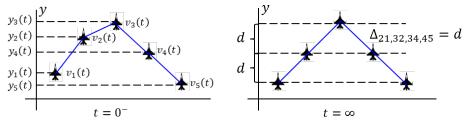
## **ELCT 222** Signals and Systems Computer Assignment 6

## Notes:

- Unclear or illegible work will not receive full credit.
- Label all sketches and plots completely and clearly.
- Where appropriate, "box in" your final answer.

Consider a flight formation scenario where the jets can only talk with its adjacent neighbors, as indicated by the blue lines below.



In this scenario, the ith jet adjusts its velocity, i.e.,  $v_i(t)$ , on the direction of y-axis as

$$\frac{dv_i(t)}{dt} = -\frac{1}{|N_i|} \sum_{j \in N_i} \alpha \left( y_i(t) - y_j(t) - \Delta_{ij} \right) + \beta \left( v_i(t) - v_j(t) \right), \tag{1}$$

where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are the stiffness and damping coefficients, respectively,  $y_i(t)$  is the position of the ith jet on the y-axis, and it can be expressed as

$$y_i(t) = y_i(0) + \int_0^t v_i(t) dt,$$
 (2)

 $N_i$  is the set of neighbor indices of the *i*th jet,  $|N_i|$  is the cardinality of the set  $N_i$  (i.e., the number of neighbors of the *i*th jet), and  $\Delta_{ij}$  is the desired distance between the *i*th jet and the *j*th jet for  $t \to \infty$ . For example, for this scenario,  $\Delta_{12} := \lim_{t \to \infty} y_1(t) - y_2(t) = -d$  and  $\Delta_{21} := \lim_{t \to \infty} y_1(t) - y_2(t) = -d$  and  $\Delta_{21} := \lim_{t \to \infty} y_1(t) - y_2(t) = -d$  $\lim_{t \to \infty} y_2(t) - y_1(t) = d$ . (Please pay attention to the signs in your expressions.)

For the initial positions  $(y_1(0), y_2(0), y_3(0), y_4(0), y_5(0)) = (0.20, 40, 60, 80)$ , initial velocities  $(v_1(0), v_2(0), v_3(0), v_4(0), v_5(0)) = (0.20, 40, 60, 80)$ , initial velocities  $(v_1(0), v_2(0), v_3(0), v_4(0), v_5(0)) = (0.20, 40, 60, 80)$ , initial velocities  $(v_1(0), v_2(0), v_3(0), v_4(0), v_5(0)) = (0.20, 40, 60, 80)$ , initial velocities  $(v_1(0), v_2(0), v_3(0), v_4(0), v_5(0)) = (0.20, 40, 60, 80)$ , initial velocities  $(v_1(0), v_2(0), v_3(0), v_4(0), v_5(0)) = (0.20, 40, 60, 80)$ , initial velocities  $(v_1(0), v_2(0), v_3(0), v_4(0), v_5(0)) = (0.20, 40, 60, 80)$ , initial velocities  $(v_1(0), v_2(0), v_3(0), v_4(0), v_5(0)) = (0.20, 40, 60, 80)$ , initial velocities  $(v_1(0), v_2(0), v_3(0), v_4(0), v_5(0)) = (0.20, 40, 60, 80)$ (500,500,500,500,500),  $\alpha = 1$ ,  $\beta = 2$ , and d = 10,

- 1. (25 pts) Determine  $\lim_{t\to\infty} v_i(t)$  with MATLAB for all i
- (25 pts) Determine  $V_i(s)$  with MATLAB for all i

- 3. (25 pts) With WolframAlpha, calculate the inverse Laplace transform of V<sub>3</sub>(s) and plot v<sub>3</sub>(t) in MATLAB
  4. (25 pts) By using the approximation <sup>dv<sub>i</sub>(t)</sup>/<sub>dt</sub> ≈ <sup>v<sub>i</sub>(t+Δt)-v<sub>i</sub>(t)</sup>/<sub>Δt</sub> in (1),
   Develop a MATLAB code that obtains v<sub>i</sub>(t) numerically for t ∈ [0,20] seconds for i (Hint: Choose Δt = 0.001 and use it in (1) and (2))
  - Plot  $v_i(t)$  for all the jets (Hint:  $v_3(t)$  should match with the result in part 3)
  - Plot  $y_2(t) y_1(t)$ ,  $y_3(t) y_2(t)$ ,  $y_3(t) y_4(t)$ , and  $y_4(t) y_5(t)$  (Hint: They should approach d = 10 as  $t \to \infty$ )