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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 V2 V3 V4 V5 i1 iL i3];
G = [-1/R1 1/R1 0 0 0 1 0 0;
      1/R1 (-1/R1)-(1/R2) 0 0 0 0 -1 0;
      0 0 -1/R3 0 0 0 1 0;
      0 0 0 -1/R4 1/R4 0 0 1;
      0 0 0 1/R4 (-1/R4)-(1/Ro) 0 0 0;
      1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0;
      0 1 -1 0 0 0 0 0;
      0 0 a/R3 1 0 0 0 0];

% V = [V1 V2 V3 V4 V5 i1 iL i3];
Cm = [-C C 0 0 0 0 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 0 0 0 0 -L 0;
      0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0];

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% Remember to output the matrices above %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

n = 0;
% VinTest = -10:10;
for Vin = -10:10
    n = n + 1;
    F = [0 0 0 0 0 Vin 0 0];
    V = G\F';
    V3(n) = V(3);
    Vo(n) = V(5);
end

vin = -10:1:10;
figure(1)
plot(vin,V3)
title('V3')
figure(2)
plot(vin,Vo)
title('Vo')

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% w = linspace(1,1e6);
w = logspace(-3, 5, 100);
for n = 1:100
    F = [0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0];
    V = (G+(1i*w(n)*Cm))\F';
    Voii(n) = V(5);
    Adb(n) = 20*log10(Voii(n));
end

v1 = 1;
figure(3)
%%subplot(4,1,3)
semilogx(w,Voii)
title('Vo func of w')
grid on
figure(4)
semilogx(w,Adb)
title('Gain in dB')
grid on

figure(5)
Cnd = 0.25 + 0.05*randn(1,100);

for n = 1:100
    F = [0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0];
    Cmnd = [-Cnd(n) Cnd(n) 0 0 0 0 0 0;
            Cnd(n) -Cnd(n) 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 0 0 0 0 0 0;
            0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0];
    V = (G+(pi*Cmnd))\F';
    Voiii(n) = V(5);
end

hist(Voiii)
title('Hist of Gain')

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%Q2

V2 = zeros(8,1);
tstep = 0.001;
time =0;
Vin1 = 0;
deltat = 0.001;
w2 = 2*pi*(1/0.03);
figure(6);
clf;
figure(7);
clf;

for n = 1:1000 %each step represents a millisecond

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    if time == 0.03
        Vin1 = 1;
    end

%   Vin1 = sin(w2*time);

%   Vin1 = exp(-(time-0.06).^2/(2*(0.03)^2));

    F2 = [0 0 0 0 0 Vin1 0 0];
    A = G+(Cm/deltat);

%   V2 = A\ (0*(V2/deltat)+F2. ');
    V2 = A\ (Cm*(V2/deltat)+F2. ');

    time = tstep*n;
    figure(6);
    hold on
    scatter(time,Vin1,'r')
    title('input voltage')
    figure(7)
    hold on
    scatter(time,V2(5),'b')
    title('output voltage')

    Vin1l(n,1) = Vin1;
    V2o(n,1) = V2(5);

end

figure(8)
Xin = fft(Vin1l); %fft(Vin1l,length(Vin1l));
Xout = fft(V2o);
freq = 1./(deltat:deltat:time);
semilogx(freq,Xin,freq,Xout)
title('fft red-vin blue-vout')
grid on
figure(9)
Xshiftin = fftshift(Xin);
Xshiftout = fftshift(Xout);
semilogx(freq,Xshiftin,freq,Xshiftout)
grid on
title('fftshift red-vin blue-vout')

##### It should be noted that as the time step increases the smoother the
##### fourier transform plot becomes. Which would mean it is more
##### precises.

```

G =

Columns 1 through 7

-1.0000	1.0000	0	0	0	1.0000	0
1.0000	-1.5000	0	0	0	0	-1.0000
0	0	-0.1000	0	0	0	1.0000
0	0	0	-10.0000	10.0000	0	0

0	0	0	10.0000	-10.0010	0	0
1.0000	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1.0000	-1.0000	0	0	0	0
0	0	10.0000	1.0000	0	0	0

Column 8

0
0
0
1.0000
0
0
0
0

Cm =

Columns 1 through 7

-0.2500	0.2500	0	0	0	0	0
0.2500	-0.2500	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	-0.2000
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Column 8

0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0

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