

MATLAB Programming

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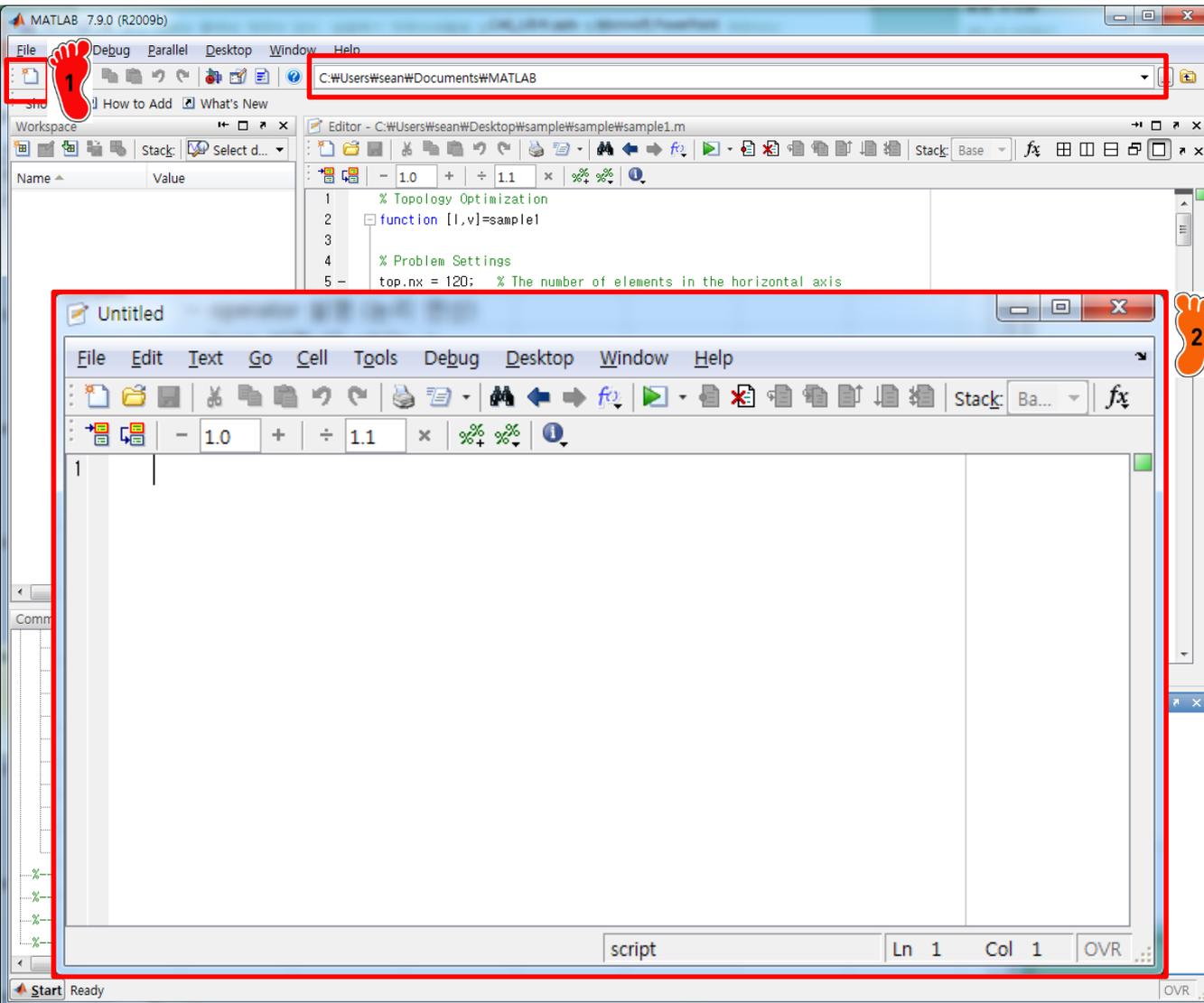


OUTLINE

- **Lecture Goals**
 - ✓ MATLAB script를 이용하여 사용자 정의 함수, 입출력 함수 등을 파일로 정의하고 구조화된 알고리즘(순서, 조건, 반복)에 대한 프로그래밍 방법을 실습한다.
- **Content**
 - ✓ M-files
 - ✓ Input-output
 - ✓ Structured programming
 - ✓ Passing functions to m-files
 - ✓ Case study
 - ✓ Assignment

- **M-files**
 - ✓ **Script file**
 - ✓ **Function file**
 - ✓ **Subfunction**

SCRIPT FILE



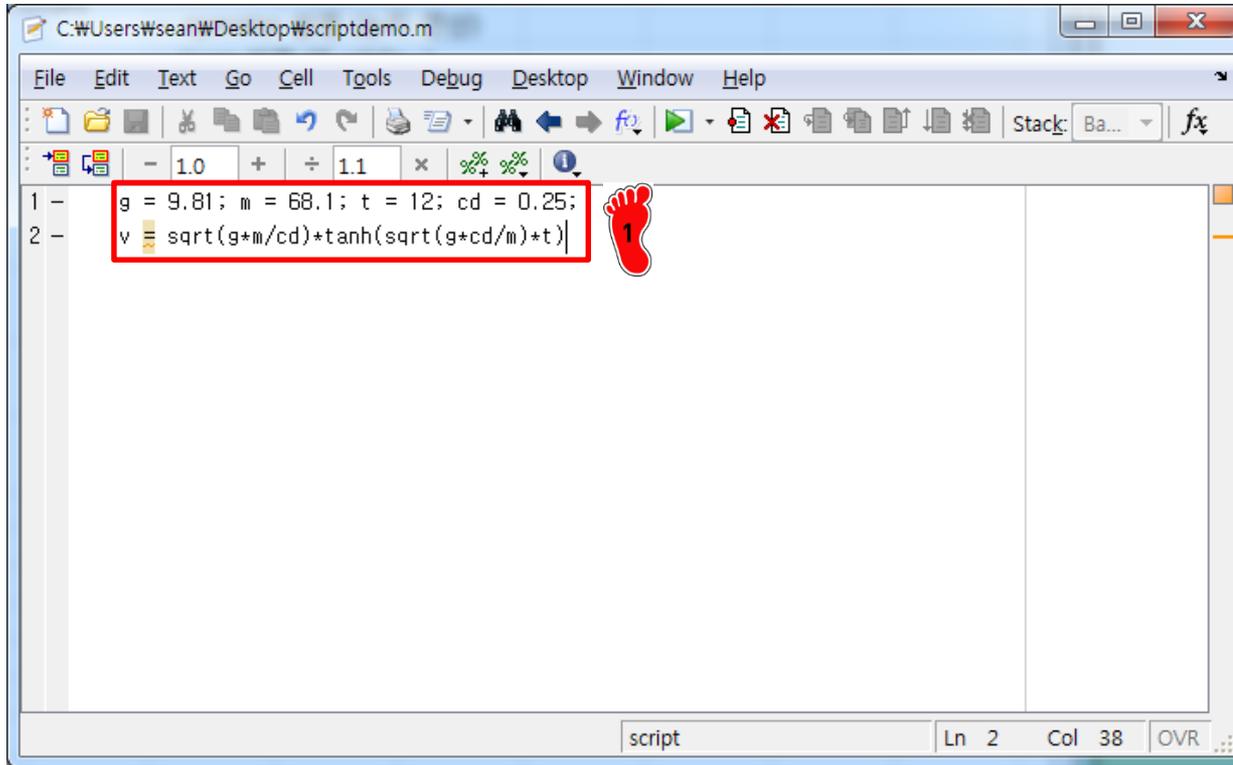
1 New m-file 을 클릭하면 script 를 작성할 수 있는 빈 창이 생성됨

2 이 m-file 을 저장하면 *.m 파일로 저장되고 현재 매틸랩에서 설정되어있는 경로는 상단에 표시되어 있음

따라서 저장된 경로와 매틸랩에서 설정된 경로가 일치해야 script file 을 실행시킬 수 있음

혹은 script file 을 저장 후 F5 키를 이용하여 실행시키면 자동으로 매틸랩 설정 경로가 script file 이 저장된 경로로 변경

EXAMPLE



The screenshot shows a script editor window titled "C:\Users\sean\Desktop\scriptdemo.m". The menu bar includes File, Edit, Text, Go, Cell, Tools, Debug, Desktop, Window, and Help. The toolbar contains various icons for file operations and execution. The script content is as follows:

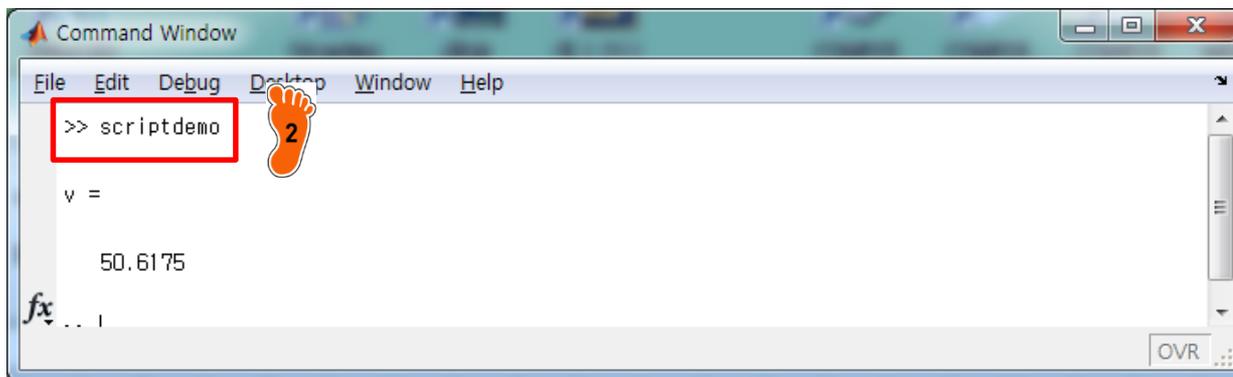
```

1 - g = 9.81; m = 68.1; t = 12; cd = 0.25;
2 - v = sqrt(g*m/cd)*tanh(sqrt(g*cd/m)*t)
  
```

A red box highlights the second line of code, and a red footprint icon with the number "1" is placed next to it.

1 전 시간에 배운 커맨드 창에 입력하는 방식으로 script를 작성 후 scriptdemo 라는 파일 이름으로 저장

2 command window에 scriptdemo라고 저장된 파일 이름을 입력할 경우 결과값을 출력



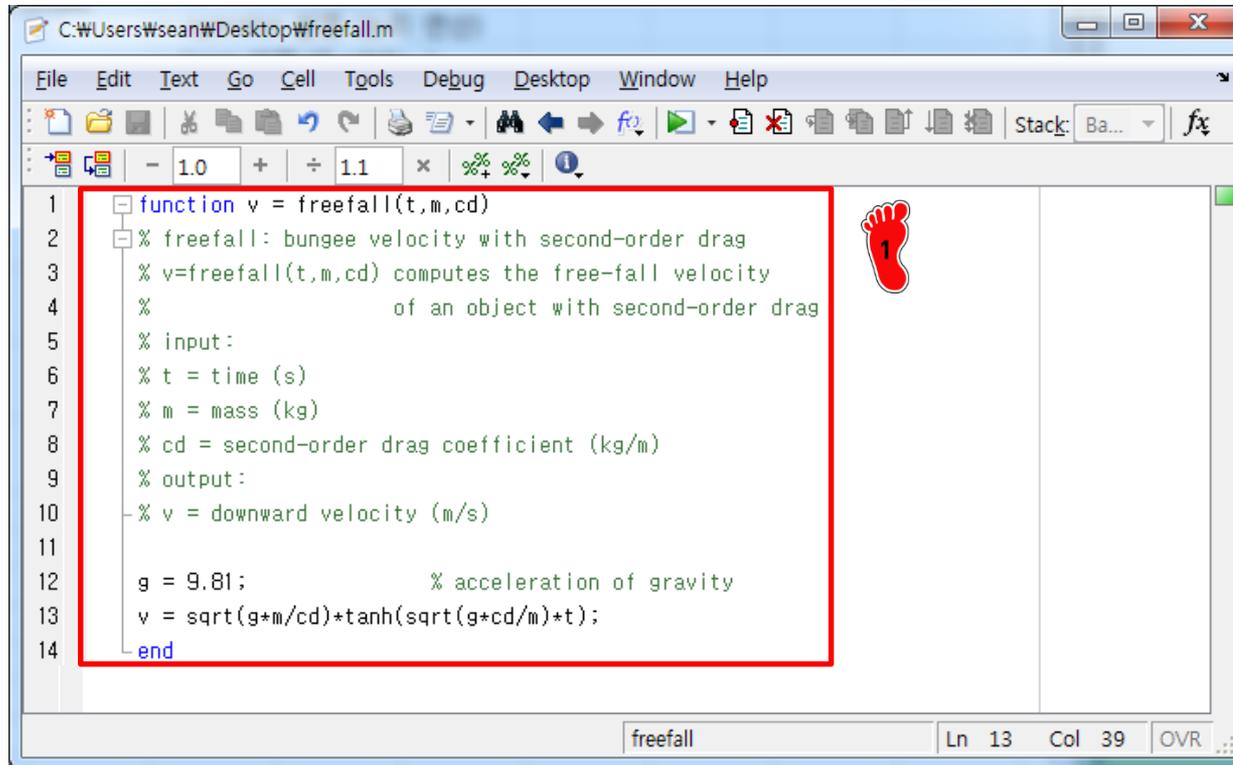
The screenshot shows a Command Window titled "Command Window". The menu bar includes File, Edit, Debug, Desktop, Window, and Help. The command prompt shows the following interaction:

```

>> scriptdemo
v =
    50.6175
fx ...
  
