Assignment 4

Question 1 – Matlab Code

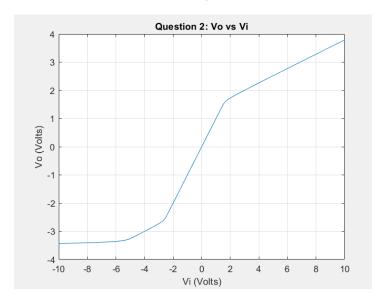
```
function Xdc = dcsolvealpha(Xguess, alpha, maxerr)
% Compute dc solution using newtwon iteration for the augmented system
% G*X + f(X) = alpha*b
% Inputs:
% Xquess is the initial guess for Newton Iteration
% alpha is a paramter (see definition in augmented system above)
% maxerr defined the stopping criterion from newton iteration: Stop
% iteration when norm(deltaX)<maxerr</pre>
% Oupputs:
% Xdc is a vector containing the solution of the augmented system
global G C b
delta x = 2147483647;
x test = Xguess;
% since in DC this point is always 0
x test d = zeros(size(x_test));
% continue iterating through until the threshold of maxerr is hit
while norm(delta x) >= maxerr
    f = f \ vector(x \ test);
    phi = G*x test + C*x test d + f - alpha*b;
    % Get the Jacobian matrix
    J = nlJacobian(x test);
    % get delta x matrix
    delta x = -1 * J \setminus phi;
    % caclulate the new point to test and get the normal of delta x
    x \text{ test} = x \text{ test} + \text{delta } x;
end
Xdc = x test;
```

Question 2

a) V_o vs V_i

Vi	V _o
-10 V	-3.4313 V
-2 V	-2 V
8 V	3.2841 V

Plot for Vo vs Vi



b) Matlab Code

```
function Xdc = dcsolvecont(n steps,maxerr)
% Compute dc solution using newtwon iteration and continuation method
% (power ramping approach)
% inputs:
% n steps is the number of continuation steps between zero and one
that are
% to be taken. For the purposes of this assigments the steps should be
% linearly spaced (the matlab function "linspace" may be useful).
% maxerr is the stopping criterion for newton iteration (stop
iteration
% when norm(deltaX)<maxerr
global G C b
% Vo is @ node 3
% vi is @ node 4
cont step = linspace(0,1,n steps);
% Set x guess to be 0 since it's the trivial solution
x guess = zeros(length(G), 1);
Xdc = 0;
for i = 1:n steps
    Xdc = Xdc + dcsolvealpha(x guess, cont step(i), maxerr);
    x guess = dcsolvealpha(x guess, cont step(i), maxerr);
end
Xdc = x_guess;
```