AN INTERACTIVE INTRODUCTION TO

MATLAB

The University of Edinburgh, School of Engineering

ABOUT THE COURSE

This course was developed in the School of Engineering to provide appropriate material for teaching MATLAB[1] in all engineering disciplines as well as to a wider audience. It is a self-study, self-paced course that emphasises responsible learning. Course material consists of this document used in conjunction with extensive online content. If you are a second-year engineering undergraduate student, there are also scheduled laboratory sessions where you can practice exercises and ask questions.

Who should use this document?

This document is targeted at those with no prior knowledge of MATLAB, and no previous programming experience. The aim, upon completion of the course, is to be competent using the most common features in MATLAB and be able to apply them to solve engineering problems.

What is in this document?

This document forms part of a self-study course to help you get started with MATLAB. It should be used along with the supporting online materials available at the http://matlab.eng.ed.ac.uk or at the relevant module in the University's online learning environment LEARN. The main body of this document contains the fundamental topics for the course and there are also several more advanced topics given in appendices.

How to use this document?

This document contains different elements designed to make your learning experience as smooth as possible. To benefit the most from these elements you are encouraged to use the online PDF version of this document . One of the first things you'll notice is that this document contains many links: those in red indicate a link to online material, and those in blue indicate a link to another section of this document.

You can use the commenting tools in Adobe Reader to add your own notes to this PDF document

A key part of this course are the screencasts, which are video screen captures (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Screencast). In this document screencasts are indicated by a link in a blue box with a clapperboard icon, like the example shown.

🎬 *Getting started*
(https://youtu.be/vtTlvq6s7a4)

Watching the screencasts and trying the examples for yourself will help you develop your skills in MATLAB *more quickly!*

[1] MATLAB ® is a registered trademark of MathWorks

Figure 1: A University of Edinburgh screencast

Clicking on a link to a screencast will take you to the appropriate page on the course website where you will see the opening image to a University of Edinburgh screencast presented in the video player (Figure 1). Watching and learning from the screencasts are an essential part of the course and will help you develop your skills in MATLAB more quickly.

You will also notice two other types of blue box environments in this document: one is for *Hints and Tips* (with a question mark icon), and the other contains exercises that you should complete (with an inkwell icon).

Hints and Tips
Throughout this document you will also see *Hints and Tips* boxes like this one. Please read these as they contain *useful* hints!

An example exercise
Example exercise solutions

Additionally there are grey box environments in this document. Like the example shown (Listing 1), these contain code listings that demonstrate actual MATLAB code. Line numbers are given to the left of the listings to make is simpler to refer to specific bits of code. Very often you will be required to copy and paste the listing into MATLAB and try running it for yourself.

Listing 1: Example of a code listing

```
>> 5+5
ans =
          10
```

Sources of help and further reading

There are a huge number of textbooks published on the subject of MATLAB! A user-friendly textbook that provides a good introduction to MATLAB is:

Available from Amazon for c.£15

- Gilat, A. (2008). MATLAB*: An Introduction With Applications*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 3rd edition.

There are a couple of further textbooks listed in the Bibliography section at the end of this document. However, throughout this course and beyond, the most important source of help is the documentation built-in to MATLAB. It is easily searchable, and because MATLAB contains many built-in functions it is worth checking out before starting to write your own code.

- MATLAB help documentation
  (http://www.mathworks.com/access/helpdesk/help/techdoc/)
  Accessed through the help menu in MATLAB, or online.
- MATLAB Central
  (http://www.mathworks.co.uk/matlabcentral/)
  An open exchange for users, with code snippets, help forums and blogs. A great place to search for specific help!

Development of the course

The development of this course was funded through The Edinburgh Fund Small Project Grant which is part of The University of Edinburgh Campaign
(http://www.edinburghcampaign.com/alumni-giving/grants).

The material for this course was developed by Dr. Tina Düren, Dr. Antonis Giannopoulos, Dr. Guillermo Rein, Dr. John Thompson, and Dr. Craig Warren. Original screencasts created by Dr. Craig Warren. The update of original screencasts to the newest version of MATLAB's User Interface (MATLAB 2013a) was done by Joe Burchell.

CONTENTS

LIST OF SCREENCASTS

LIST OF EXERCISES

LIST OF TABLES

ABOUT MATLAB

WHAT IS MATLAB?

MATLAB is produced by MathWorks, and is one of a number of commercially available software packages for numerical computing and programming. MATLAB provides an interactive environment for algorithm development, data visualisation, data analysis, and numerical computation. MATLAB, which derives its name from MATrix LABoratory, excels at matrix operations and graphics. Its main competitors are Maple, Mathematica, and Mathcad, each with their own strengths and weaknesses.

MATLAB *student version is available for around £55 + VAT*

MATLAB is available in both commercial and academic versions with new releases binannually e. g. R2016a (released around March 2016), and R2016b (released around September 2016). MATLAB itself is the core product and is augmented by additional toolboxes, many of which have to be purchased separately. If you want to purchase a personal copy of MATLAB MathWorks offers a specially licensed student version with some of the most commonly used toolboxes for around £55 +VAT. However, the Univeristy has acquired a site license for MATLAB and students and staff can install MATLAB on their computers for non-commercial use of MATLAB. More information on how to get access to MATLAB on your computer can be found at the Univeristy's Information Services website[2]

The accompanying online material, and the first version of screenshots and screencasts for this document were originally based on the R2009a release of MATLAB. As the MATLAB user interface was substantially redeveloped by Mathworks few years later the current version of the course has been redesigned to conform to this change and is now based on the new User interface introduced with MATLAB version R2013a running under Microsoft Windows. MATLAB is available for other operating systems such are Mac OS X and Linux. The User Interface is very similar and the material in this course is directly applicable to versions of MATLAB running under these operating systems. Finally, as the course aims to present very basic concepts of MATLAB the material is widely applicable to most versions of MATLAB.

HOW IS MATLAB USED IN INDUSTRY?

Knowing how to use MATLAB *is a vital skill for many engineering jobs!*

The ability to use tools such as MATLAB is increasingly required by employers of graduate engineers in industry. Many job adverts specifically mention knowledge of MATLAB as an essential skill.

[2] (http://www.ed.ac.uk/information-services/computing/desktop-personal/software/main-software-deals/matlab)

MATLAB is a widely-used tool in many different fields of engineering and science. The following is a brief list of examples from Chemical, Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineering:

- Motorsport Teams Improve Vehicle Performance with MathWorks Tools (http://uk.mathworks.com/company/user_stories/penske-technology-group-enables-motorsport-teams-to-improve-vehicle-performance.html)

- Bell Helicopter Develops the First Civilian Tiltrotor (http://www.mathworks.com/company/newsletters/news_notes/oct06/bellhelicopter.html)

- Modeling Flexible Bodies in SimMechanics and Simulink (http://uk.mathworks.com/company/newsletters/articles/modeling-flexible-bodies-in-simmechanics-and-simulink.html?s_tid=srchtitle)

- Samsung UK Develops 4G Wireless Systems with Simulink (http://uk.mathworks.com/company/user_stories/samsung-uk-develops-4g-wireless-systems-with-simulink.html?s_tid=srchtitle)

- Elektrobit Testing Ltd. Develops High-Resolution Radio Channel Measuring System (http://uk.mathworks.com/company/user_stories/elektrobit-testing-ltd-develops-high-resolution-radio-channel-measuring-system.html?s_tid=srchtitle)

- Halliburton Makes Oil Exploration Safer Using MATLAB and Neural Networks (http://uk.mathworks.com/company/user_stories/halliburton-makes-oil-exploration-safer-using-matlab-and-neural-networks.html?s_tid=srchtitle)

1 BASIC CONCEPTS

1.1 MATLAB IN THE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

MATLAB is currently available under Microsoft Windows and Linux operating systems in the School of Engineering Computing Labs, and also under Microsoft Windows in all of the University's Open Access Computing Labs[1]. MATLAB is available to both students and staff of the University under a site license. More information on how to get access to MATLAB on your computer can be found at the Univeristy's Information Services website[2]

1.2 THE MATLAB ENVIRONMENT

When you launch MATLAB you are presented with the MATLAB desktop (Figure 2) which, by default, is divided into 4 windows:

1. Command Window: This is the main window, and contains the command prompt (≫). This is where you will type all commands.
2. Command History: Displays a list of previously typed commands. The command history persists across multiple sessions and commands can be dragged into the Command Window and edited, or double-clicked to run them again.
3. Workspace: Lists all the variables you have generated in the current session. It shows the type and size of variables, and can be used to quickly plot, or inspect the values of variables.
4. Current Directory: Shows the files and folders in the current directory. The path to the current directory is listed near the top of the MATLAB desktop. By default, a MATLAB folder is created in your home directory on your M:drive, and this is where you should save your work.

