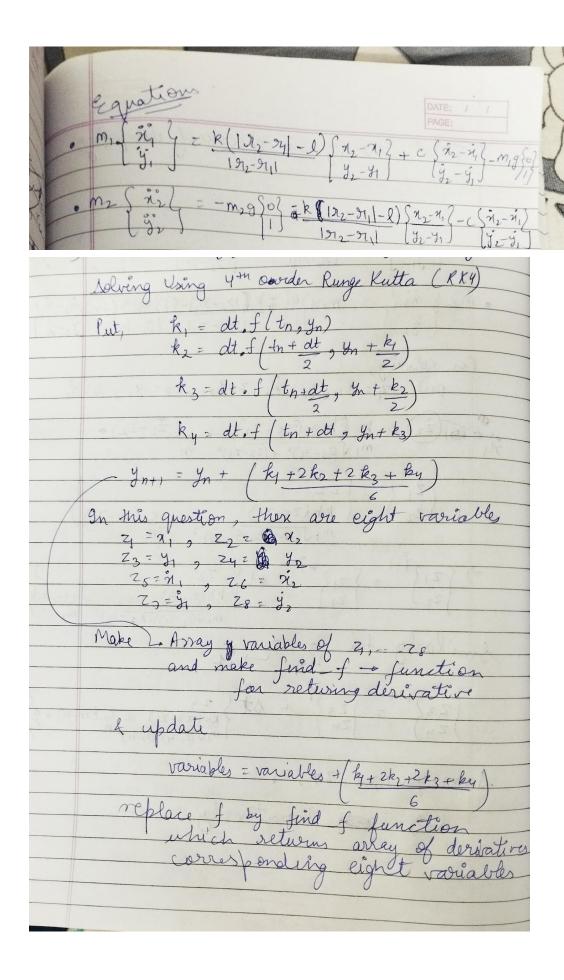
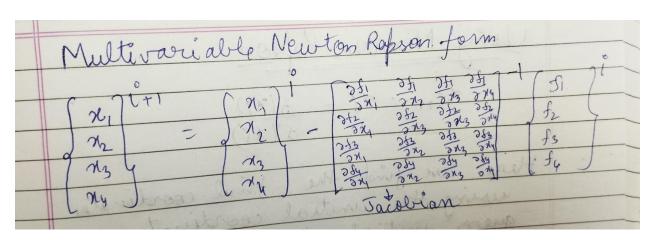
# ME3030 Assignment 2 CO21BTECH11004

## Que

| Name - Darfan Grawr<br>Roll NO - CO21 BT E (M11004   |        |
|--|--------|
| Roll NO- CO21 BT E (M1100 4  | • 1    |
| Que a)  Mag  Mag  Mag  Mag  Mag  Mag  Mag  M   |        |
| mig mig of might   | Y      |
|  |        |
| direction of the state of the s | 000    |
| mig avain  | 7/1    |
| 10 = (312-91) 1912-91)   |        |
| 10   2   312 - 241   | 1      |
| Entenstion/Compression   94-9721-1   |        |
|  | -      |
| Spring Force 2) R (1912-941-1) b   |        |
| Pamping Force v c (9i2 - 9i1)  | 1      |
| Coravitational Fore : mg   |        |
| 5 - mg   | +      |
| $\frac{29}{3}$ msi = $k(192-911-2)b + c(9i-5)-mg$  | 1      |
| In my plane  n - Take tomponent  y - Take y component  y - Take y componen   | 210    |
| n - Take a component   | DV T   |
| . 0  | 1      |
| $\frac{(0.0 - \chi_2 - \chi_1)}{\sqrt{(\chi_2 - \chi_1)^2 + (\chi_2 - \chi_1)^2}} \frac{\sin \theta - \chi_2 - \chi_1}{\sqrt{(\chi_2 - \chi_1)^2 + (\chi_2 - \chi_1)^2}} \frac{\sin \theta - \chi_2 - \chi_1}{\sqrt{(\chi_2 - \chi_1)^2 + (\chi_2 - \chi_1)^2}}$   | - 42)2 |
| (72-M1)2-(72-M1)2 [01-M2)2+(9)   | 1      |
| (22-91)  |        |





