

Lect 16: n body simulation

① Model

② How to code it.

Basic integrals

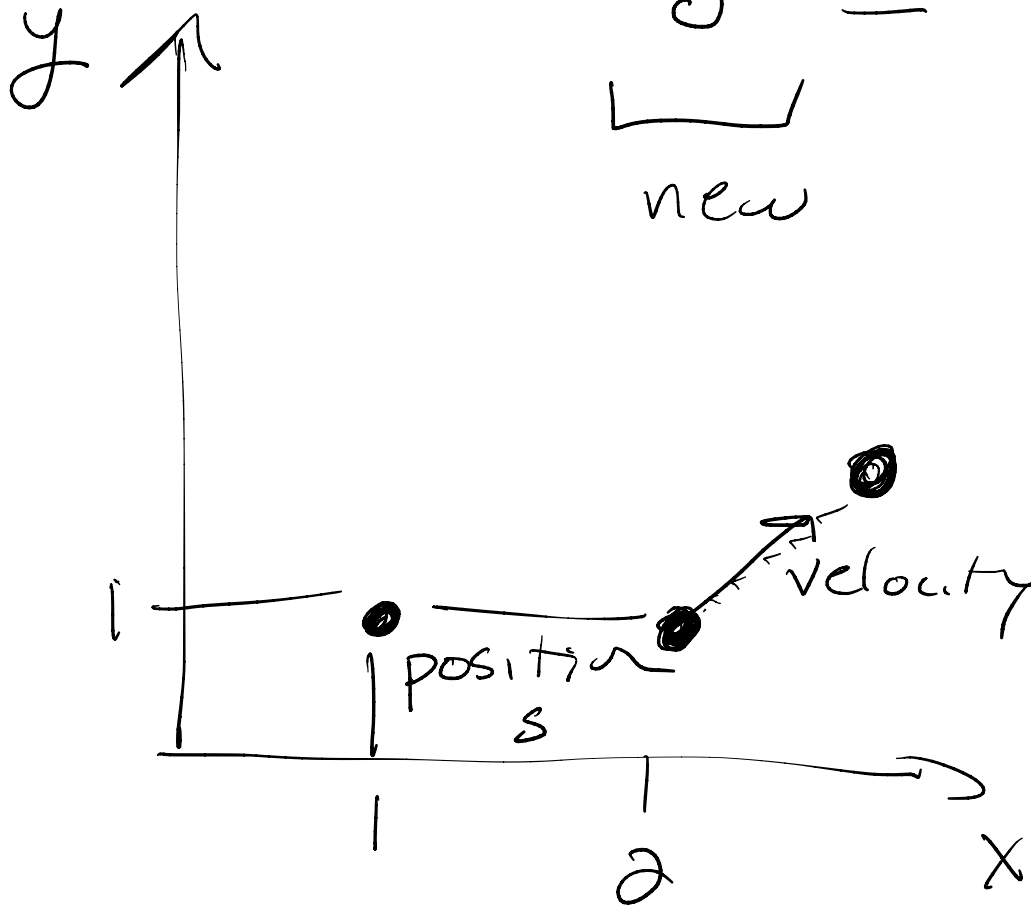
$$v' = v + \boxed{a}t$$

$$s' = s + v \underbrace{t}_{\text{time}} + \frac{1}{2} \boxed{a} t^2$$

new

velocity

accel.