You will use and become more familiar with the different areas of the MATLAB desktop as you progress through this course.

The MATLAB *desktop*
(https://youtu.be/PfklSSxZSZU)

Remember you can pause the screencasts at any time and try the examples for yourself.

[1] (http://www.ed.ac.uk/information-services/computing/desktop-personal/open-access/locations)

[2] (http://www.ed.ac.uk/information-services/computing/desktop-personal/software/main-software-deals/matlab)

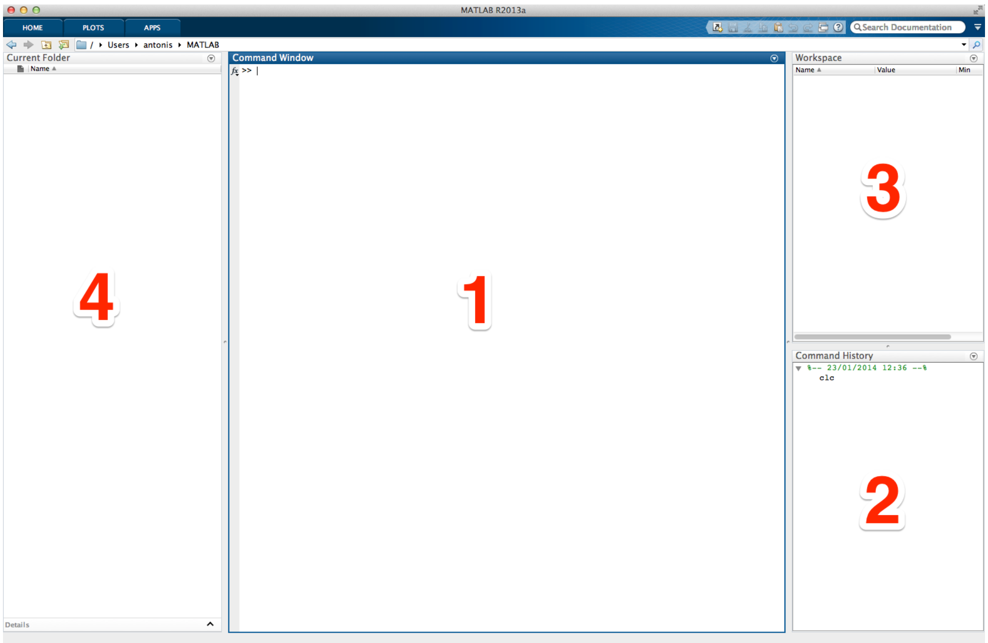


Figure 2: The MATLAB desktop

1.3 BASIC CALCULATIONS

MATLAB can perform basic calculations such as those you are used to doing on your calculator. Listings 1.1–1.5 gives some simple examples (and results) of arithmetic operations, exponentials and logarithms, trigonometric functions, and complex numbers that can be entered in the Command Window.

Listing 1.1: Addition

```
>> 4+3
ans =
         7
```

Try using MATLAB as an expensive calculator!

Listing 1.2: Exponentiation

```
>> 2^2
ans =
         4
```

Listing 1.3: Trigonometry

```
>> sin(2*pi)+exp(-3/2)
ans =
         0.2231
```

The arguments to trigonometric functions should be given in radians.

Comments:

- MATLAB has pre-defined constants e. g. π may be typed as `pi`.
- You must explicitly type all arithmetic operations e. g. `sin(2*pi)` not `sin(2pi)`.

- `sin(x)` and `exp(x)` correspond to $\sin(x)$ and e^x respectively.

Listing 1.4: Complex numbers

```
>> 5+5j
ans =
         5.0000 + 5.0000i
```

Comments:

- Complex numbers can be entered using the basic imaginary unit `i` or `j`.

Listing 1.5: More trigonometry

```
>> atan(5/5)
ans =
         0.7854

>> 10*log10(0.5)
ans =
         -3.0103
```

Comments:

- `atan(x)` and `log10(x)` correspond to $\tan^{-1}(x)$ and $log_{10}(x)$ respectively.

Table 1: Arithmetic operations

COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
`+`	Addition
`-`	Subtraction
`*`	Multiplication
`/`	Division
`^`	Exponentiation

Built-in functions

There are many other built-in MATLAB functions for performing basic calculations. These can be searched from the Help Browser which is opened by clicking on its icon (like the icon used to indicate this Hints and Tips section) in the MATLAB desktop toolbar.

Exercise 1: Basic calculations

1. Launch MATLAB and explore the different areas of the MATLAB desktop.

2. Try the basic calculations given in Listings 1.1–1.5, and check you get the correct answers.

3. *Arithmetic operations*
   Compute the following:
   - $\frac{2^5}{2^5-1}$ and compare with $\left(1-\frac{1}{2^5}\right)^{-1}$
   - $\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{(\sqrt{5}+1)^2}$

   [Answers: 1.0323, 1.0323, 0.1180]

4. *Exponentials and logarithms*
   Compute the following:
   - e^3
   - $\ln(e^3)$
   - $\log_{10}(e^3)$
   - $\log_{10}(10^5)$

   [Answers: 20.0855, 3, 1.3029, 5]

5. *Trigonometric operations*
   Compute the following:
   - $\sin(\frac{\pi}{6})$
   - $\cos(\pi)$
   - $\tan(\frac{\pi}{2})$
   - $\sin^2(\frac{\pi}{6}) + \cos^2(\frac{\pi}{6})$

   [Answers: 0.5, -1, 1.6331E16, 1]

Exercise 1 Solutions
(https://youtu.be/rZuAns0iEt4)

You may have noticed that the result of each of the basic calculations you performed was always assigned to a variable called `ans`. Variables are a very important concept in MATLAB.

1.4 VARIABLES AND ARRAYS

A variable is a symbolic name associated with a value. The current value of the variable is the data actually stored in the variable. Variables are very important in MATLAB because they allow us to easily reference complex and changing data. Variables can reference different data types i. e. scalars, vectors, arrays, matrices, strings etc.... Variable names must consist of a letter which can be followed by any number of letters, digits, or underscores. MATLAB is case sensitive i. e. it distinguishes between uppercase and lowercase letters e. g. `A` and `a` are not the same variable.

Variables you have created in the current MATLAB session can be viewed in a couple of different ways. The Workspace (shown in Figure 2) lists all the current variables and allows you to easily inspect their type and size, as well as quickly plot them. Alternatively, the `whos` command can be typed in the Command Window and provides information about the type and size of current variables. Listing 1.6 shows the output of the `whos` command after storing and manipulating a few variables.

Listing 1.6: Using the `whos` command

```
>> a = 2
a =
         2
>> b = 3
b =
         3
>> c = a*b
c =
         6
>> edinburgh = a+5
edinburgh =
         7
>> whos
  Name           Size             Bytes  Class
     Attributes

  a              1x1                  8  double
  b              1x1                  8  double
  c              1x1                  8  double
  edinburgh      1x1                  8  double
```

Arrays are lists of numbers or expressions arranged in horizontal rows and vertical columns. A single row, or single column array is called a vector. An array with m rows and n columns is called a matrix of size $m \times n$. Listings 1.7–1.10 demonstrate how to create row and column vectors, and matrices in MATLAB.

