```
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
                                       i1 iL i3];
         V2
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 -1/R4 1/R4
                                        0 0 1;
          0
                    0
     0
          0
                        1/R4 (-1/R4) - (1/R0) 0 0
                                               0;
    1
                    0
                        0 0
                                    0 0 0;
                    -1
                         0
                               0
                                         0 0 0;
     0
          1
                             0
     0
          0
                    a/R3 1
                                        0 0 0]
% V = [V1 V2 V3 V4 V5 i1 iL i3];
Cm = [-C \ C \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0;
      C-C000000;
      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]
   n = 0;
% VinTest = -10:10;
for Vin = -10:10
  n = n + 1;
  F = [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ Vin \ 0 \ 0];
  V = G \backslash 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')
% w = linspace(1, 1e6);
w = logspace(-3, 5, 100);
for n = 1:100
```

```
F = [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0];
   V = (G+(1i*w(n)*Cm)) \setminus 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;
       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 L 0;
       0 0 0 0 0 0 0 01;
   V = (G+(pi*Cmnd)) \ F';
   Voiii(n) = V(5);
end
hist(Voiii)
title('Hist of Gain')
%Q2
VPulse = zeros(8,1);
VSin = zeros(8,1);
VGauss = zeros(8,1);
tstep = 0.001;
time =0;
VinPulse = 0;
deltat = 0.001;
w2 = 2*pi*(1/0.03);
figure(6);
clf;
figure(7);
clf;
for n = 1:1000 %each step represents a milisecond
   if time == 0.03
```

```
VinPulse = 1;
    end
   VinSin = sin(w2*time);
   VinGauss = \exp(-(time-0.06).^2/(2*(0.03)^2));
    FPulse = [0 0 0 0 0 VinPulse 0 0];
    FSin = [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ VinSin \ 0 \ 0];
   FGauss = [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ VinGauss \ 0 \ 0];
    A = G+(Cm/deltat);
     V2 = A \setminus (0*(V2/deltat) + F2.');
   VPulse = A\(Cm*(VPulse/deltat)+FPulse.');
    VSin = A\(Cm*(VSin/deltat)+FSin.');
    VGauss = A\(Cm*(VGauss/deltat)+FGauss.');
   time = tstep*n;
    VinPulseIn(n,1) = VinPulse;
    VinSinIn(n,1) = VinSin;
    VinGaussIn(n,1) = VinGauss;
    VPulseO(n,1) = VPulse(5);
    VSinO(n,1) = VSin(5);
    VGaussO(n,1) = VGauss(5);
end
figure(6)
subplot(3,1,1)
title('Blue-input Red-output')
plot(deltat:deltat:time, VinPulseIn, deltat:deltat:time, VPulseO)
subplot(3,1,2)
plot(deltat:deltat:time, VinSinIn, deltat:deltat:time, VSinO)
subplot(3,1,3)
plot(deltat:deltat:time, VinGaussIn, deltat:deltat:time, VGaussO)
figure (7)
XPulse = abs(fft(VinPulseIn));%fft(Vin11,length(Vin11));
XSin = abs(fft(VinSinIn));
XGauss = abs(fft(VinGaussIn));
XPulseOut = abs(fft(VPulseO));
XSinOut = abs(fft(VSinO));
XGaussOut = abs(fft(VGaussO));
subplot(3,1,1)
plot(-(time/2-deltat):deltat:time/2, XPulse, -(time/2-deltat):deltat:time/2, XPulseOut)%plot(1./
(deltat:deltat:time),X)
title('fft Blue-input Red-output')
grid on
subplot(3,1,2)
plot(-(time/2-deltat):deltat:time/2, XSin, -(time/2-deltat):deltat:time/2, XSinOut)
grid on
subplot(3,1,3)
plot(-(time/2-deltat):deltat:time/2, XGauss, -(time/2-deltat):deltat:time/2, XGaussOut)
grid on
```

```
figure(8)
XshiftPulse = fftshift(XPulse);
XshiftSin = fftshift(XSin);
XshiftGauss = fftshift(XGauss);
XshiftPulseOut = fftshift(XPulseOut);
XshiftSinOut = fftshift(XSinOut);
XshiftGaussOut = fftshift(XGaussOut);
subplot(3,1,1)
grid on
title('fftshift Blue-input Red-output')
plot(-(time/2-deltat):deltat:time/2, XshiftPulse, -(time/2-deltat):deltat:time/2, XshiftPulseOut
subplot(3,1,2)
grid on
plot(-(time/2-deltat):deltat:time/2, XshiftSin, - (time/2-deltat):deltat:time/2, XshiftSinOut)
subplot(3,1,3)
plot(-(time/2-deltat):deltat:time/2, XshiftGauss, -(time/2-deltat):deltat:time/2, XshiftGaussOut
)
grid on
%%%%%%% 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
                                           0 1.0000 0
  -1.0000 1.0000 0
                                  0
                      0
   1.0000 -1.5000
                                   0
                                             0 0 -1.0000
```