Using Newton Rapson  $\chi_{i+1} = \chi_i - f(\chi_i)$ Here we find the final coordinates every the initial coordinates and guess initial relocity As we are dealing with multiple variables Recipi Jacobian for dorivative # Find final position using gues + spos Find find position wing perturbated guess & spoot f = Jpas - final position-guin sb = fpasb - final position-given form Jacobian U= U- J/04 # J→ 4×4 matria as four function & four variables Solving using Newton Rapson Stop when difference between guered final position & initial final position

#### Code

```
% Name
          :- Darpan Gaur
% Roll Number :- CO21BTECH11004
% constants
1 = 0.5;
m1 = 1.0;
m2 = 1.0;
c = 0.0;
k = 1000.0;
g = 9.81;
Ti = 0.0;
Tf = 2.0;
% Given boundary conditions
inPos = [0.0; 0.0; 0.5; 0.0];
fPos = [1.0; 1.0; 1.0; 1.5];
% Guess for velocity
V = [10.0; 10.0; -10.0; 5.0];
% Small change
dv = 1.0e-3;
% tolerance
eps = 1.0e-3;
while true
   pos = rk4_solve(inPos, v, Ti, Tf, m1, m2, k, c, l, g);
   err = pos - fPos;
   % L1 scheme for error
   if (max(abs(err))) < eps</pre>
       fprintf("Final Position :- [x1 y1 x2 y2]' \n");
       disp(pos)
       break
   end
   J = zeros(4, 4);
   for i = 1:4
```