Listing 1.7: Creating a row vector

```
>> x = [1 2 3]
x =
         1    2    3
```

- Square brackets are used to denote a vector or matrix.
- Spaces are used to denote columns.

Listing 1.8: Creating a column vector

```
>> y = [4; 5; 6]
y =
         4
         5
         6
```

- The semicolon operator is used to separate columns.

Listing 1.9: The transpose operator

```
>> x'
ans =
          1
          2
          3

>> y'
ans =
          4     5     6
```

- The single quotation mark ' transposes arrays, i.e. the rows and columns are interchanged so that the first column becomes the first row etc...

A more efficient method for entering vectors, especially those that contain many values, is to use ranges. Instead of entering each individual value separately, a range of values can be defined as shown in Listing 1.10.

Listing 1.10: Creating vectors using ranges

```
>> z = 8:1:10
z =
          8     9    10

>> v = linspace(0,10,5)
v =
          0    2.5000    5.0000    7.5000   10.0000
```

Comments:

- A range can be created using the colon operator, e. g. `8:1:10` means create a range that starts at 8 and goes up in steps of size 1 until 10.
- A range can also be created using the `linspace` function, e. g. `linspace(0,10,5)` means create a range between 0 and 10 with 5 linearly spaced elements.

`clear` and `clc` commands

The `clear` command can be used if you want to clear the current workspace of all variables. Additionally, the `clc` command can be used to clear the Command Window, i.e. remove all text.

Variables and simple arrays
(https://youtu.be/Nsme7btg75U)

MATLAB excels at matrix operations, and consequently the arithmetic operators such as multiplication (`*`), division (`/`), and exponentiation (`^`) perform matrix multiplication, division, and exponentiation, when used on a vector, by default. To perform an element-by-element multiplication, division, or exponentiation you must precede the operator with a dot. Table 2 and Listing 1.11 demonstrate the dot operator.

Listing 1.11: The dot operator

```
>> clear
>> a = [2 3; 5 1]
a =
          2     3
          5     1
>> b = [4 7; 9 6]
b =
          4     7
          9     6
>> a*b
ans =
         35        32
         29        41
>> a.*b
ans =
          8     21
```

```
17          45          6
18 >> c = [1 2 3 4]
19 c =
20           1     2     3     4
21 >> a*c
22 ??? Error using ==> mtimes
23 Inner matrix dimensions must agree.
24 >> a.*c
25 ??? Error using ==> mtimes
26 Matrix dimensions must agree.
```

Comments:

- The dot operator signifies an element-by-element operation. The dot can be used for multiplication `.*`, division `./`, or exponentiation `.^` of elements of vectors that are the same size. Omitting the dot before an arithmetic operator means MATLAB performs the matrix version of the operation.

- On Line 21 we tried to perform a matrix multiplication of a 2×2 matrix with a 1×4 matrix. This results in an error because you can only multiply two matrices if the number of columns in the first equals the number of rows in the second.

- On Line 24 we get a similar error if we try to perform an element-by-element multiplication, as this does not make any sense for matrices of different sizes.

Table 2: Element-by-element arithmetic operations

COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
`.*`	Element-by-element multiplication
`./`	Element-by-element division
`.^`	Element-by-element exponentiation

The dot operator
(https://youtu.be/gvxxr2R0S-o)

Read MATLAB *error messages!*

```
??? Error using ==> mtimes
Inner matrix dimensions must agree.
```

This error message example usually indicates you tried to perform a matrix operation when you intended an element-by-element operation. You should check your code for a missing dot operator.

You can access individual elements, entire rows and columns, and subsets of matrices using the notation `matrix_name(row,column)`. Listing 1.12 demonstrates how to access elements in a matrix.

Square brackets [ ] are used when creating vectors, arrays and matrices, and round brackets ( ) when accessing elements in them.

Listing 1.12: Accessing elements of matrices

```
 1  >> w = [1 2 3 4; 5 6 7 8; 9 10 11 12]
 2  w =
 3           1     2     3     4
 4           5     6     7     8
 5           9    10    11    12
 6
 7  >> size(w)
 8  ans =
 9           3     4
10
11  >> w(1,1)
12  ans =
13           1
14
15  >> w(3,1)
16  ans =
17           9
18
19  >> w(3,:)
20  ans =
21           9     10     11     12
22
23  >> w(2,4) = 13
24  w =
25           1     2     3     4
26           5     6     7    13
27           9    10    11    12
28
29  >> v = w(1:2,2:3)
30  v =
31           2     3
32           6     7
33
34  >> z = w([2,3],[2,4])
35  z =
36           6    13
37          10    12
```

Comments:

- On Line 7 the `size` command returns the number of rows and columns in the matrix.
- On Lines 11, 15 and 19, when accessing an individual element in a matrix, the first number after the round bracket refers to the row number (row index), and second number refers to the column number (column index).

- On Line 19 the colon operator is used to denote all of the columns, i.e. all the columns in the third row are selected. The colon operator can also be used as a row index to denote all rows.
- Line 23 demonstrates accessing a single element in the matrix `w` to change its value.
- On Line 29 a new matrix `v` is created as a sub-matrix of `w`.
- Finally, on Line 34 a new matrix `z` is created as a sub-matrix of `w`. Square brackets are used within the round brackets to enclose the list of row and column numbers.

Indexing arrays
(https://youtu.be/eEhwnCq0_Qg)

Self Test Exercise: Indexing arrays

1. [2]The following matrix is defined:

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 9 & 12 & 15 & 18 & 21 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 & -3 \\ -6 & -4 & -2 & 0 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Evaluate the following expressions without using MATLAB. Check your answers with MATLAB.

a) `A = M([1,3], [2,4])`

b) `B = M(:, [1,4:6])`

c) `C = M([2,3], :)`

1.5 SOLVING SYSTEMS OF LINEAR EQUATIONS

Solving systems of linear equations is one of the most common computations in science and engineering, and is easily handled by MATLAB. Consider the following set of linear equations.

$$\begin{aligned} 5x &= 3y - 2z + 10 \\ 8y + 4z &= 3x + 20 \\ 2x + 4y - 9z &= 9 \end{aligned}$$

This set of equations can be re-arranged so that all the unknown quantities are on the left-hand side and the known quantities are on the right-hand side.

$$\begin{aligned} 5x - 3y + 2z &= 10 \\ -3x + 8y + 4z &= 20 \\ 2x + 4y - 9z &= 9 \end{aligned}$$

[2] Question adapted from Gilat, A. (2008). MATLAB*: An Introduction With Applications*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 3rd edition. Copyright ©2008 John Wiley & Sons, Inc. and reprinted with permission of John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

This is now of the form $AX = B$, where A is a matrix of the coefficients of the unknowns,

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -3 & 2 \\ -3 & 8 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & -9 \end{bmatrix}$$

x is the vector of unknowns,

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$

and B is a vector containing the constants.

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 20 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

Listing 1.13 shows the code used to solve the system of linear equations in MATLAB. The rules of matrix algebra apply i.e. the result of multiplying a $N \times N$ matrix by a $N \times 1$ vector, is a $N \times 1$ vector.

Listing 1.13: Solving a system of linear equations

```
1 >> A = [5 -3 2; -3 8 4; 2 4 -9];
2 >> B = [10; 20; 9;];
3 >> X = A\B
4 X =
5          3.4442
6          3.1982
7          1.1868
```

Using a semi-colon at the end of a command prevents the results being displayed in the Command Window.

Comments:

- On Line 1 the matrix, A, of coefficients of the unknowns is entered.
- On Line 2 the vector, B, containing the constants is entered.
- On Line 3 the vector, X, containing the unknowns, is calculated by using the matrix left divide operator to divide A by B.

