**ECSE 443 - Assignment 2**

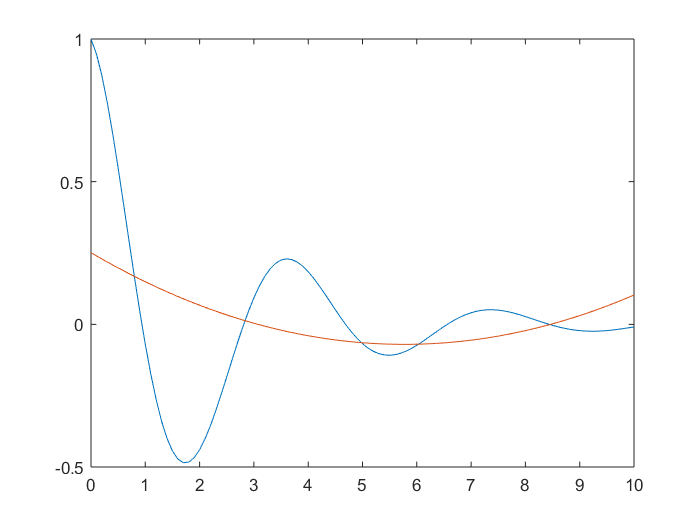
**Question 1 – a)** MATLAB values, Refer to **appendix A**, section a.

1. Function 1 breakdown.

Simply construct the A and B matrix to solve for , and . Using the **Normal Method,** the constants are found to be:

**x1 = 0.250922262575244 -0.111345919449175 0.009651643345421**

The fit of this polynomial with the data points is below.



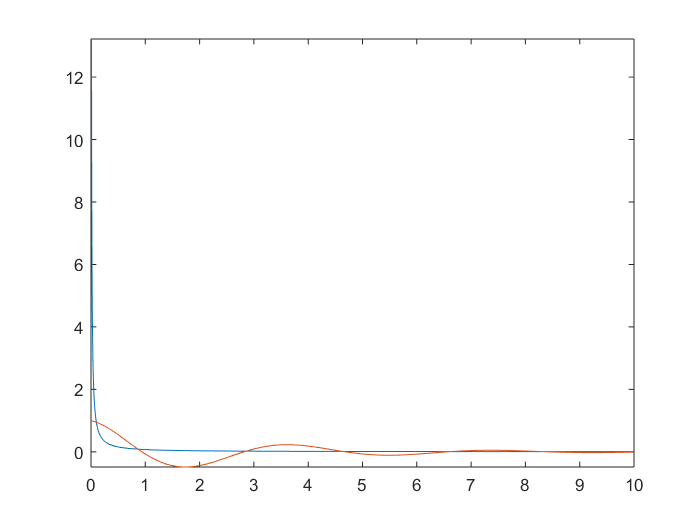
1. Function 2 breakdown. Use logarithm in order to simplify the function into a linear function we can handle.

where: ,, ,

Calculate the adjusted constants.

**x2 = 0.072688765244002 -1.109434267418068**

Fitting this polynomial onto the data points is the following.

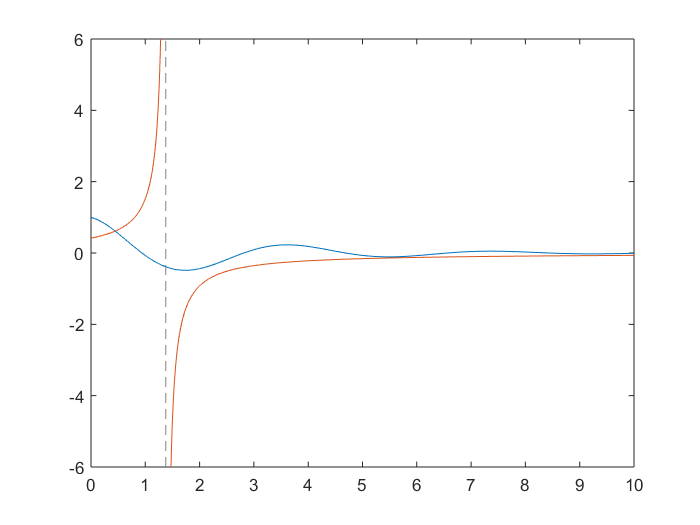


1. Function 3 breakdown. Take the inverse of the function in order to calculate the coefficients.

Where: , , ,

x3 = 2.403590506890200 -1.744846214839930

Fitting this polynomial onto the data points is the following.



|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Desired Function** | **Intermediate Function** | **Calculated Function** |
|  | N/A |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