0 0 -0.1000 0 0 1.0000 0 0 -10.0000 10.0000 0 0 0 0 10.0000 -10.0010 0 0 0 0 0 0 1.0000 0 0 0 0 0 1.0000 -1.0000 0 0 0 0 0 10.0000 1.0000 0 0 0 Column 8

0

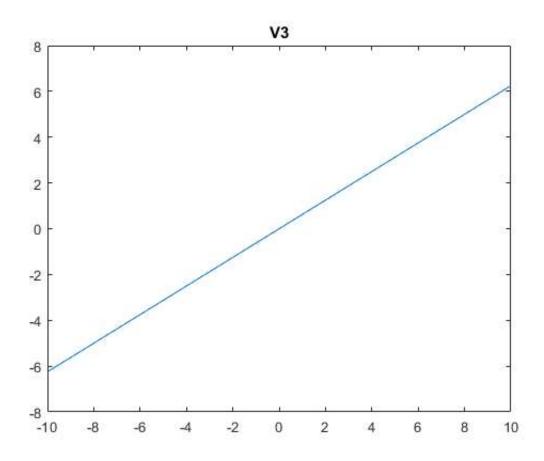
Cm =

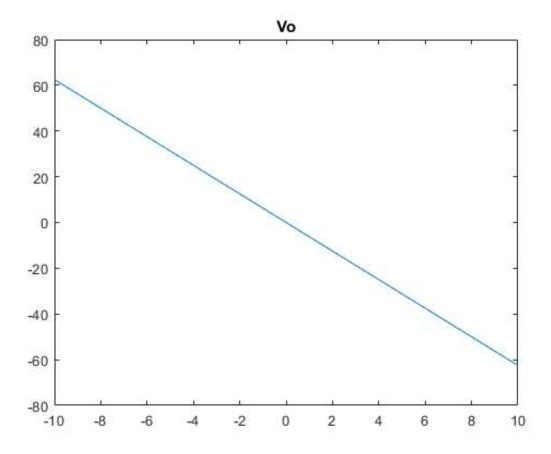
0	0	0	0	0	0.2500	-0.2500
0	0	0	0	0	-0.2500	0.2500
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-0.2000	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