Listing 1.14 demonstrates how to check the solution obtained in Listing 1.13.

Listing 1.14: Checking the solution of a system of linear equations

```
>> C = A*X
C =
         10.0000
         20.0000
          9.0000
```

Not all systems of linear equations have a unique solution. If there are fewer equations than variables, the problem is under-specified. If there are more equations than variables, it is over-specified.

The left division or backslash operator (\)

In MATLAB the left division or backslash operator (\) is used to solve equations of the form $AX = B$ i.e. `X = A\B`. Gaussian elimination is used to perform this operation.

Exercise 2: Variables and arrays

1. Create the variables to represent the following matrices:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 17 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \qquad B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 8 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \qquad C = \begin{bmatrix} 22 \\ 17 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

   a) Assign to the variable `x1` the value of the second column of matrix `A`.

   b) Assign to the variable `x2` the third column of matrix `B`.

   c) Assign to the variable `x3` the third row of matrix `B`.

   d) Assign to the variable `x4` the first three values of matrix `A` as the first row, and all the values in matrix `B` as the second, third and fourth rows.

2. If matrix `A` is defined using the MATLAB code `A = [1 3 2; 2 1 1; 3 2 3]`, which command will produce the following matrix?

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. Create variables to represent the following matrices:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

   a) Try performing the following operations: `A+B`, `A*B`, `A+C`, `B*A`, `B-A`, `A*C`, `C-B`, `C*A`. What are the results? What error messages are generated? Why?

   b) What is the difference between `A*B` and `A.*B`?

4. Solve the following systems of linear equations. Remember to verify your solutions.

   a)

$$\begin{aligned} -2x + y &= 3 \\ x + y &= 10 \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 2: Variables and arrays (continued)

4. *continued*

   b)

$$\begin{aligned} 5x + 3y - z &= 10 \\ 3x + 2y + z &= 4 \\ 4x - y + 3z &= 12 \end{aligned}$$

   c)

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 - 2x_2 - x_3 + 3x_4 &= 10 \\ 2x_1 + 3x_2 + x_4 &= 8 \\ x_1 - 4x_3 - 2x_4 &= 3 \\ -x_2 + 3x_3 + x_4 &= -7 \end{aligned}$$

5. Create a vector `t` that ranges from 1 to 10 in steps of 1, and a vector `theta` that ranges from 0 to π and contains 32 elements. Now compute the following:

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 2\sin(\theta) \\ y &= \frac{t-1}{t+1} \\ z &= \frac{\sin(\theta^2)}{\theta^2} \end{aligned}$$

6. A discharge factor is a ratio which compares the mass flow rate at the end of a channel or nozzle to an ideal channel or nozzle. The discharge factor for flow through an open channel of parabolic cross-section is:

$$K = \frac{1.2}{x}\left[\sqrt{16x^2+1} + \frac{1}{4x}\ln\left(\sqrt{16x^2+1}+4x\right)\right]^{-\frac{2}{3}},$$

   where x is the ratio of the maximum water depth to breadth of the channel at the top of the water. Determine the discharge factors for x in the range 0.45 to 0.90 in steps of 0.05.

7. *Points on a circle*
   All points with coordinates $x = r\cos(\theta)$ and $y = r\sin(\theta)$, where r is a constant, lie on a circle with radius r, i. e. they satisfy the equation $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$. Create a column vector for θ with the values 0, $\pi/4$, $\pi/2$, $3\pi/4$, π, and $5\pi/4$. Take $r = 2$ and compute the column vectors x and y. Now check that x and y indeed satisfy the equation of a circle, by computing the radius $r = \sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)}$.

Exercise 2: Variables and arrays (continued)

8. *Geometric series*
   The sum of a geometric series $1 + r + r^2 + r^3 + \ldots + r^n$ approaches the limit $\frac{1}{1-r}$ for $r < 1$ as $n \to \infty$. Take $r = 0.5$ and compute sums of series 0 to 10, 0 to 50, and 0 to 100. Calculate the aforementioned limit and compare with your summations. Do the summation using the built-in `sum` function.

Exercise 2 Solutions Q 1 - 4
(https://youtu.be/pTdkD1UpGjU)
Exercise 2 Solutions Q 5 - 8
(https://youtu.be/nHroWoJApT8)

Additional Exercises
You should now attempt questions from Chapter C.1.

2 PLOTTING

MATLAB is very powerful for producing both 2D and 3D plots. Plots can be created and manipulated interactively or by commands. MATLAB offers a number of different formats for exporting plots, including EPS (Encapsulated PostScript), PDF (Portable Document Format) and JPEG (Joint Photographic Experts Group), so you can easily include MATLAB plots in your reports.

2.1 SIMPLE 2D PLOTTING

The simplest and most commonly used plotting command is `plot(x,y)`, where `x` and `y` are simply vectors containing the x and y coordinates of the data to be plotted. Listing 2.1 demonstrates the commands used to create a plot of the function, $f(x) = e^{-\frac{x}{10}} \sin(x)$, which is shown in Figure 3.

Listing 2.1: A simple plot

```
1 >> x = 0:0.1:20;
2 >> y = exp(-x/10).*sin(x);
3 >> plot(x,y), grid on, xlabel('x'), ...
4 ylabel('f(x) = e^{-x/10} sin(x)'), title('A simple plot')
```

Comments:

- The vectors containing the `x` and `y` data must be the same length.
- The plot command can be used to plot multiple sets of data on the same axes, i. e. `plot(x1,y1,x2,y2)`.
- The dot-dot-dot `...` (ellipsis) notation is used to indicate that Lines 3 and 4 are one long line. The ellipsis notation just allows the line to be broken to make it more readable. Each comma-separated command could also have been typed on a separate line.

When MATLAB executes a plotting command, a new Figure Window opens with the plot in it. The following list gives the most common commands for changing plot properties.

- `grid on` displays the grid!
- `xlabel('My x-axis label')`, `ylabel('My y-axis label')`, and `title('My title')` can be used to label the corresponding parts of the plot. You must enclose your labels with single quotes which denotes a string of text.

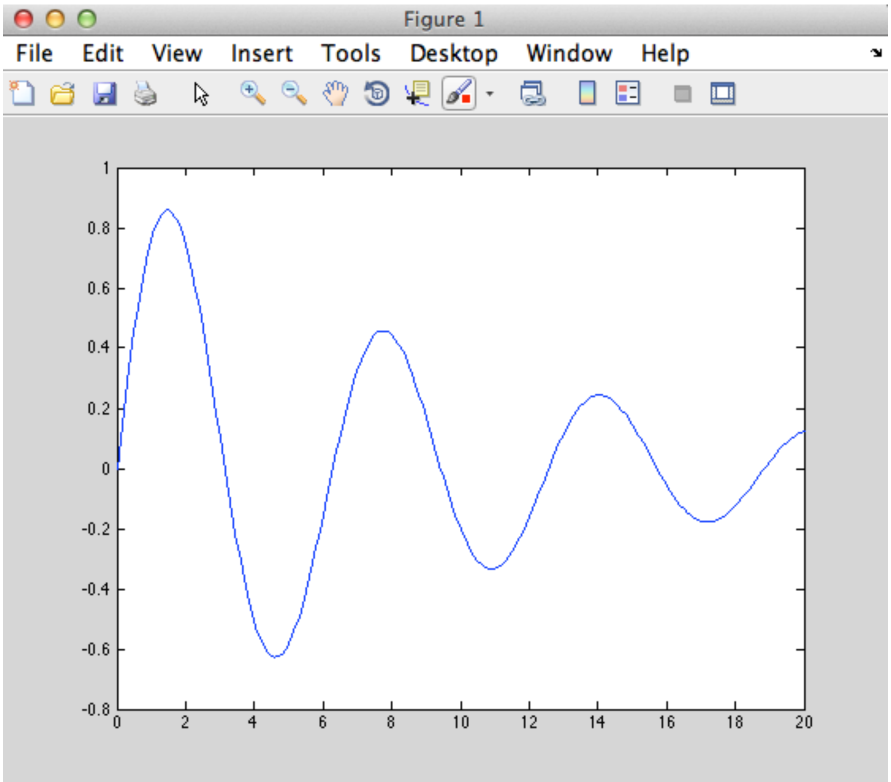


Figure 3: Plot of $f(x) = e^{-\frac{x}{10}} \sin(x)$

- `legend('Data1','Data2')` is used to place a legend and label the data-sets when you have multiple data-sets on one plot.

