

# Tutorial Introduction to Computational Physics SS2011

Lecturers: Volker Springer & Rainer Spurzem

Tutors: Lei Liu & Justus Schneider

Sheet 1 (April 15, 2011)

## 1 Basic Exercises

- Get acquainted with the Unix/Linux operating system. For example the Unix commands `ls`, `cd`, `ps`, `less`, etc. Also try out a text editor which you can use for programming, e.g. `emacs`, `vi`, `joe`. Start the plotting program `gnuplot` and try to plot a few simple functions as in the lecture notes.
- Practice writing a simple computer program in a language of your choice (e.g. C, C++, Fortran-90). Compile the program, as in the lecture, from source code via object code to executable.
- Consider a simple quadratic equation  $x^2 + x + c = 0$ . One of the solutions clearly is  $x_1 = (-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4c})/2$ . Write a simple computer program that writes out this solution for input values  $0 \leq c \leq 1/4$ . Experimentally find out how small  $c$  has to become before the resulting solution becomes erroneous. Can you find a way to rewrite your program in such a way that these errors do not occur?
- Start Mathematica and start experimenting with it: make plots of simple functions, solve quadratic or cubic equations. How does Mathematica behave when solving  $x^2 + x + c = 0$  for very small  $c$ ?

## 2 Numerical Integration (homework)

In this exercise we will numerically evaluate the integral

$$y_n = y_n(a) = \int_0^1 dx \frac{x^n}{x+a} = \frac{1}{n} - ay_{n-1}$$

- 1. (7 pt) Plot the integrand for  $a = 5$  and  $n = 1, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50$  in the domain  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ .
- 2. (7 pt) Write a compute program that reads the value of  $a$ , the starting values  $n_0$  and  $y_0$ , and the final value  $n_1$ , and performs the iteration from  $n_0$  to  $n_1$  (either backward or forward, depending on whether  $n_1 < n_0$  or  $n_1 > n_0$ ).

- 3. (6 pt) Experiment how this series behaves for iteration from  $n_0 = 0$  to  $n_1 = 30$  for  $y_0 = \log[(1 + a)/a]$  with  $a = 5$ . Also try starting with  $n_0 = 50$  and iterate back to  $n_1 = 30$  for any starting value  $y_0$ .

### 3 Some general comments

General comments, also valid for future exercises:

- Please hand in the computer programs, graphs or tabular values (if no graphs are required) by email to the Tutor(s).
- Do this by making a PDF document containing all these items using latex. You can use the template provided by the tutors.
- One document per group is sufficient.
- Please write the names of the group members in the document.