

In [37]: `import sympy as sp`

```
t = sp.Symbol('t')
theta = sp.Function('theta')(t)
g, l = sp.symbols('g l')

equation = sp.Eq(theta.diff(t, t) + (g / l) * sp.sin(theta), 0)

equation
```

Out[37]:
$$\frac{g \sin(\theta(t))}{l} + \frac{d^2 \theta(t)}{dt^2} = 0$$

In [38]: `t = sp.Symbol('t') # время`
`theta = sp.Function('theta')(t)`
`g, l = sp.symbols('g l')`

```
linear_equation = sp.Eq(theta.diff(t, t) + (g / l) * theta, 0)

solution_linear = sp.dsolve(linear_equation, theta)

solution_linear
```

Out[38]:
$$\theta(t) = C_1 e^{-t \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}} + C_2 e^{t \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}}$$

In [138... `import numpy as np`
`import matplotlib.pyplot as plt`
`from sympy import Function, dsolve, Eq, symbols, init_printing, lambdify`
`from scipy.integrate import odeint`

```
plt.style.use('ggplot')
init_printing(use_latex=True)

# sympy
t = symbols('t')
x = Function('x')
k = 10
eq = Eq(x(t).diff(t, 2), -k * x(t))

sol = dsolve(eq, ics={x(0): np.pi / 4, x(t).diff(t).subs(t, 0): 0})

theta_numeric = lambdify(t, sol.rhs, modules=['numpy'])

#odeint
def rownaniew(theta, t, k):
    return [theta[1], -k * np.sin(theta[0])]

theta0 = [np.pi / 4, 0.0]
k = 10

t_dt = [0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 1, 1.125, 1.25, 1.5, 1.75, 1.9, 2]
```

```
# Błędy

for dt in t_dt:
    t = np.arange(0, 10, dt)
    x = theta_numeric(t)

    #sympy
    plt.plot(t, x)
    plt.xlabel('Czas')
    plt.ylabel('Kąt')
    title = 'Odchylenie wahadła - metoda Sympy - dt=' + str(dt)
    plt.title(title)