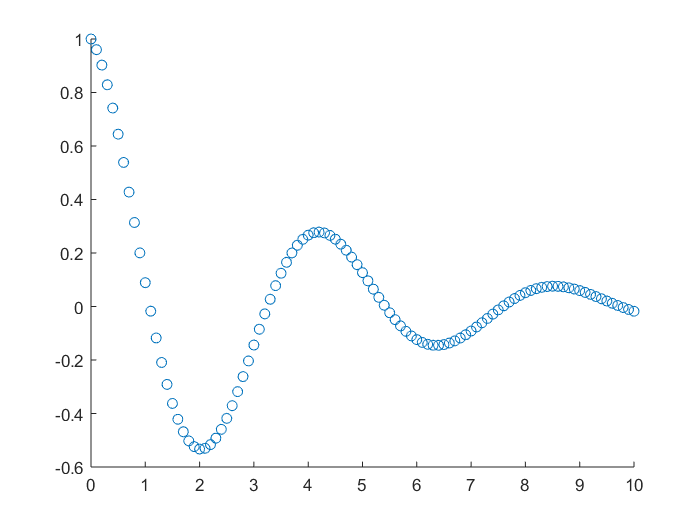
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | **Normal Equations Coefficients & Error** | | |
|  | **a0** | **a1** | **a2** | | **r2** | **Standard Error** |
| **Function 1** | 0.2509 | -0.1113 | 0.009651 | | 0.103730806718611 | 0.25412172419022365 |
| **Function 2** | 0.07269 | -1.1094 | N/A | |  | 1.023766013230174 |
| **Function 3** | 2.4036 | -1.7448 | N/A | |  |  |

**Question 2 –** Refer to **Appendix B**, for the function to calculate the roots using the bisectional method. My bisectional method iterates through the function’s domain of [-100,100] and an interval of 1. The function will return all the roots within the domain accurate to the nearest 10-8.

The function above has the following root:

roots = 0.667968750000000

**Question 3 –** Refer to **Appendix C**, for the function to calculate the roots using the secant method. The points given represent a harmonic oscillating function, as seen below.



Similarly, to the bisectional method, I look for the places in between points where there is a possible root by checking if the sign changes. Then I go through one iteration using the following function to find the root. If we were given the function, we would be able to get a more precise root.

Using the above function, we calculate the roots from one iteration and we find the following roots:

roots = 1×5

1.1000 3.3000 5.5000 7.6000 9.8000

With the roots that we found, the operating frequency can be found by looking at the difference between the roots to find the half period, T. The avg half period, T, was found then to get the full period it was multiplied by 2 to give the following:

T = 4.350000000000001 s

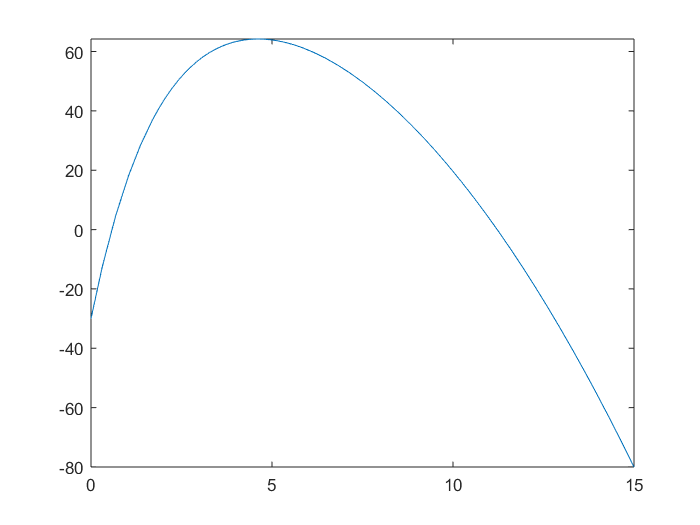
In order, determine the operating frequency, we will use , which returns the following as the operating frequency.

**f = 0.229885057471264 Hz**

**Question 4 –** Refer to **Appendix D**, for the function to compute the roots using the Newton method. The remaining energy function if found from taking the generated energy minus the dissipated energy.

f(w) = C:\Users\bjay2\AppData\Local\Temp\ConnectorClipboard4514267539207464331\image15507793580240.png

The plot of the function is below:



The roots are which means the operating frequency can be either one of the following frequencies:

roots = 1×2

0.573322845282703 kHz 11.221433847446772 kHz

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ω= | 573.322845282703 Hz |
|  | 11221.433847446772 Hz |

