

```
1 % Ian Woodbury
2 % 12.09.2021
3 % ECE 202 Project 2: Hitting a home run, with air resistance, and
4 % calculating net force at each step
5 % Phase 1: Comparing analytic and numeric solutions, with drag
6
7 clear; clf;
8
9 % ---- define given information ----
10
11 m = 0.145; % mass of a baseball (kg)
12 v0mph = 112; % exit velocity in mph
13 phi0deg = 32; % launch angle in degrees
14
15 x0 = 0; y0 = 0; % it doesn't really matter where the ball starts
16 % assume measurements in m to start
17
18 g = 10; % gravitational constant in N/kg (1 N/kg = 1 m/s^2)
19
20 A = 0.00426; % cross sectional area of a baseball, (m^2)
21 p = 1.225; % density of air, in (kg/m^3)
22 C = input("Enter C value: \n"); % dimensional constant, C
23
24 % ----- set up more variables, and conversions -----
25
26 mph2mps = 5280 * 12 * 2.54 / 100 / 3600; % mph to m/s conversion
27 deg2rad = pi()/180; % conversion for degrees to radians
28 m2ft = 3.28; % conversion for meters to feet
29
30 v0 = v0mph * mph2mps; % converts v0 from mph to m/s
31 phi0 = phi0deg * deg2rad; % converts launch angle from degrees to radians
32
33 vx = v0*cos(phi0); % x-component of v0 (m/s)
34 vy = v0*sin(phi0); % y-component of v0 (m/s)
35
36 tH = vy/g; % time to reach max. height
37 tLand = 2*tH; % time to land (time of flight)
38
39 D = (1/2)*C*A*p; % D for Drag, didn't want to compute this twice
40 % will multiply by speed and directional vector. (kg/m)
41
42 % ----- set up a time array, compute x(t), y(t) analytically -----
43
44 tmin = 0; tmax = tLand;
45 N = 2000; % intervals
46
47 t = linspace(tmin, tmax, N+1); % time array, connects x(t) with y(t)
48
49 xt = x0 + vx*t; % x(t), ax = 0 (no drag)
50 yt = y0 + vy*t - (1/2)*g*t.^2; % y(t), ay = -g (no drag)
51
52
53 % ----- add numeric solution -----
54
55 dt = (tmax-tmin)/N;
56
57 y = zeros(1, N+1); % initialize y(t)
58 x = zeros(1, N+1);
```

```

59
60 y(1) = y0;
61 vy = v0y; % vy(1) = v0y, i.e., no array is needed!
62
63 x(1) = x0;
64 vx = v0x; % vx(1) = v0x, i.e., no array is needed!
65
66 for n = 1:N % stop at N
67
68     v = sqrt(vx^2 + vy^2); % speed of the ball, given in m/s
69
70     % net force of the ball
71     Fnety = -m*g - D*v*vy; % net force on the y axis (N), -g with no drag
72     Fnetx = 0 - D*v*vx; % net force on the x axis (N), zero with no drag
73
74
75     % updating position, velocity, and acceleration of
76     % the ball on the y axis
77     % acceleration (m/s^2)
78     ay = Fnety/m;
79     % position (m)
80     y(n+1) = y(n) + vy*dt + (1/2)*ay*dt^2; % vy = y', ay = y''
81     % velocity (m/s)
82     vy = vy + ay*dt; % vy(n+1) = vy(n) + ay*dt
83
84     % updating position, velocity, and acceleration of
85     % the ball on the x axis
86     % acceleration (m/s^2)
87     ax = Fnetx/m;
88     % position (m)
89     x(n+1) = x(n) + vx*dt + (1/2)*ax*dt^2; % vx = x', ax = x''
90     % velocity (m/s)
91     vx = vx + ax*dt; % vx(n+1) = vx(n) + ax*dt
92
93
94 end
95
96 % ----- Checking -----\
97
98
99 % sum checks of analytic solution minus numeric solution
100 checky = sum(abs(yt-y))
101 checkx = sum(abs(xt-x))
102
103 % ----- Converting units for plotting -----
104
105 ytft = yt*m2ft; % all values converted from m to ft for plotting
106 xtft = xt*m2ft;
107 yft = y*m2ft;
108 xft = x*m2ft;
109
110
111 % ----- Plotting -----
112
113 plot(xtft, ytft, xft, yft, 'LineWidth', 2)
114 grid on
115 ax = gca; ax.FontSize = 15; ax.GridAlpha = 0.4;
116 grid minor

```

```
117 ax.MinorGridAlpha = 0.5;
118 xlabel('x (ft)', 'FontSize', 18)
119 ylabel('y (ft)', 'FontSize', 18)
120 title({'ECE 202, Project 2 Phase 1: Trajectory of a baseball', ...
121       'with drag vs no drag'}, 'FontSize', 22)
122 legend({'no drag', sprintf('with drag, C = %g', C)}, ...
123       'FontSize', 18)
124 ylim([-2 140]) % add a little space on the bottom, more on top for legend
125
```