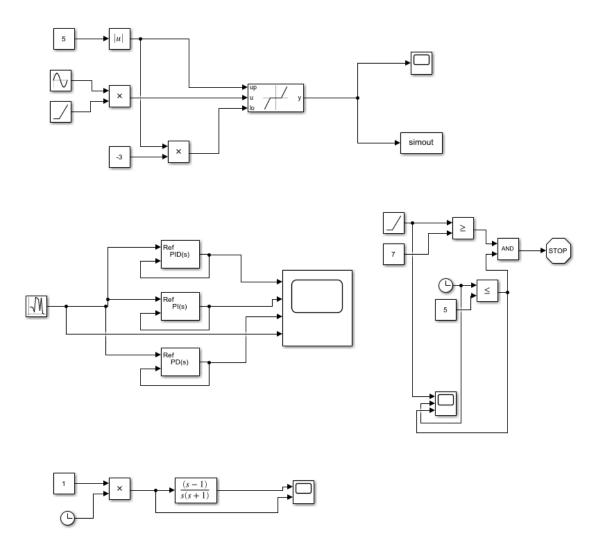
Table of Contents

a)

input.

a)
b)
c) 6
clear
clc
% Exercise 3
% Group 13
% Jakob Fichtl - 29450
% Michael Zappe - 29901
playtime
% 1 (Deadzone)
% New blocks: Dynamic Deadzone, Absolute, Sinus, Ramp
% Comment: Dynamic Deadzone maps the input value 'u' to 0 if its
between 'lo' and 'up'. If 'u' exceedes the lower or upper bound it
gets damped by the corresponding bound.
% Absolute: Maps any negative value to its positive value.
% Sinus: Produces a discrete sinus signal according to the
simulation settings.
Ramp: Produces a discrete signal, that has a delay and after that
delay can be described by the form $y = a * (time - delay)$.
8
% 2 (PID)
% New blocks: PID, Random Number
% Comment: PID: Has three modes PID, PI and PD. Controls the output
signal to match the input signal, but remove sudden jumps in the
signal.
% Random Number: Generates random numbers.
8
% 3 (Zero-Pole)
% New blocks: Zero-Pole
% Zero-Pole: Is a rational transfer function.
% 4 (Logic)
% New blocks: AND, Lower/Bigger or equal, STOP
% AND: Combines two logic signals (0 = false or non 0 = true).
<pre>% Lower/Bigger or equal: Checks a condition and either outputs 1 or</pre>

% STOP: Stops the complete simulation if a 1 is passed to its

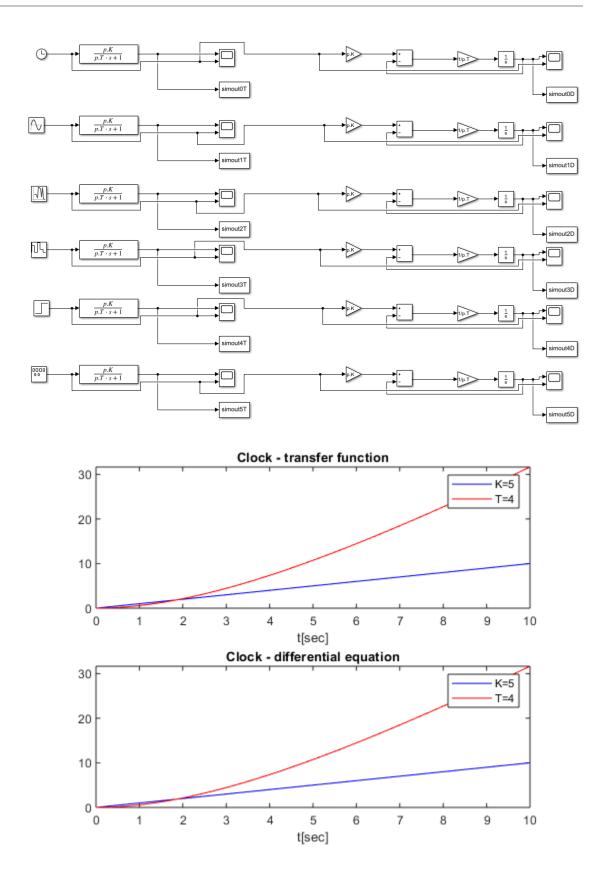


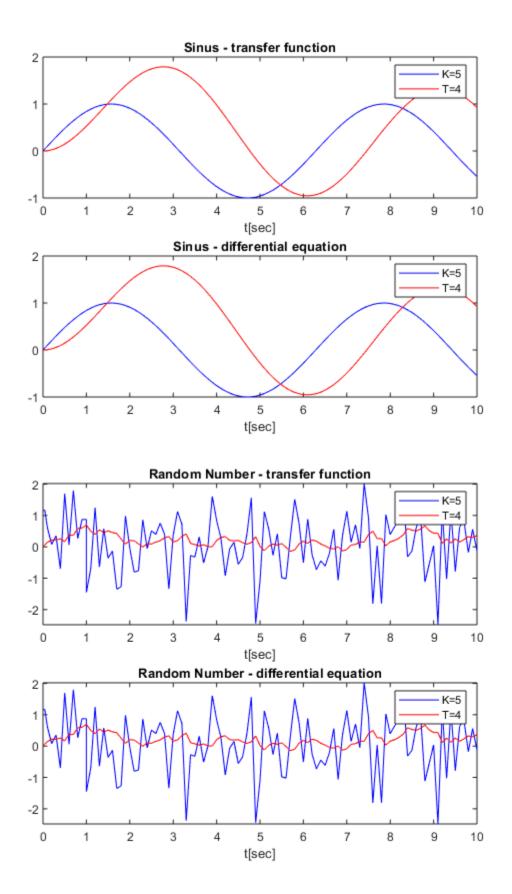
b)