```

A red box highlights the command ">> scriptdemo", and an orange footprint icon with the number "2" is placed next to it.

FUNCTION FILE



```

1 function v = freefall(t,m,cd)
2 % freefall: bungee velocity with second-order drag
3 % v=freefall(t,m,cd) computes the free-fall velocity
4 % of an object with second-order drag
5 % input:
6 % t = time (s)
7 % m = mass (kg)
8 % cd = second-order drag coefficient (kg/m)
9 % output:
10 % v = downward velocity (m/s)
11
12 g = 9.81; % acceleration of gravity
13 v = sqrt(g*m/cd)*tanh(sqrt(g*cd/m)*t);
14 end
  
```



function outvar =
funcname(arglist)

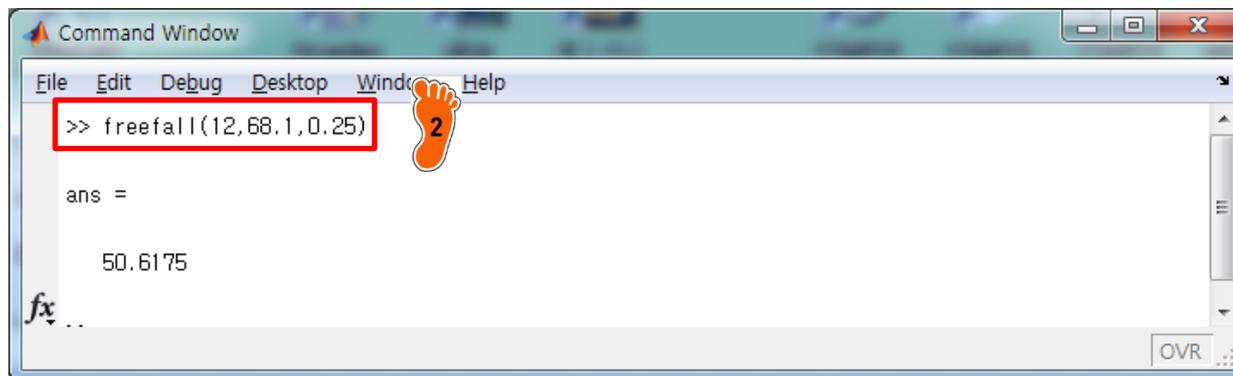
outvar = value;

함수의 기본 형태

주의할 점
함수로 정의한 outvar가 함수 내부에 동일한 이름으로 존재해야하고 m-file 을 funcname 으로 저장



Command window에서
funcname(arglist)를 입력하여 결과값 출력



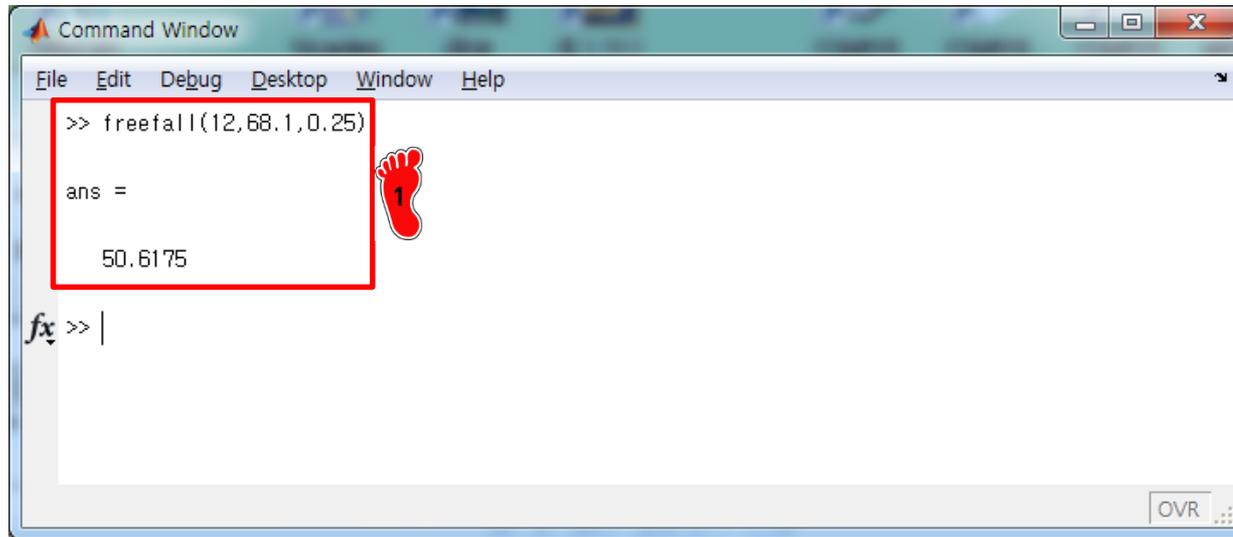
```

>> freefall(12,68.1,0.25)

ans =

    50.6175
  
```

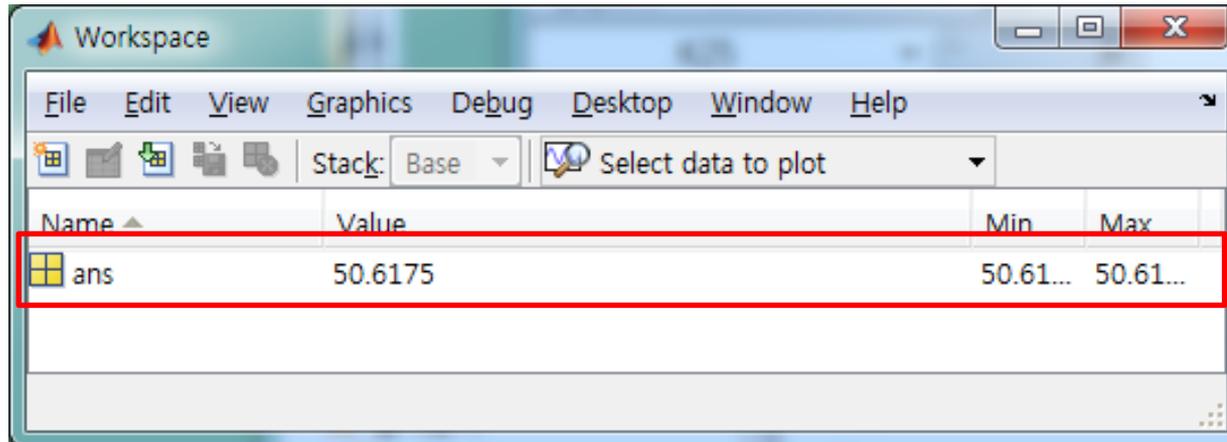

FUNCTION FILE



Command Window

```
>> freefall(12,68.1,0.25)
ans =
    50.6175
fx >> |
```

A red box highlights the command and its output. A red footprint icon with the number '1' is placed next to the output value.



Workspace

Name	Value	Min	Max
ans	50.6175	50.61...	50.61...

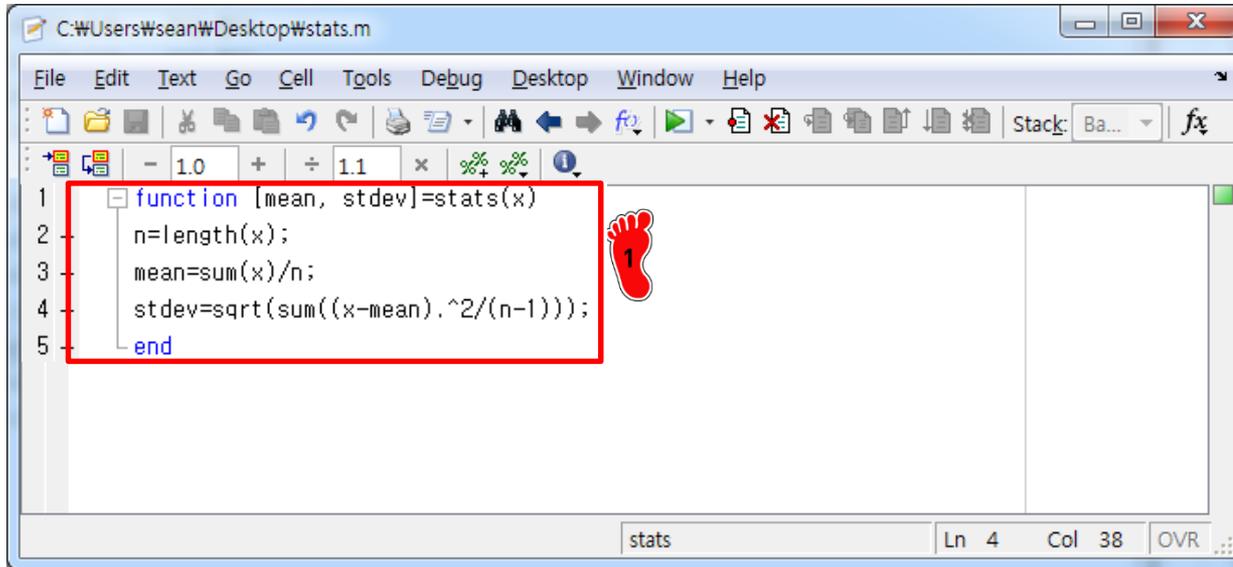
A red box highlights the row for the variable 'ans' in the workspace table.