Newton's
2nd Law

$$F = m a$$

force mass accel.

$$a = \frac{F}{m}$$

on planet or that planet of that planet

Newton's Law of Gravitation

force F_i on planet i $= \sum_{j \neq i} F_{ij}$ force on planet i due to planet j

$F_{ij} = \frac{G m_i m_j}{r_{ij}^2}$

G constant $6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N}(\text{m/kg})^2$

m_i mass of planet i

m_j mass of planet j

r_{ij}^2 distance from i to j

$$a_i = \frac{F_i}{m_i}$$

accel

on
planet i

$$= \frac{\sum_j F_{ij}}{m_i}$$

$$= \sum_j F_{ij}/m_i$$

$$= \sum_j a_{ij}$$

\uparrow
 a_{ij}

accel
on body i due to
body j

$$= \sum_j \left(\frac{G m_i m_j}{(r_{ij})^2} \right) / m_i$$

$$= \sum_j \frac{G m_j}{(r_{ij})^2}$$

magnitude
of the
accel

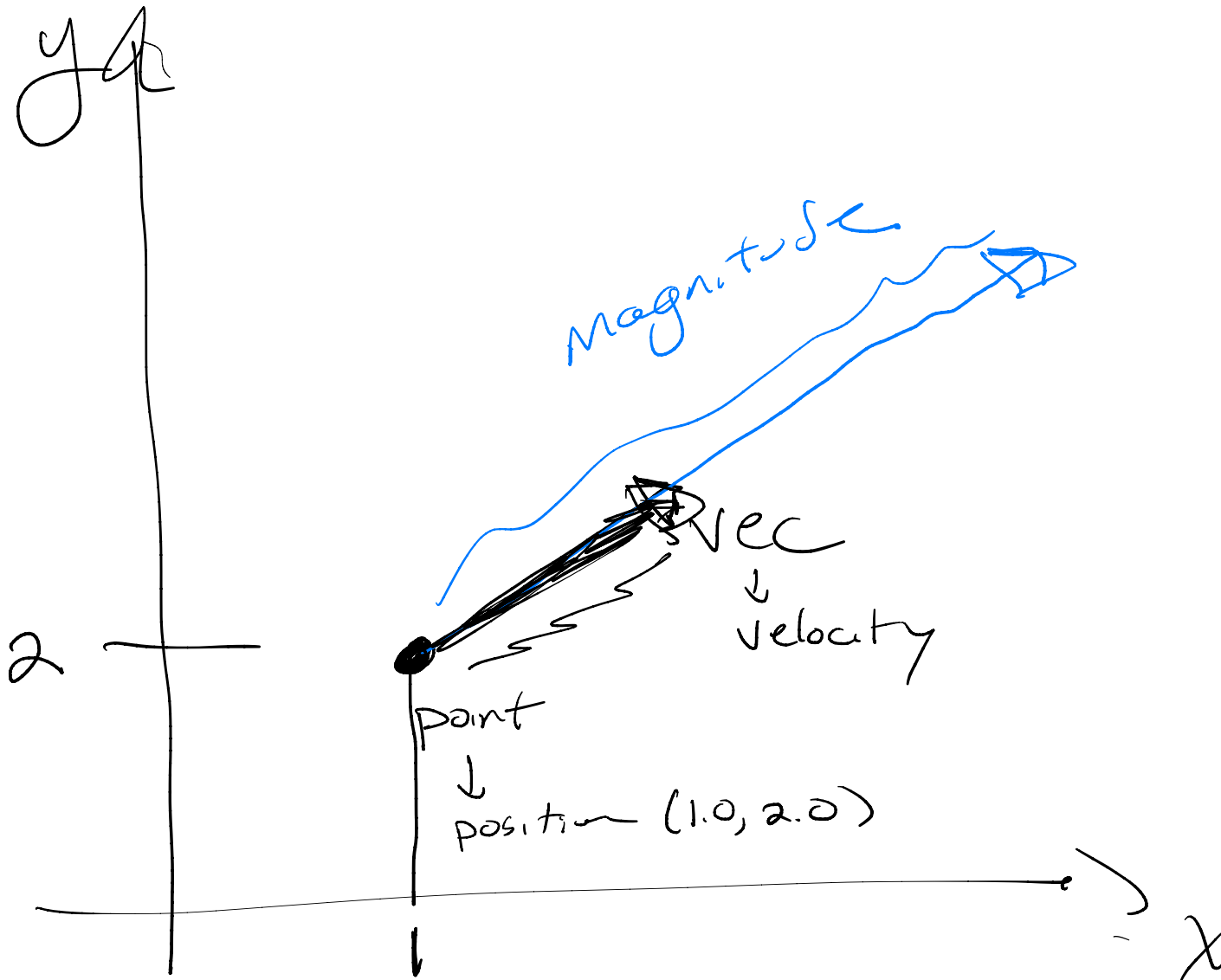
$$\vec{a}_i = \sum_j \underbrace{d_{ij}}_{\substack{\text{unit vector in dir of } d_{ij} \\ \text{distance}}} \left(\frac{G m_j}{|d_{ij}|^2} \right)$$

