```
% %%%%%% Part 4
응 응
% % A) If the output voltage was changed to a non-linear representation for
% the current it would have to be represented in the B matrix of the MNA
% form
% B) the B matrix would have to be inlouded when making the caculation.
% instead of using the the a/R3 and denoting there is a votage at that
% point in the matrix (denoted by the 1 in the fourth column in the last
% row in the G matrix). Just a 1 is denoted so as to allow the B matrix use
% it. Now since we know that the total curent is equal to a*V3/R3 we use
% that in the B matrix. Then we use a jacobian to find the non-linear
% solution. begin by defining an operating point.
응C)
clear all
close all
R1 = 1;
C = 0.25;
R2 = 2;
L = 0.2;
R3 = 10;
a = 100;
R4 = 0.1;
Ro = 1000;
Y1 = 1/R1;
Y2 = 1/R2;
Y3 = 1/R3;
Y4 = 1/R4;
% V = [V1
                     V3 V4 V5
         V2
                                         i1 iL i3];
G = [-1/R1 \ 1/R1
                      0
                            0
                                  0
                                               1 0
                                                      0;
   1/R1 (-1/R1)-(1/R2) 0
                             0
                                               0 -1
                                   0
                                                      0;
     0
          0
                     -1/R3 0
                                   0
                                               0 1
                                                      0;
     0
           0
                     0 - 1/R4 1/R4
                                                0 0
                                                      1;
                      0 	 1/R4 	 (-1/R4) - (1/R0)
     0
                                               0 0
                                                      0;
          0
    1
                      0 0 0
                                               0 0 0;
     0
           1
                      -1
                             0
                                    0
     0
           0
                      0
                             1
                                    0
                                               0 0 0]
% V = [V1 V2 V3
                V4 V5 i1 iL i31;
    [ -C
          С
                     0
                       0
Cm =
              0
                 0
       C -C 0
                0 0 0 0 0;
       0
          0 0 0 0 0 0;
       0
         0 0 0 0 0 0 0;
       0
         0 0 0 0 0 0;
       0
         0 0 0 0 0 0;
         0 0 0 0 0 -L 0;
       0
              0
                  0
                    0 0 0 01
```

 $B = [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ a^*(V3/R3) \ 0 \ 0]$

```
n = 0;
 vin = -10:1:10;
 V3 = zeros(size(vin));
for Vin = -10:10
 n = n + 1;
 F = [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ Vin \ 0 \ 0];
 B = [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ a*(V3(n)/R3) \ 0 \ 0 \ 0];
  V = ((G+Cm) \setminus F') + B;
 V3(n) = V(3);
 Vo(n) = V(5);
end
figure(14)
plot(vin, V3)
title('V3')
figure(15)
plot(vin, Vo)
title('Vo')
G =
 Columns 1 through 7
 0 0 -1.0000
    0 0 -0.1000 0 0
                                      0 1.0000
     0
           0 0 -10.0000 10.0000
                                      0 0
           0
                  0 10.0000 -10.0010
                                      0
                                             0
    0
        0 0 0 0
  1.0000
                                      0
                                             0
   0 1.0000 -1.0000 0
                               0
                                      0
                                             0
                                           0
        0 0 1.0000 0
                                      0
 Column 8
```

Columns 1 through 7

-0.2500 0.2500

0.2500 -0.2500

0 0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

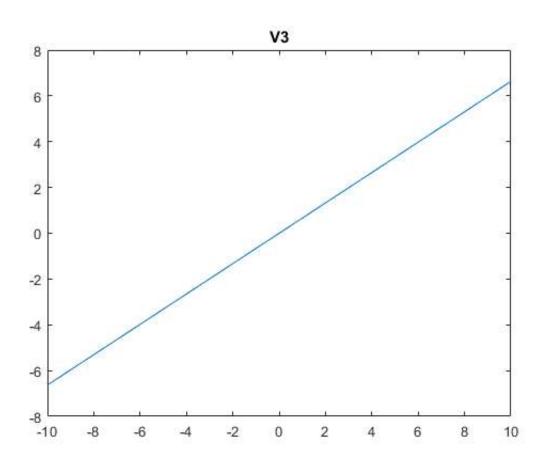
0

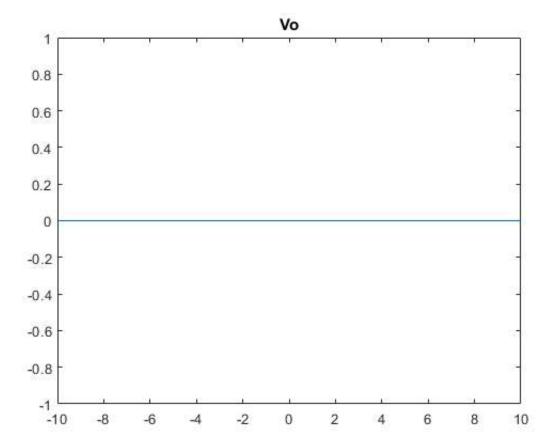
0

Cm =

0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-0.2000	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Column 8





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