

Part A

Question 1 –

```
function partAQ1(xPosition,Elevation)

plot(xPosition,Elevation)
title('Graph of Position and Elevation')
xlabel('Position')
ylabel('Elevation')

end
```

Question 2 –

```
function Distance = partAQ2(xPosition,Elevation)
% This section finds the diff for xPosition
N = 1;
for i = 1:length(xPosition)
    a = xPosition(N:N+1);
    difference_a(i) = (((a(:,end)))-(a(:,1))));
end

% This section finds the diff for Elevation
N2 = 1;
for ii = 1:length(Elevation)
    b = Elevation(N2:N2+1);
    difference_b(ii) = (((b(:,end)))-(b(:,1))));
    N2 = N2 + 1;
    if N2 == length(Elevation)
        N2 = length(Elevation) - 1;
    end
end

% This section sums the hypot of the diffs
Final = hypot(difference_a(1:end-1),difference_b(1:end-1));
sum_final = 0;
for i = 1:length(Final)
    sum_final = sum_final + Final(i);
end
% Final Distance
Distance = sum_final
end
```

Question 3 –

```
function ElevationGain = partA03(Elevation)

% This section finds the diff fo elevation

N2 = 1;
for ii = 1:length(Elevation)
    b = Elevation(N2:N2+1);
    difference_b(ii) = (((b(:,end)))-(b(:,1))));
    N2 = N2 + 1;
    if N2 == length(Elevation)
        N2 = length(Elevation) - 1;
    end
end
% This section sums the diff

Final = difference_b(1:end-1)
Final2 = (Final(Final>0))
sum_final = 0;
for i = 1:length(Final2)
    sum_final = sum_final + Final2(i);
end

% Final Elevation Gain

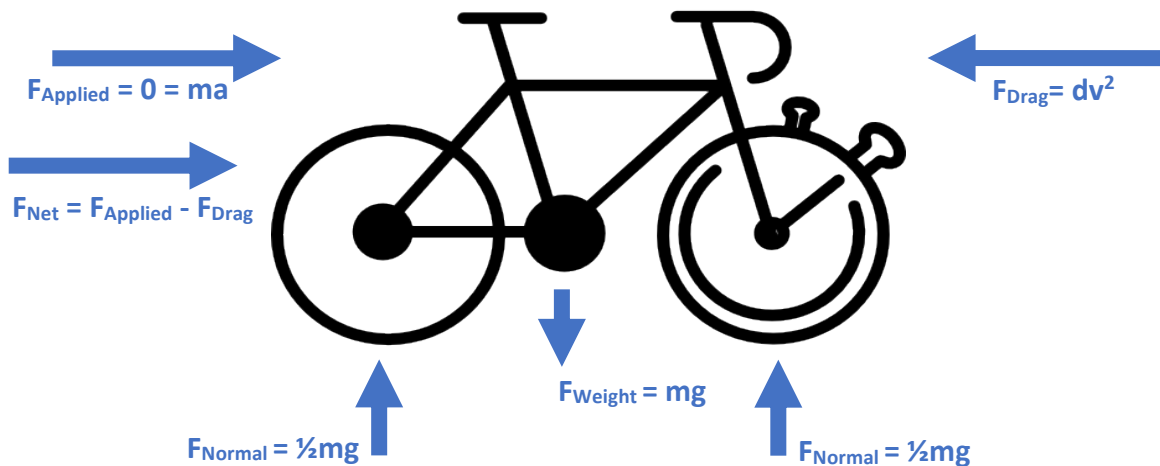
ElevationGain = sum_final

end
```

Part B

Question 1 –

Free Body Diagram



Since the bike is coasting, there is no external force from the rider pushing it forward. Therefore, F_{Applied} will equal 0.

