

QUICK DUSTING

“I hear and I forget. I see and I remember. I do and I understand.”

—Confucius

ODE 1ST ORDER FORMULATION

- Every nth order ODE can be expressed as a system of 1st order ODEs

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 2\gamma\omega \frac{dy}{dt} + \omega^2 y = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dt} = z \\ \frac{dz}{dt} = -2\gamma\omega z - \omega^2 y \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\omega^2 & -2\gamma\omega \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$

A second order ODE

\Leftrightarrow first order system of the form

$$\frac{d}{dt} \vec{X} = \vec{f}(\vec{X}, t)$$

\Leftrightarrow Matrix formulation (**only** Linear ODE)

HOW TO MATLAB THIS

`% Parameters`

`w = 1;`

`g = 0.1;`

`% X = [y;z], w = omega, g = gamma`

`f = @(t,X) [X(2); -w^2*X(1)-2*w*g*X(2)]`

`% Initial_conditions`

`X0 = [1;0];`

`time_int = [0,100];`

`% Solving ODE:`

`% ode45(function handle, time interval, initial condition)`

`[t,X] = ode45(f,time_int,X0);`

`plot(t,X);`

`xlabel('t'), ylabel('y,z'), legend('displacement', 'velocity')`

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 2\gamma\omega \frac{dy}{dt} + \omega^2 y = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dt} = z \\ \frac{dz}{dt} = -2\gamma\omega z - \omega^2 y \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\omega^2 & -2\gamma\omega \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$

HOW TO MATLAB THIS

```
% Parameters
```

```
w = 1;
```

```
g = 0.1;
```

```
% X = [y;z], w = omega, g = gamma
```

```
f = @(t,X) [X(2); -w^2*X(1)-2*w*g*X(2)]
```

```
% Initial_conditions
```

```
X0 = [1;0];
```

```
time_int = [0,100];
```

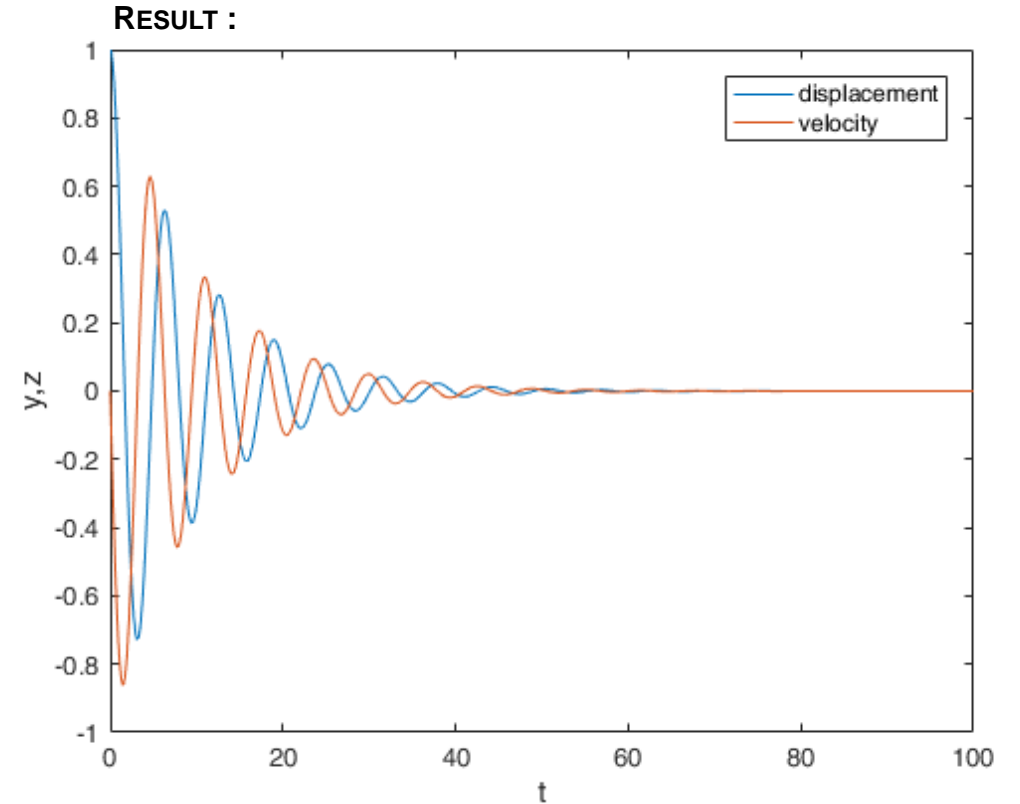
```
% Solving ODE:
```

```
% ode45(function handle, time interval, initial condition)
```

```
[t,X] = ode45(f,time_int,X0);
```

```
plot(t,X);
```

```
xlabel('t'), ylabel('y,z'), legend('displacement', 'velocity')
```



HOW TO MAKE FUNCTIONS IN MATLAB

There are two types of functions

Anonymous functions



```
% Your code
X = [10 ; 2];
t = 5

% Your function
f = @(t,X) [X(2);-X(1)*X(2)]

% Call your function
Y = f(t,X);
disp(Y)
>>>      2
        -20
```

Named functions

```
% in file my_f.m
function y = my_f(t,X)
y = [X(2);-X(1)*X(2)]
end
```

```
% in file my_script.m
% Your code
X = [10 ; 2];
t = 5
% Call your function
Y = my_f(t,X);
disp(Y)
>>>      2
        -20
```

You need to write two separate files for this syntax:

- my_f.m (function definition)
- my_script.m (function call)

HANDS ON!

```
% Parameters
w = 1;
g = 0.1;

% X = [y;z], w = omega, g = gamma
f = @(t,X) [X(2); -w^2*X(1) - 2*w*g*X(2)]

% Initial_conditions
X0 = [1;0];
time_int = [0,100];

% Solving ODE:
% ode45(function handle, time interval, initial condition)
[t,X] = ode45(f,time_int,X0);

plot(t,X);
xlabel('t'), ylabel('y,z'), legend('displacement', 'velocity')
```