- You can specify line style and colour within the `plot` command e. g. `plot (x1,y1,'b-',x2,y2,'r--')`. This command would make the first data-set a solid blue line, and the second data-set a dashed red line. Tables 3–4 gives some of the most common line styles and colours.

Table 3: Line styles in plots

STRING SPECIFIER	LINE STYLE
-	Solid line (default)
--	Dashed line
:	Dotted line
-.	Dash-dot line

Plot properties can also be manipulated interactively (without having to issue commands) by clicking on the *Show Plot Tools* icon in the Figure Window toolbar, shown in Figure 4. Properties such as the axis limits, gridlines, line style, colour and thickness, text font type and size, and legend etc... can all be adjusted be clicking on the appropriate parts of the plot.

Table 4: Colours in plots

STRING SPECIFIER	LINE COLOUR
`r`	Red
`g`	Green
`b`	Blue (default)
`w`	White
`k`	Black

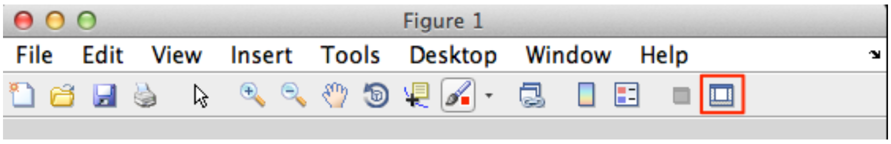


Figure 4: *Show Plot Tools* toolbar icon in Figure Window

Producing good plots

Whether you manipulate your plots via commands or interactively, here is some useful advice for producing good plots in MATLAB.

- Give your plot an informative title
  e. g. `title('Stress vs. strain of steel')`

- Label your axes and remember to include units where appropriate
  e. g. `xlabel('Strain')`, `ylabel('Stress (MPa)')`

- Use line colours and styles carefully so that multiple data-sets can be easily distinguished e. g. `plot(x1,y1,'b-',x2,y2,'r--')`, `grid on`

- Remember to insert a legend when you are plotting multiple data-sets on one plot e. g. `legend('Carbon steel','Stainless steel')`

Creating a simple plot
(https://youtu.be/kANUbfMluSI)

MATLAB has many built-in plot types, and a great way of getting a quick overview of all the different plot types is to select a variable in your Workspace Browser, click on the disclosure triangle next to the *plot* toolbar icon and select *More plots...*, as shown in Figure 5a. This will launch the *Plot Catalog* shown in Figure 5b.

Plotting experimental data
(https://youtu.be/doDsB-MY_ys)

Importing data from external sources

You can import data from other programs into MATLAB using the *Copy →Paste* method, or using the *Import Data Wizard*, found at *File →Import Data...*, for Microsoft Excel data, Comma-separated value files and more. There are also functions, `xlsread` and `xlswrite`.

2.1.1 *Multiple plots in one Figure Window*

The `subplot` command can be used to display a number of different plots in a single Figure Window, as shown in Figure 6. The `subplot` command takes three arguments that determine the number and location of plots in the Figure Window. For example, `subplot(2,2,1)` specifies that the Figure Window will be divided into 2 rows and 2 columns of plots, and selects the first subplot to plot into. Listing 2.2 shows an example of usage of the `subplot` command.

Listing 2.2: Using the `subplot` command

```
>> x = linspace(0,2*pi,50);
>> subplot(2,2,1), plot(x,sin(x)), xlabel('x'), ylabel('sin(x)');
>> subplot(2,2,2), plot(x,cos(x)), xlabel('x'), ylabel('cos(x)');
>> subplot(2,2,3), plot(x,sin(2*x)), xlabel('x'), ylabel('sin(2x)');
>> subplot(2,2,4), plot(x,cos(2*x)), xlabel('x'), ylabel('cos(2x)');
```

Exercise 3: Simple 2D plotting

Please save all the plots you produce using the *File* →*Save* option in the Figure Window. This should save a file with the MATLAB default Figure format which uses a *.fig* file extension.

1. Plot the following functions (you will need to decide on appropriate ranges for x):
   - $y = \frac{1}{x}$, with a blue dashed line.
   - $y = \sin(x)\cos(x)$, with a red dotted line.
   - $y = 2x^2 - 3x + 1$, with red cross markers.

   Turn the `grid on` in all your plots, and remember to label axes and use a title.

2. Given the following function:

   $$s = a\cos(\phi) + \sqrt{b^2 - (a\sin(\phi) - c)^2}$$

   Plot s as a function of angle ϕ when $a = 1$, $b = 1.5$, $c = 0.3$, and $0 \leq \phi \leq 360°$.

3. Plot the following parametric functions (you will need to use the `axis equal` command after your `plot` command to force MATLAB to make the x-axis and y-axis the same length):
   a) A circle of radius 5 (revisit Ex2 Q7)
   b) *Leminscate* $(-\pi/4 \leq \phi \leq \pi/4)$

   $$x = \cos(\phi)\sqrt{2cos(2\phi)}$$
   $$y = \sin(\phi)\sqrt{2cos(2\phi)}$$

   c) *Logarithmic Spiral* $(0 \leq \phi \leq 6\pi; k = 0.1)$

   $$x = e^{k\phi}\cos(\phi)$$
   $$y = e^{k\phi}\sin(\phi)$$

Exercise 3 Solutions
(https://youtu.be/1iB2lc5w5qI)

2.2 CURVE-FITTING

MATLAB provides a number of powerful options for fitting curves and adding trend-lines to data. The Basic Fitting Graphical User Interface (GUI) can be selected from Figure Windows by selecting *Basic fitting* from the *Tools* menu, and offers common curve-fitting options for 2D plots. More advanced functionality, including 3D fits, can be accessed from the Curve Fitting Toolbox using tools such as `cftool` (for curve fitting) and `sftool` (for surface fitting)[1].

Basic Curve-fitting
(https://youtu.be/y-U7g83TXX4)

An alternative to the Basic Fitting GUI are the functions `polyfit` and `polyval` which can be used to do basic curve-fitting programmatically. Listing 2.3 demonstrates how `polyfit` can be used to fit a polynomial to a dataset.

Listing 2.3: Syntax of `polyfit` command

```
coeff = polyfit(xdata,ydata,n);
```

Comments:

- `coeff` is a vector containing the coefficients for the polynomial of best fit, `xdata` and `ydata` are vectors containing the independent and dependent variables, and `n` denotes the degree of the polynomial to be fitted.

After using `polyfit` you can use the `polyval` function to evaluate the polynomial of best fit, given by the set of coefficients `coeff`, at specific values of your data. This creates a vector of points of the fitted data, `y_fit`. Listing 2.4 and Figure 7 demonstrate the use of both the `polyfit` and `polyval` functions. The data used for fitting can be downloaded (linear_fit_data.mat) and upon double-clicking the *.mat* file, the data will be loaded into MATLAB and assigned to the variables `x` and `y`. This data is best fitted using a linear or straight-line fit.

Listing 2.4: Using `polyfit` and `polyval` for curve-fitting

```
>> coeff = polyfit(x,y,1);
>> y_fit = polyval(coeff,x);
>> plot(x,y,'r+',x,y_fit), grid on, xlabel('x-data'), ...
ylabel('y-data'), title('Basic curve-fitting'), ...
legend('Original data','Line of best fit','Location','
   SouthEast')
```

Comments:

- `'r+'` plots the `x` and `y` data using red crosses.