accel
vector
on body
i

magnitude

d_{ij} is the vector
from body i
to body j

Points + vectors



(* x,y - coordinate *)
type point = real * real

(* position of the head of the vector,
if the tail is (0,0) *)

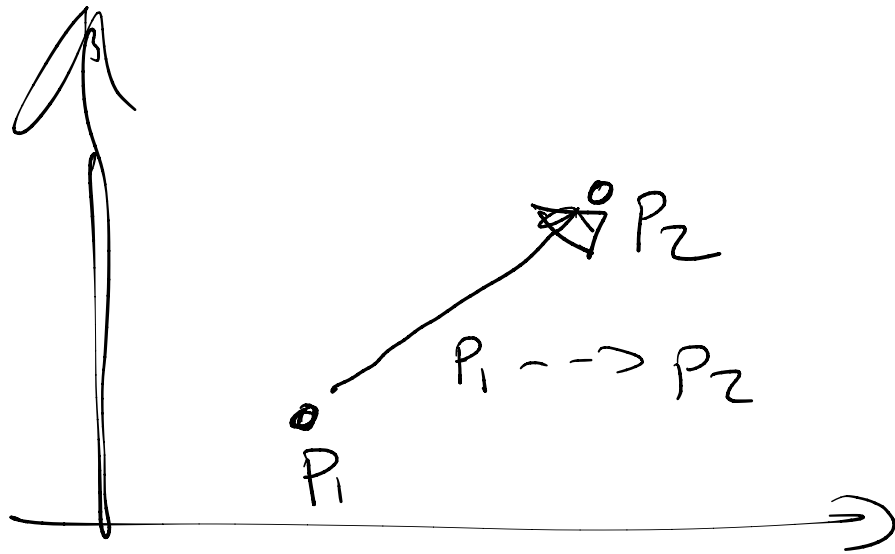
type vec = real * real

Infix 3 \rightarrow

~~$\rightarrow (P_1, P_2)$~~

fun (~~P_1~~ : point) \rightarrow (~~P_2~~ : point) : vec =

$(x_2 - x_1, y_2 - y_1)$



vector
from
 P_1 to
 P_2

fun collided $((x_1, y_1): \text{point}, (x_2, y_2): \text{point}): \text{bool} =$

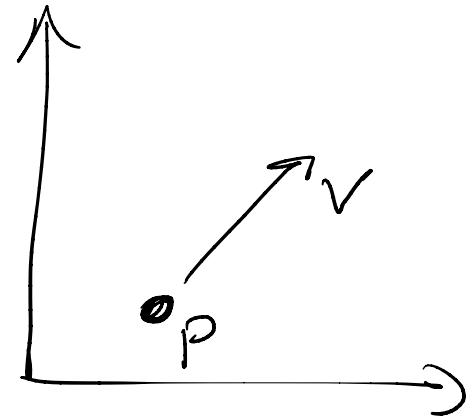
Real. == (x_1, x_2) and also

Real. == (y_1, y_2)

$$S' = S + \sqrt{t}$$

Annotations for the equation above:

- S' is annotated as Point (with a downward arrow).
- S is annotated as point (with a downward arrow).
- \sqrt{t} is annotated as vector (with a downward arrow).
- The entire term \sqrt{t} is annotated as real (with a diagonal arrow pointing down and to the right).
- The term \sqrt{t} is also annotated as vec (with an arrow pointing up and to the left).
- The term \sqrt{t} is annotated as scaling (with an arrow pointing up and to the right).



