

Fitting Differential Equations to Darwin Δ Anomalies

Let f be Darwin Δ and from previous computations we guess that it has the following form:

$$f = h(t) \cos(at) \quad \frac{2\pi}{2.3} \leq a \leq \frac{2\pi}{4.7}$$

See the Scalogram below.

Take derivative from both sides:

$$f' = -ah \sin(at) + h' \cos(at)$$

Replace h :

$$f' = -a \left(\frac{f}{\cos(at)} \right) \sin(at) + h' \cos(at)$$

Let's approximate $h' \cos(at)$ with a constant (first term in the Taylor series) assuming almost constant rate of change d :

$$f' = -a \left(\frac{f}{\cos(at)} \right) \sin(at) + d$$

This assumption stems from the strategy that Darwin Δ is periodic and behaves like the Sin or Cos function and its derivative has the known similar behaviour.

Bring all terms to one side:

$$f' \cos(at) + af \sin(at) - d \cos(at) = 0$$

Extend the formulation above to the first order approximation i.e.

$$f' \cos(at) + af \sin(at) - (d + \epsilon t) \cos(at) = 0$$

Note that c in the code below was actually picked from the data for Darwin Anomalies, about 300 months prior to the end of 2012 data.

```

Manipulate[
  Clear[f1, f2];
  c = 0.21961;

  s1 = NDSolve[{f1'[t] * Cos[a * t] == -a * f1[t] * Sin[a * t] + (d + e * t) * Cos[a * t],
    f1[1463] == c}, f1, {t, 1463, 1763}, MaxSteps -> ∞];

  s2 = NDSolve[{f2'[t] * Cos[a * t] == -a * f2[t] * Sin[a * t] + d * Cos[a * t], f2[1463] == c},
    f2, {t, 1463, 1763}, MaxSteps -> ∞];

  Column[{ListLinePlot[Table[Evaluate[f1[t] /. s1][[1]], {t, 1463, 1763, 1}],
    PlotRange -> All, PlotLabel ->
    "Period=" <> ToString[2 * Pi / a] <> " months: 1st order", ImageSize -> 500],
    ListLinePlot[Table[Evaluate[f2[t] /. s2][[1]], {t, 1463, 1763, 1}],
    PlotRange -> All, PlotLabel ->
    "Period=" <> ToString[2 * Pi / a] <> " months: 0th order", ImageSize -> 500]
  ]

, {a, 2 * Pi / 2, 2 * Pi / 4.7}, {d, -0.9, 0.9}, {e, -0.000001, 0.000001},
SaveDefinitions -> True, TrackedSymbols -> Manipulate, Initialization -> (a = 2 * Pi / 3;
  e = 0;
  d = 0.1)]

```