함수에 적용된 argument 들은 workspace 에 저장되지 않음

따라서 예제와 같이 t, m, cd 는 v 를 계산하기 위해 잠시 사용될 뿐, 최종적으로 저장되지 않음

FUNCTION FILE



```

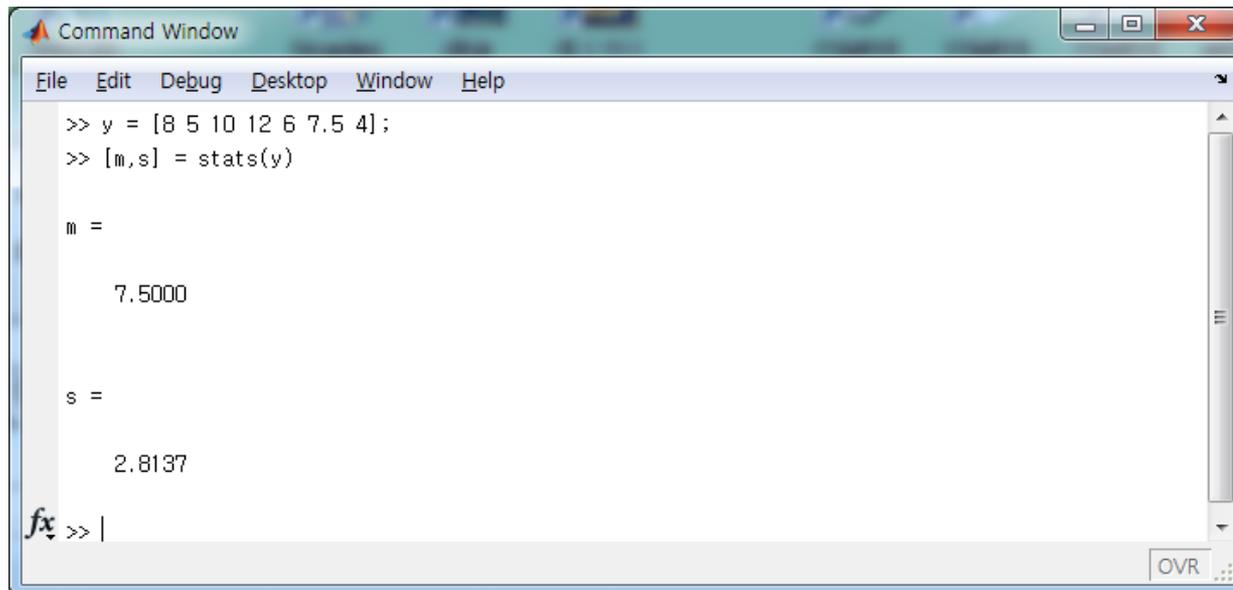
C:\Users\sean\Desktop\stats.m
File Edit Text Go Cell Tools Debug Desktop Window Help
- 1.0 + ÷ 1.1 × % %
1 function [mean, stdev]=stats(x)
2     n=length(x);
3     mean=sum(x)/n;
4     stdev=sqrt(sum((x-mean).^2/(n-1)));
5     end
stats Ln 4 Col 38 OVR

```



평균과 분산을 계산하는 함수 예제

여기서 outvar 이 한 개가 아닌 여러 개의 원소를 갖는 벡터로 지정할 수 있음



```

Command Window
File Edit Debug Desktop Window Help
>> y = [8 5 10 12 6 7.5 4];
>> [m,s] = stats(y)

m =

    7.5000

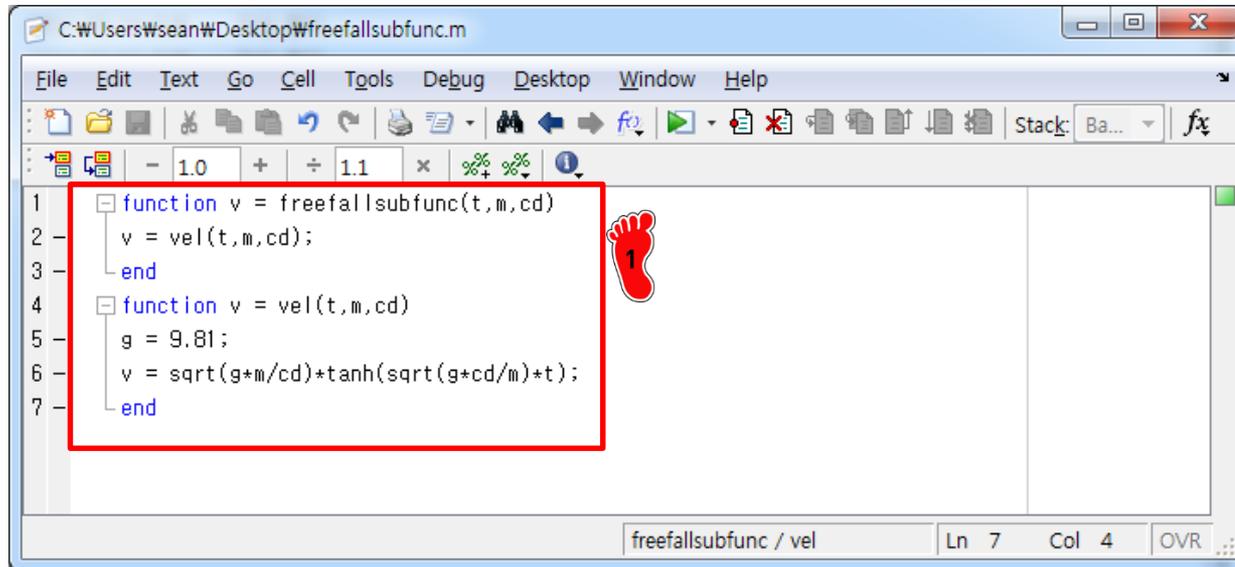
s =

    2.8137

fx >> |
OVR

```

SUBFUNCTION



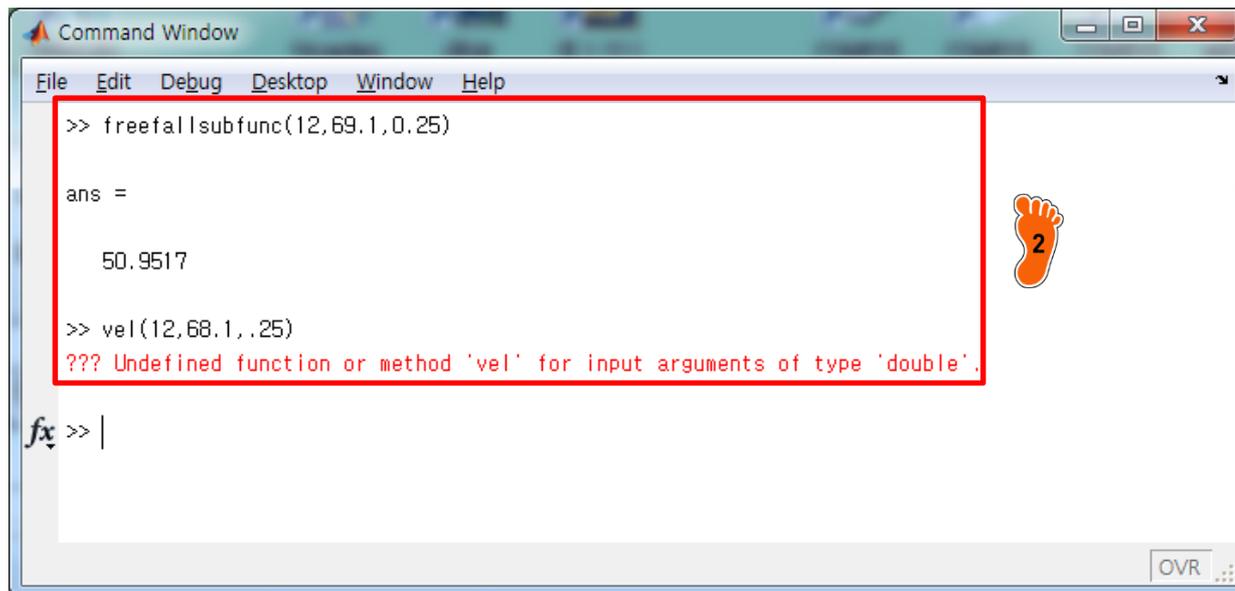
```

1 function v = freefallsubfunc(t,m,cd)
2     v = vel(t,m,cd);
3     end
4 function v = vel(t,m,cd)
5     g = 9.81;
6     v = sqrt(g+m/cd)*tanh(sqrt(g+cd/m)+t);
7     end
  
```

1 함수 안에 또 다른 함수를
입력하여 적용 가능

m-file 명은 처음 정의한
함수 이름으로 저장

2 vel 함수는
freefallsubfunc 안에 있
는 함수로 인식할 수 없음



```

>> freefallsubfunc(12,69.1,0.25)

ans =

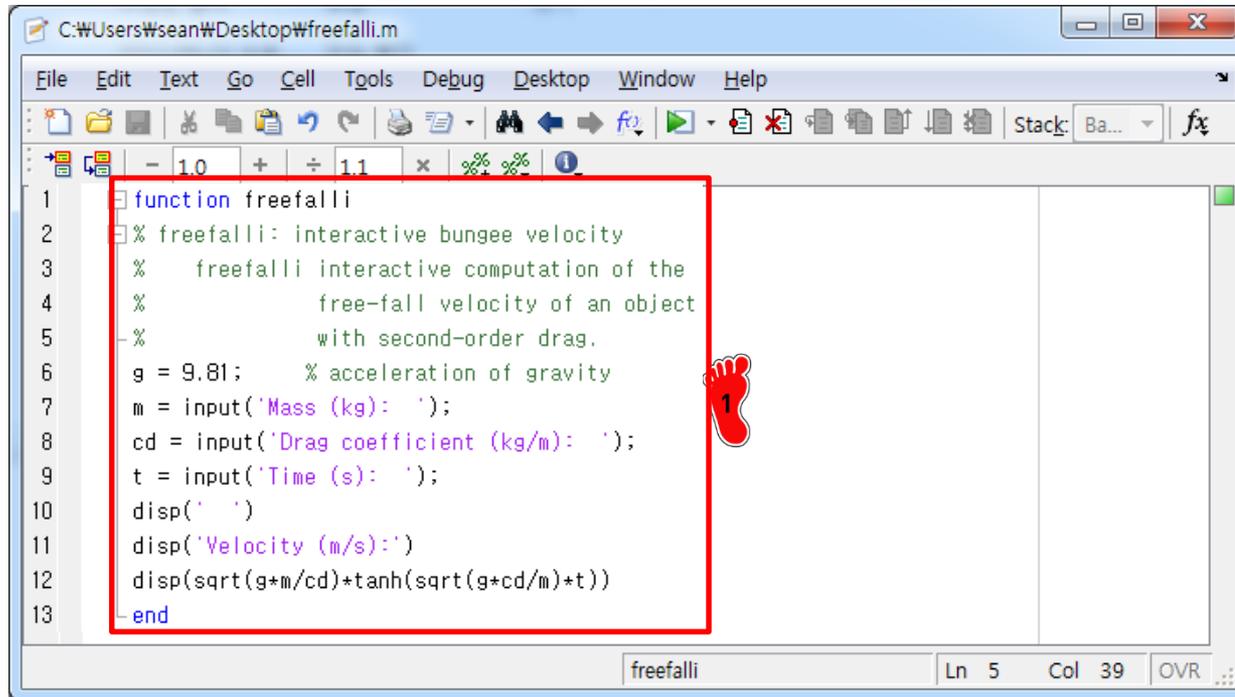
    50.9517

>> vel(12,68.1,.25)
??? Undefined function or method 'vel' for input arguments of type 'double'.

fx >> |
  
```

- **Input-output**
 - ✓ **input function**
 - ✓ **disp function**

INPUT FUNCTION



```

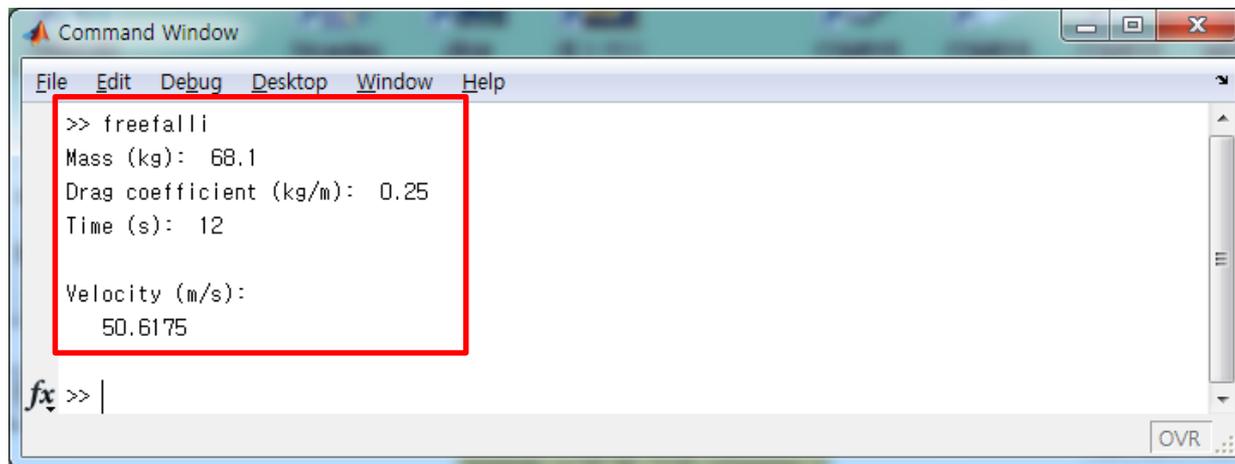
1 function freefalli
2 % freefalli: interactive bungee velocity
3 % freefalli interactive computation of the
4 % free-fall velocity of an object
5 % with second-order drag.
6 g = 9.81; % acceleration of gravity
7 m = input('Mass (kg): ');
8 cd = input('Drag coefficient (kg/m): ');
9 t = input('Time (s): ');
10 disp(' ')
11 disp('Velocity (m/s):')
12 disp(sqrt(g+m/cd)+tanh(sqrt(g+cd/m)+t))
13 end
  