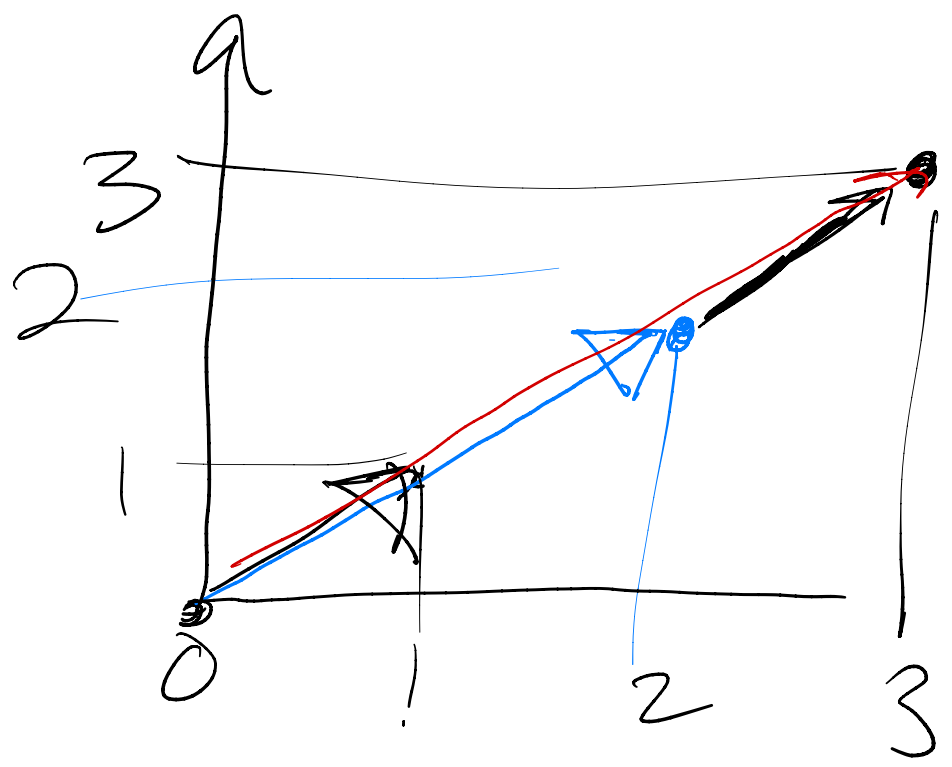
(* compute head of v, if tail is at p *)

```

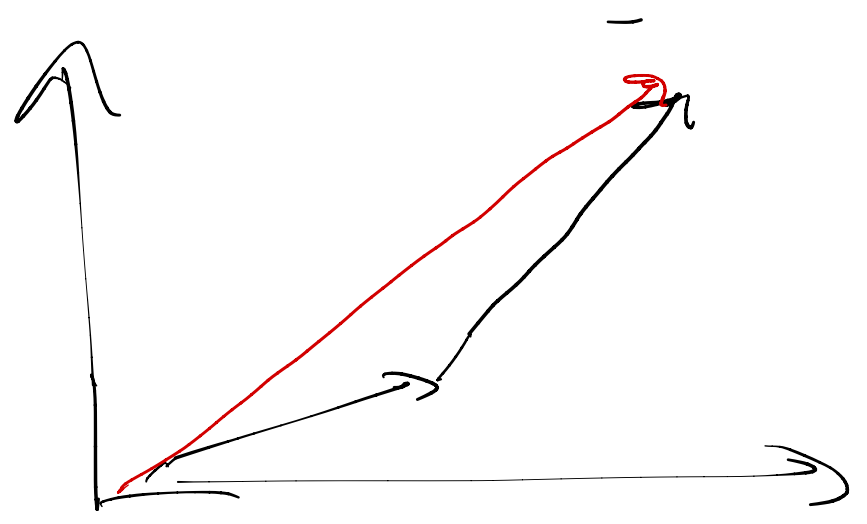
fun displace((x,y): point, (x',y'): vec): point =
  (x+x', y+y')
  