    plt.grid(True)
    plt.show()

    # odeint
    sol = odeint(rownaniew, theta0, t, args=(k,))
    theta_vals = sol[:, 0]

    plt.plot(t, theta_vals)
    plt.xlabel('Czas')
    plt.ylabel('Kąt')
    title = 'Odchylenie wahadła - metoda Odeint - dt=' + str(dt)
    plt.title(title)
    plt.grid(True)
    plt.show()

    plt.plot(t, x, label='Metoda Sympy')
    plt.plot(t, theta_vals, label='Metoda Odeint')
    plt.xlabel('Czas')
    plt.ylabel('Kąt')
    title = 'Odchylenie wahadła - dt= ' + str(dt)
    plt.title(title)
    plt.grid(True)
    plt.legend()
    plt.show()
    mean_absolute_error = np.mean(np.abs(odeint_solution - sympy_solution))
    mean_squared_error = np.mean((odeint_solution - sympy_solution) ** 2)

    print(f"For dt = {dt}:")
    print(f"Mean Absolute Error: {mean_absolute_error:.4f}")
    print(f"Mean Squared Error: {mean_squared_error:.4f}")

    t = np.arange(0, 10, dt)
    sympy_solution = theta_numeric(t)

    sol = odeint(rownaniew, theta0, t, args=(k,))
    odeint_solution = sol[:, 0]

mean_absolute_error = []
mean_squared_error = []
t_dt_errors= np.arange(0.01, 1, 0.01)
for dt in t_dt_errors:
    t = np.arange(0, 10, dt)
```

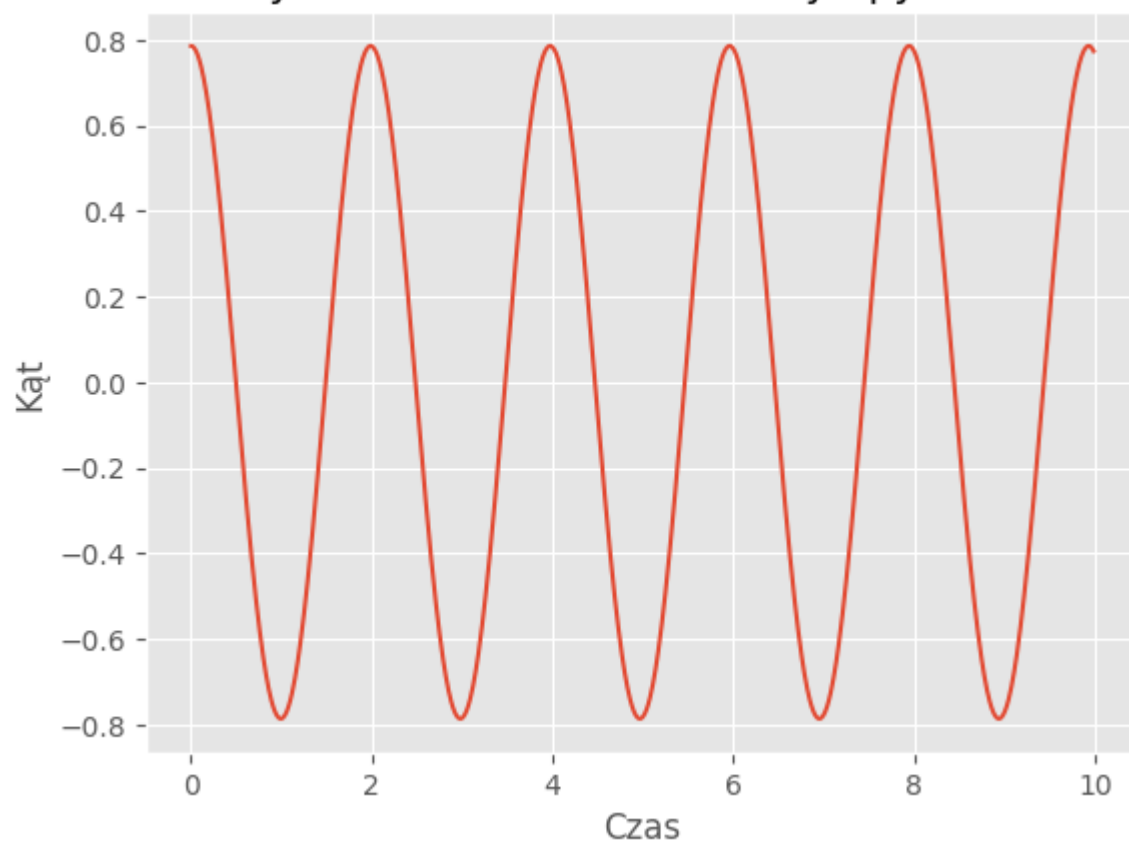
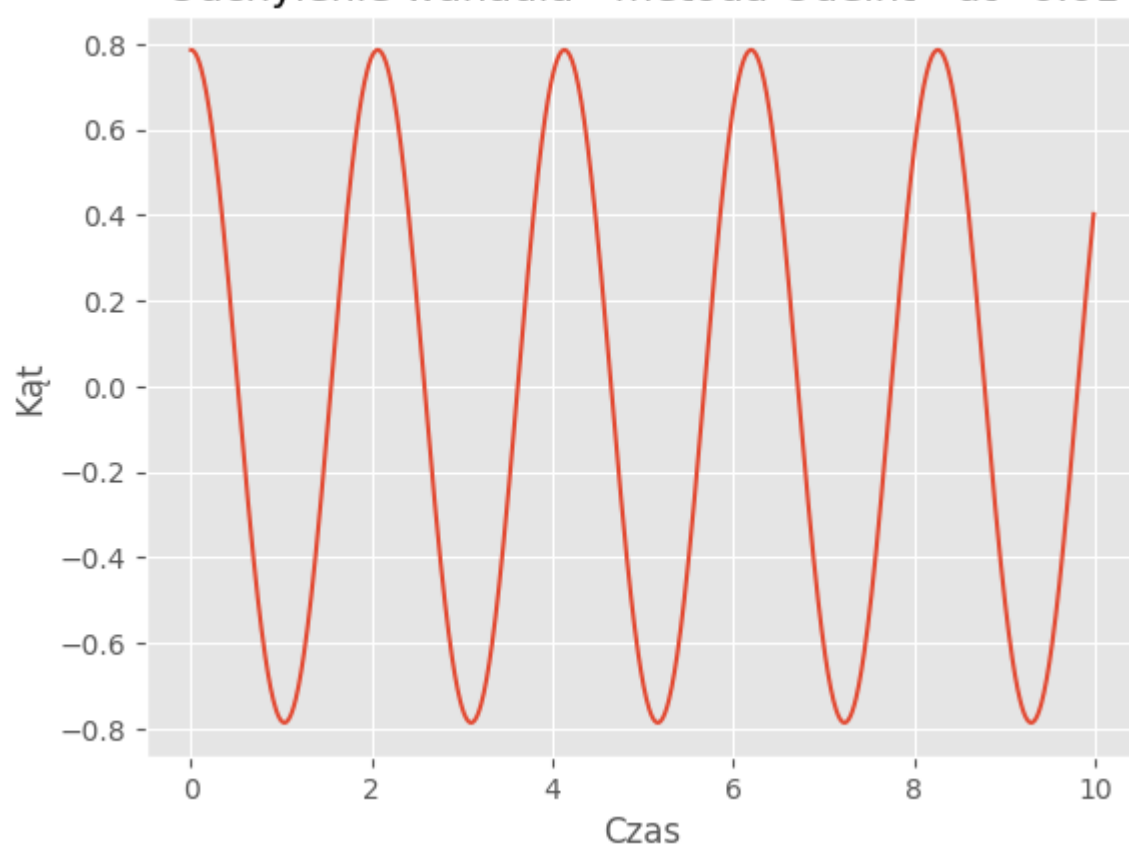
```
sol = odeint(rownaniew, theta0, t, args=(k,))
x = theta_numeric(t)

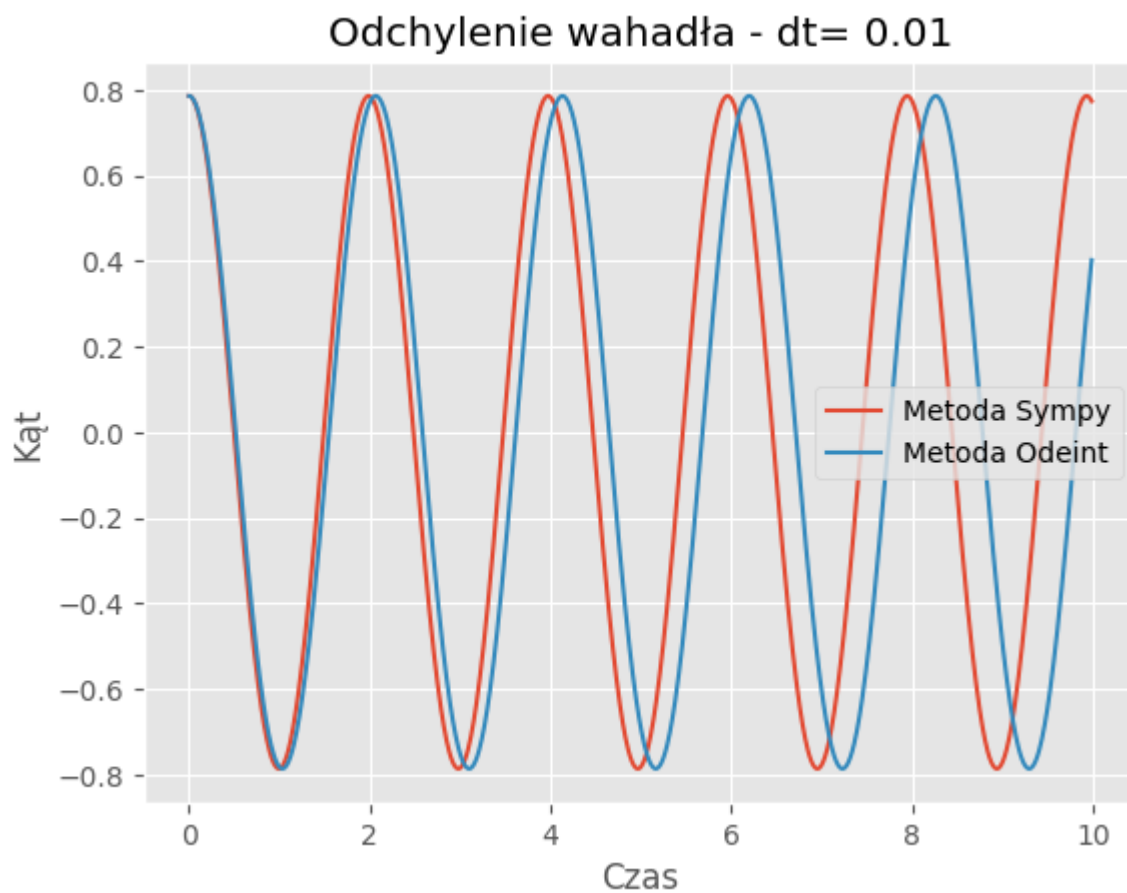
abs_error = np.abs(sol[:, 0] - x) # Calculate absolute error for the first
sq_error = (sol[:, 0] - x) ** 2   # Calculate squared error for the first c

mean_absolute_error.append(np.mean(abs_error))