Creating ODE

$$ma = -dv^2$$

Let $a = dv/dt$ – (Write in terms of velocity)

$$m \cdot (dv/dt) = -dv^2$$
$$dv/dt = -(d/m) \cdot v^2$$

Final ODE

$$\frac{dv}{dt} + \frac{d}{m} v^2 = 0$$

Question 2 –

ODE In Standard Form $\rightarrow \frac{dv}{dt} + \frac{d}{m}v^2 = 0$

Generic Linear ODE $\rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} + p(t)x = Q(t)$

Linearize v^2 about $v = 10\text{m/s}$

$$f(x) \approx f(a) + f'(a)(x-a)$$

$$v^2 \approx v^2 + 2v(x-10)$$

$$v^2 \approx v^2 + 2vx - 20v$$

$$v^2 \approx 100 + 20x - 200$$

$$v^2 \approx 20x - 100 \text{ -----} > \text{Let } x = v_a$$

$$v^2 \approx 20v_a - 100$$

$$\frac{dv_a}{dt} + \frac{d}{m}(20v_a - 100) = 0$$

$$\frac{dv_a}{dt} + \frac{20d}{m}v_a - \frac{100d}{m} = 0$$

Final Linearized Equation

$$\frac{dv_a}{dt} + \frac{20d}{m}v_a = \frac{100d}{m}$$

Question 3 –

$$\frac{dv_a}{dt} + \frac{20d}{m} v_a = \frac{100d}{m}$$

Solve
 $m = 70 \text{ kg}, d = 1$

→ general $\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x)$

↳ where

$$P(x)y = \frac{20d}{m} = \frac{20}{70} = \frac{2}{7}$$

$$Q(x) = \frac{100d}{m} = \frac{100}{70} = \frac{10}{7}$$

$$R(x) = e^{\int P(x) dx}$$

$$R(x) = e^{\int \frac{2}{7} dx}$$

$$R(x) = e^{\frac{2x}{7}}$$



$$v_a(t) = \frac{1}{R(t)} \int R(t) Q(t) dt$$

$$v_a(t) = \frac{1}{e^{\frac{2t}{7}}} \int e^{\frac{2t}{7}} \frac{10}{7} dt$$

$$v_a(t) = \frac{1}{e^{\frac{2t}{7}}} \times \left(5 e^{\frac{2t}{7}} + C_1 \right)$$

$$v_a(t) = 5 + C_1 e^{-\frac{2}{7}t}$$

initial conditions

$$v_a(0) = 10$$

$$10 = 5 + C_1 e^{-\frac{2}{7} \times 0}$$

$$\frac{10}{5} = C_1$$

$$C_1 = 5$$

$$\therefore v_a(t) = 5 + 5 e^{-\frac{2}{7}t} \text{ m/s}$$

Final Equation = $v_a(t) = 5 + 5e^{(-2/7)t} \text{ m/s}$

Question 4 -

$$\frac{dv}{dt} + \frac{1}{m} v^2 = 0$$

$$d = 1 \quad m = 70$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} + \frac{1}{70} v^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = -\frac{1}{70} v^2$$

$$\int \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{70}v^2} dv = \int dt$$

$$\frac{70}{v} = t + C_1$$

$$v = \frac{70}{t + C_1}$$

initial conditions

$$V(0) = 10$$

$$10 = \frac{70}{t + C_1} = \frac{70}{0 + C_1}$$

$$10 = \frac{70}{C_1}$$

$$C_1 = \frac{70}{10} = 7$$

$$V = \frac{70}{7+t}$$

Final Equation = $V = 70 / (7+t)$ m/s

Question 5 –

```
function graph()
clc

% Linear Graph
ylim([0 10])
x = [0:60];
y = 5 + 5*exp((-2/7)*x);
plot(x,y)

% Non - Linear Graph
hold on
y = (70./(x+7));
plot(x,y)

title('Velocity Time Graph')
xlabel('Time (seconds)')
ylabel('Velocity (m/s)')
legend('Linearised ODE','Original ODE')
end
```

% The graph looks accurate till around $t = 2 - 2.6$ seconds, then after this time this model cannot be used. As it becomes too inaccurate due to the graphs separating.