```

$$s' = s + v \frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

\uparrow point $\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{vec}$



$$v_1 + v_2$$

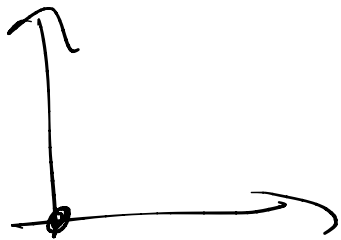


infix 1 3 ++

```
fun (x1, y1): vec) ++ (x2, y2): vec) : vec =  
  (x1 + x2, y1 + y2)
```

vector

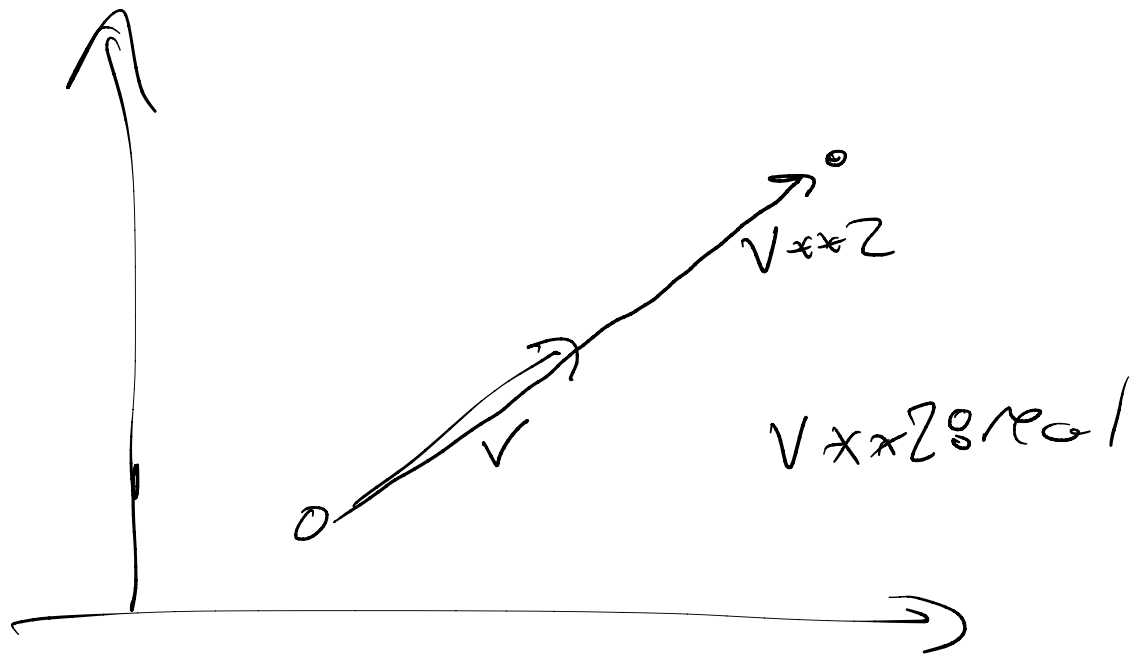
addition



val zero: vec = (0.0, 0.0)