- You can insert a legend from the Command Window using the `legend` command, and specifying the text in the legend using strings.

[1] Only basic curve-fitting will be covered in this course.

2.3 3D PLOTTING USING PLOT3 AND SURF

MATLAB is hugely powerful and versatile at visualising data in 3D. There are a number of built-in functions for producing different types of 3D plots e. g. points, lines, surfaces and volumes.

The 2D `plot` function becomes `plot3(x,y,z)` for plotting points and lines in 3D space. Listing 2.5 and Figure 8 demonstrate using `plot3` to plot the points on a helix in 3D space.

Listing 2.5: Using `plot3` to plot points on a helix

```
>> t = 0:pi/50:10*pi;
>> plot3(sin(t),cos(t),t,’r.’), grid on, ...
xlabel(’x’), ylabel(’y’), zlabel(’z’), title(’3D helix’)
```

For plotting surfaces and contours two commonly used functions are `surf(x,y,z)` and `mesh(x,y,z)` where `x`, `y`, and `z` are coordinates of points on a surface. Before you use either of these functions you must use the `meshgrid` function to define a grid of points which the surface will be plotted onto. Listing 2.6 demonstrates the typical use of `meshgrid`. In this example, assume $z = f(x,y)$ where x is a vector of values $(1,2,3,4)$ and y is a vector of values $(5,6,7)$. `meshgrid` takes the vectors x and y and returns two matrices, in this case called xx and yy, which contain the coordinates of the grid that the surface z will be plotted onto. Figure 9 shows the coordinates of the points in the matrices returned by the `meshgrid` function.

Listing 2.6: Using `meshgrid`

```
>> x = [1 2 3 4];
>> y = [5 6 7];
>> [xx, yy] = meshgrid(x,y)
xx =
     1     2     3     4
     1     2     3     4
     1     2     3     4
yy =
     5     5     5     5
     6     6     6     6
     7     7     7     7
```

Comments:

- `xx` is an array consisting of rows of the vector `x`.
- `yy` is an array consisting of columns of vector `y`.
- `xx` and `yy` are then used in the calculation of `z`, and the plotting of the surface.

Listing 2.7 and Figures 10–11 demonstrate using `meshgrid` in combination with the surface plotting functions `surf` (creates a colour-filled surface) and `mesh` (creates a colored mesh) to plot the function:

$$z = c \cdot \sin\left(2\pi a\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\right),$$

where $a = 3$, $c = 0.5$, $-1 \leq x \leq 1$, and $-1 \leq y \leq 1$.

Listing 2.7: Plotting a surface

```
>> x = linspace(-1,1,50);
>> y = x;
>> a = 3;
>> c = 0.5;
>> [xx, yy] = meshgrid(x,y);
>> z = c*sin(2*pi*a*sqrt(xx.^2+yy.^2));
>> surf(xx,yy,z), colorbar, xlabel(’x’), ylabel(’y’),
   zlabel(’z’), ...
>> title(’f(x,y)=csin(2\pia\surd(x^2+y^2))’)
>> figure;
>> mesh(xx,yy,z), colorbar, xlabel(’x’), ylabel(’y’),
   zlabel(’z’), ...
>> title(’f(x,y)=csin(2\pia\surd(x^2+y^2))’)
```

Exercise 4: 3D plotting

1. Plot the following 3D curves using the `plot3` function:

   a) *Spherical helix*

   $$\begin{aligned} x &= \sin\left(\frac{t}{2c}\right)\cos(t) \\ y &= \sin\left(\frac{t}{2c}\right)\sin(t) \\ z &= \cos\left(\frac{t}{2c}\right) \end{aligned}$$

   where $c = 5$ and $0 \leq t \leq 10\pi$.

   b) *Sine wave on a sphere*

   $$\begin{aligned} x &= \cos(t)\sqrt{b^2 - c^2 cos^2(at)} \\ y &= \sin(t)\sqrt{b^2 - c^2 cos^2(at)} \\ z &= c * \cos(at) \end{aligned}$$

   where $a = 10$, $b = 1$, $c = 0.3$, and $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$.

2. Plot the following surfaces using the `surf` function:

   a) *Sine surface*

   $$\begin{aligned} x &= \sin(u) \\ y &= \sin(\nu) \\ z &= \sin(u + \nu) \end{aligned}$$

   where $0 \leq u \leq 2\pi$, and $0 \leq \nu \leq 2\pi$.

   b) *Spring*

   $$\begin{aligned} x &= [1 - r_1 \cos(\nu)]\cos(u) \\ y &= [1 - r_1 \cos(\nu)]\sin(u) \\ z &= r_2\left[\sin(\nu) + \frac{tu}{\pi}\right] \end{aligned}$$

   where $r_1 = r_2 = 0.5$, $t = 1.5$, $0 \leq u \leq 10\pi$, and $0 \leq \nu \leq 10\pi$.

   c) *Elliptic torus*

   $$\begin{aligned} x &= [c + \cos(\nu)]\cos(u) \\ y &= [c + \cos(\nu)]\sin(u) \\ z &= \sin(\nu)\cos(\nu) \end{aligned}$$

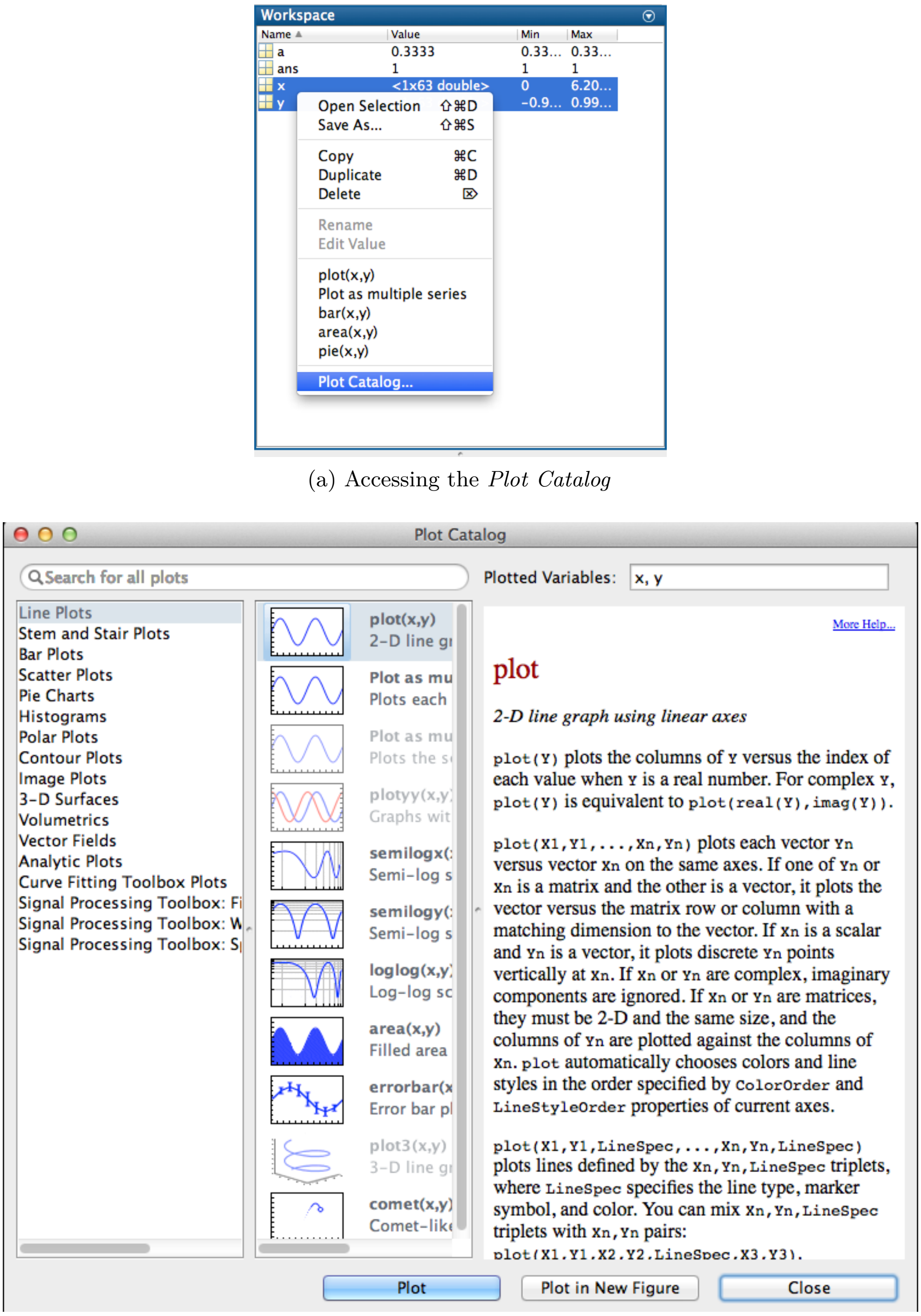
   where $c = 0.5$, $-\pi \leq u \leq \pi$, and $0 \leq \nu \leq \pi$.