mean_squared_error.append(np.mean(sq_error))

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.plot(mean_absolute_error, label='MAE', marker='o', color='blue')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('Mean Absolute Error')
plt.title('Mean Absolute Error')
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()

# Создание графика для Mean Squared Error
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.plot(mean_squared_error, label='MSE', marker='s', color='green')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('Mean Squared Error')
plt.title('Mean Squared Error')
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```

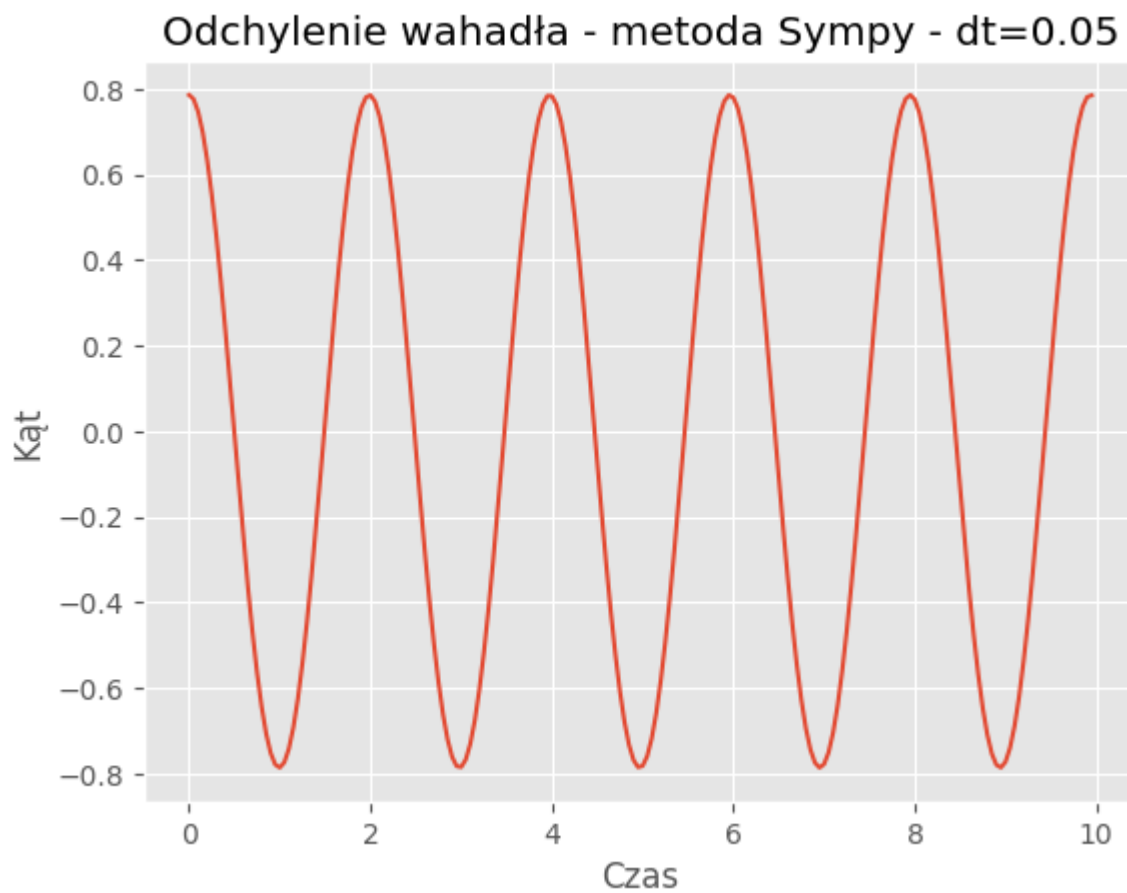
Odchylenie wahadła - metoda Sympy - $dt=0.01$ Odchylenie wahadła - metoda Odeint - $dt=0.01$ 

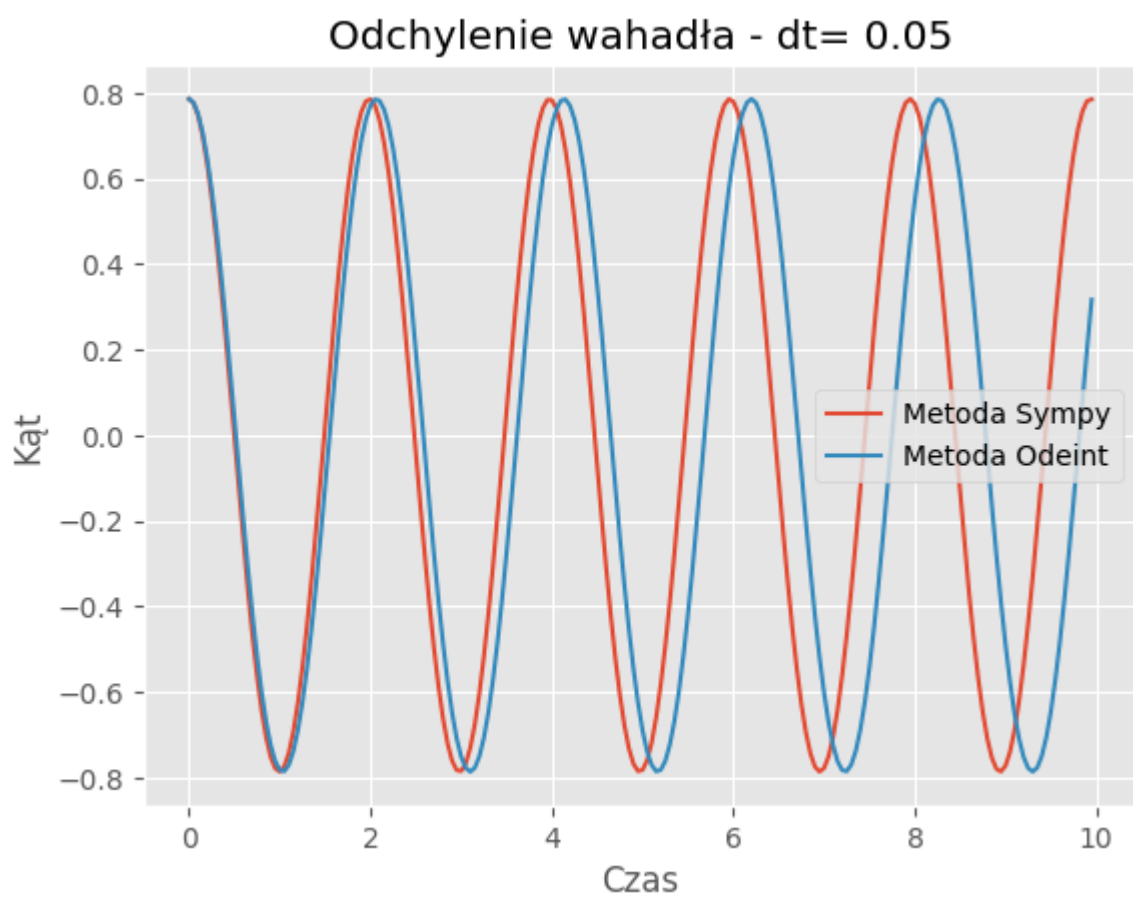
