

# MAS212 Scientific Computing and Simulation

## #9: Animations with `matplotlib.animation.FuncAnimation`

### Key resources:

- Lec 9: <http://sam-dolan.staff.shef.ac.uk/mas212/docs/19.pdf>
- Code examples: <http://sam-dolan.staff.shef.ac.uk/mas212/code/>
- <http://matplotlib.org/examples/animation/index.html>

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from matplotlib.animation import FuncAnimation
%matplotlib notebook
```

### 1. Testing the animations.

Download the Python scripts for animation from the course website. Paste the code into Jupyter Notebook. Add the line `%matplotlib notebook`. Run the code and watch the animation.

You can also run the animations in Spyder. First, you need to make a change of setting. From the menu: Tools -> Preferences -> IPython Console -> Graphics -> Backend then set Backend to Automatic.

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### 2. Simple example.

Start with the code in `sinwave.py`. Change the `animate` function so that it uses the following function instead:

$$y(x) = \exp\left(-\frac{10(x-x_0)^2}{1.5 + \cos(x_1)}\right), \quad x_0 = 5(1 + \sin(0.01i)), \quad x_1 = 0.05i,$$

where  $i$  is the integer that is incremented by one each time `animate` is called. Change the plot range to  $0 \leq x \leq 10$  and  $0 \leq y \leq 1$ . What does the animation show?

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### 3. Animating ODEs

Make an **animated** phase plot of the modified predator-prey (Lotka-Volterra) equations, describing a population of rabbits ( $x$ ) and foxes ( $y$ ),

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dt} &= x(1 - gx) - \frac{xy}{1 + hx}, \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= -fy + \frac{xy}{1 + hx}, \end{aligned}$$

with  $f = 8/3$ ,  $g = 3/50$ ,  $h = 3/20$ . (It may help to adapt the code `vanderpol.py`). Try initial conditions  $x_0 = r$ ,  $y_0 = 1$ , for various  $r \in (0, 3]$ . What do you see?

#### 4. Animating a fractal

Try the code `fractal_anim.py`. This plots (in purple) the region of the complex plane  $z_0$  that leads to a converging sequence  $z_0, z_1, z_2, \dots$  under the map  $z_{i+1} = z_i^2 + c$ . Try changing the values of  $c$ .

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#### 5. Animating the Barnsley Fern.

The Barnsley fern is made from points in the  $(x, y)$  plane generated by a stochastic algorithm. Starting with the notebook at <http://sam-dolan.staff.shef.ac.uk/mas212/notebooks/Fern.ipynb>, make an animation of the fern being created.