```



함수에 arguments가 없어도 다른 방식으로 arguments를 입력 가능

input 함수를 이용하여 직접 arguments를 입력 가능

이 경우도 입력받은 변수는 workspace에 저장되지 않음



```

>> freefalli
Mass (kg): 68.1
Drag coefficient (kg/m): 0.25
Time (s): 12

Velocity (m/s):
50.6175

fx >> |
  
```

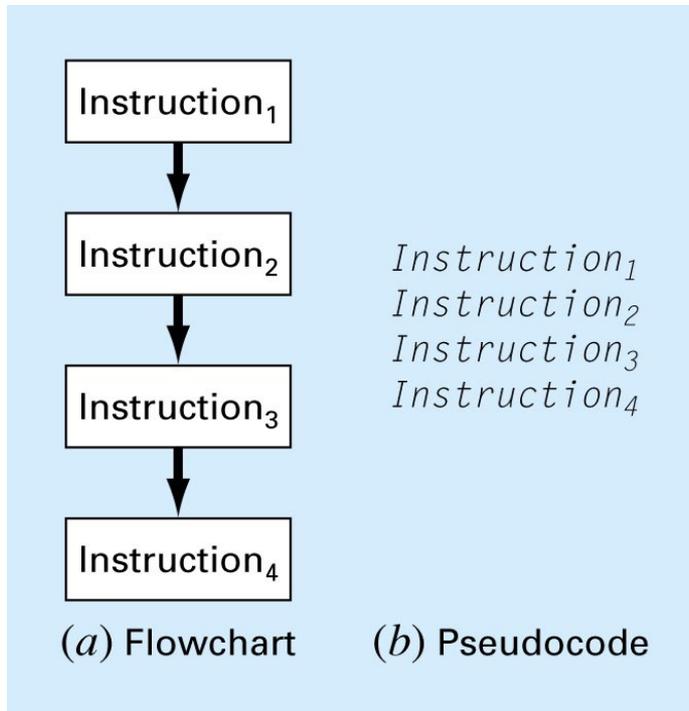
- **Structured programming**
 - ✓ **Algorithm**
 - ✓ **If structure**
 - ✓ **Switch structure**
 - ✓ **For ... end structure**
 - ✓ **While structure**
 - ✓ **Examples**

ALGORITHM

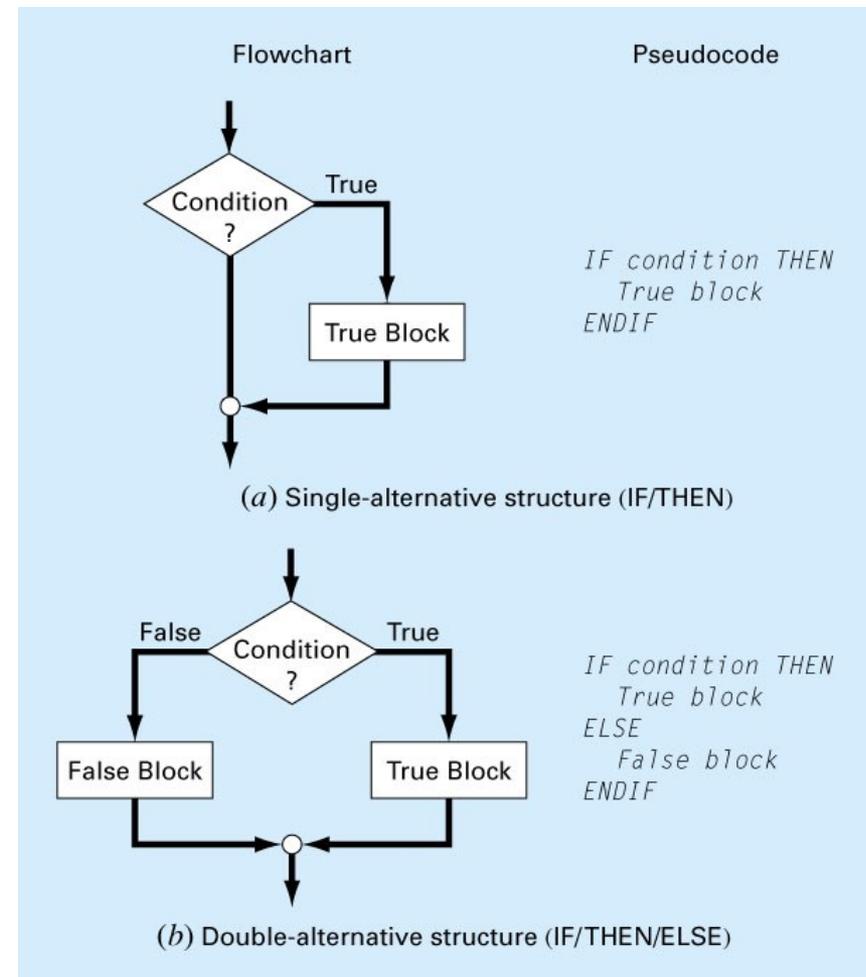
- **Benefits to writing organized, well-structured code**
 - ✓ Shorter time to develop, test, and update
- **Three fundamental control structures**
 - ✓ Sequence, selection and repetition
- **Flowchart**
 - ✓ Visual or graphical representation of an algorithm
- **Pseudocode**
 - ✓ Code-like statements in place of the graphical symbols of the flowchart
 - ✓ Bridges the gap between flowcharts and computer code

LOGICAL REPRESENTATION (1)

- Sequence

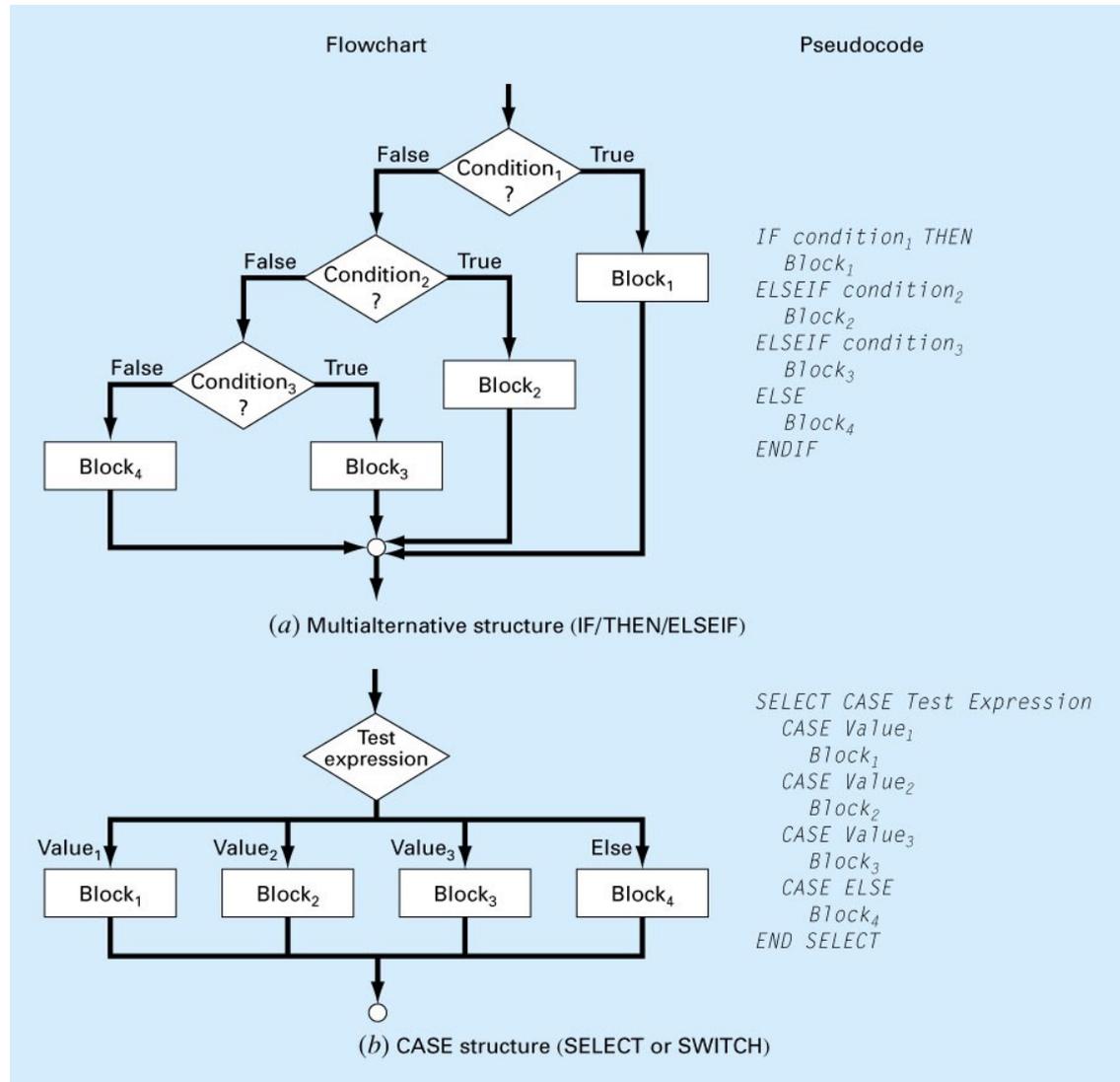


- Selection (1)



LOGICAL REPRESENTATION (2)

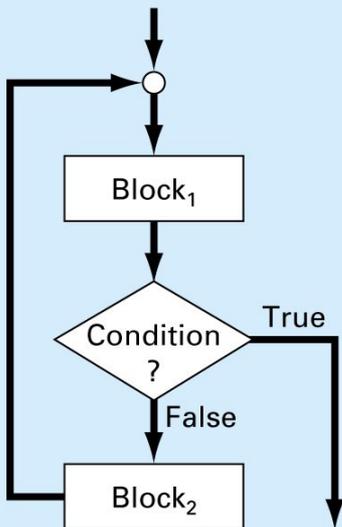
- Selection (2)



LOGICAL REPRESENTATION (3)

- Repetition

Flowchart



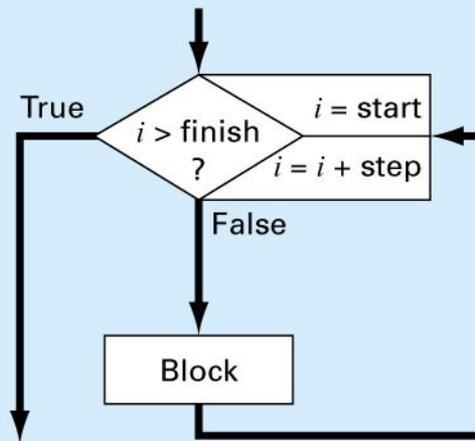
Pseudocode

```

DO
  Block1
  IF condition EXIT
  Block2
ENDDO

```

Flowchart



Pseudocode

```

DOFOR i = start, finish, step
  Block
ENDDO

```

IF STRUCTURE

if condition
statements
end



if 문의 문법

condition: relational operator 를 이용하여 조건을 입력

statements: condition 이 참일 경우 실행



성적이 60 점 이상일 경우 'passing grade' 문구를 출력하는 예제

```

1 function grader(grade)
2 % grader(grade):
3 %   determines whether grade is passing
4 %   input:
5 %   grade = numerical value of grade (0-100)
6 %   output:
7 %   displayed message
8 if grade >= 60
9     disp('passing grade')
10 end
  
