

# Particle differential equation explanation

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A problem I had when creating the particle explosion was getting the particles to precisely reach the edge of the screen. I thought about it for a while, before realizing that the particles could be described by a simple differential equation. The particles start with a set speed, and that speed gets multiplied with a constant  $0 < f < 1$ , where  $f$  is the friction acting on the particle. The particle therefore has an acceleration equal to  $-v(1 - f)$ , where  $v$  is the particle's speed and  $f$  is the friction. As both acceleration and velocity are a result of deriving position, we can create a differential equation: ( $p$  is the particle's position)

$$\begin{aligned}a &= -v(1 - f) \\ p'' &= -p'(1 - f)\end{aligned}$$

We also know that the particle has a start position of 0, and a start velocity of  $v$ . Using all of this we can find the solution to the differential equation:

$$p(t) = \frac{v - v \cdot e^{-ft}}{f}$$

This function describes the particle's position at a given time  $t$ . What we're interested in is the total distance traveled, the limit of the position as  $t$  approaches  $\infty$ . Logically, this limit only exists if the friction is greater than 0 and less than 1, so it's somewhat hard to make a computer compute the limit. Luckily it's easy to find the solution manually:

$$\begin{aligned}d &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{v - v \cdot e^{-ft}}{f} \\ &= \frac{v - v \cdot \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (e^{-tf})}{f}\end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (e^{-tf}) = e^{-\infty} = 0 \quad \text{---} \quad 0 < f < 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}d &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{v - v \cdot e^{-ft}}{f} \\ &= \frac{v - v \cdot 0}{f} \\ &= \frac{v}{f}\end{aligned}$$

This gives an equation for the distance traveled given velocity and friction, the only step remaining is solving the equation for the velocity, and then we're done:

$$\begin{aligned}d &= \frac{v}{f} \\ \implies v &= d \cdot f\end{aligned}$$

This simple and elegant equation is what you can find in the code. Given how simple it is, I assume there is a much simpler way of finding it, but I think my way was quite fun.