Exercise 4: 3D plotting (continued)

- Use the `shading interp` command after `surf` to change the shading type.
- Add a `colorbar` to the plots.

Exercise 4 Solutions
(https://youtu.be/wGWaNpvlUzY)

Additional Exercises
You should now attempt questions from Chapter C.2.



Name ▲	Value	Min	Max
a	0.3333	0.33...	0.33...
ans	1	1	1
x	<1x63 double>	0	6.20...
y		-0.9...	0.99...

(a) Accessing the *Plot Catalog*

Plotted Variables: x, y

plot

2-D line graph using linear axes

`plot(Y)` plots the columns of `Y` versus the index of each value when `Y` is a real number. For complex `Y`, `plot(Y)` is equivalent to `plot(real(Y),imag(Y))`.

`plot(X1,Y1,...,Xn,Yn)` plots each vector `Yn` versus vector `Xn` on the same axes. If one of `Yn` or `Xn` is a matrix and the other is a vector, it plots the vector versus the matrix row or column with a matching dimension to the vector. If `Xn` is a scalar and `Yn` is a vector, it plots discrete `Yn` points vertically at `Xn`. If `Xn` or `Yn` are complex, imaginary components are ignored. If `Xn` or `Yn` are matrices, they must be 2-D and the same size, and the columns of `Yn` are plotted against the columns of `Xn`. `plot` automatically chooses colors and line styles in the order specified by `ColorOrder` and `LineStyleOrder` properties of current axes.

`plot(X1,Y1,LineSpec,...,Xn,Yn,LineSpec)` plots lines defined by the `Xn,Yn,LineSpec` triplets, where `LineSpec` specifies the line type, marker symbol, and color. You can mix `Xn,Yn,LineSpec` triplets with `Xn,Yn` pairs: `plot(X1,Y1,X2,Y2,LineSpec,X3,Y3)`.

