**Section 1: Quarter Car Model**

**Part a)**

See attached least squares fit MATLAB codes.

Using the least squares fit on the spring force and the damping force, the coefficient were determined to be as follows:



Figure 1. Plot of spring force data and its corresponding least squares fit



Figure 2. Plot of damping force data and its corresponding least squares fit

**Part b)**

Equations (1) and (2) get converted into the following 4-equation system of 1st order ODEs:

🡪

🡪

Final 4-equation system of 1st order ODEs:

**Part c)**

See attached 4th order Runge-Kutta and simulation MATLAB codes.

NEED TO HAVE A SANITY CHECK IN THIS SECTION

**Section 2: Simulation**

**Part a)**

See attached 4th order Runge-Kutta and simulation MATLAB codes.

Characteristic time scale and timestep, h, used:

V = 10 km/hr: T = 1.8720 seconds and h = T/100 = 0.0187 seconds

V = 40 km/hr: T = 0.4680 seconds and h = T/50 = 0.0094 seconds

**Part b)**

The plots of displacements and velocities for the sprung and unsprung masses at velocities of 10 km/hr and 40 km/hr are shown below in Figure 3 and Figure 4, respectively. In Figure 5 and Figure 6, respectively, the displacement and velocity of the sprung mass are compared for V = 10 km/hr and V = 40 km/hr, From Figures 5 and 6, observe that for the sprung mass displacement and velocity, the amplitudes are significantly greater for V = 40 km/hr than they are for V = 10 km/hr. Additionally, the periods of oscillation is shorter for V = 40 km/hr than they are for V = 10 km/hr.



Figure 3. Plot displacements and velocities of sprung and unsprung masses versus time using 4th order Runge-Kutta for V = 10 km/hr



Figure 4. Plot displacements and velocities of sprung and unsprung masses versus time using 4th order Runge-Kutta for V = 40 km/hr



Figure 5. Comparison of 4th order Runge-Kutta displacement of sprung mass for V = 10 km/hr and V = 40 km/hr



Figure 6. Comparison of 4th order Runge-Kutta velocity of sprung mass for V = 10 km/hr and V = 40 km/hr

**Part c)**

In the forward Euler method, the following calculations are required:

See attached forward Euler and simulation MATLAB codes.



Figure 7. Plot displacements and velocities of sprung and unsprung masses versus time using forward Euler for V = 40 km/hr using a timestep, h, of T/50 = 0.0094 seconds (timestep used in Section 2, part a)



Figure 8. Comparison of displacements and velocities of sprung and unsprung masses between 4th order Runge-Kutta and forward Euler using a timestep, h, of T/50 = 0.0094 seconds (timestep used in Section 2, part a)

At time = 2T, the absolute difference between the 4th order Runge-Kutta and the forward Euler method for each of the four unknown variables is:

Sprung mass displacement: NaN

Sprung mass velocity: NaN

Unsprung mass displacement: NaN

Unsprung mass velocity: NaN

In order for the above absolute difference to drop below 10^-3 for all four unknown variables, the timestep, h, must decrease to approximately ….

The total number of timesteps run for this case is ….

….

CURRENTLY HAVE ISSUES WITH FORWARD EULER CODE. RESULTS ARE GOING TO INFINITY OR CLOSE TO INFINITY (~10^206).

**Section 3. Data Analysis**

**Part a)**

O(h^2) centered finite difference scheme:

**Part b)**

O(h) centered finite difference scheme:

**Part c)**