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```
%hw6 #4, Walter Coe, 2/17/16 clear; clc;
```

Second Half of analysis (crank-slider)

```
theta2 = 15:1:60;

for i = 1:length(theta2)
    [angles, angularRates, lengths, linearRates, points, p] = four_bar_slider([0 theta2(i) 30 90],
1, [50 105 172 27], [0 0], 1);

    V2(i,:) = linearRates(2,:);
    V3(i,:) = linearRates(3,:);

    Ma(i) = (V2(i)/V3(i))*(301/105);
end
```

Equation solved.

fsolve completed because the vector of function values is near zero as measured by the default value of the function tolerance, and the problem appears regular as measured by the gradient.

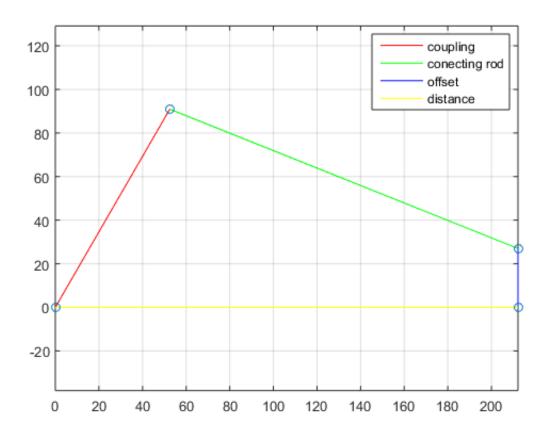
Equation solved.

fsolve completed because the vector of function values is near zero as measured by the default value of the function tolerance, and the problem appears regular as measured by the gradient.

Equation solved.

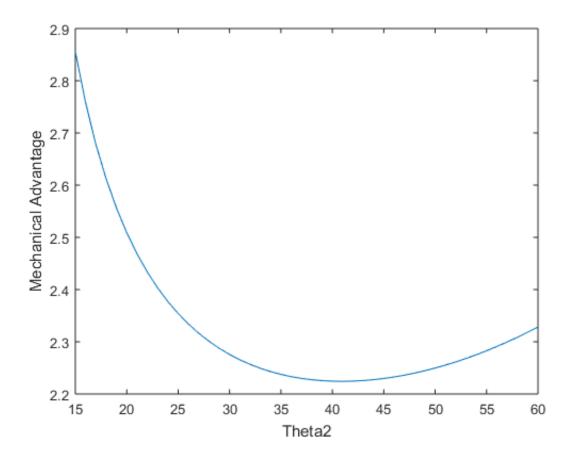
fsolve completed because the vector of function values is near zero as measured by the default value of the function tolerance, and the problem appears regular as measured by the gradient.

Equation solved.



results

```
figure(3); clf;
plot(theta2, Ma);
xlabel('Theta2');
ylabel('Mechanical Advantage');
```



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