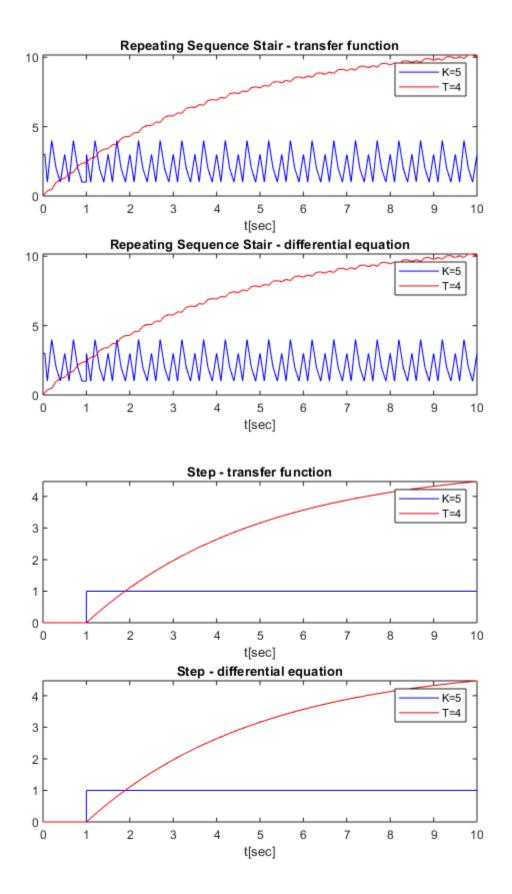
```
exercise_3b
clear
clc
p.TSim = 10;
p.K = 5;
p.T = 4;

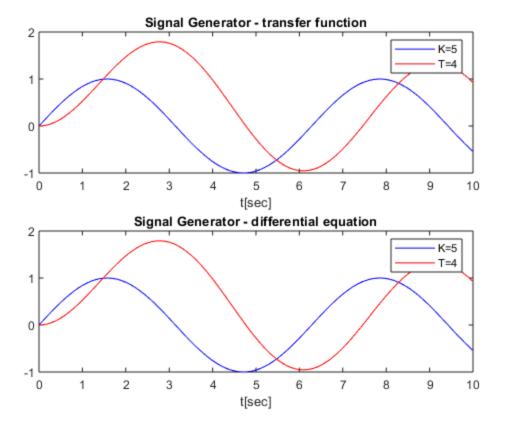
sim('exercise_3b', [0 p.TSim]);

showPlot(scope0T, scope0D, "Clock", 1);
showPlot(scope1T, scope1D, "Sinus", 2);
showPlot(scope2T, scope2D, "Random Number", 3);
showPlot(scope3T, scope3D, "Repeating Sequence Stair", 4);
showPlot(scope4T, scope4D, "Step", 5);
showPlot(scope5T, scope5D, "Signal Generator", 6);
```







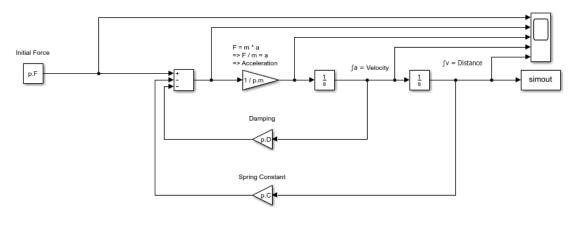


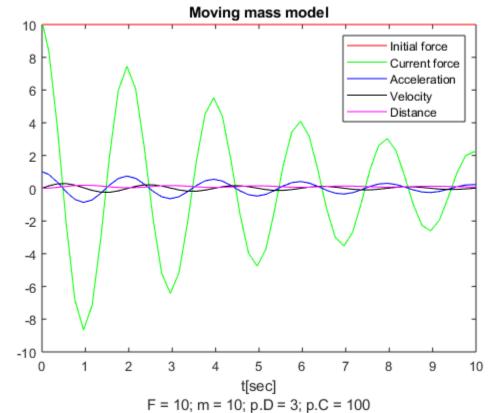
c)