```

```

>> grader(95.6)
passing grade
fx >>
  
```

RELATIONAL OPERATORS



논리 연산의 operator 는 다음의 표에 정리 되어 있음

Example	Operator	Relationship
$x == 0$	<code>==</code>	Equal
<code>unit ~= 'm'</code>	<code>~=</code>	Not equal
$a < 0$	<code><</code>	Less than
$s > t$	<code>></code>	Greater than
$3.9 \leq a/3$	<code><=</code>	Less than or equal to
$r \geq 0$	<code>>=</code>	Greater than or equal to



LOGICAL CONDITIONS

~ (NOT): Used to perform logical negation on an expression
~expression

& (AND): Used to perform a logical conjunction on two expressions
expression₁ & expression₂

| (OR): Used to perform a logical disjunction on two expressions
expression₁ | expression₂

T : true, F : false

x	y
T	T
T	F
F	T
F	F



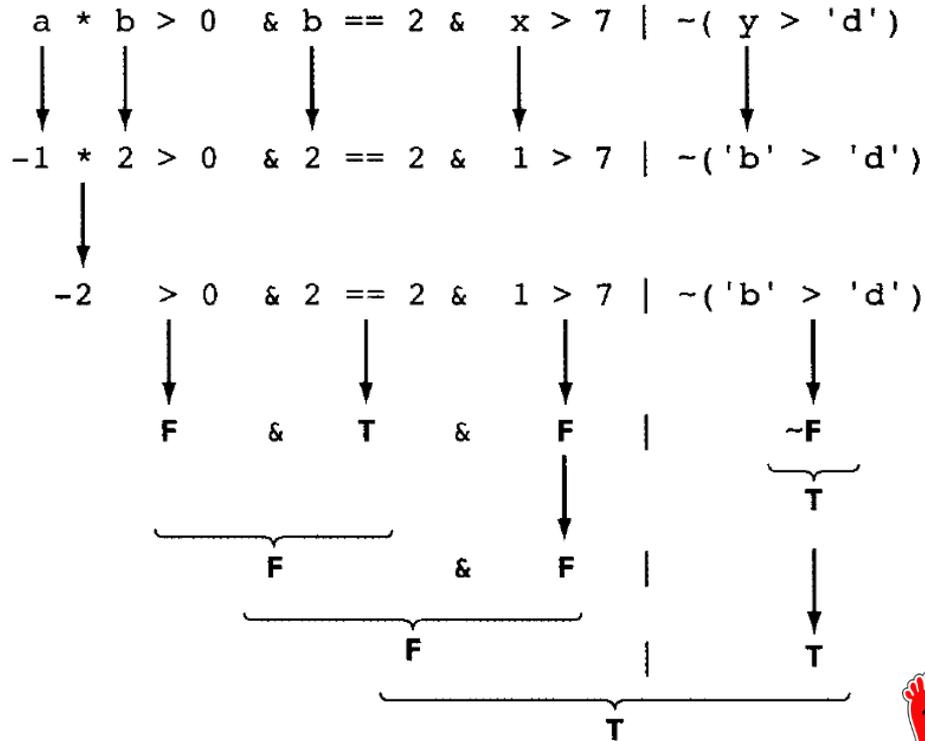
~x	x&y	x y
F	T	T
F	F	T
T	F	T
T	F	F



논리 조건과 연산기호의
구체적인 예는 다음의
표에 정리

LOGICAL CONDITIONS

$a = -1, b = 2, x = 1, \text{ and } y = 'b'$



Substitute constants

Evaluate mathematical expressions

Evaluate relational expressions

Evaluate compound expressions



논리 연산이 매텔랩 안에서 어떻게 수행이 되는지 알 수 있는 예제

IF... ELSEIF STRUCTURE

```

if condition1
    statements1
elseif
    condition2
    statements2
.
.
.
else
    statementselse
end
  
```



```

1 function sgn = mysign(x)
2 % mysign(x) returns 1 if x is greater than zero.
3 %           -1 if x is less than or equal to zero
4 %           0 if x is equal to zero.
5
6 if x > 0
7     sgn = 1;
8 elseif x < 0
9     sgn = -1;
10 else
11     sgn = 0;
12 end
  
```

```

>> mysign(0)

ans =

     0

fx >>
  
```



if... elseif 문의 문법

여러개의 condition 을 입력 가능

else 명령어를 삽입 가능



입력받은 값의 부호를 판단하는 예제
값이 0 일 경우 부호가 아닌 0 을 return

WHILE STRUCTURE

while condition
statements
end



while 문의 문법

if 문의 문법과 동일



x 값이 8부터 -3 단위로 감소하는 예제



condition 을 1로 입력할 경우 무한루프가 실행됨

statements 에 if 문과 break 명령어를 입력하여 프로그램을 중단

```

1 - x = 8
2 - while x > 0
3 -     x = x-3;
4 -     disp(x)
5 - end
  
```

Command Window Output:

```

x =
    8
    5
    2
   -1
  
```

```

1 - x = 20;
2 - while (1)
3 -     x = x-5;
4 -     disp(x)
5 -     if x < 0
6 -         break
7 -     end
8 - end
  
```

Command Window Output:

```

15
10
 5
 0
-5
  
```

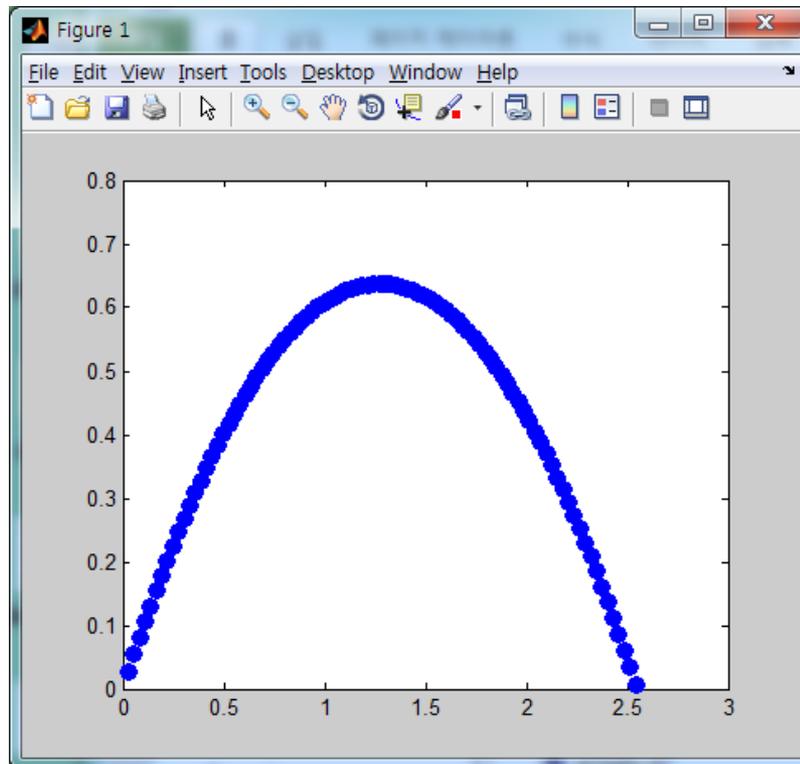
EXAMPLE I

Problem Statement: In the absence of air resistance, the Cartesian coordinates of a projectile launched with an initial velocity (v_0) and angle (θ_0) can be computed with

$$x = v_0 \cos(\theta_0)t$$

$$y = v_0 \sin(\theta_0)t - 0.5gt^2$$

where $g = 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2$. Develop a script to generate an animated plot of the projectile trajectory given that $v_0 = 5 \text{ m/s}$ and $\theta_0 = 45^\circ$.



주어진 조건대로 독립변수 x 와 종속변수 y 를 animation 으로 plot 을 하는 예제

EXAMPLE II

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$



coding 작업은 기본적으로 top-down design 방식으로 진행

1. 프로그램은 위부터 아래로 한줄 씩 실행되며 input 및 output 과 예상되는 오류를 생각하여 알고리즘을 구성

2. 본 예제는 근의 공식을 이용하여 2차 방정식을 푸는 script를 코딩하는 방법을 보여줌

Input: 계수
Output: 근

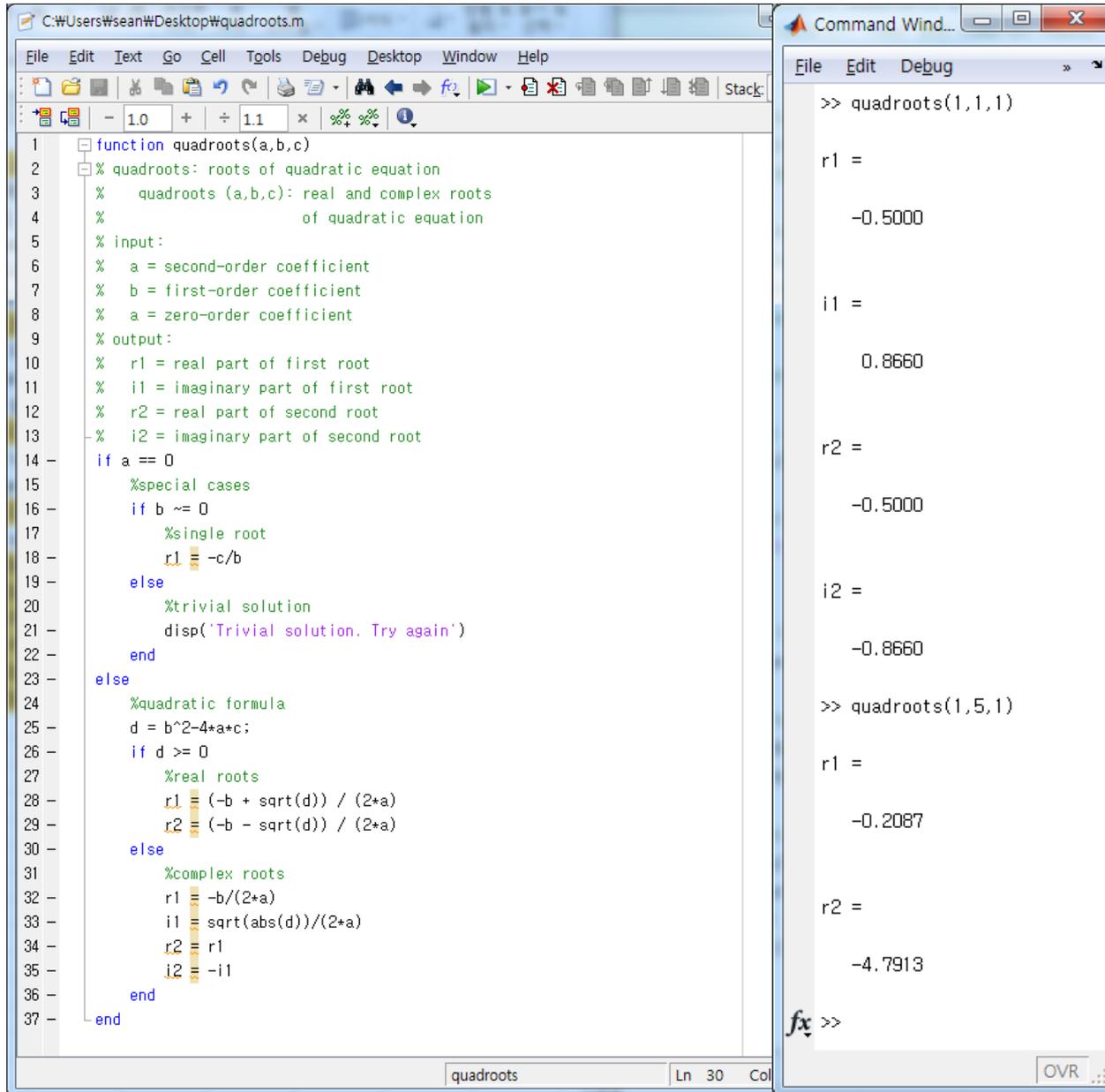
3. 계수 a 가 0 일 경우에는 무한대이므로 논리 구조를 special case 와 quadratic formula 로 삽입

```

1  function quadroots(a,b,c)
2  % quadroots: roots of quadratic equation
3  %   quadroots (a,b,c): real and complex roots
4  %                       of quadratic equation
5  % input:
6  %   a = second-order coefficient
7  %   b = first-order coefficient
8  %   c = zero-order coefficient
9  % output:
10 %   r1 = real part of first root
11 %   i1 = imaginary part of first root
12 %   r2 = real part of second root
13 %   i2 = imaginary part of second root
14 if a == 0
15     %special cases
16 else
17     %quadratic formula
18 end
  