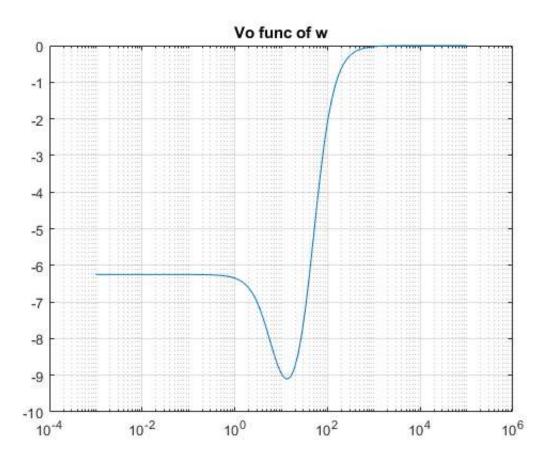
Column 8

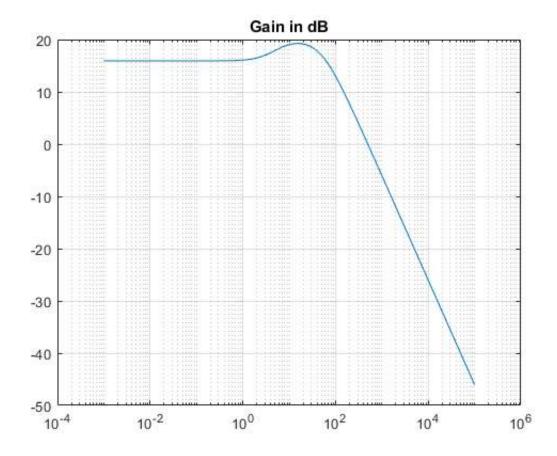
0 0 0

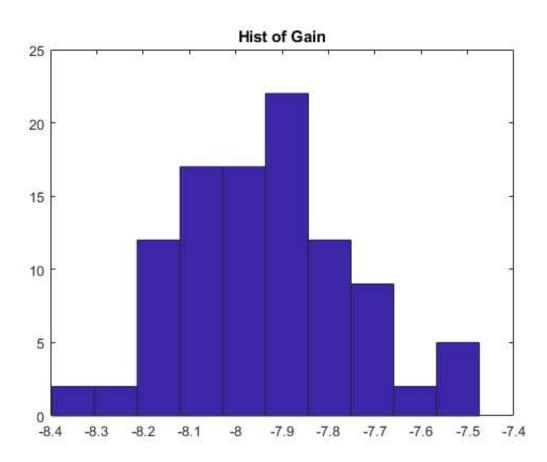
Warning: Imaginary parts of complex X and/or Y arguments ignored Warning: Imaginary parts of complex X and/or Y arguments ignored

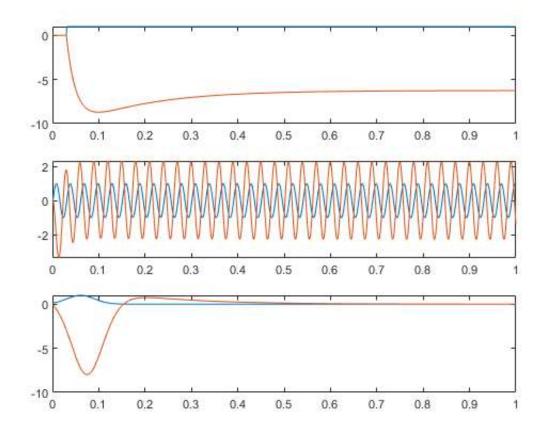


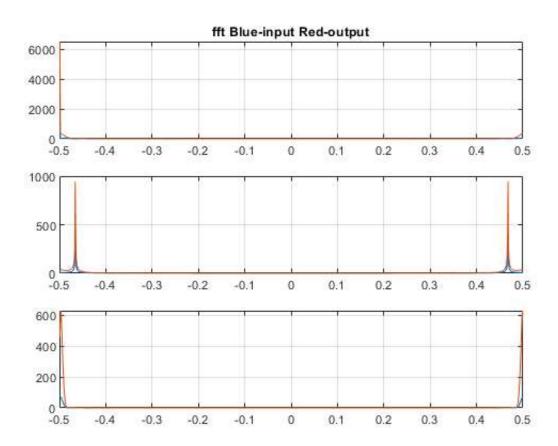


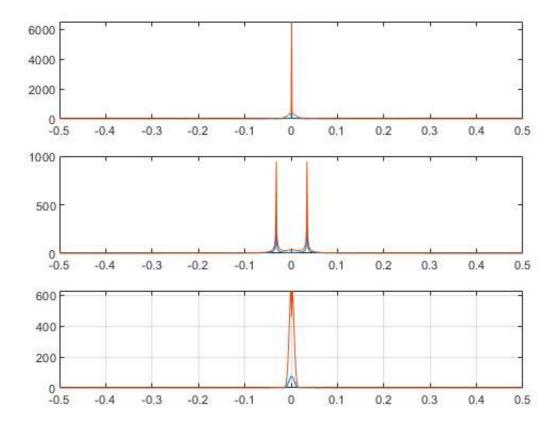












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