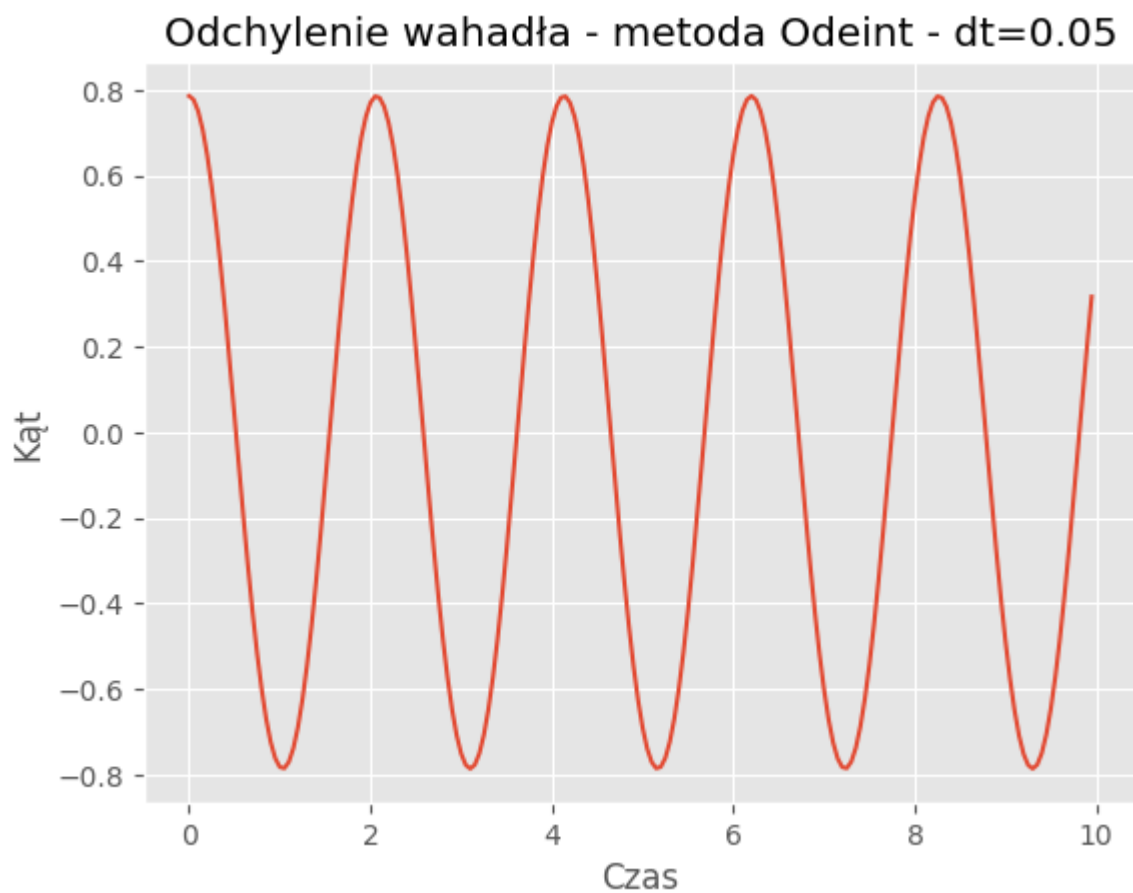


For $dt = 0.01$:

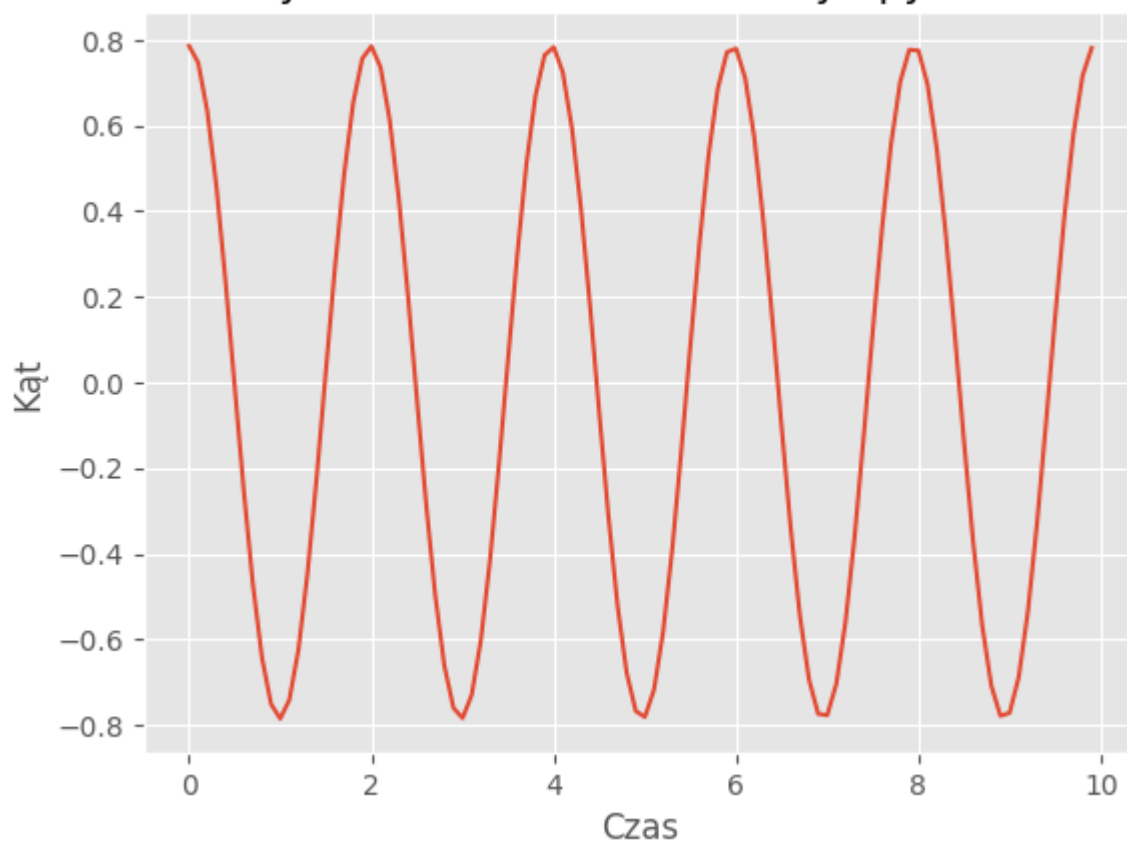
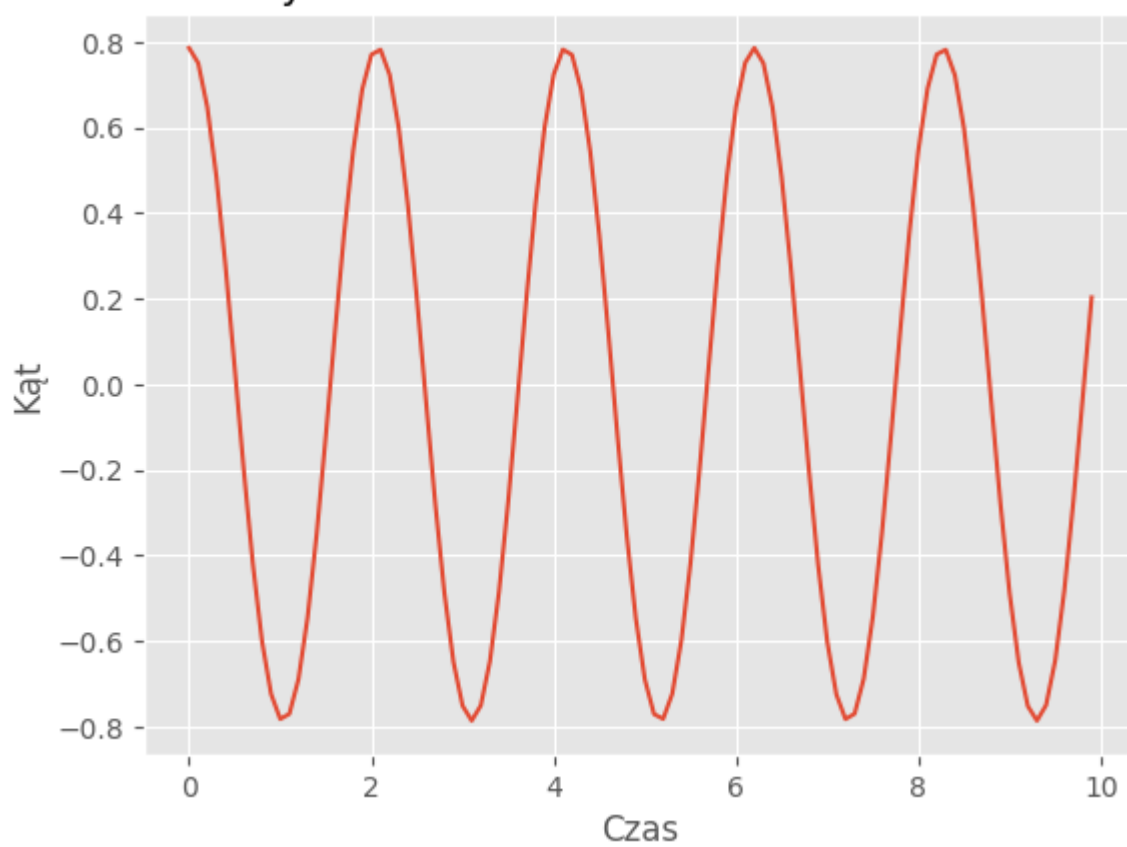
Mean Absolute Error: 0.0864

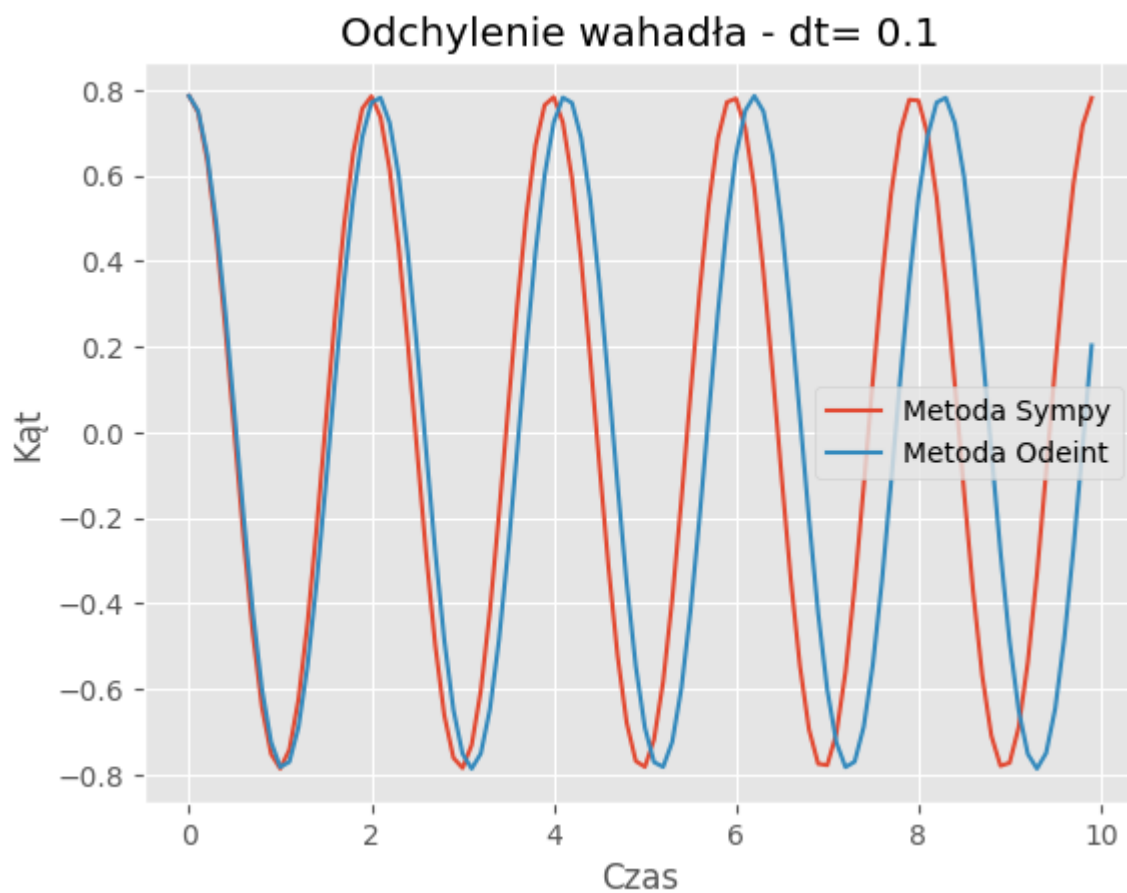
Mean Squared Error: 0.0145





For $dt = 0.05$:
Mean Absolute Error: 0.2998
Mean Squared Error: 0.1460

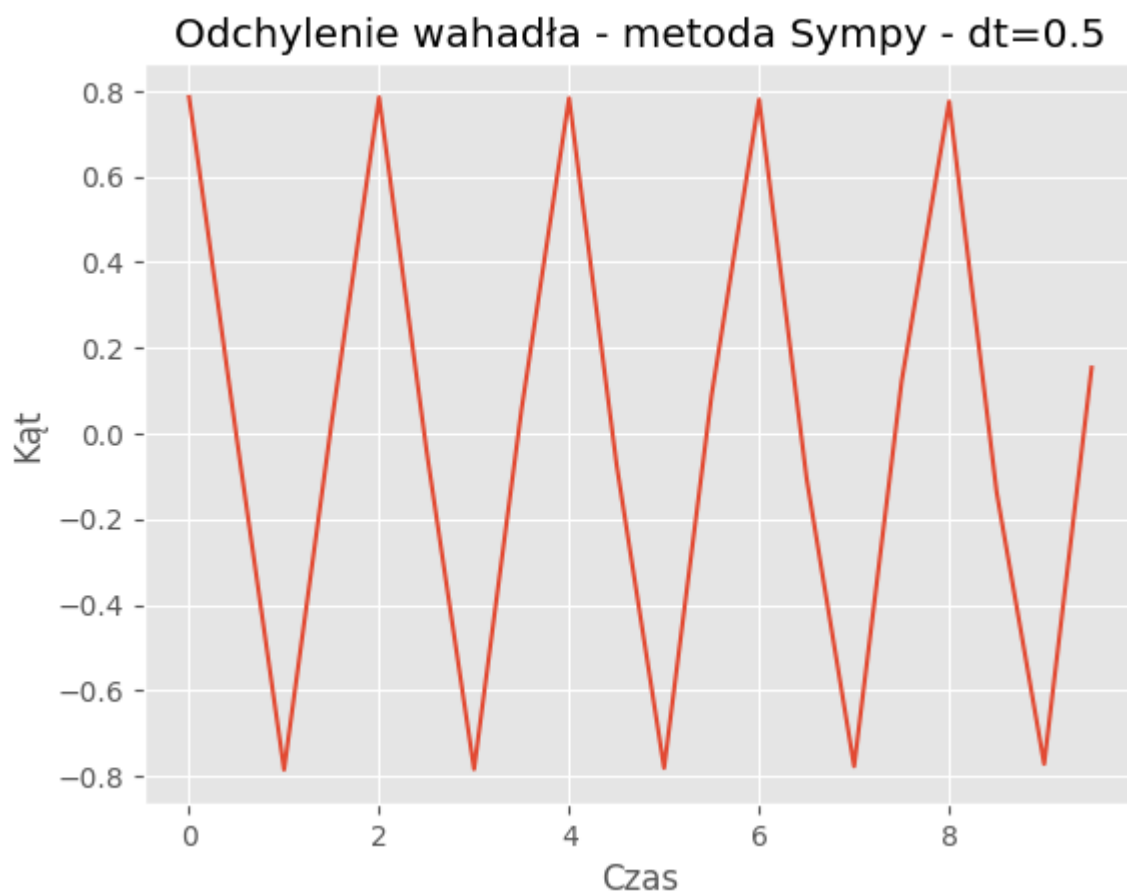
Odchylenie wahadła - metoda Symple - $dt=0.1$ Odchylenie wahadła - metoda Odeint - $dt=0.1$ 

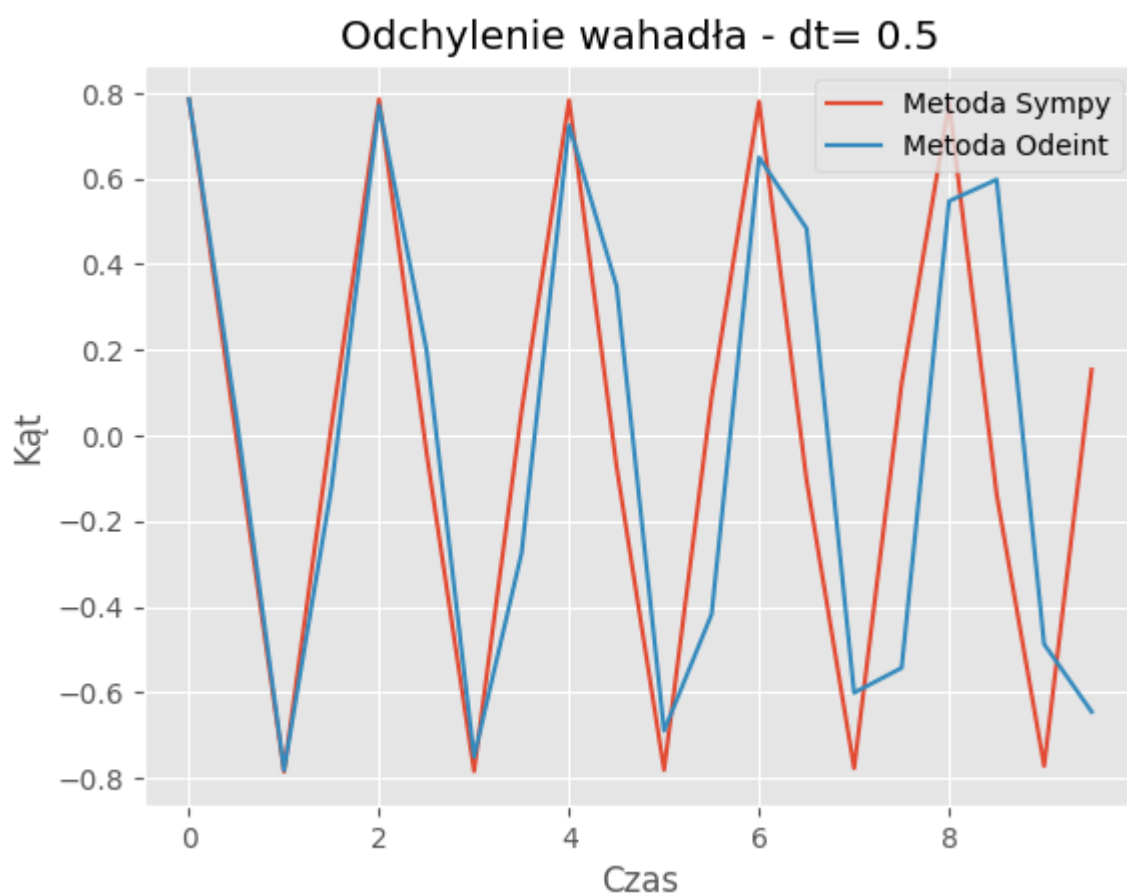
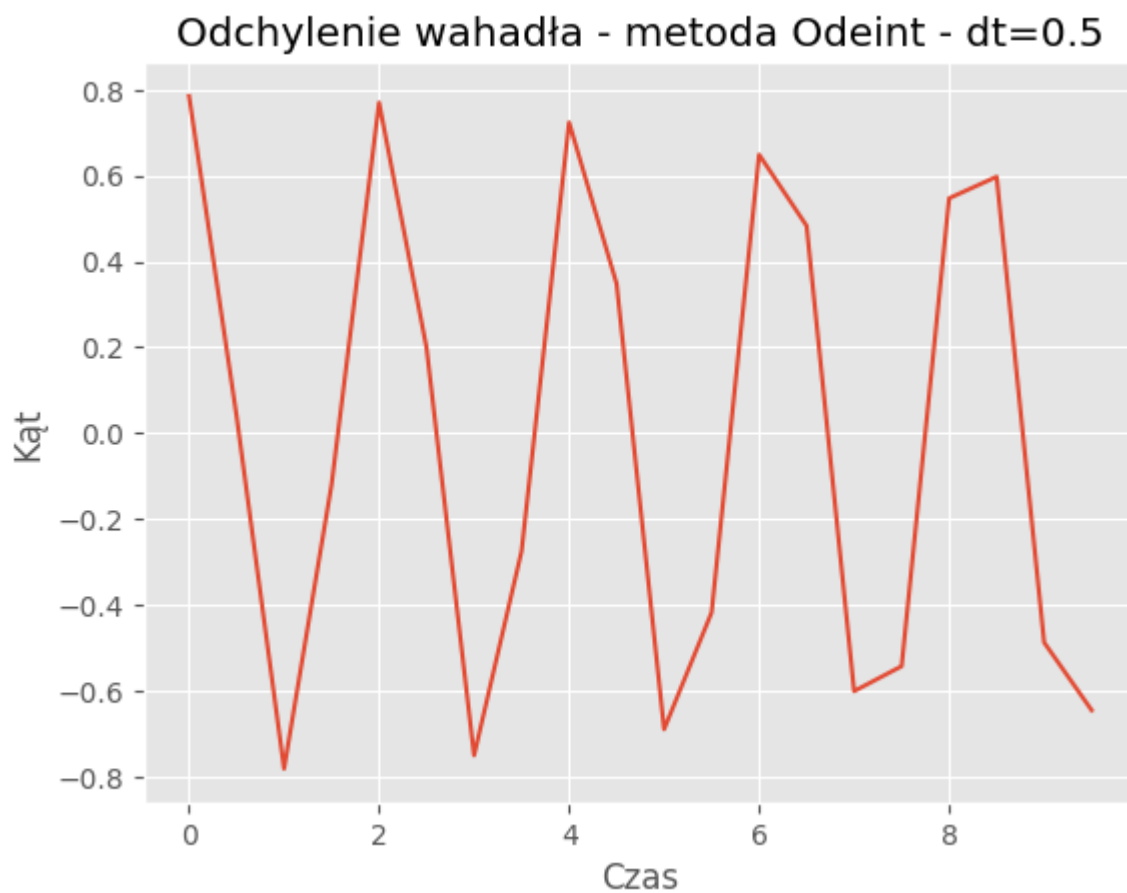


For $dt = 0.1$:

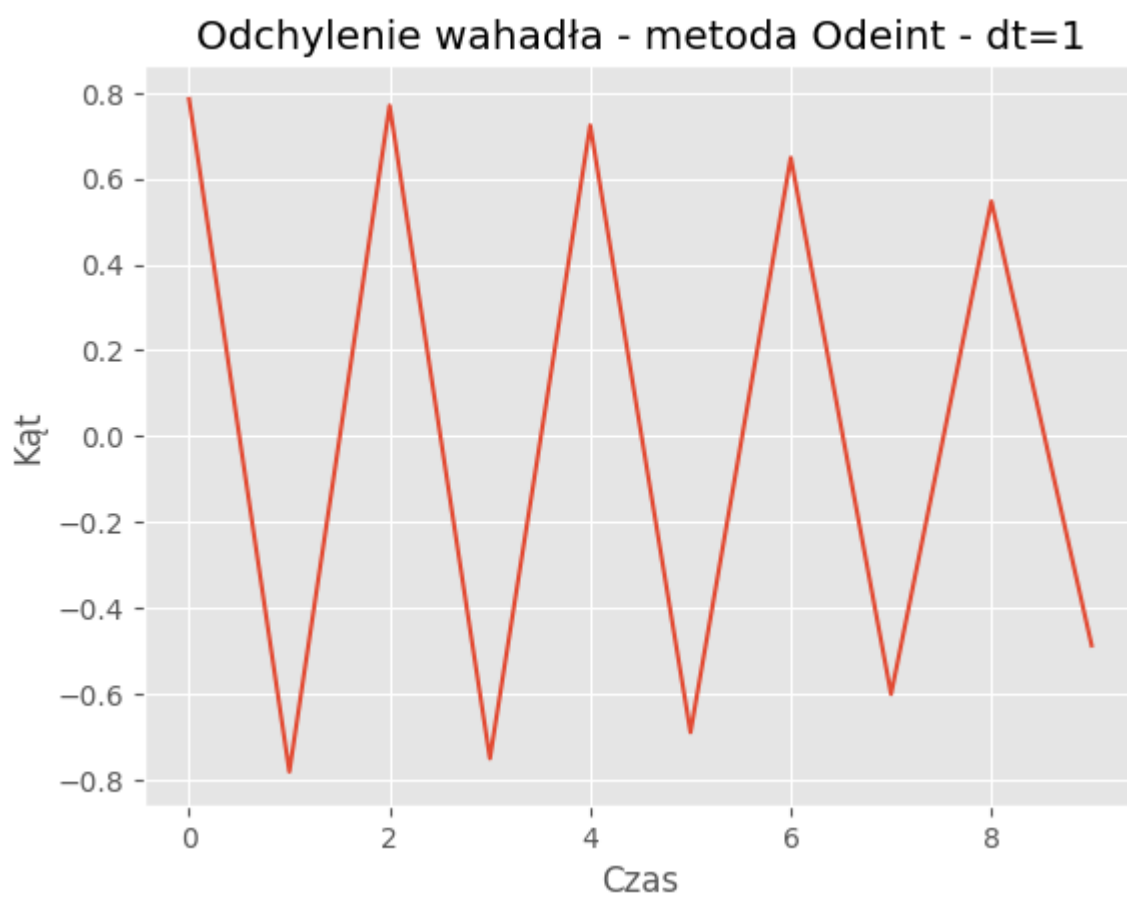
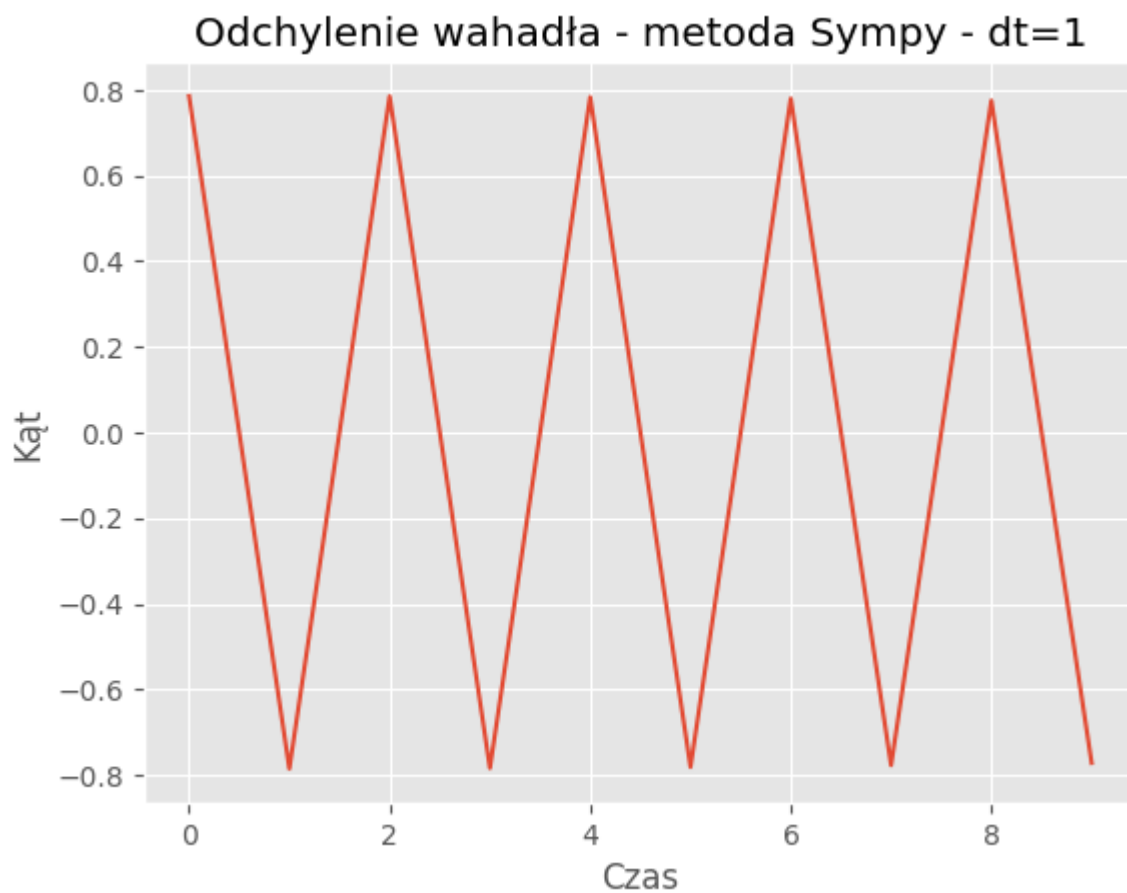
Mean Absolute Error: 0.2990

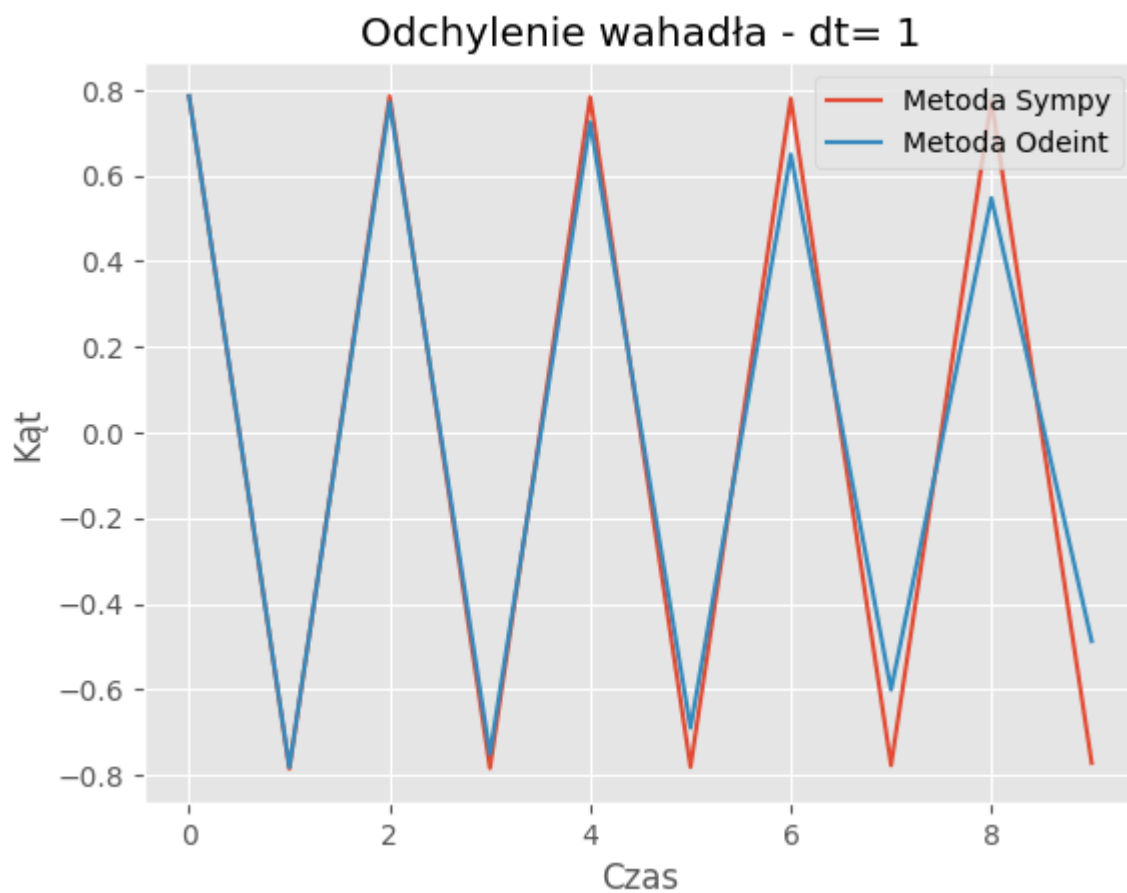
Mean Squared Error: 0.1457



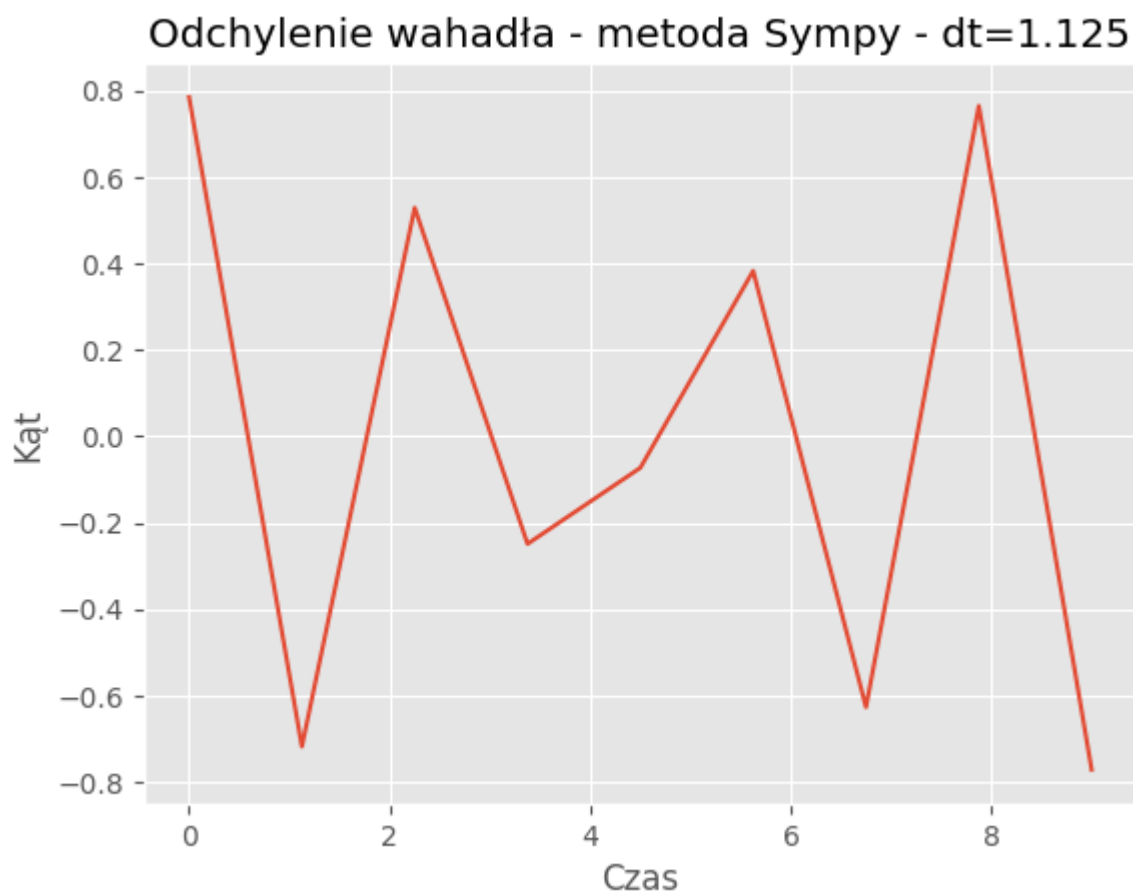


