
```

%Given values
k = 500;           %N/m
m = 5;             %kg
h = .3;            %m
L0 = .5;           %m
my = 0.05;
g = 9.81;          %m/s^2
G = -m*g;          %N

%Timesteps
dt= 0.01;
t = 0:dt:10;       %Timesteps
n= length(t);      %Number of iterations

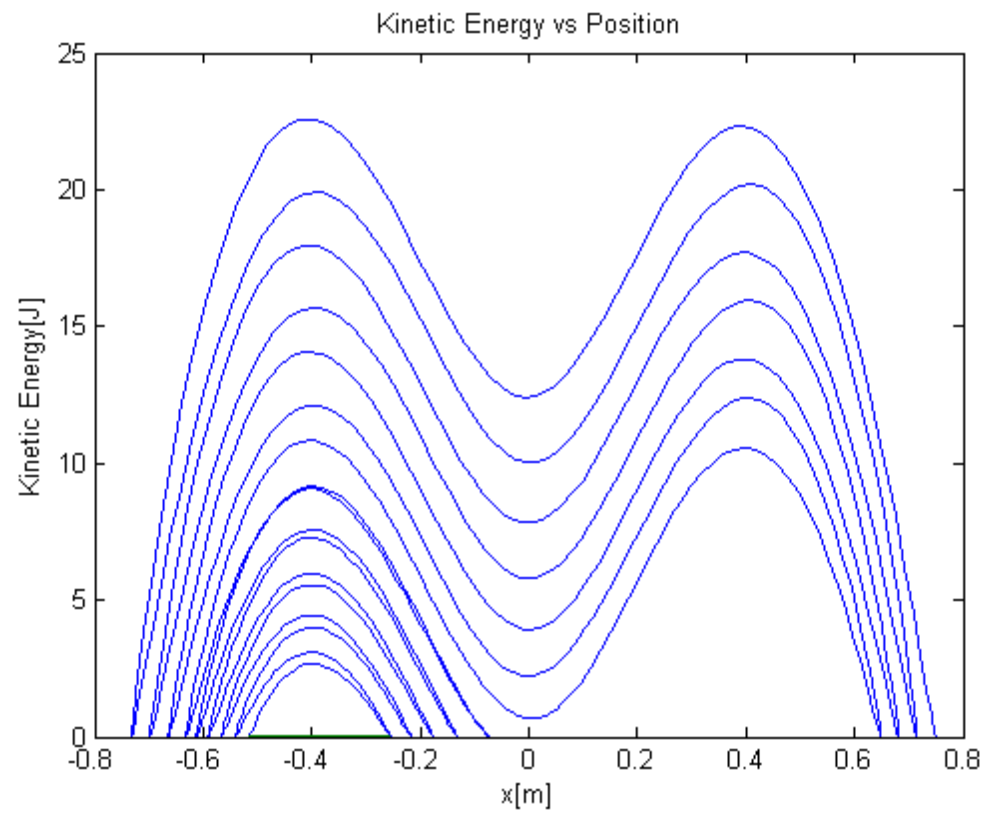
%Prepare arrays
Fx = zeros(n);     %Vertical Spring force
Fy = zeros(n);     %Horizontal Spring force
N = zeros(n);      %Normal force
Kin= zeros(n);     %Kinetic energy
a = zeros(n);      %Horizontal acceleration
v = zeros(n);      %Horizontal velocity
x = zeros(n);      %Horizontal position
y = zeros(n);      %Vertical position

%Initial values
x(1) = 0.75;       %Initial position
y(1) = 0.3;        %Initial position

%Euler method
for i = 1:n;
    Fy(i) = -k*h.*(1-L0./sqrt(x(i).^2+h^2)); %Vertical Spring force
    Fx(i) = -k.*x(i).*(1-L0./sqrt(x(i).^2+h^2)); %Horizontal Spring force
    N(i) = -(Fy(i) + G); %Normal force
    if v(i)== 0;
        Fd(i)= 0;
    else
        Fd(i) = -(v(i)/abs(v(i)))*my.*N(i); %Friction force
    end
    %Fd(i) = 0;
    a(i+1) = (Fx(i)+Fd(i))/m; %Horizontal acceleration
    v(i+1) = v(i) + dt*a(i+1); %Horizontal velocity
    x(i+1) = x(i) + dt*v(i+1); %Horizontal position
    y(i) = h; %Vertical position
    Kin(i+1) = 1/2*m.*v(i+1).^2; %Kinetic energy
end

%Plot
figure(1)
plot(x,Kin)
xlabel('x[m]')
ylabel('Kinetic Energy[J]')
title('Kinetic Energy vs Position')

```



Published with MATLAB® 7.13