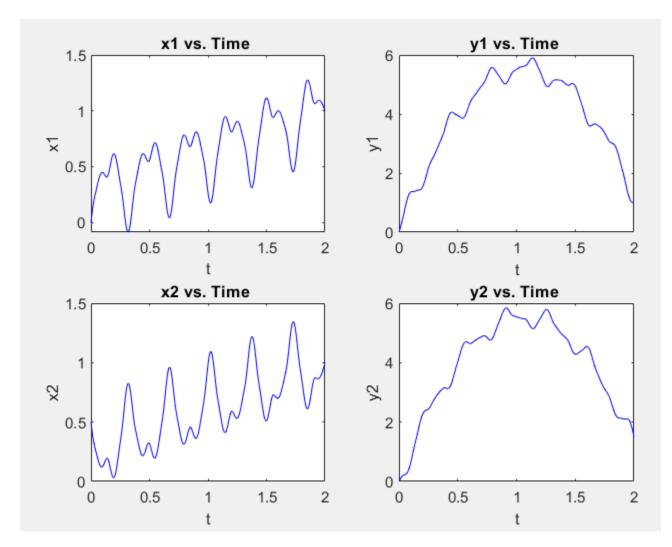
```
v new = v;
       v new(i) = v_new(i) + dv;
       pos_dv = rk4_solve(inPos, v_new, Ti, Tf, m1, m2, k, c, l, g);
       J col = zeros(4, 1);
       for j = 1:4
           derivative = (pos_dv(j) - pos(j)) / dv;
           J_col(j) = derivative;
       end
       J(:, i) = J col;
   end
  v = v - J \setminus err;
end
fprintf("Final velocity :- [vx1 vy1 vx2 vy2]' \n")
disp(v)
function finalPos = rk4_solve(inPos, init velocity, Ti, Tf, m1, m2, k, c,
1, g)
   dt = 0.00001;
  % Number of time steps
  num steps = round((Tf - Ti) / dt + 1);
  % Initialize arrays to store positions and velocities
  x1 = zeros(1, num steps);
  y1 = zeros(1, num_steps);
  x1_1 = zeros(1, num_steps);
  y1_1 = zeros(1, num_steps);
   x2 = zeros(1, num steps);
  y2 = zeros(1, num steps);
   x1 2 = zeros(1, num steps);
  y1_2 = zeros(1, num_steps);
  % Set initial conditions
  x1(1) = inPos(1);
  y1(1) = inPos(2);
  x1_1(1) = init_velocity(1);
```

```
y1 1(1) = init velocity(2);
  x2(1) = inPos(3);
  y2(1) = inPos(4);
  x1 2(1) = init velocity(3);
  y1 2(1) = init velocity(4);
  variables = [x1(1); y1(1); x1_1(1); y1_1(1); x2(1); y2(1);
x1_2(1); y1_2(1);
  % Using RK4 method
  for i = 1:num steps-1
       k1 = dt * find f(variables, m1, m2, k, c, l, g);
       k2 = dt * find_f(variables + 0.5 * k1, m1, m2, k, c, l, g);
      k3 = dt * find_f(variables + 0.5 * k2, m1, m2, k, c, l, g);
      k4 = dt * find f(variables + k3, m1, m2, k, c, l, g);
      variables = variables + (k1 + 2.0 * k2 + 2.0 * k3 + k4) / 6.0;
      x1(i+1) = variables(1); y1(i+1) = variables(2);
      x1_1(i+1) = variables(3); y1_1(i+1) = variables(4);
      x2(i+1) = variables(5); y2(i+1) = variables(6);
      x1 \ 2(i+1) = variables(7); \ y1 \ 2(i+1) = variables(8);
  end
  finalPos = [variables(1); variables(2); variables(5); variables(6)];
end
function f = find f(variables, m1, m2, k, c, l, g)
  x1 = variables(1); y1 = variables(2);
  x1_1 = variables(3); y1_1 = variables(4);
  x2 = variables(5); y2 = variables(6);
  x2_1 = variables(7); y2_1 = variables(8);
   b = sqrt((x1 - x2)^2 + (y1 - y2)^2);
  fSpring = k * (b - 1);
  fD x = c * (x2 1 - x1 1);
  fD y = c * (y2 1 - y1 1);
  x1_2 = (fSpring * (x2 - x1)) / (m1 * b) + fD_x / m1;
  y1_2 = (fSpring * (y2 - y1)) / (m1 * b) + fD_y / m1 - g;
  x2 2 = -(fSpring * (x2 - x1)) / (m2 * b) + fD x / m2;
  y2_2 = -(fSpring * (y2 - y1)) / (m2 * b) + fD_y / m2 - g;
  f = [x1_1; y1_1; x1_2; y1_2; x2_1; y2_1; x2_2; y2_2];
```

state.

### Multiple answers possible for initial velocity based on condition and guess

- For c = 5.0, g = 9.81
  - guess = [5 10 -1 5] (vx1 vy1 vx2 vy2)
  - o Initial velocity came :- [24.0148, 9.8036, -18.0844, 10.8610]
- For c=0, g=9.81
  - o guess = [10 10 -10 5] (vx1 vy1 vx2 vy2)
  - o Initial velocity came: [9.3737, 13.6445, -8.6237, 7.2255]
  - $\circ$  Putting then in Assignent 2 code and plotting the x1, x2, y1, y2 we get x1 = 1.0, y1 = 1.0, x2 = 1.0, y2 = 1.5, at t=2, which was given for final



#### • For c=0, g=0

- o guess = [5 5 -5 5] (vx1 vy1 vx2 vy2)
- o Initial velocity came: [12.5065, 0.4621, -11.7565, 0.7879]
- $\circ$  Putting then in Assignent 2 code and plotting the x1, x2, y1, y2 we get x1 = 1.0, y1 = 1.0, x2 = 1.0, y2 = 1.5, at t=2, which was given for final state.