```



EXAMPLE II



```

C:\Users\sean\Desktop\quadroots.m
File Edit Text Go Cell Tools Debug Desktop Window Help
- 1.0 + ÷ 1.1 × % % % % %
1 function quadroots(a,b,c)
2 % quadroots: roots of quadratic equation
3 % quadroots (a,b,c): real and complex roots
4 % of quadratic equation
5 % input:
6 % a = second-order coefficient
7 % b = first-order coefficient
8 % a = zero-order coefficient
9 % output:
10 % r1 = real part of first root
11 % i1 = imaginary part of first root
12 % r2 = real part of second root
13 % i2 = imaginary part of second root
14 if a == 0
15 %special cases
16 if b ~= 0
17 %single root
18 r1 = -c/b
19 else
20 %trivial solution
21 disp('Trivial solution. Try again')
22 end
23 else
24 %quadratic formula
25 d = b^2-4*a*c;
26 if d >= 0
27 %real roots
28 r1 = (-b + sqrt(d)) / (2*a)
29 r2 = (-b - sqrt(d)) / (2*a)
30 else
31 %complex roots
32 r1 = -b/(2*a)
33 i1 = sqrt(abs(d))/(2*a)
34 r2 = r1
35 i2 = -i1
36 end
37 end

```

```

Command Wind...
File Edit Debug
>> quadroots(1,1,1)

r1 =

    -0.5000

i1 =

    0.8660

r2 =

    -0.5000

i2 =

    -0.8660

>> quadroots(1,5,1)

r1 =

    -0.2087

r2 =

    -4.7913

fx >>

```



마지막으로 코딩한 script
를 본 코드에 옮겨서 확인
작업을 마치면 structured
programming 작업이 끝남

- **Passing functions to m-files**
 - ✓ **Anonymous functions**
 - ✓ **Example**
 - ✓ **Passing parameters**

ANONYMOUS FUNCTIONS

```

Command Window
File Edit Debug Desktop Window Help
>> f1 = @(x,y) x^2 + y^2;
>> f1(3,4)

ans =

    25

Command Window
File Edit Debug Desktop Window Help
>> a = 4;
>> b = 2;
>> f2 = @(x) a*x^b;
>> f2(3)

ans =

    36
  
```

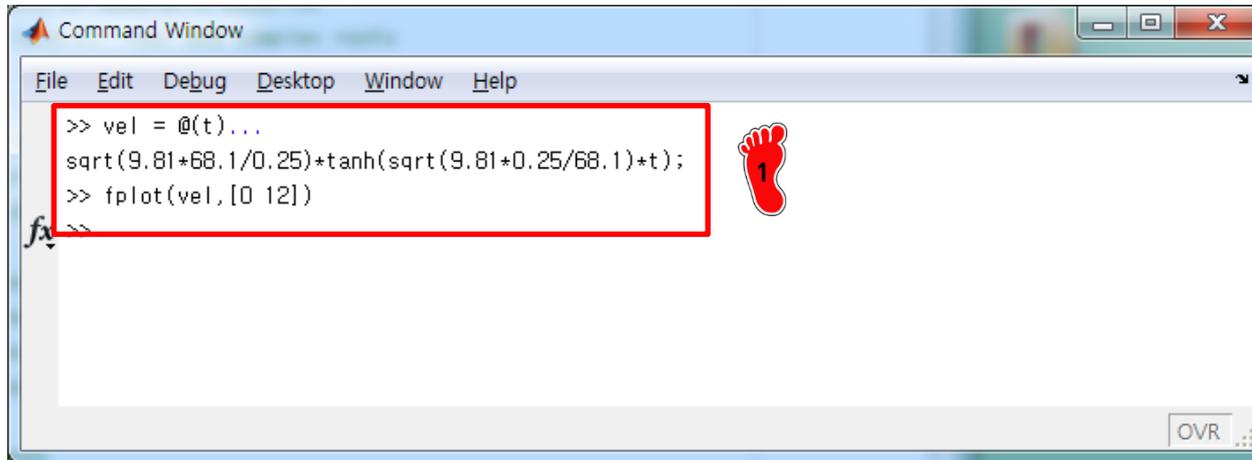
 @ 기호를 이용하여 간단하게 함수를 지정할 수 있다.

지정하는 방식

fhandle = @(arglist)
expression

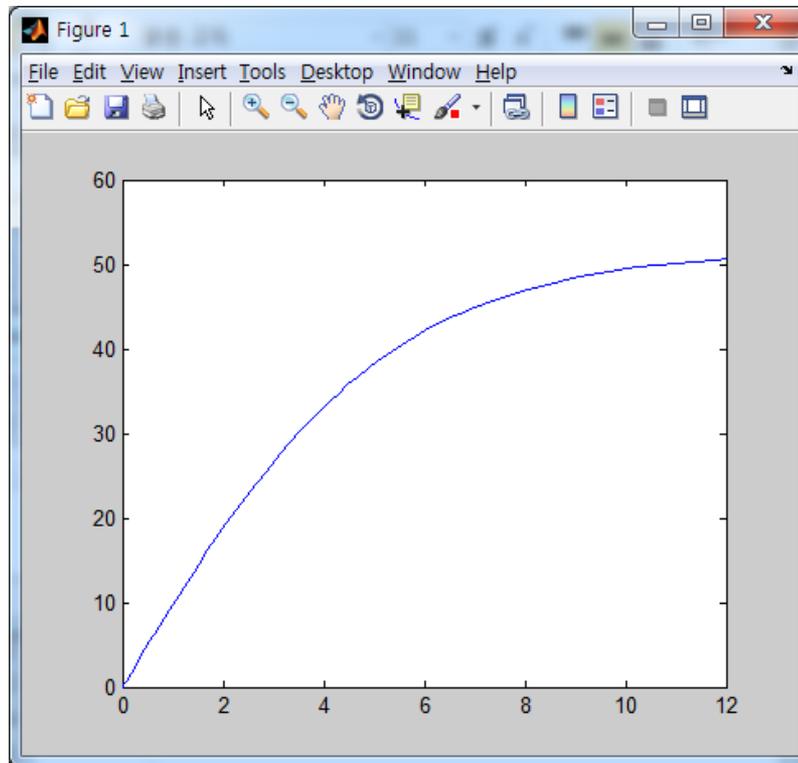
 상수가 미리 저장되어 있으면 상수를 이용하여 함수를 지정할 수 있음
이 때 상수 값을 변경하면 자동으로 함수값도 변경됨

ANONYMOUS FUNCTIONS



```

>> vel = @(t)...
sqrt(9.81+68.1/0.25)*tanh(sqrt(9.81+0.25/68.1)*t);
>> fplot(vel,[0 12])
  
```



fplot: function 을 이용하여 그래프를 그리는 함수

fplot(func,lims)

func: fplot 에 입력되는 함수

lims: 입력되는 function 의 argument limit

lims = [xmin,xmax]

EXAMPLE

Problem statement: Develop an M-file function to determine the average of a function over a range. Illustrate its use for the bungee jumper velocity over the range from $t = 0$ to 12 s:

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{gm}{c}} \tanh\left(\sqrt{\frac{gc}{m}} t\right)$$

where $g = 9.81$, $m = 68.1$, and $c = 0.25$



1주차에서 강의했던 수식을 이용하여 평균 속도를 구하는 예제

기본적으로 다음과 같이 script 를 구성하여 답을 구할 수 있지만 function function 원리를 이용하여 일반적으로 코드를 구성할 수 있음

```

C:\Users\sean\Desktop\Untitled4.m
File Edit Text Go Cell Tools Debug Desktop Window Help
t = linspace(0,12);
v = sqrt(9.81+68.1/0.25)*tanh(sqrt(9.81+0.25/68.1)*t);
mean(v)
script Ln 3 Col 8 OVR
  
```

```

Command Window
File Edit Debug Desktop Window Help
ans =
    36.0870
fx >> |
OVR
  
```


PASSING PARAMETERS



앞의 예제들은 함수에 들어가는 파라미터 수를 미리 정하여 입력

하지만 파라미터 수가 변할 경우, 매번 함수를 다시 정의해야 하는 불편함이 있으므로 파라미터 수를 `varargin` 명령어로 입력 받을 수 있게 script 를 구성한 예제

```

1 function favg = funcavg3(f,a,b,n,varargin)
2     x = linspace(a,b,n);
3     y = f(x,varargin{:});
4     favg = mean(y);
  
```

```

>> vel = @(t,m,cd) sqrt(9.81*m/cd)+tanh(sqrt(9.81*cd/m)*t);
>> funcavg3(vel,0,12,60,68.1,0.25)

ans =

    36.0127
  
```

- **Passing functions to m-files**
 - ✓ **Anonymous functions**
 - ✓ **Function functions**
 - ✓ **Example**
 - ✓ **Passing parameters**

ANONYMOUS FUNCTIONS

```

>> f1 = @(x,y) x^2 + y^2;
>> f1(3,4)

ans =

    25
  
```

```

>> a = 4;
>> b = 2;
>> f2 = @(x) a*x^b;
>> f2(3)

ans =

    36
  
```

```

>> f1 = inline('x^2+y^2','x','y');
>> f1(2,4)

ans =

    20
  
```

1 @ 기호를 이용하여 간단하게 함수를 지정할 수 있다.

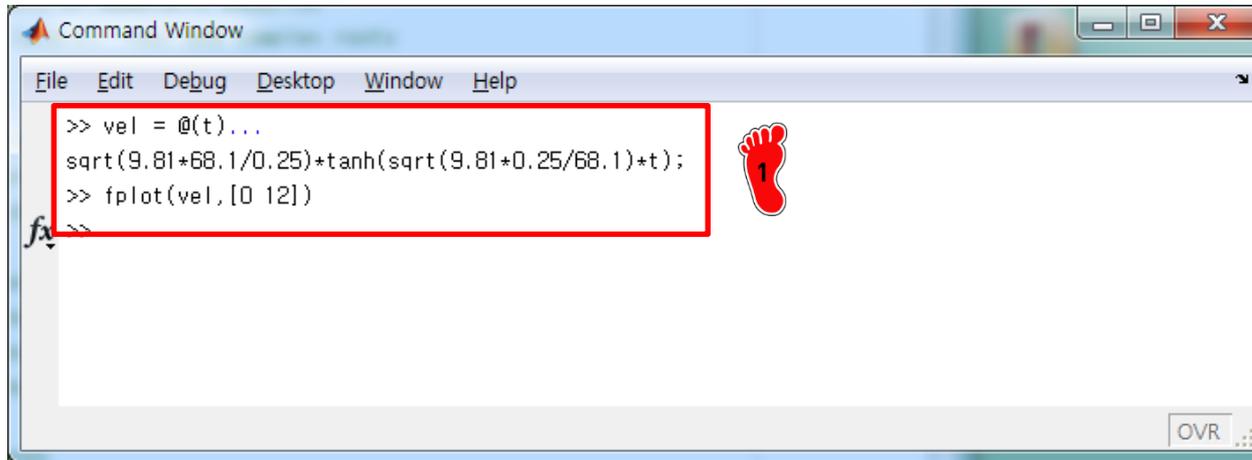
지정하는 방식

fhandle = @(arglist)
expression

2 상수가 미리 저장되어 있으면 상수를 이용하여 함수를 지정할 수 있음
이 때 상수 값을 변경하면 자동으로 함수값도 변경됨

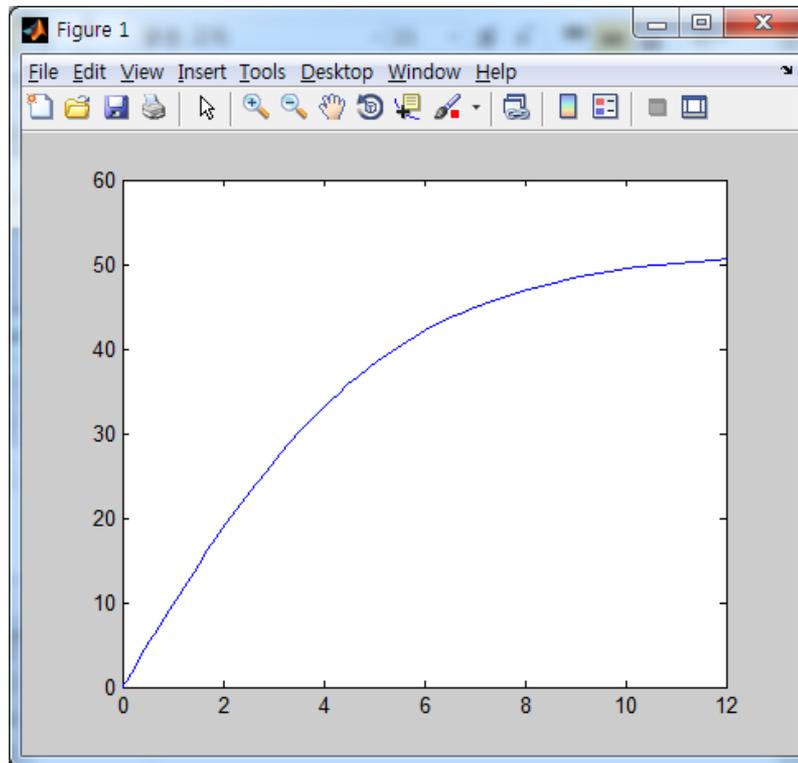
3 inline 명령어의 경우 @ 기호처럼 함수를 저장 가능

FUNCTION FUNCTIONS



```

>> vel = @(t)...
sqrt(9.81+68.1/0.25)*tanh(sqrt(9.81+0.25/68.1)*t);
>> fplot(vel,[0 12])
>>
  