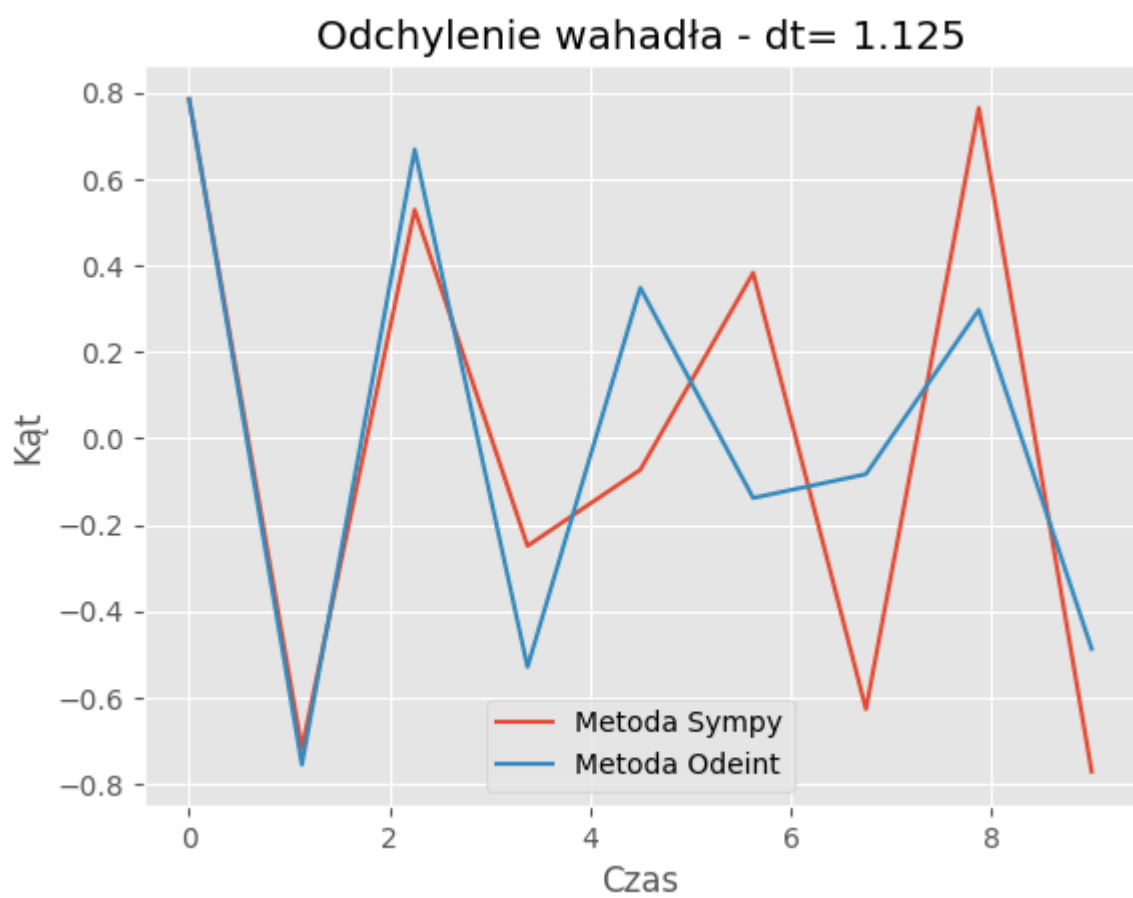
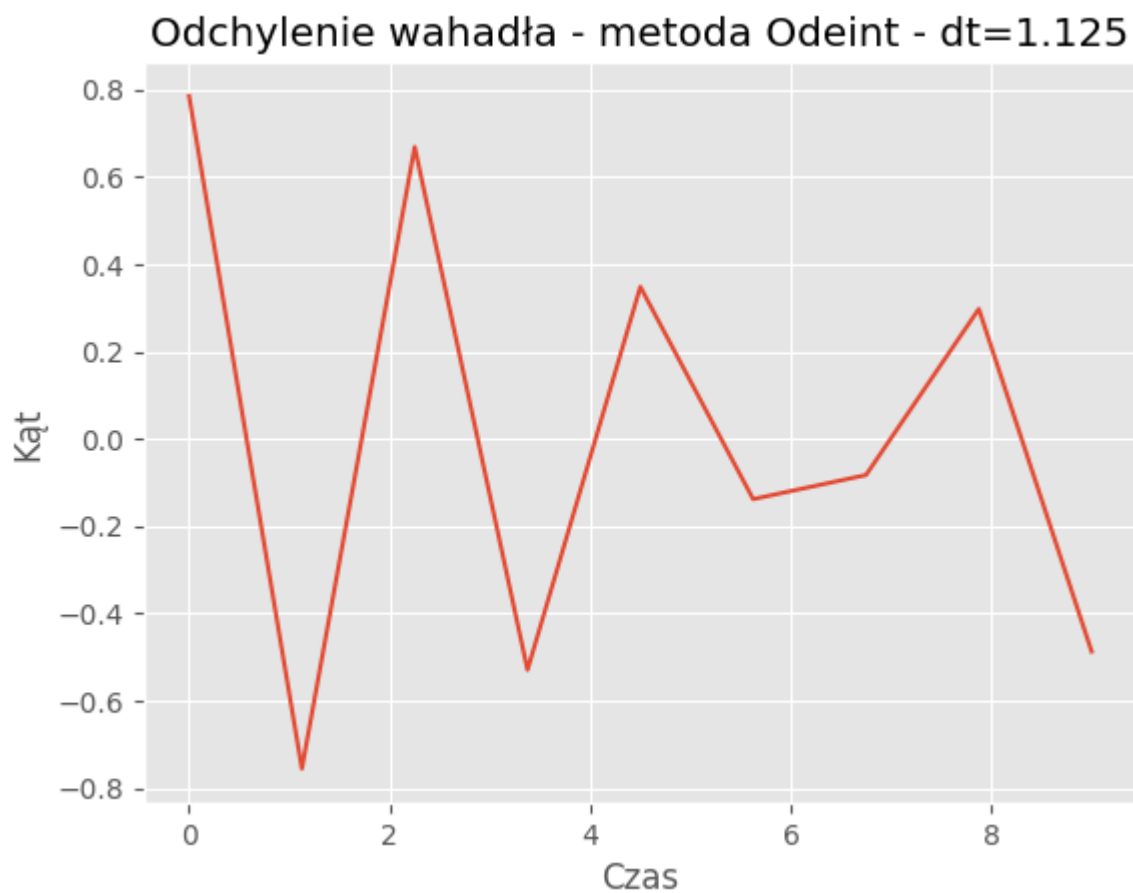
For $dt = 0.5$:
Mean Absolute Error: 0.2977
Mean Squared Error: 0.1453



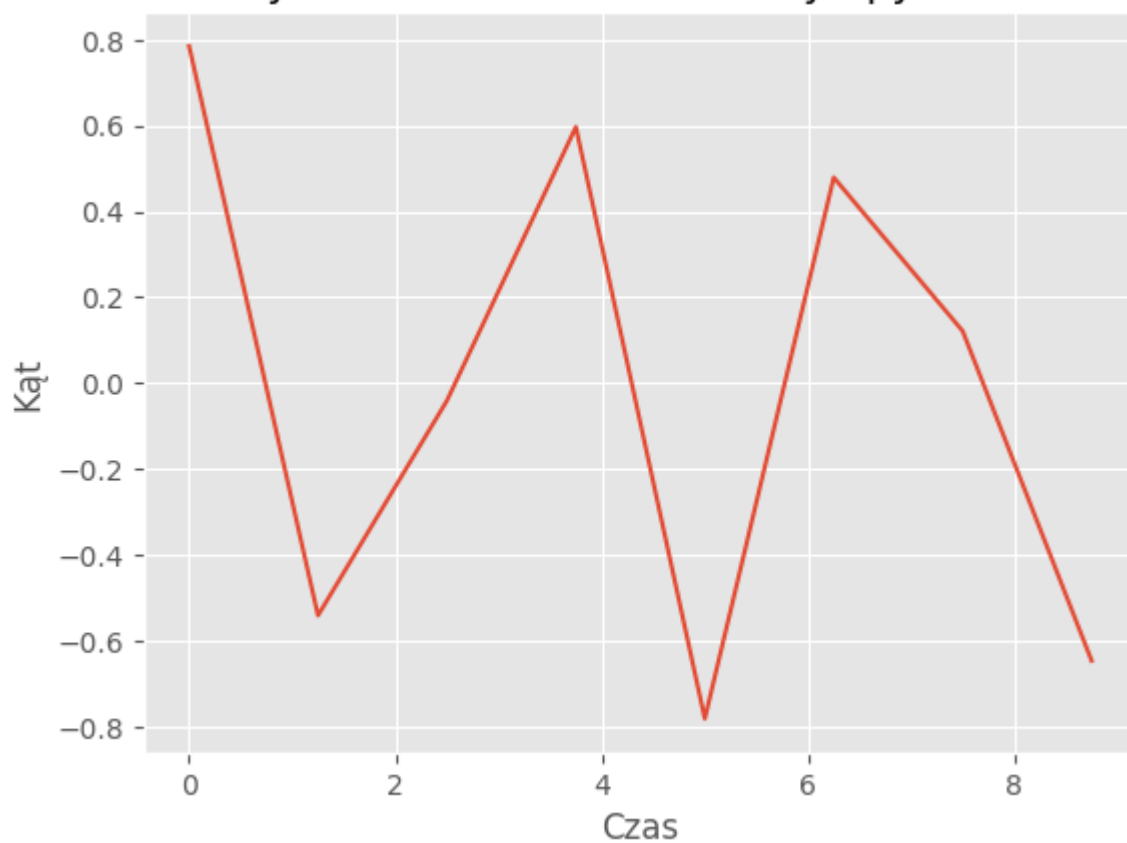
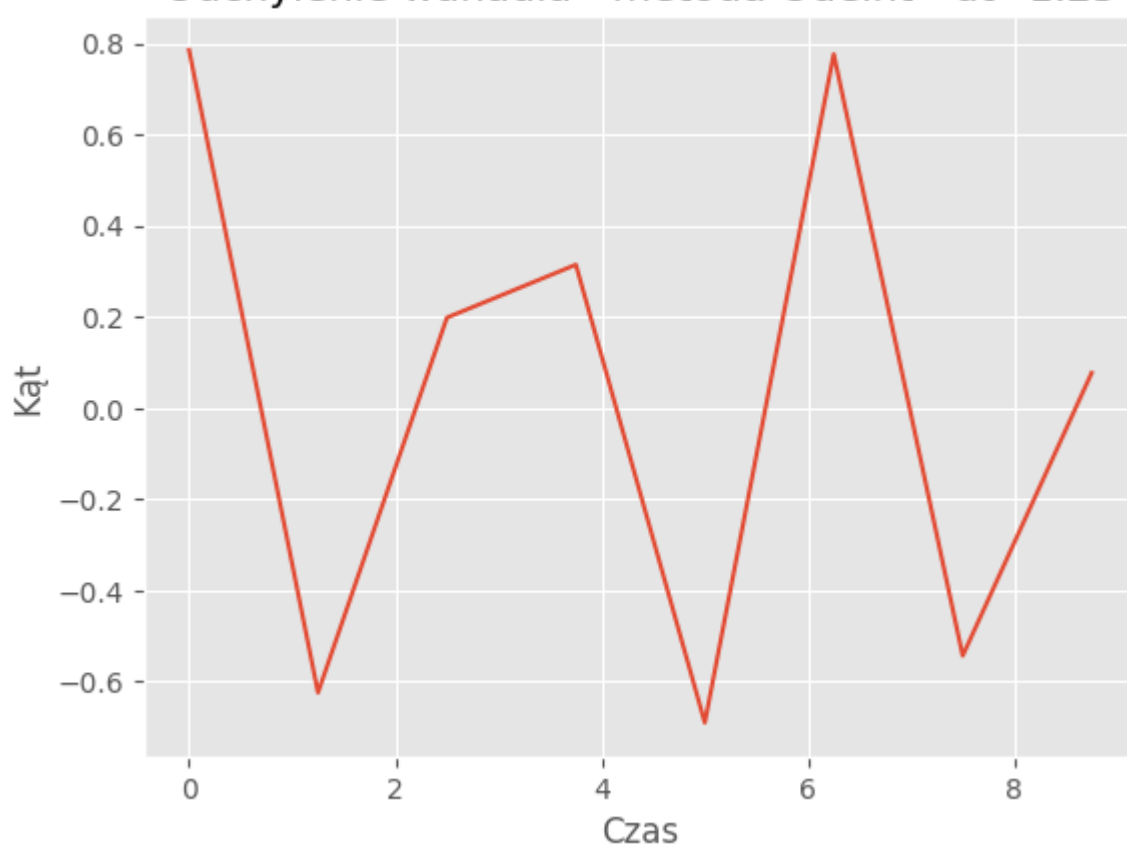


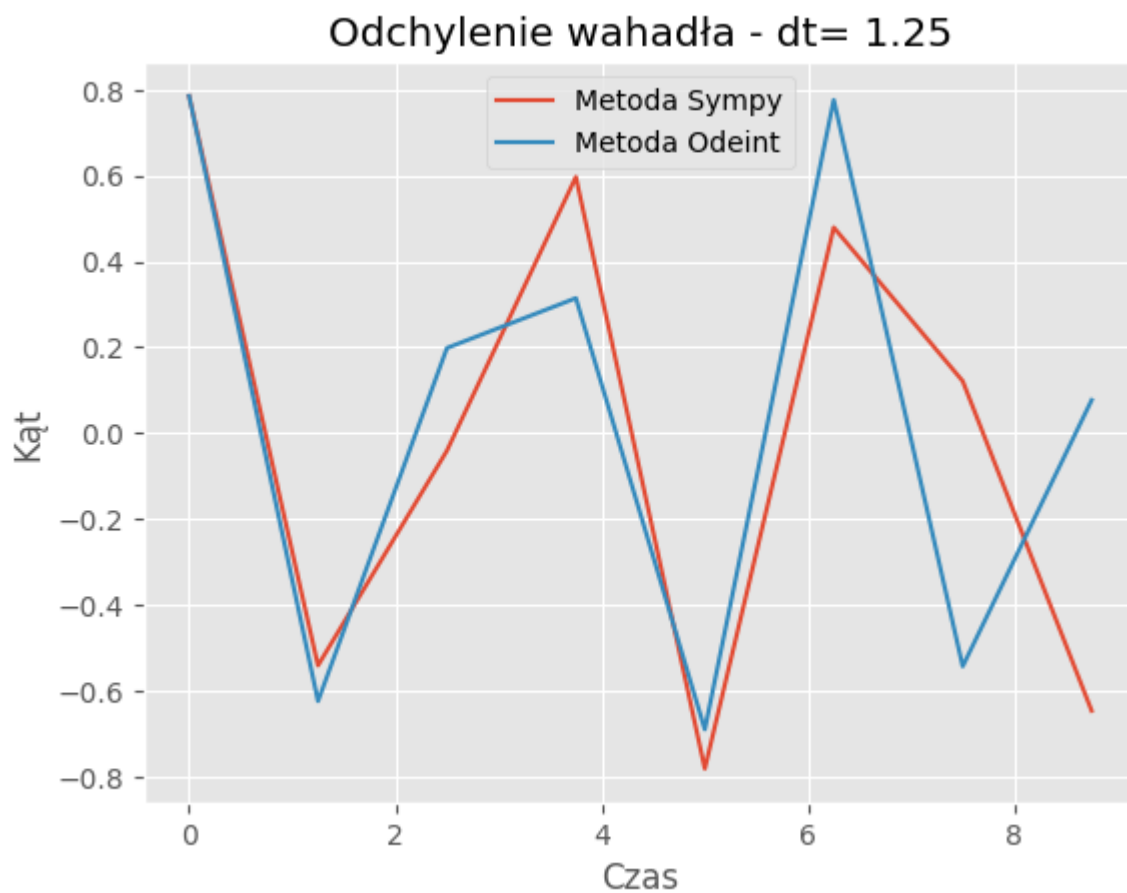
For $dt = 1$:
Mean Absolute Error: 0.2749
Mean Squared Error: 0.1392





For $dt = 1.125$:
Mean Absolute Error: 0.1021
Mean Squared Error: 0.0194

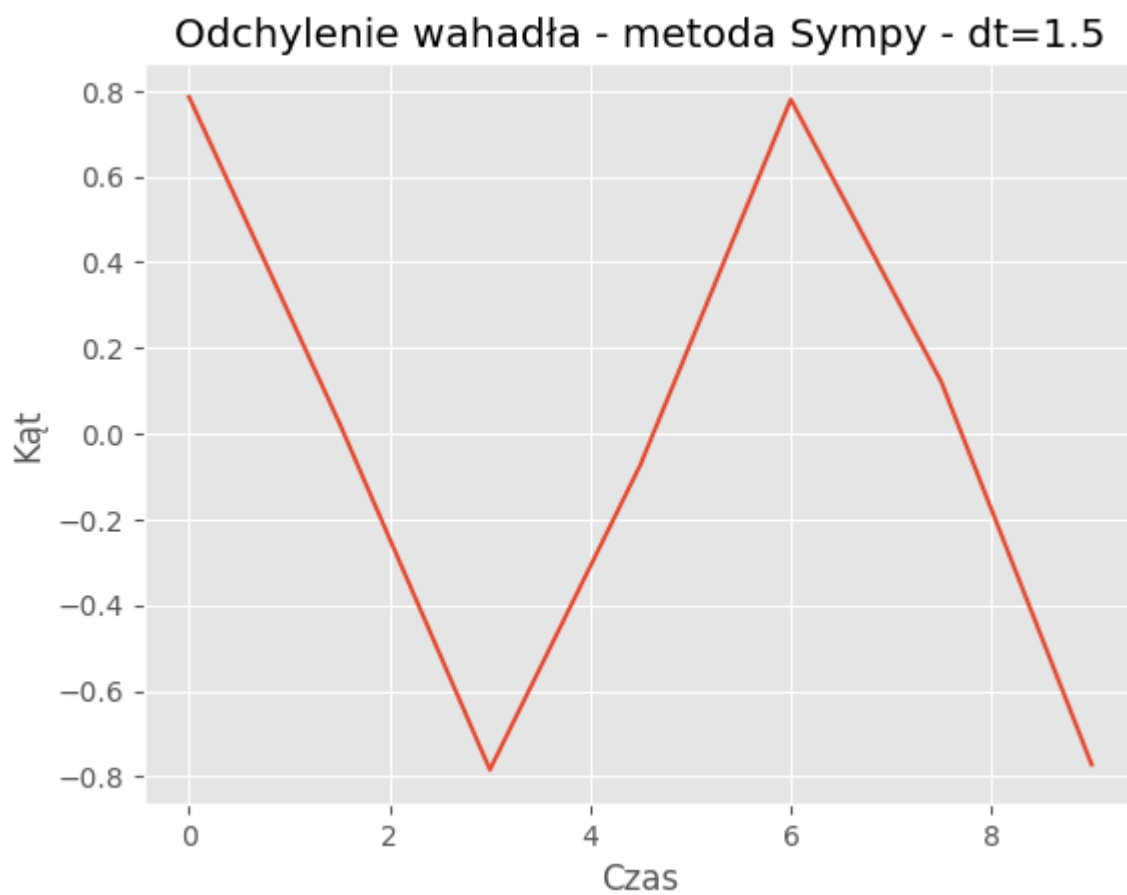
Odchylenie wahadła - metoda Symple - $dt=1.25$ Odchylenie wahadła - metoda Odeint - $dt=1.25$ 

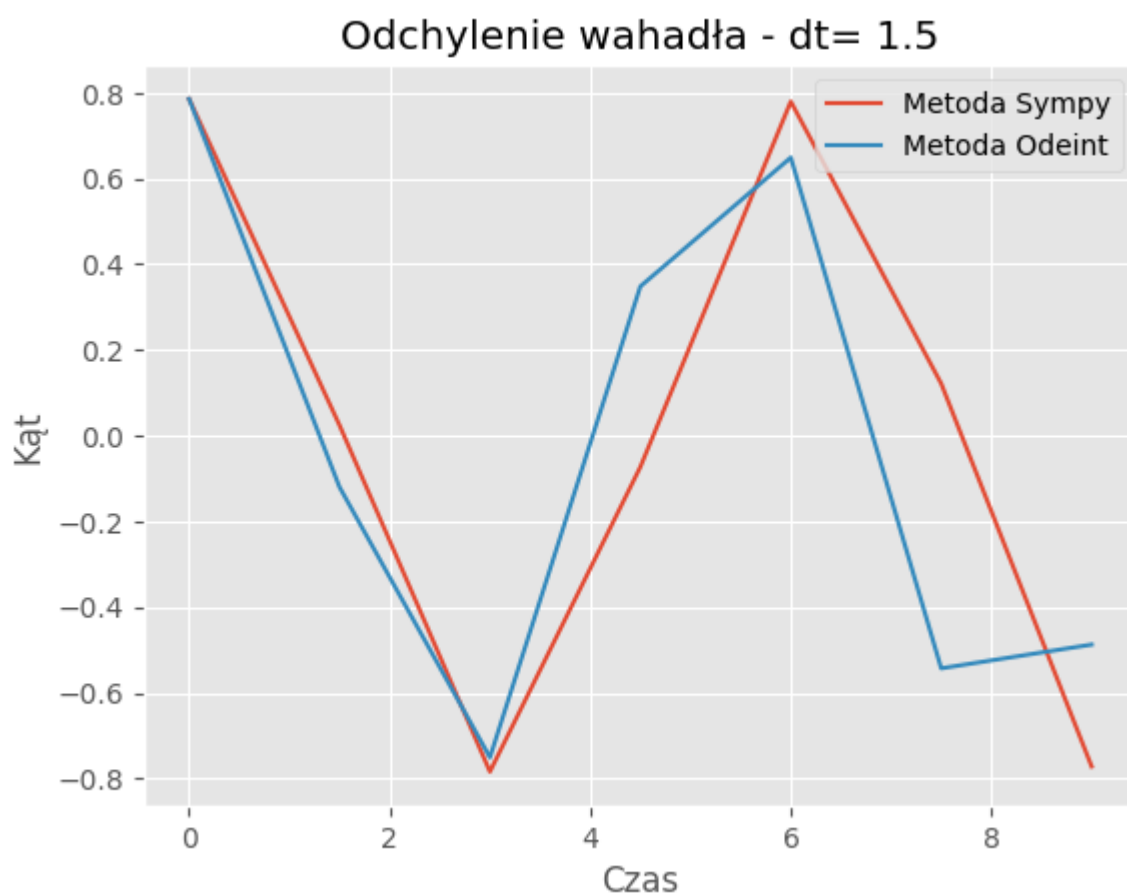
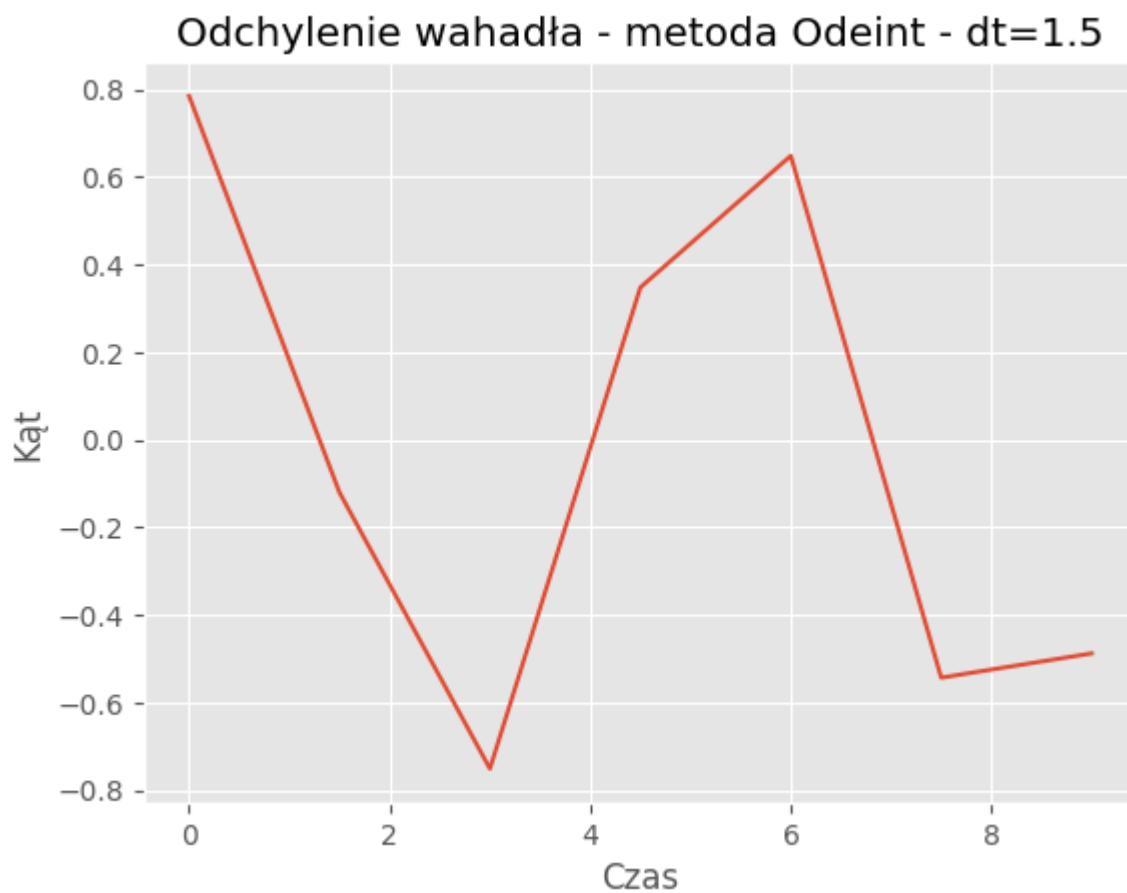


For $dt = 1.25$:

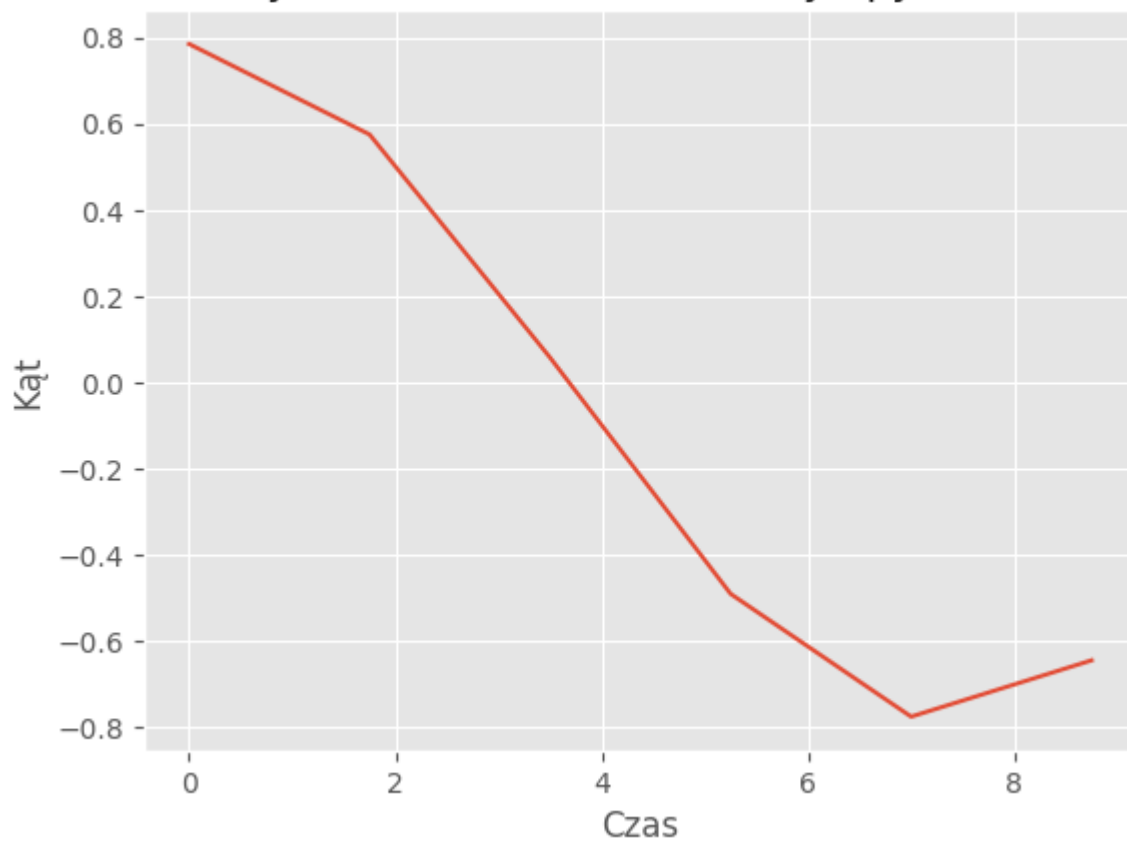
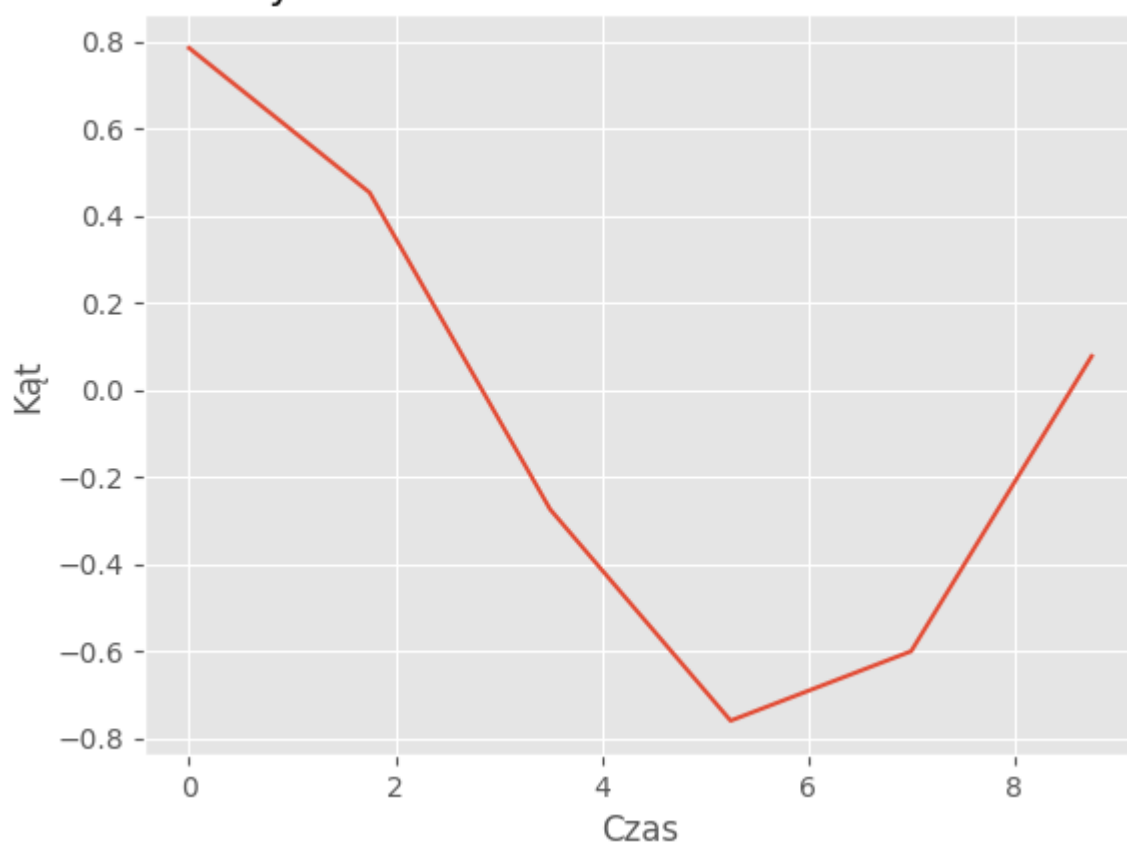
Mean Absolute Error: 0.2995