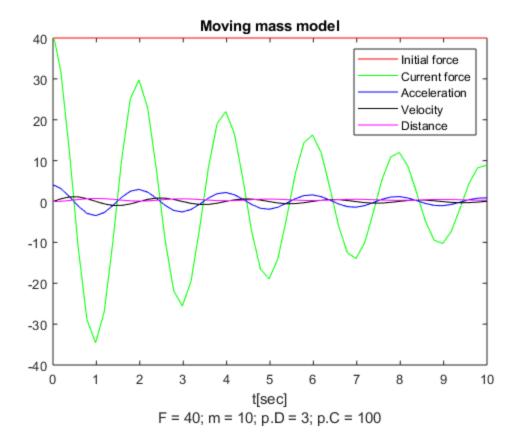
```
exercise_3c
clear
clc
p.TSim = 10;
                  % [N] inital force
p.F = 10;
p.m = 10;
                  % [kg] mass
p.D = 3;
                  % [N sec/m]damping
p.C = 100;
                  % [N/m] spring constant
runThis(p, 7)
                  % [N] inital force
p.F = 40;
runThis(p, 8)
                  % [N] inital force
p.F = 10;
p.m = 20;
                  % [kg] mass
runThis(p, 9)
p.m = 10;
                  % [kg] mass
p.D = 0.1;
                  % [N sec/m]damping
runThis(p, 10)
```

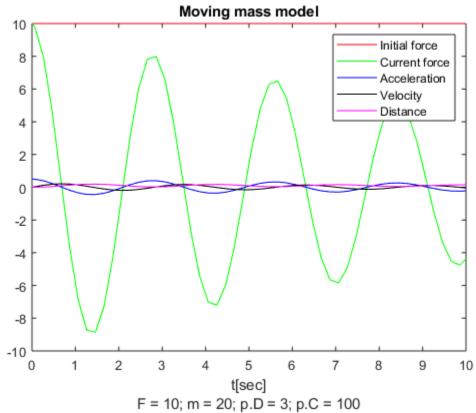
```
p.D = 3;
                  % [N sec/m]damping
p.C = 1337;
                  % [N/m] spring constant
runThis(p, 11)
p.F = 1;
                  % [N] inital force
p.m = 10;
                  % [kg] mass
                  % [N sec/m]damping
p.D = -3;
p.C = 100;
                  % [N/m] spring constant
runThis(p, 12)
p.F = 10;
                  % [N] inital force
p.m = 5;
                  % [kq] mass
p.D = 5;
                  % [N sec/m]damping
p.C = -2;
                  % [N/m] spring constant
runThis(p, 13)
function runThis(p, plotNr)
    sim('exercise 3c', [0 p.TSim]);
    figure(plotNr)
    y1 = scope;
    plot(y1.time, y1.signals(1).values, 'r', ...
         y1.time, y1.signals(2).values, 'g', ...
         y1.time, y1.signals(3).values, 'b', ...
         y1.time, y1.signals(4).values, 'black', ...
         y1.time, y1.signals(5).values,'m');
    title("Moving mass model");
    legend("Initial force", "Current
 force", "Acceleration", "Velocity", "Distance");
    str = "F = " + p.F + "; m = " + p.m + "; p.D = " + p.D + "; p.C =
 " + p.C;
    xlabel({"t[sec]";str});
end
function showPlot(scopeT, scopeD, name, plotNr)
    figure(plotNr);
    y1 = scopeT;
    subplot(2,1,1)
    plot(y1.time, y1.signals(2).values, 'b', ...
         y1.time, y1.signals(1).values, 'r');
    title(name + " - transfer function");
    legend('K=5','T=4');
    xlabel("t[sec]");
    y2 = scopeD;
    subplot(2,1,2)
    plot(y2.time, y2.signals(2).values, 'b', ...
         y2.time, y2.signals(1).values, 'r');
```

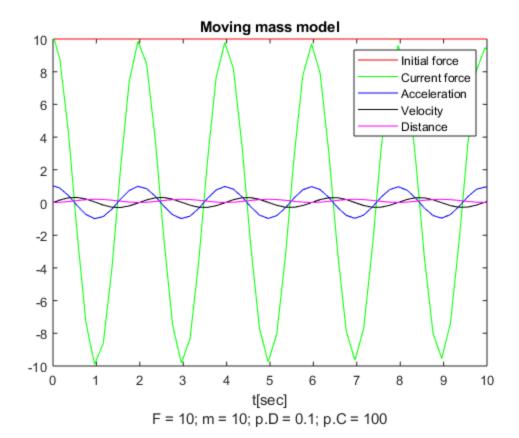
```
title(name + " - differential equation");
  legend('K=5','T=4');
  xlabel("t[sec]");
end
```

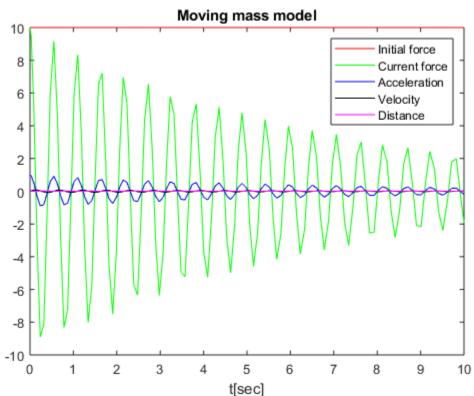












F = 10; m = 10; p.D = 3; p.C = 1337