**Appendix**

**Appendix A – Question 1 Matlab Code**

**Appendix B - Question 2 Matlab Code**

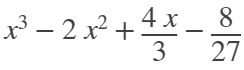
Q2 - my bisectional method will scan the function at intervals of 1 of a domain [-50, 50] for all the possible roots

format long

syms f(x)

f(x) = x^3 - 2\*x^2 + 4\*x/3 -8/27

f(x) =



threshold = 10^-8;

roots = [];

for i=-100:100

lower = i;

higher = i+1;

if(f(lower)\*f(higher)) < 0

middle = (lower+higher)/2;

while abs(f(middle)) > threshold

if f(higher)\*f(middle) < 0

lower = middle;

else

higher = middle;

end

middle = (lower+higher)/2;

end

roots = [roots, middle];

end

end

roots

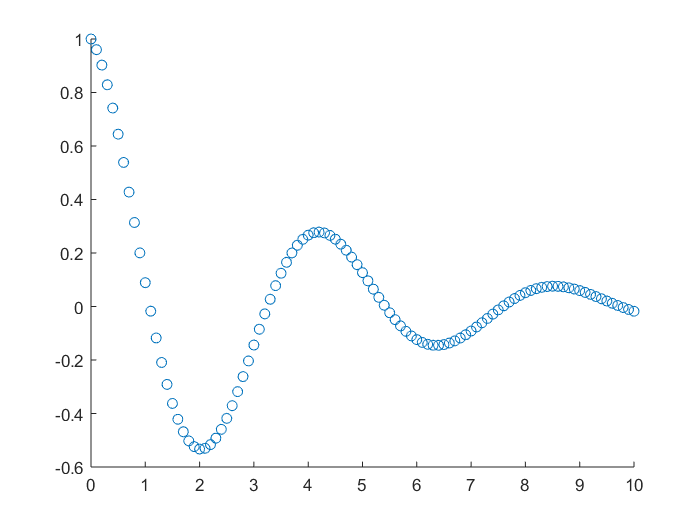
roots =

0.667968750000000

**Appendix C - Question 3 Matlab Code**

data = importdata('Ass\_2\_Q3\_data.txt');

scatter(data(:,1), data(:,2))



length(data)

ans =

101

roots = [];

x = data(:,1);

f = data(:,2);

for i=2:length(data)

% we know there is a root if there is a sign change in between points

if f(i)\*f(i-1) < 0

x\_i1 = x(i) - (f(i)\*(x(i)-x(i-1))/(f(i)-f(i-1)));

roots = [roots, x(i)];

end

end

roots

roots = 1×5

1.100000000000000 3.300000000000000 5.500000000000000 7.600000000000000 9.800000000000001

syms f(w)

% damped wave formula

f(w) = cos(2\*pi)

T\_half = 0

T\_half =

0

% calculate the avg period by using all roots

for i=2:length(roots)

T\_half = T\_half + roots(i)-roots(i-1);

end

T\_half = T\_half/4;

T = T\_half\*2

T =

4.350000000000001

% find the frequency

f = 1/T

f =

0.229885057471264

**Appendix D - Question 4 Matlab Code**

format long

syms P(w) E(w) f(w) f\_d(w)

% accuracy value for the function

threshold = 10^-8;

% generator function and its derrivative

P(w) = 100\*(1-exp(-0.56\*w));

% energy dissipated function

E(w) = w^2 - 5\*w + 30;

% starting points and roots

roots = [];

x\_k = [0, 8];

% the total energy function

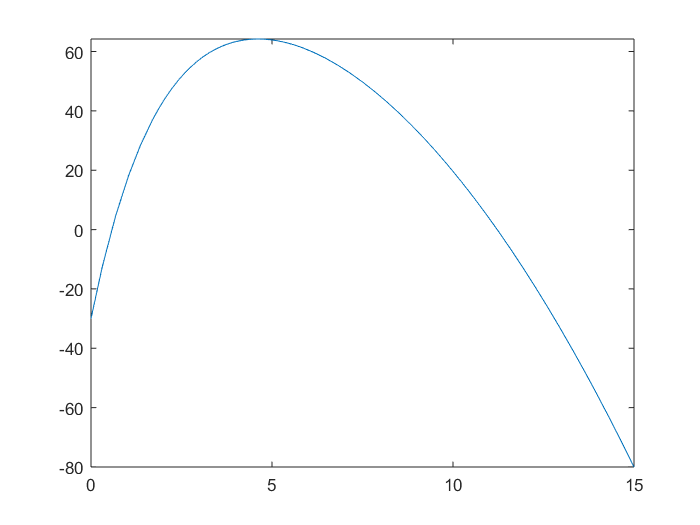
f(w) = P-E

f(w) =

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f\_d(w) = diff(f);

fplot(f(w), [0,15])



% find both possible roots for the functions

for i=1:length(x\_k)

% loop through the methods using newtons method to get roots

while abs(f(x\_k(i))) > threshold

x\_k1 = x\_k(i) - f(x\_k(i))/f\_d(x\_k(i));

x\_k(i) = x\_k1;

end

roots = [roots, x\_k1];

end

roots = double(roots)

roots = 1×2

0.573322845282703 11.221433847446772

% in Hz

vpa(roots\*1000)

ans = C:\Users\bjay2\AppData\Local\Temp\ConnectorClipboard4459296385624828146\image15508029316022.png