

ODE 45 non-linearized pendulum

$$\theta'' + \omega^2 * \sin(\theta) = 0$$

$$\text{let } \theta \text{ be represented as } \theta = \begin{bmatrix} \theta \\ \theta' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{then let } \dot{\theta} \text{ be represented as } \dot{\theta} = \begin{bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \end{bmatrix}' = \begin{bmatrix} \theta' \\ \theta'' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \theta_2 \\ -\omega^2 * \sin(\theta_1) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{the initial conditions are defined as: } \begin{matrix} \theta(0) = \pi/2 \\ \theta'(0) = 0 \end{matrix} \quad \dots \quad \theta = \begin{bmatrix} \pi/2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

% note: theta referred to above is represented by v\_theta, indicating virtual

```
[t,theta] = ode45(@(t,theta) odePendulum(t,theta,w2),span,initial);
```

```
function thetaDot = odePendulum(t,v_theta)
```

$$\text{let } \theta = \begin{bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
thetaDot = zeros(2,1);
thetaDot(1) = v_theta(2);
thetaDot(2) = -9.81*sin(v_theta(1));
```

$$\dot{\theta} = \begin{bmatrix} \theta_2 \\ -\omega^2 * \sin(\theta_1) \end{bmatrix}$$

```
end
```

*function inherits a virtual variable/parameter in matrix form (in this case: **v\_theta**) it then returns the differential as **thetaDot** with respect to the members of **v\_theta***

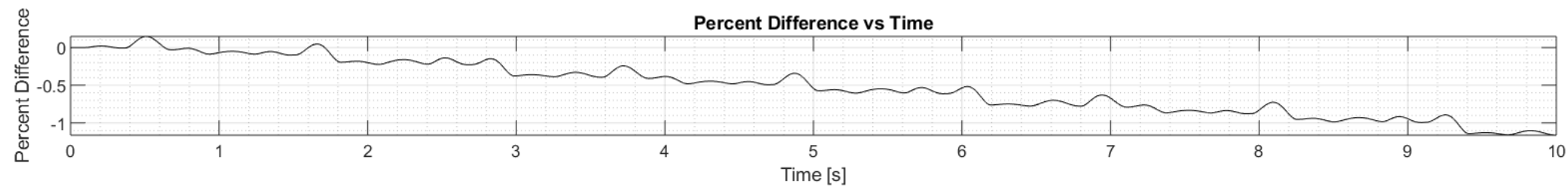
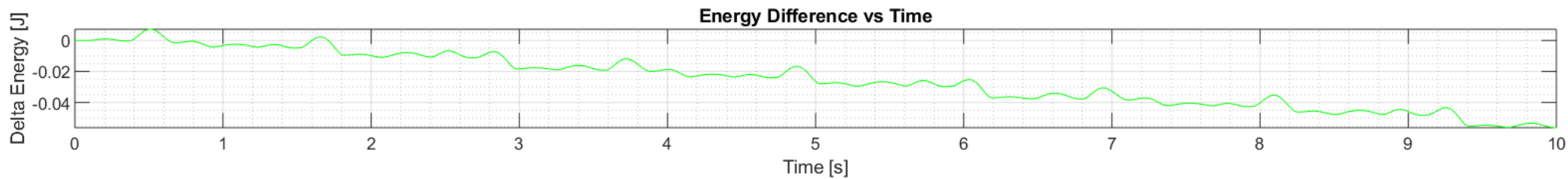
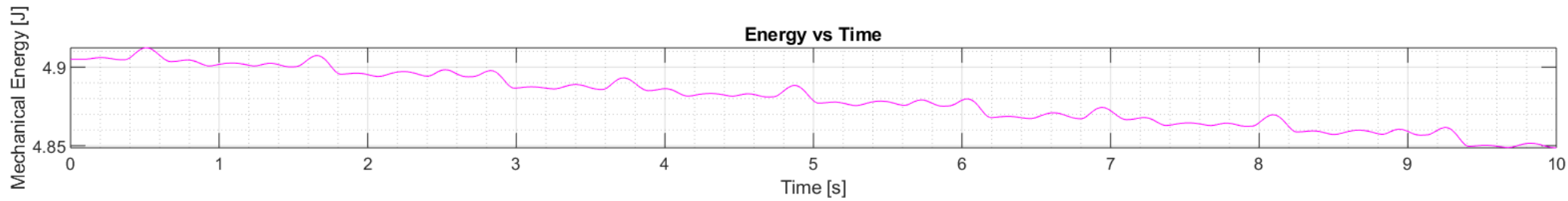
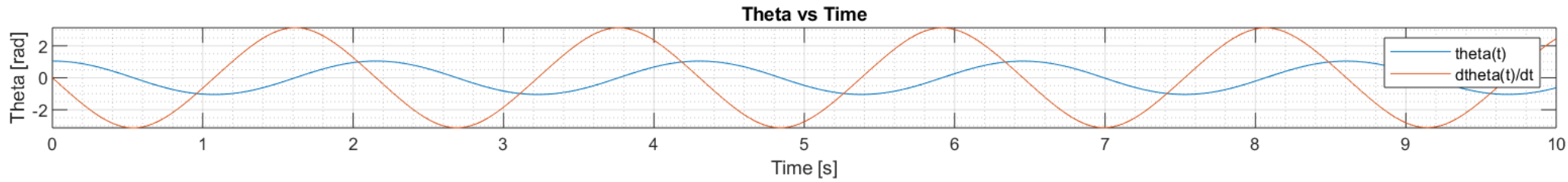
*ode45 takes that thetaDot parameter, and a span, and integrates each row with respect to the span, the function then returns the array of numerically calculated values,*

*ode45 returns the values in a column in the  $n^{th}$  position of **theta\_soln** that correspond, to the  $m^{th}$  position of **thetaDot***

$$v\_theta = \begin{bmatrix} \theta \\ \theta' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$thetaDot = \begin{bmatrix} \theta_2 \\ -\omega^2 * \sin(\theta_1) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$theta\_soln = \begin{bmatrix} \theta & \theta' \\ \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$



$$t(0): \theta = \frac{\pi}{3}, \omega = 0$$

*ODE45 solver is accurate to approximately  $\leq 1\%$  error with a timestep of 0.000001 until approximately 10 seconds*