infir 4 **

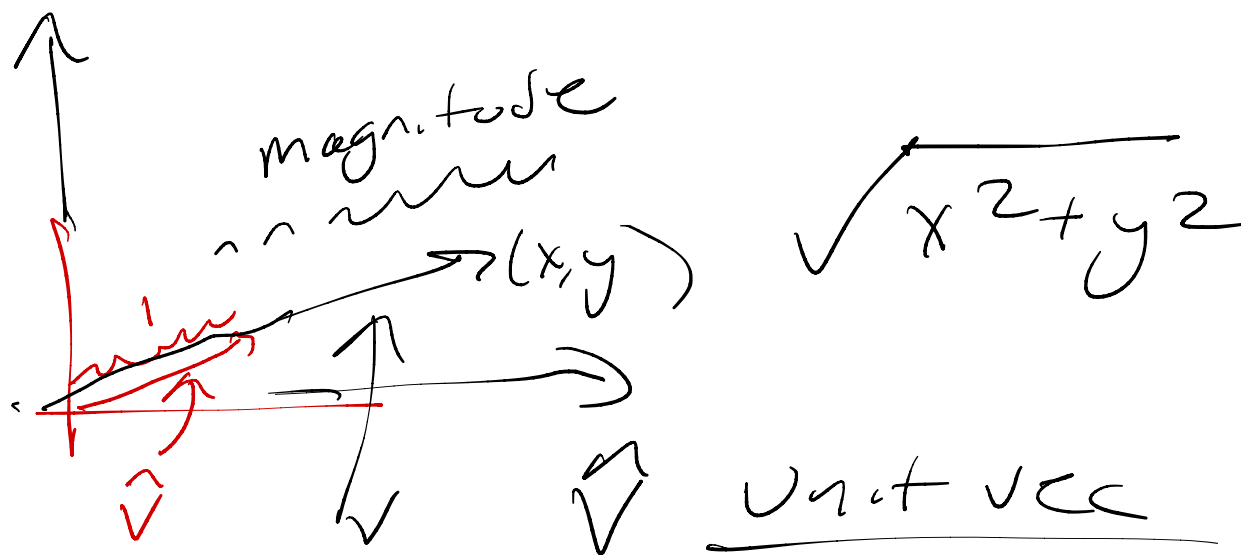
fun (x₁, y₁) ** (c:real): vec =
(x₁ * c, y₁ * c)



5 + (v ** t)
1 + (x ** 5)

```
fun mag(x, y: vec): real =  
  Math.sqrt(x*x + y*y)
```

```
fun unitVec(v: vec): vec =  
  v * (1/mag v)
```



type point

type vec

val -->: point * point → vec

val collided: point * point → bool

val displace: point * vec → point

val ++ : vec * vec → vec

val ** : vec * real → vec

val zero: vec

val mag: vec → real

val outVec: vec → vec

$$s' = s + vt + \frac{1}{2}at^2$$

$$v' = v + at$$

mass * position * velocity

type body = real * point * vec

fun stepBody (m, s, v): body, a: vec, t: real
(m, + body =

displace (s, (v ** t) ++ (a ** (0.5 * t * t)))
v ++ (a ** t)

(* accel on body 1 due to body 2 *)

fun accOn((m1, p1, v1): body, (m2, p2, v2): body)

case collided(p1, p2) of : vec =

true => zero

code

false =>

let val d12 = p1 --> p2
in

(unitVec d12) **

end ((G * m2) / ((mag d12) ** 2))

math

$$\vec{d}_{12} \left(\frac{G m_2}{|d_{12}|^2} \right)$$

body seq.seq } all bodies

fun accelerations (bodies: body seq.seq):

vec seq.seq =

(* given $\langle b_1, b_2, \dots \rangle$

make $\langle \vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \dots \rangle$ *)

math:

$\langle \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{a_{ij}}{r_{ij}^2}, \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{a_{ij}}{r_{ij}^2}, \dots \rangle$

*)

fun accelerations(bodies) =

Seq.map(fn body_i =>

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \vec{a}_{ij}$$

Seq.reduce(fn (a, a₂) => a₁ ++ a₂,
zero,
Seq.map(fn body_j =>
accOn(body_i,
body_j),
bodies)))
bodies)

work + span

n bodies

	input	work	span
outer map	n	$O(n^2)$	$O(\log n)$
inner map	n	$O(n)$	$O(1)$
reduce	n	$O(n)$	$O(\log n)$

Barnes-Hut

