MUH} := \text{solve}(\text{subs}(\text{SUBSH}, \text{EQ5}), \{\text{muO}\});$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MUH} := & \left\{ \text{muO} \right. \\ & \left. = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\omega^2 xO^2 + \omega^2 yO^2 - \omega^2 + 4 \zeta \omega xO uO + 4 \zeta \omega yO vO + 2 uO^2 + 2 vO^2 - 2 yO g}{xO^2 + yO^2} \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

$$> \text{subs}(\text{SUBSH}, [\text{EQ} \mid \mid (1..4)]);$$

$$\left[ \frac{xH-xO}{DT} - uO, \frac{yH-yO}{DT} - vO, \frac{uH-uO}{DT} + xO\mu O, \frac{vH-vO}{DT} + yO\mu O + g \right] \quad (10)$$

> **HSTEP := subs(MUH, op(solve( subs(SUBSH, [EQ | (1..4)]), [xH, yH, uH, vH] ))) ;**

$$HSTEP := \left[ xH = xO + uO DT, yH = yO + vO DT, uH = uO \right] \quad (11)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{xO^2 + yO^2} (xO (\omega^2 xO^2 + \omega^2 yO^2 - \omega^2 + 4 \zeta \omega xO uO + 4 \zeta \omega yO vO \\ & + 2 uO^2 + 2 vO^2 - 2 yO g) DT), vH = vO \\ & - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{xO^2 + yO^2} (yO (\omega^2 xO^2 + \omega^2 yO^2 - \omega^2 + 4 \zeta \omega xO uO + 4 \zeta \omega yO vO \\ & + 2 uO^2 + 2 vO^2 - 2 yO g) DT) - g DT \end{aligned}$$

Second FULL step

> **SUBSF := [ diff(x(t), t) = (xN-xO)/DT, diff(y(t), t) = (yN-yO)/DT, diff(u(t), t) = (uN-uO)/DT, diff(v(t), t) = (vN-vO)/DT, x(t) = xH, y(t) = yH, u(t) = uH, v(t) = vH, mu(t) = muH ] ;**

$$\begin{aligned} SUBSF := & \left[ \frac{d}{dt} x(t) = \frac{xN-xO}{DT}, \frac{d}{dt} y(t) = \frac{yN-yO}{DT}, \frac{d}{dt} u(t) = \frac{uN-uO}{DT}, \frac{d}{dt} v(t) = \frac{vN-vO}{DT} \right] \quad (12) \\ & = \frac{vN-vO}{DT}, x(t) = xH, y(t) = yH, u(t) = uH, v(t) = vH, \mu(t) = \mu H \end{aligned}$$

> **MUN := solve( subs(SUBSF, EQ5), {muH} ) ;**

$$\begin{aligned} MUN := & \left\{ \mu H \right. \quad (13) \\ & = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\omega^2 xH^2 + \omega^2 yH^2 - \omega^2 + 4 \zeta \omega xH uH + 4 \zeta \omega yH vH + 2 uH^2 + 2 vH^2 - 2 yH g}{xH^2 + yH^2} \left. \right\} \end{aligned}$$

> **FSTEP := subs( MUN, op(solve( subs(SUBSF, [EQ | (1..4)]), [xN, yN, uN, vN] ))) ;**

$$FSTEP := \left[ xN = xO + uH DT, yN = yO + vH DT, uN = uO \right] \quad (14)$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{xH^2 + yH^2} (xH (\omega^2 xH^2 + \omega^2 yH^2 - \omega^2 + 4 \zeta \omega xH uH + 4 \zeta \omega yH vH$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + 2 uH^2 + 2 vH^2 - 2 yHg) DT), vN = vO \\
& - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{xH^2 + yH^2} (yH(\omega^2 xH^2 + \omega^2 yH^2 - \omega^2 + 4 \zeta \omega xHuH + 4 \zeta \omega yHvH \\
& + 2 uH^2 + 2 vH^2 - 2 yHg) DT) - g DT]
\end{aligned}$$

```

> advance := proc ( x0, y0, u0, v0, dt, N )
  local kk, SUBS, SUBSBASE, x1, y1, u1, v1, xh, yh, uh, vh, XY,
  UV ;
  XY := [[x0,y0]] ;
  UV := [[u0,v0]] ;
  SUBSBASE := { g=9.81, DT=dt, zeta=1, omega=1 } ;
  for kk from 1 to N do
    # Half Step
    SUBS := SUBSBASE union { xO=XY[-1][1], yO=XY[-1][2],
                             uO=UV[-1][1], vO=UV[-1][2]} ;
    xh, yh, uh, vh := op(evalf(subs( SUBS, subs( HSTEP, [xH,yH,
    uH,vH] )))) ;

    # Full Step
    SUBS := SUBS union { g=9.81, DT=dt, xH=xh, yH=yh, uH=uh, vH=
    vh } ;
    x1, y1, u1, v1 := op(evalf(subs( SUBS, subs( FSTEP, [xN,yN,
    uN,vN] )))) ;

    XY := [op(XY), [x1,y1]] ;
    UV := [op(UV), [u1,v1]] ;
  end ;
  [XY,UV] ;
end proc:

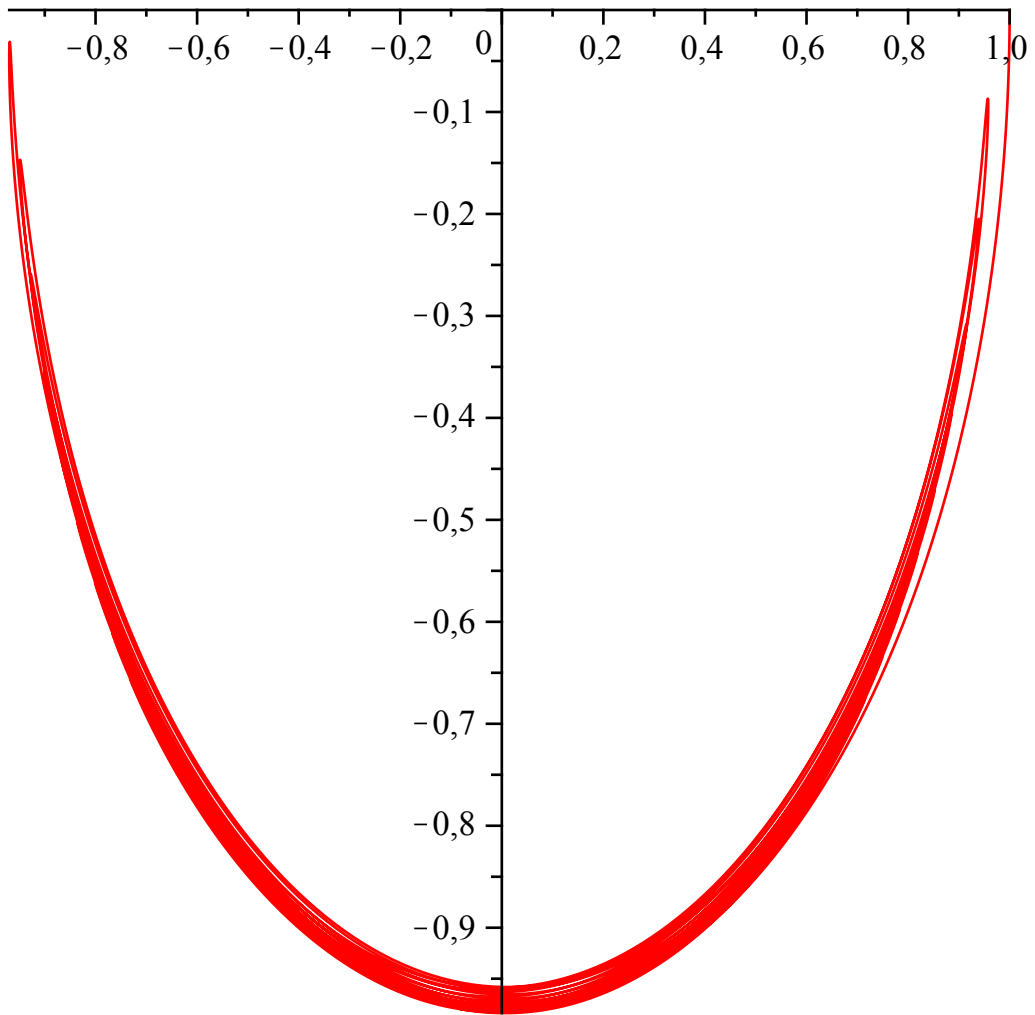
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Test numerical scheme DT = 1/200

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> RES := advance( 1, 0, 0, 0, 10/2000, 4000 ) :
> plot( RES[1] ) ;

```



Test numerical scheme  $DT = 1/20$

```
> RES := advance( 1, 0, 0, 0, 10/200, 2000 ) :  
plot( RES[1] ) ;
```