```



fplot: function 을 이용하여 그래프를 그리는 함수

fplot(func,lims)

func: fplot 에 입력되는 함수

lims: 입력되는 function 의 argument limit

lims = [xmin,xmax]

EXAMPLE

Problem statement: Develop an M-file function to determine the average of a function over a range. Illustrate its use for the bungee jumper velocity over the range from $t = 0$ to 12 s:

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{gm}{c}} \tanh\left(\sqrt{\frac{gc}{m}}t\right)$$

where $g = 9.81$, $m = 68.1$, and $c = 0.25$



1주차에서 강의했던 수식을 이용하여 평균 속도를 구하는 예제

기본적으로 다음과 같이 script 를 구성하여 답을 구할 수 있지만 function function 원리를 이용하여 일반적으로 코드를 구성할 수 있음

```

1 - t = linspace(0,12);
2 - v = sqrt(9.81+68.1/0.25)*tanh(sqrt(9.81+0.25/68.1)*t);
3 - mean(v)
  
```

```

ans =

    36.0870
  
```


PASSING PARAMETERS



앞의 예제들은 함수에 들어가는 파라미터 수를 미리 정하여 입력

하지만 파라미터 수가 변할 경우, 매번 함수를 다시 정의해야 하는 불편함이 있으므로 파라미터 수를 `varargin` 명령어로 입력 받을 수 있게 script 를 구성한 예제

```

1 function favg = funcavg3(f,a,b,n,varargin)
2     x = linspace(a,b,n);
3     y = f(x,varargin{:});
4     favg = mean(y);
  
```

```

>> vel = @(t,m,cd) sqrt(9.81*m/cd)+tanh(sqrt(9.81*cd/m)*t);
>> funcavg3(vel,0,12,60,68.1,0.25)

ans =

    36.0127
  
```

- **Case study**
- **Assignment**

CASE STUDY

Background. In this section, we will use MATLAB to solve the free-falling bungee jumper problem we posed at the beginning of this chapter. This involves obtaining a solution of

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = g - \frac{c_d}{m} v|v|$$

Recall that, given an initial condition for time and velocity, the problem involved iteratively solving the formula,

$$v_{i+1} = v_i + \frac{dv_i}{dt} \Delta t$$

Now also remember that to attain good accuracy, we would employ small steps. Therefore, we would probably want to apply the formula repeatedly to step out from our initial time to attain the value at the final time. Consequently, an algorithm to solve the problem would be based on a loop.

<Parameter Values>

time step = 0.5 s or 0.001 s

initial time = 0 s

final time = 12 s

initial velocity = 0 m/s

ASSIGNMENT

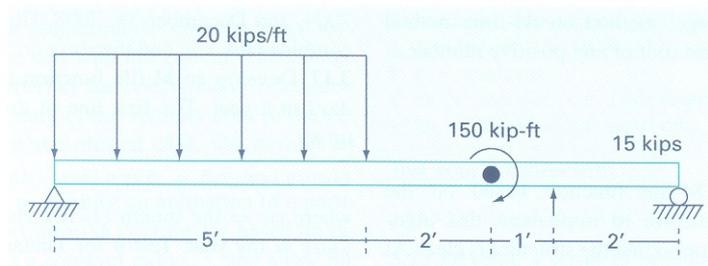


FIGURE P3.10

3.9 Manning's equation can be used to compute the velocity of water in a rectangular open channel:

$$U = \frac{\sqrt{S}}{n} \left(\frac{BH}{B + 2H} \right)^{2/3}$$

where U = velocity (m/s), S = channel slope, n = roughness coefficient, B = width (m), and H = depth (m). The following data are available for five channels:

n	S	B	H
0.036	0.0001	10	2
0.020	0.0002	8	1
0.015	0.0012	20	1.5
0.030	0.0007	25	3
0.022	0.0003	15	2.6

Write an M-file that computes the velocity for each of these channels. Enter these values into a matrix where each column represents a parameter and each row represents a channel. Have the M-file display the input data along with the computed velocity in tabular form where velocity is the fifth column. Include headings on the table to label the columns.

3.10 A simply supported beam is loaded as shown in Fig. P3.10. Using singularity functions, the displacement along the beam can be expressed by the equation:

$$u_y(x) = \frac{-5}{6} [(x-0)^4 - (x-5)^4] + \frac{15}{6} (x-8)^3 + 75(x-7)^2 + \frac{57}{6} x^3 - 238.25x$$

By definition, the singularity function can be expressed as follows:

$$\langle x-a \rangle^n = \begin{cases} (x-a)^n & \text{when } x > a \\ 0 & \text{when } x \leq a \end{cases}$$

Develop an M-file that creates a plot of displacement (dashed line) versus distance along the beam, x . Note that $x = 0$ at the left end of the beam.

3.11 The volume V of liquid in a hollow horizontal cylinder of radius r and length L is related to the depth of the liquid h by

$$V = \left[r^2 \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{r-h}{r} \right) - (r-h) \sqrt{2rh - h^2} \right] L$$

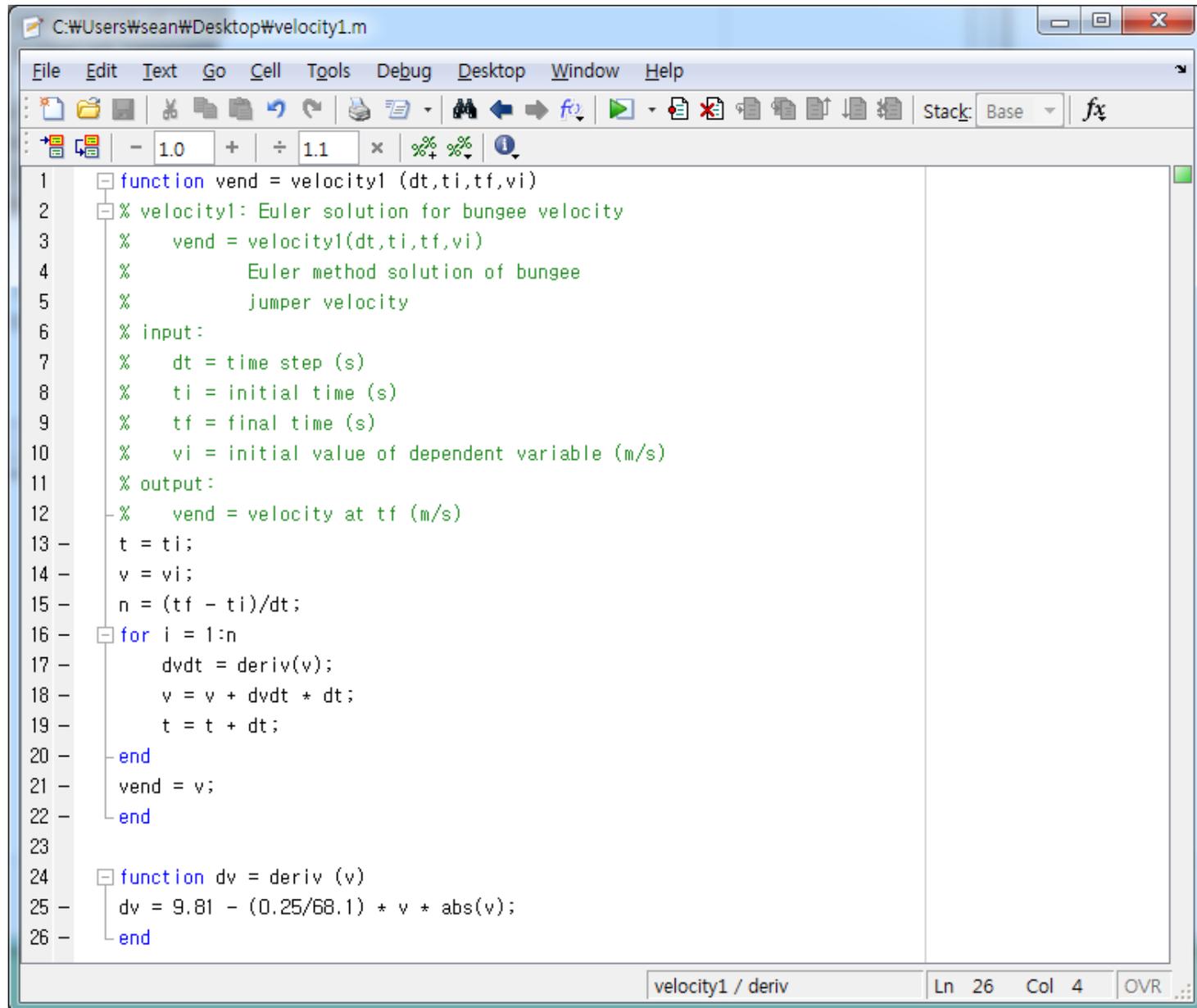
Develop an M-file to create a plot of volume versus depth. Here are the first few lines:

```
function cylinder(r, L, plot_title)
% volume of horizontal cylinder
% inputs:
% r = radius
% L = length
% plot_title = string holding plot title
```