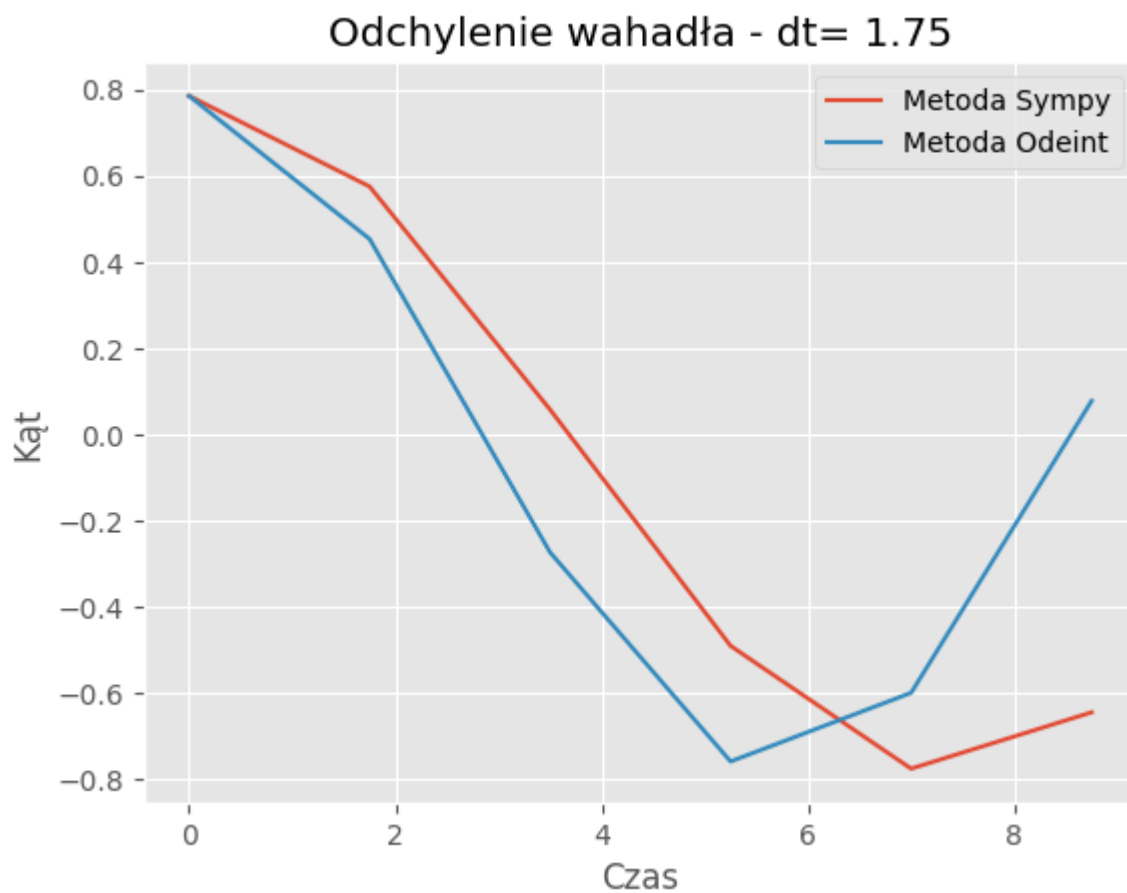
Mean Squared Error: 0.1271



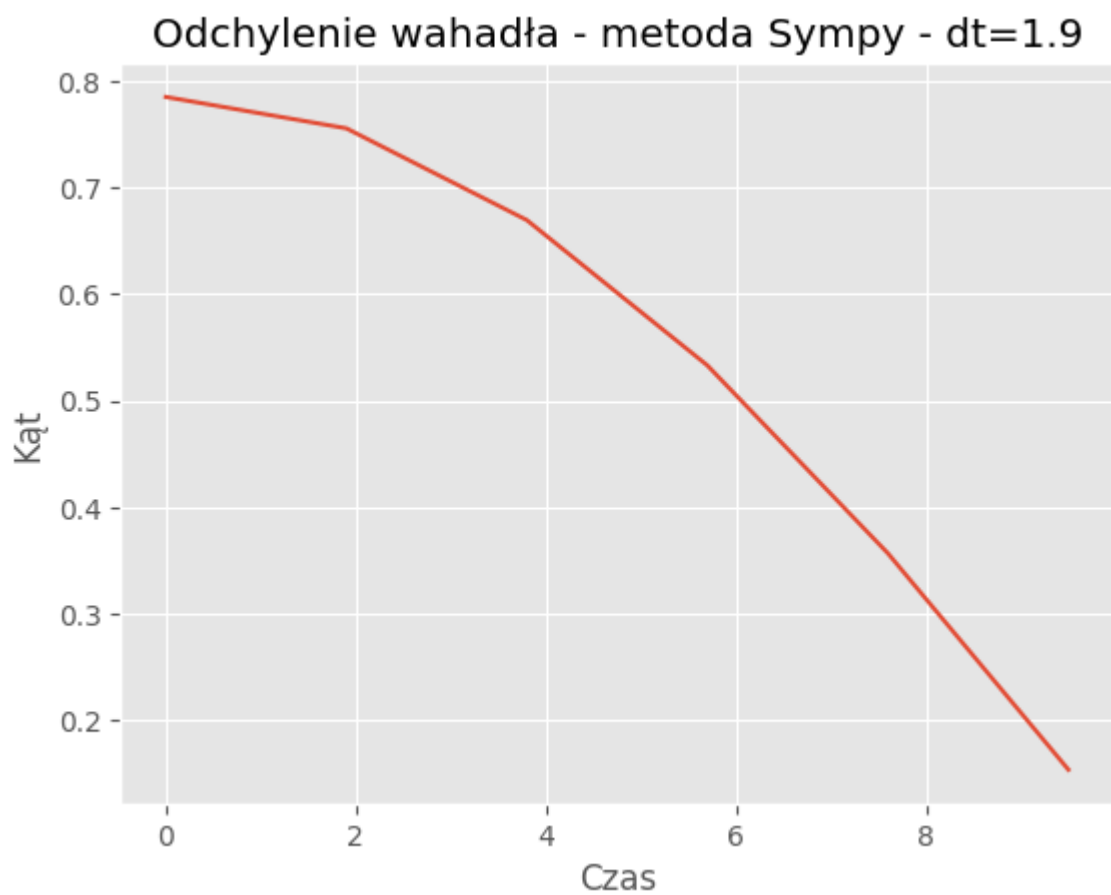


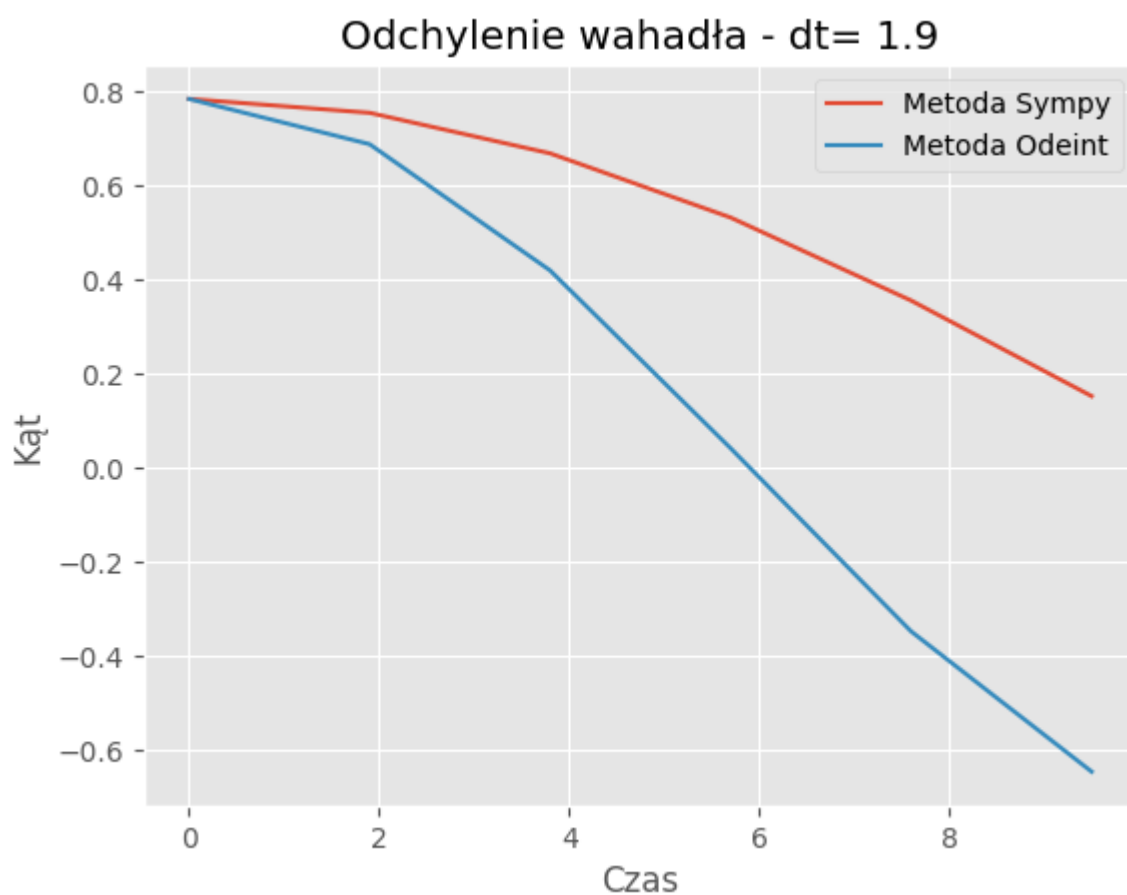
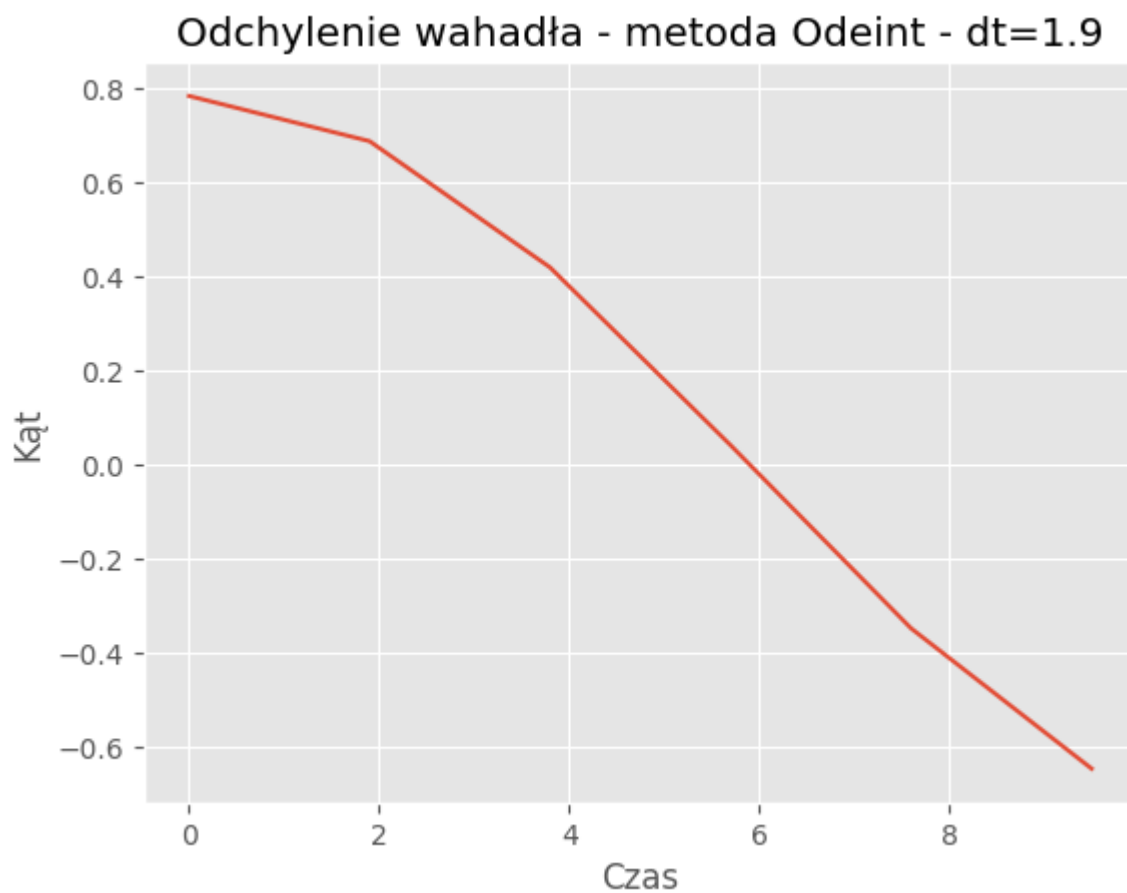
For $dt = 1.5$:
Mean Absolute Error: 0.2976
Mean Squared Error: 0.1506

Odchylenie wahadła - metoda Symple - $dt=1.75$ Odchylenie wahadła - metoda Odeint - $dt=1.75$ 

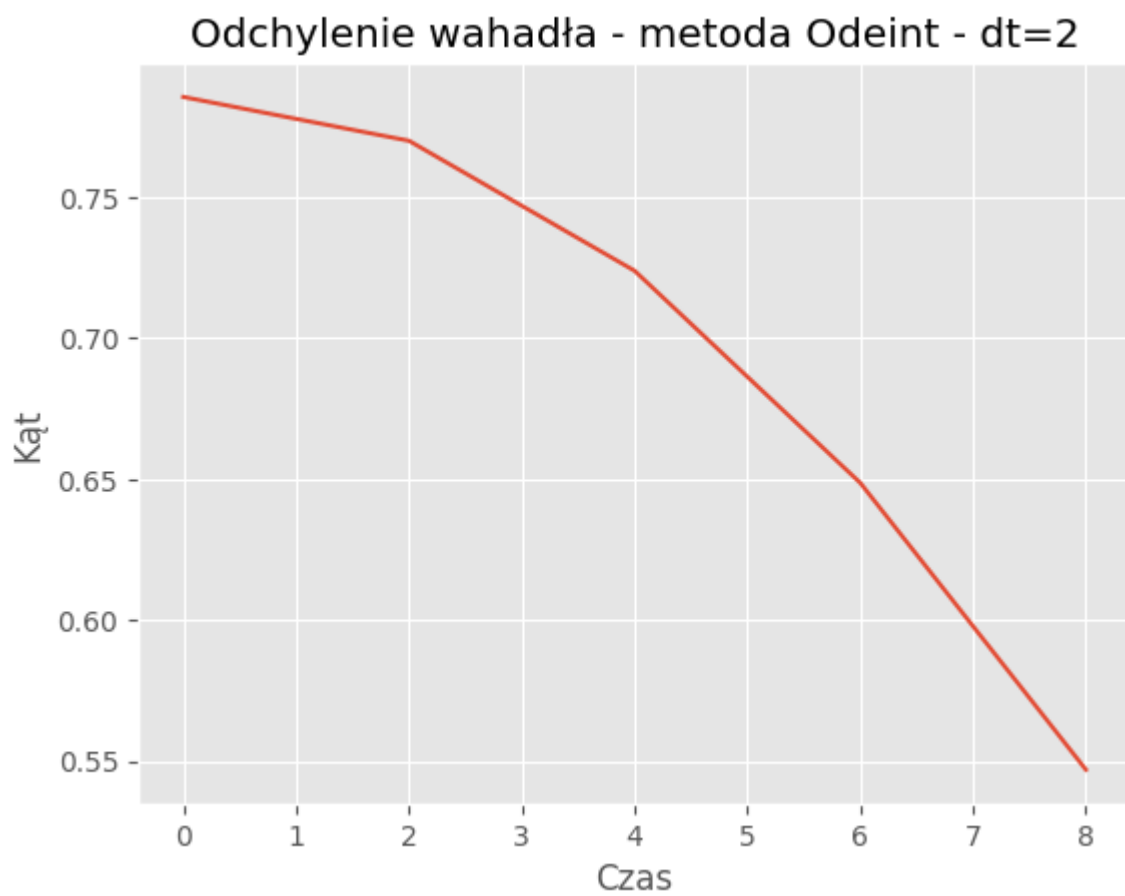
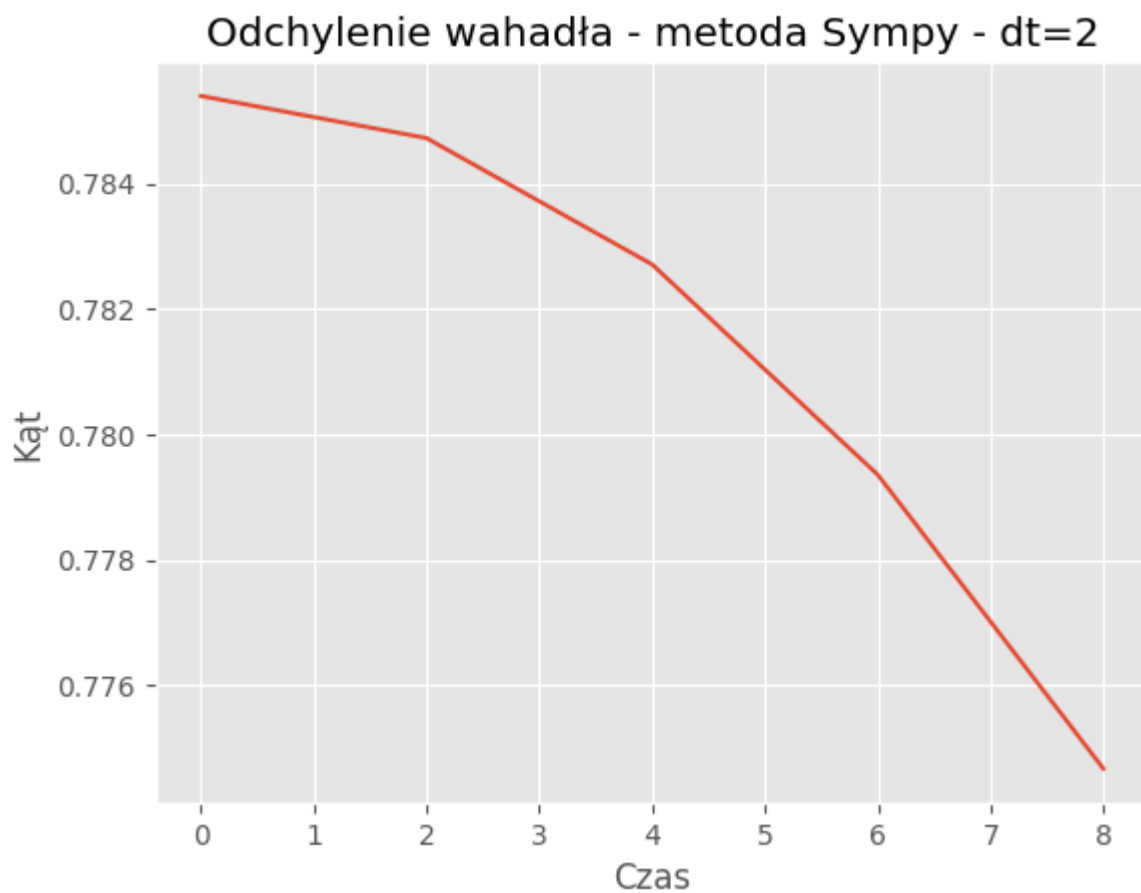


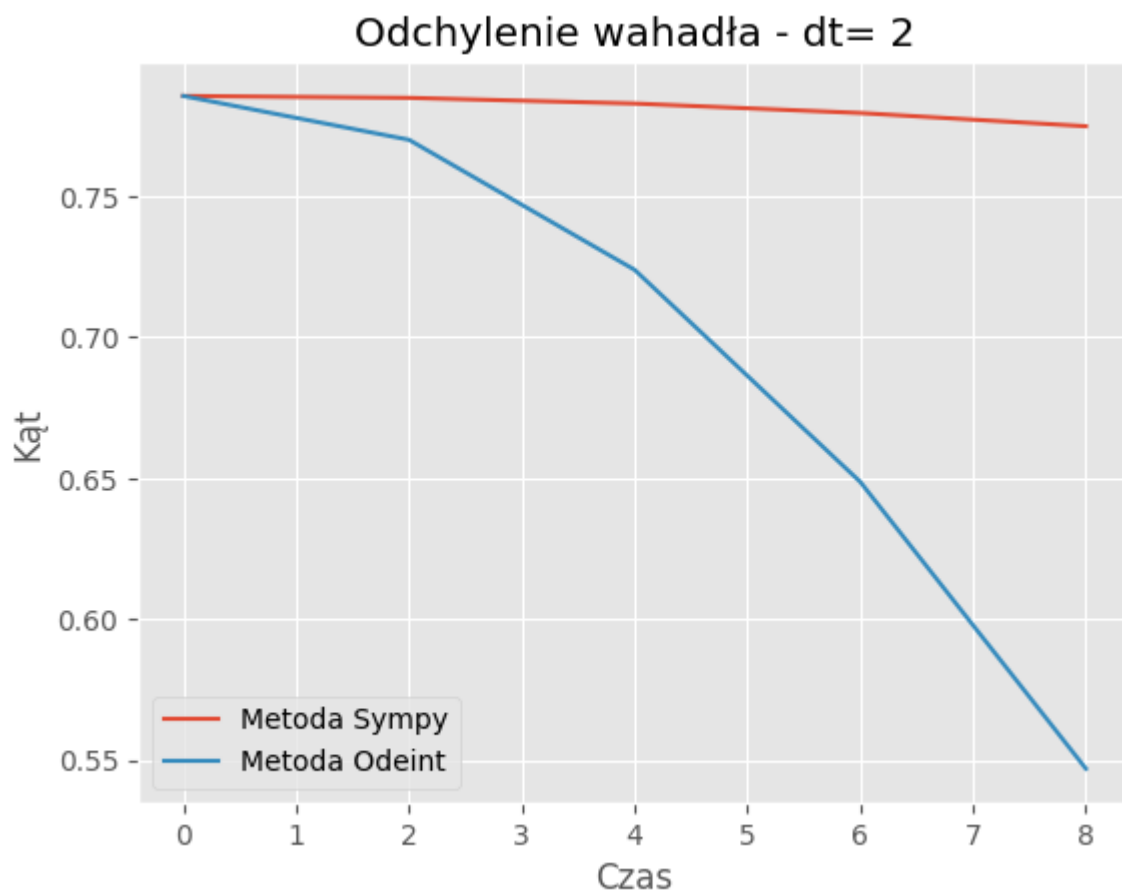
For $dt = 1.75$:
Mean Absolute Error: 0.2397
Mean Squared Error: 0.1055





For dt = 1.9:
Mean Absolute Error: 0.2703
Mean Squared Error: 0.1252

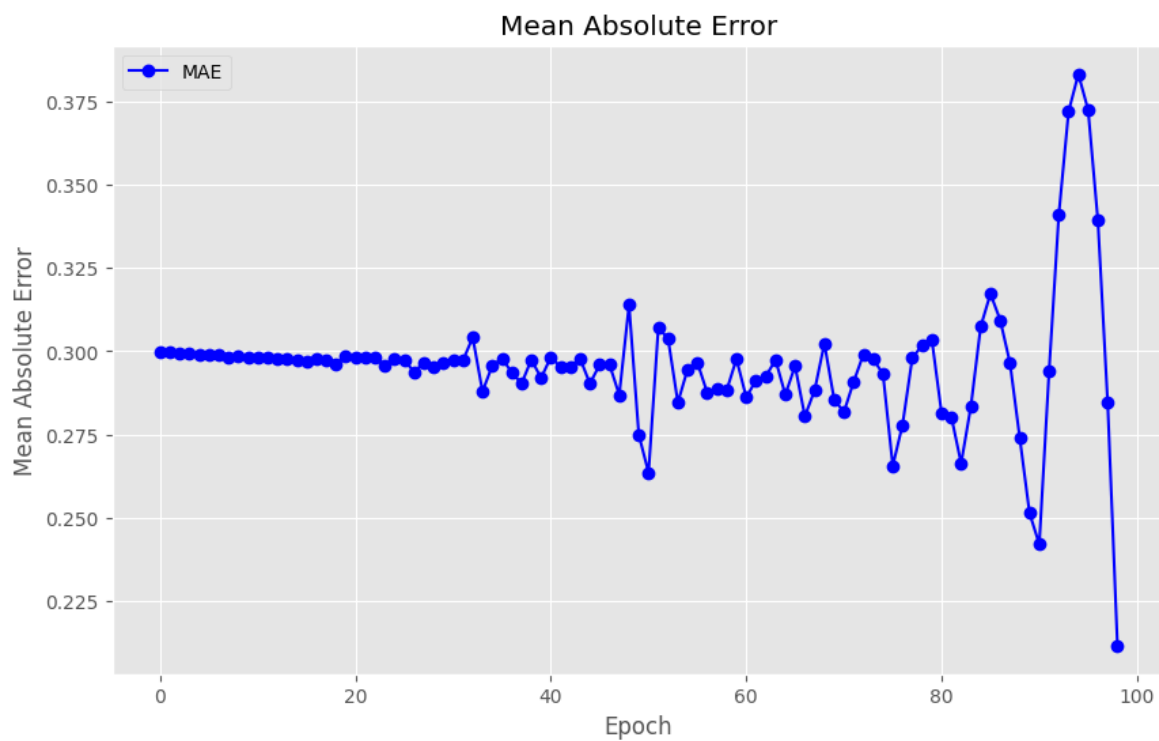


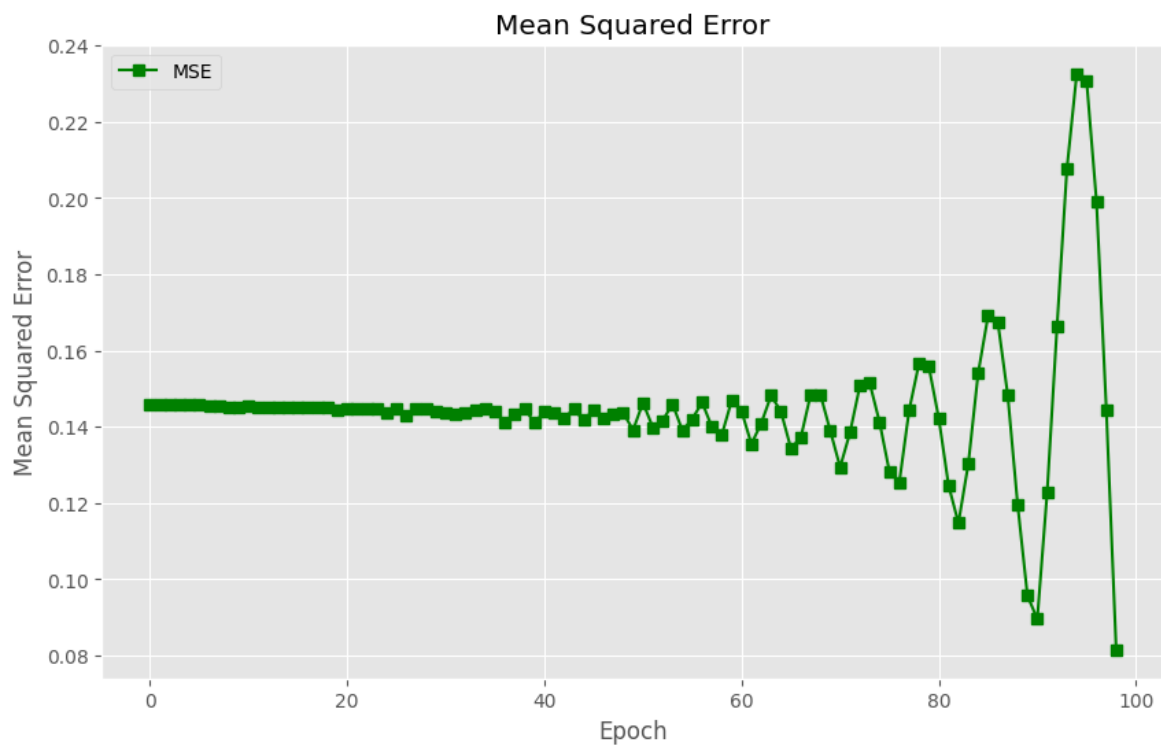


For $dt = 2$:

Mean Absolute Error: 0.3848

Mean Squared Error: 0.2401





In []: