

# Advanced Dynamics

## HW2

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### Calculate final time

From the equation of velocity in  $r$  direction,

$$V_r = \frac{dr}{dt} \Rightarrow V_r dt = dr \quad (1)$$

Integral both side,

$$\int_0^t V_r dt = \int_{R_0}^{R_1} dr \quad (2)$$

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### Matlab program

```
eqn_Vr = int(v, t, 0, t)-int(1, dr, R0, R1);  
eqn_t = simplify(solve(eqn_Vr,t));  
  
t_final = abs(subs(eqn_t, {R0 R1 a}, {R0n R1n an}));
```

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### Calculate the trajectory of the particle

The equation of radius for the particle is

$$r(t) = R_0 + \int_0^t V_r dt \quad (3)$$

And the equation of direction for the particle is

$$\theta(t) = \theta_0 + \int_0^t V_\theta dt \quad (4)$$

where  $V_\theta = \omega_0 = 0.05 \text{ rad/s}$

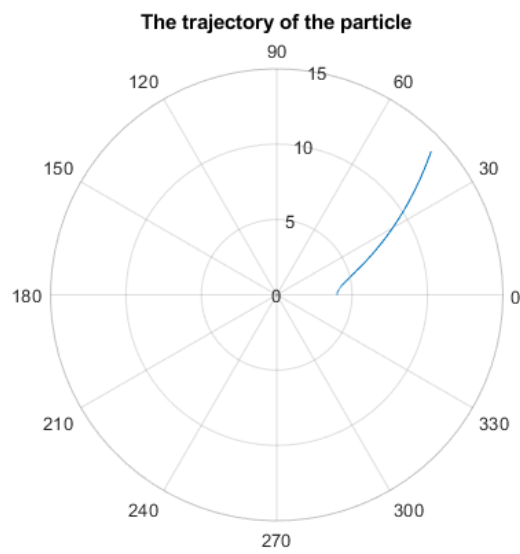
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### Matlab program

```
r = R0n + int(v,t);  
theta = 0 + int(w,t);  
tn = 0:0.01:t_final;  
rn = subs(r, {a t}, {an, tn});  
thetan = subs(theta, {t}, {tn});  
  
polarplot(thetan,rn)  
rlim([0 15])  
title("The trajectory of the particle")
```

.....

## Program result



The result was not the same as the example in the textbook. In the textbook, the function input of the polar plot was using time( $tn$ ) and radius( $rn$ ). It is strange to use time value in the polar plot. The function input of the polar plot must be direction and radius. So I change the function input from time( $tn$ ) to direction( $thetan$ ).