Test your program with

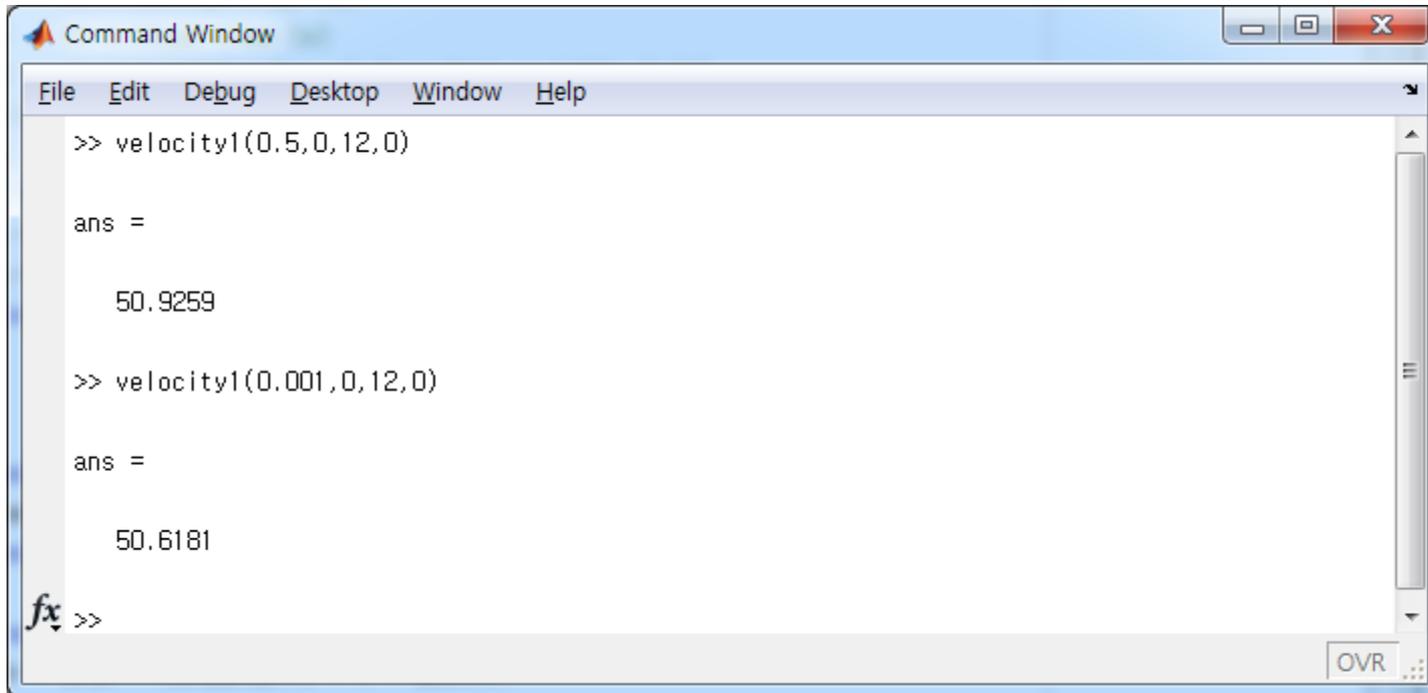
```
>> cylinder(3,5,...
'Volume versus depth for horizontal...
cylindrical tank')
```


SOLUTION OF CASE STUDY



```
C:\Users\sean\Desktop\velocity1.m
File Edit Text Go Cell Tools Debug Desktop Window Help
1 function vend = velocity1(dt,ti,tf,vi)
2 % velocity1: Euler solution for bungee velocity
3 %   vend = velocity1(dt,ti,tf,vi)
4 %       Euler method solution of bungee
5 %       jumper velocity
6 % input:
7 %   dt = time step (s)
8 %   ti = initial time (s)
9 %   tf = final time (s)
10 %   vi = initial value of dependent variable (m/s)
11 % output:
12 %   vend = velocity at tf (m/s)
13 - t = ti;
14 - v = vi;
15 - n = (tf - ti)/dt;
16 - for i = 1:n
17 -     dvdt = deriv(v);
18 -     v = v + dvdt * dt;
19 -     t = t + dt;
20 - end
21 - vend = v;
22 - end
23
24 function dv = deriv(v)
25 - dv = 9.81 - (0.25/68.1) * v + abs(v);
26 - end
velocity1 / deriv Ln 26 Col 4 OVR
```

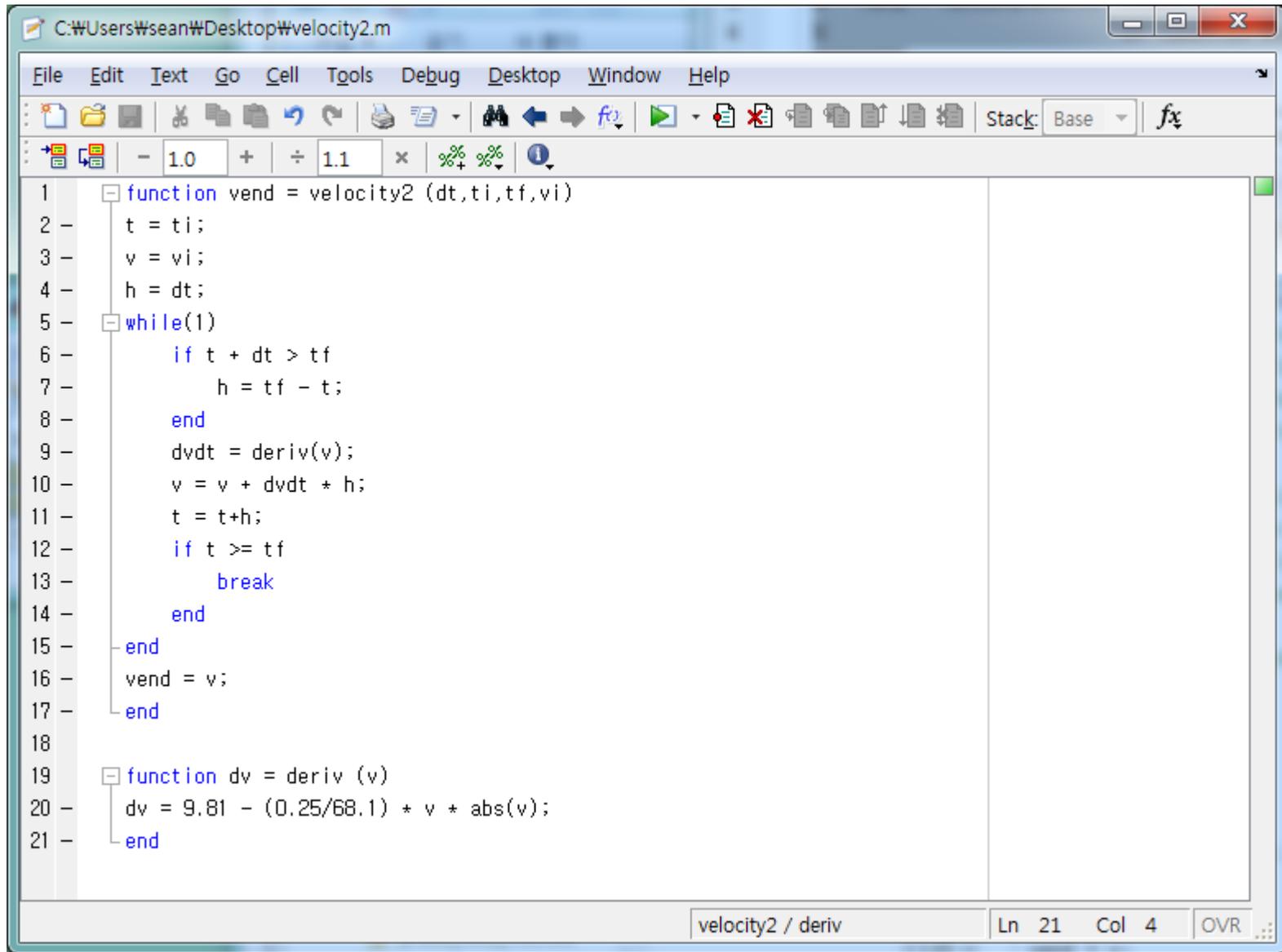
SOLUTION OF CASE STUDY



The image shows a screenshot of a software interface titled "Command Window". It features a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "Debug", "Desktop", "Window", and "Help". The main area contains two lines of code and their corresponding outputs. The first line is ">> velocity1(0.5,0,12,0)", followed by "ans =" and the value "50.9259". The second line is ">> velocity1(0.001,0,12,0)", followed by "ans =" and the value "50.6181". At the bottom left, there is a small icon of a crossed-out 'x' followed by ">>". At the bottom right, there is a button labeled "OVR" with a small icon of three dots.

```
Command Window
File Edit Debug Desktop Window Help
>> velocity1(0.5,0,12,0)
ans =
    50.9259
>> velocity1(0.001,0,12,0)
ans =
    50.6181
fx >>
OVR
```

SOLUTION OF CASE STUDY

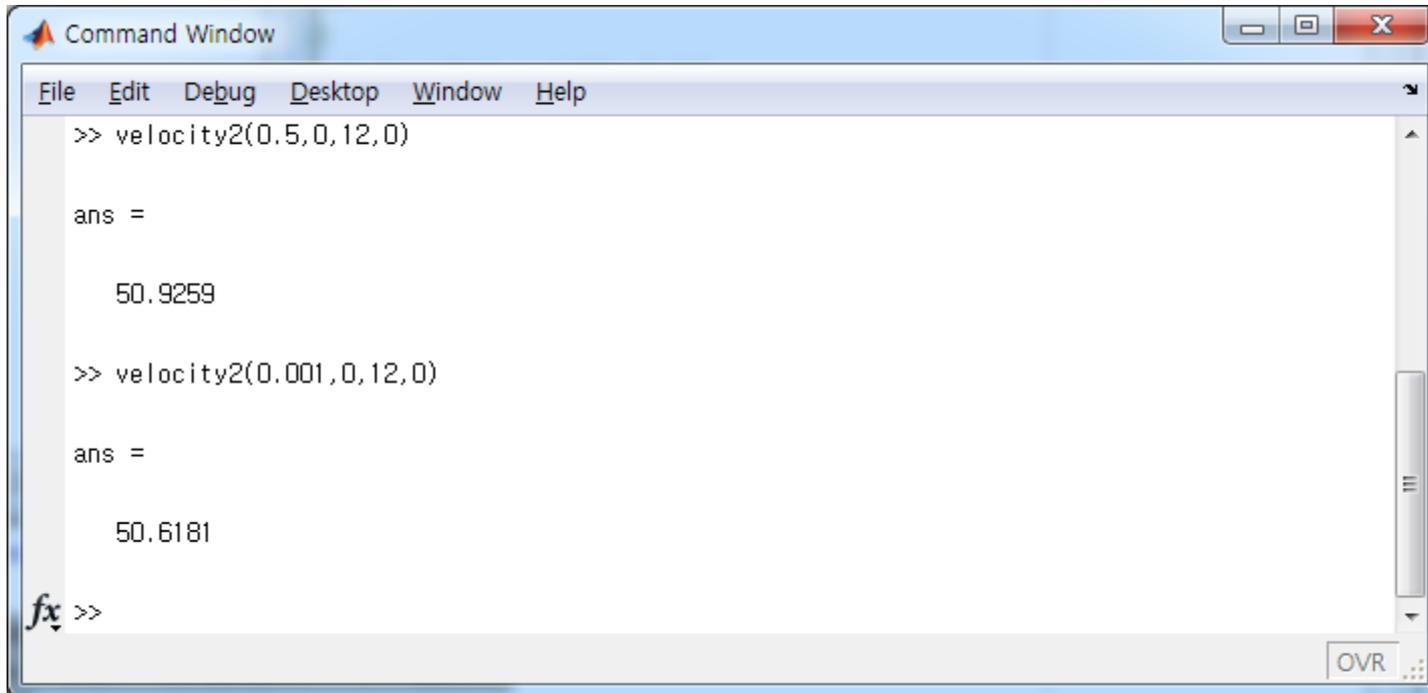


The screenshot shows a MATLAB script editor window titled "C:\Users\sean\Desktop\velocity2.m". The window contains the following code:

```
1 function vend = velocity2 (dt,ti,tf,vi)
2     t = ti;
3     v = vi;
4     h = dt;
5     while(1)
6         if t + dt > tf
7             h = tf - t;
8         end
9         dvdt = deriv(v);
10        v = v + dvdt * h;
11        t = t+h;
12        if t >= tf
13            break
14        end
15    end
16    vend = v;
17 end
18
19 function dv = deriv (v)
20     dv = 9.81 - (0.25/68.1) * v + abs(v);
21 end
```

The status bar at the bottom of the window indicates "velocity2 / deriv", "Ln 21", "Col 4", and "OVR".

SOLUTION OF CASE STUDY

A screenshot of a MATLAB Command Window. The window title is "Command Window". It has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "Debug", "Desktop", "Window", and "Help". The command history shows two calls to the function "velocity2". The first call is "velocity2(0.5,0,12,0)" which returns "ans = 50.9259". The second call is "velocity2(0.001,0,12,0)" which returns "ans = 50.6181". At the bottom left, there is a "fx" icon and a prompt ">>". At the bottom right, there is an "OVR" button and a scroll bar.

```
Command Window
File Edit Debug Desktop Window Help
>> velocity2(0.5,0,12,0)
ans =
    50.9259
>> velocity2(0.001,0,12,0)
ans =
    50.6181
fx >>
OVR
```