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1 % Furguaan Syed
 2 % 12/8/2021
 3 % Professor Leonard
 4 % ECE 202 Fall 2021 Project 2
 5 % Using numerical techniques to calculate range, height and flight time
 6 % of a baseball
8 % close collaborator with Ryan Palmer
           %---Phase 4---%
10
11
12 % Making the Excel calculations in Matlab and comparing results
13
14
15 clear
16 clf
17 format shortg
19 %--- Parameters ---%
20
21 theta = 32; % launch angle in degrees
22 v0mph = 112; % Exit velocity in miles per hour (mph)
23
24 \times0 = 0; \times0 = 0; % initial position of the ball
26 g = 10; % gravitational constant in N/kg (1 N/kg = 1 m/s^2)
27
28 m = 0.145;
                  % mass of baseball in kilograms
29
30 p = 1.225; %density of air in kg/m^3
31 A = pi() * 0.0365^2; %cross sectional area of a baseball in m<sup>2</sup>
33 C = input('Enter C value for drag coefficient: ');
34
35 \text{ mph2mps} = 5280 * 12 * 2.54 / 100 / 3600;
                                               % mph to m/s conversion
36 deg2rad = pi()/180; % degrees to radians
37 \text{ m2feet} = 3.281;
                       %meters to feet
38
39
       % add a conversion from m to ft, e.g. m2ft, and use it several times
40
41
42 \text{ v0} = \text{v0mph} * \text{mph2mps};
                                % Exit velocity in meters per second
43 thetaRad = theta * deg2rad; % launch angle in radians
44
45 v0x = v0 * cos(thetaRad); % x-component of v0
46 v0y = v0 * sin(thetaRad); % y-component of v0
47
48
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49 % ---- compute some useful characteristics of trajectory ----
50
51 tH = v0y/g; % time to reach max. height
52 tLand = 2*tH; % time to land (time of flight)
54 H = tH * v0y/2; % max. height
55 R ft = v0x * tLand; % range
57 R m = R ft * m2feet; % ROUGH conversion from m to ft
58
59
60 %--- analytical x(t) and y(t)---%
61
62 tmin = 0; tmax = tLand;
63 N = 2000;
             % intervals
64
65 t = linspace(tmin, tmax, N+1); % time array, connects x(t) with y(t)
           %--- calculations for no drag---%
67
68
69 xt = x0 + v0x*t; % x(t), ax = 0 (no drag)
70 yt = y0 + v0y*t - (1/2)*g*t.^2; % y(t), ay = -g (no drag)
71
72
73 % ---- calculations for drag ----%
74
75
76 dt = (tmax-tmin)/N;
                        %change in time interals
77
78 y = zeros(1, N+1); % initialize y(t) and x(t)
79 x = zeros(1, N+1);
80
81 y(1) = y0;
82 vy = v0y;
83 \times (1) = \times 0;
84 \ vx = v0x;
85
86 D = 0.5*C*p*A; % Constant for drag
87
88
89 for n = 1:N
90
      v = sqrt(vx^2 + vy^2); %velocity of the baseball
91
92
93
94
       fnetx = -D*v*vx;
                           % net forces acting on the baseball
95
      ax = fnetx/m;
      x(n+1) = x(n) + vx*dt + (1/2)*ax*dt^2;
96
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97
        vx = vx + ax*dt;
 98
99
100
        fnety = -g*m - D*v*vy;
                                         % after initial launch
101
        ay = fnety/m; % acceleration of y component of baseball
        y(n+1) = y(n) + vy*dt + (1/2)*ay*dt^2; % vy = y', ay = y''
102
        vy = vy + ay*dt; % vy(n+1) = vy(n) + ay*dt
103
104
105
106
107
        if y(n) / y(n+1) < 0
108
            time_of_flight_s = t(n)
109
                            %range of travel of baseball in meters
            xF = x(n);
110
            vf = v;
                            % final velocity of baseball in m/s
111
        end
112
113
114
115
116
117
118
119 end
120
121 xt = xt * m2feet;
                          % convert everything to feet
122 yt = yt * m2feet;
123 y = y * m2feet;
124 x = x * m2feet;
125
126 % check to see that y = yt and x = xt, point by point
127
128 if C == 0
129
        checkSumy = sum(abs(y-yt))
130
        checkSumx = sum(abs(x-xt))
131 end
132
133
135 %---Calculating flight time, maximum height, and range---%
136
137 \text{ range\_ft} = xF * m2feet
                                 % range of travel of baseball in ft
138 \text{ maxHeight}_{ft} = \text{max}(y)
                                       % maximum height in feet
139 Final_Velocity_mph = vf/mph2mps
140
                        % Final velocity of baseball in miles per hour
141
142
143 energyLoss_J = 0.5*m*(v0^2 - vf^2) %energy lost In J
144
```

```
145
            %The values calculated in Phase 3 using Excel are identical to the
146
            %values calculated in Matlab.
147
148
149
150 % ----- plot ---- %
151
152 plot(xt, yt, x, y, 'LineWidth', 2)
153
154
155
156 grid on
157 grid minor
158
159 ax = gca; ax.FontSize = 15; ax.GridAlpha = 0.5; ax.MinorGridAlpha = 0.4;
160 ax.MinorGridLineStyle = ':';
161
162 xlabel('x (ft)', 'FontSize', 18)
163
164 ylabel('y (ft)', 'FontSize', 18)
165
166 title({'ECE 202 Project 2, Phase 3: Trajectory of a baseball', ...
        'With vs. Without'}, 'FontSize', 22)
167
168
169 legend('Without Drag', sprintf('With Drag, C = %g', C), 'FontSize', 18)
170
171 ylim([-20 150])
172
173 %--- export to a csv file for Excel ---%
174 headers = ["t (s)" "x (ft)" "y (ft)"]; %labels for columns in excel
175
176 data = [t; x; y].';
177
178 export = [headers; data];
180 writematrix(export, 'FurquaanSyedProject2Phase3.csv')
181
182
183
184
```