(b) The *Plot Catalog*

Figure 5: *The Plot Catalog*

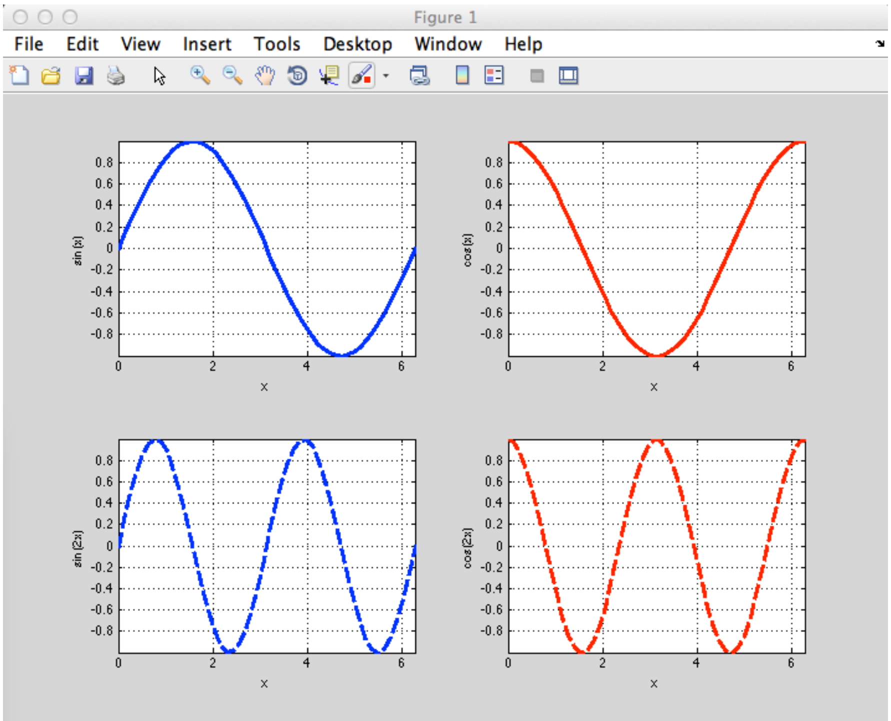


Figure 6: Example of subplots

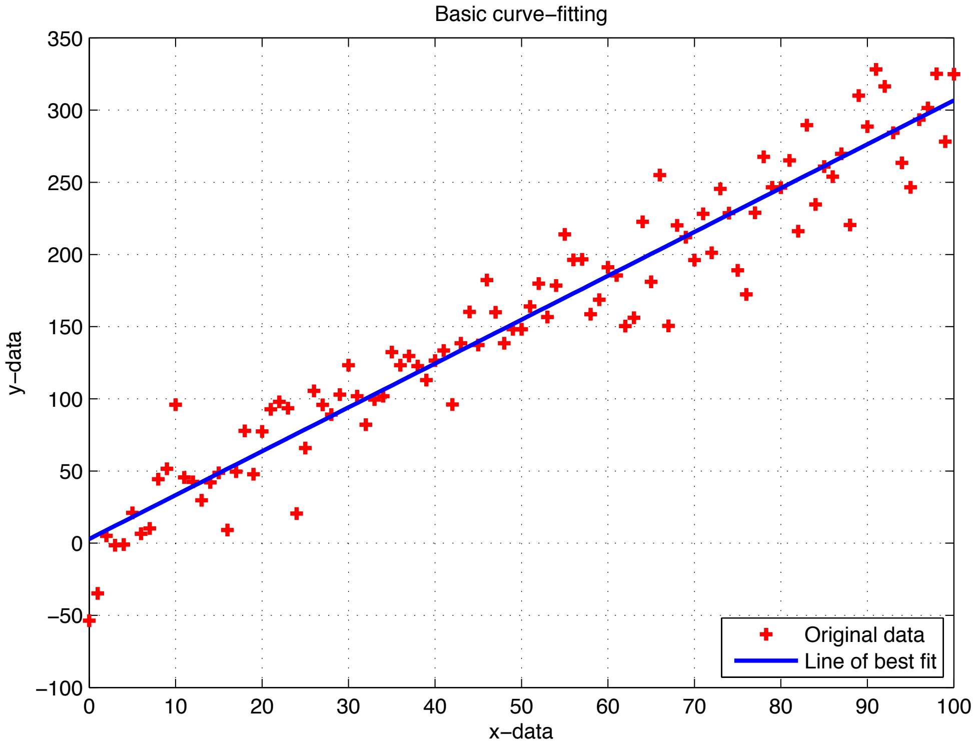


Figure 7: Using `polyfit` and `polyval` for curve-fitting

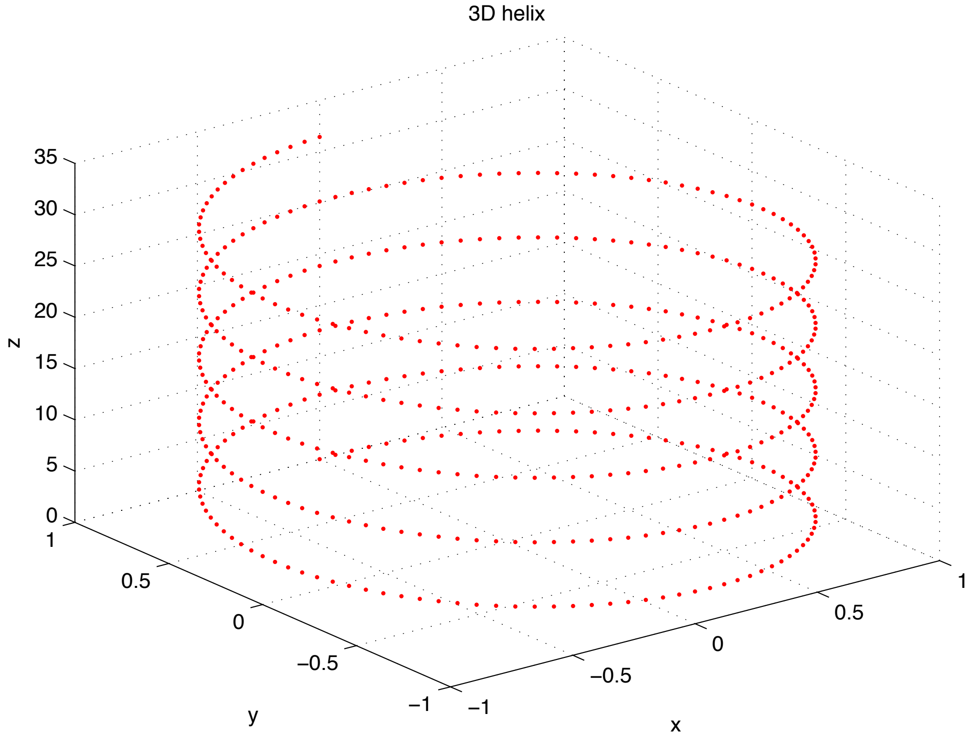


Figure 8: Using `plot3` to plot points on a helix

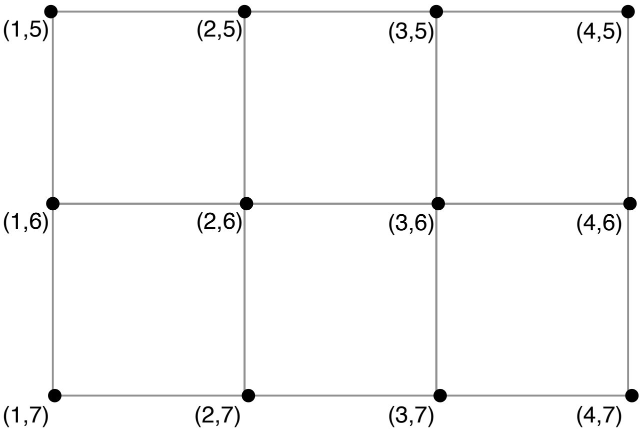


Figure 9: Operation of `meshgrid` function

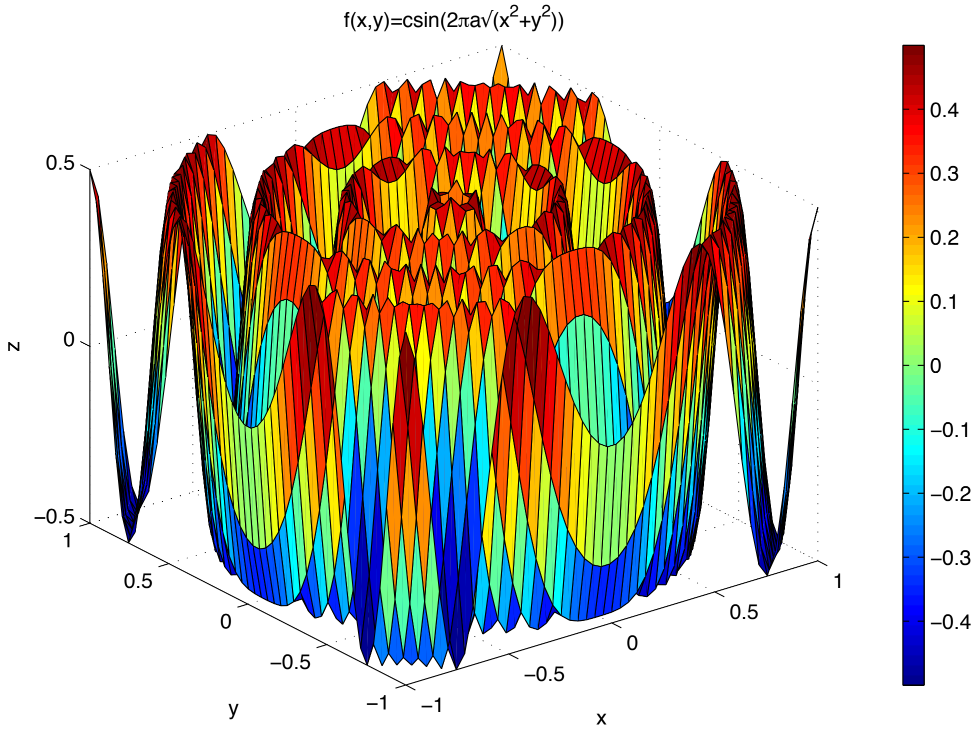


Figure 10: Surface plot (using `surf`) of the function $z = c \cdot \sin(2\pi a\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$

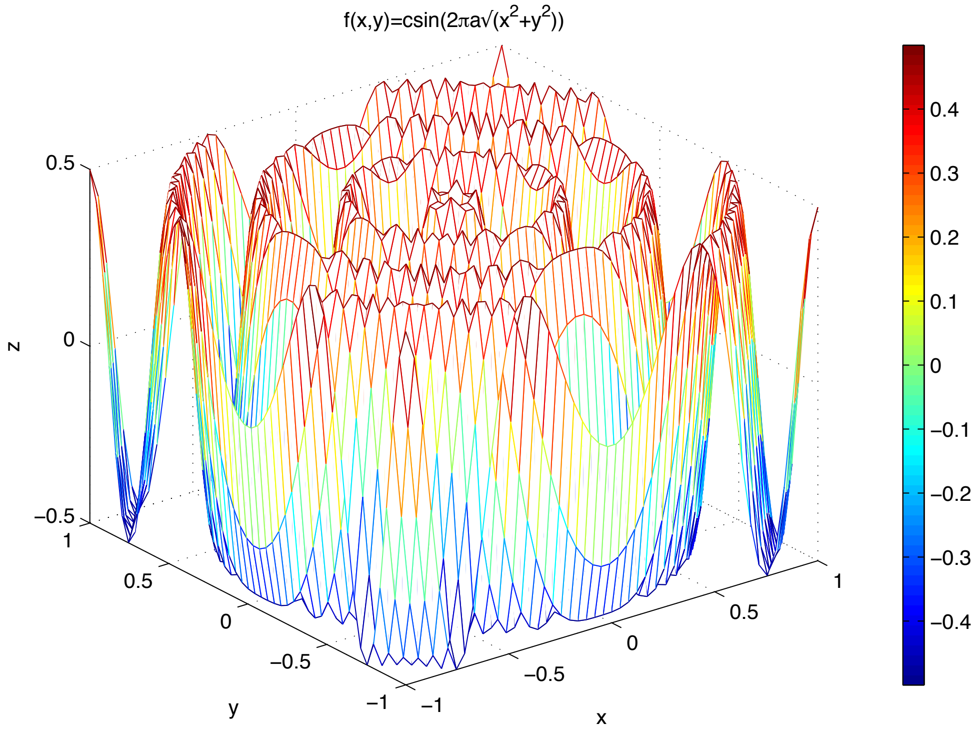


Figure 11: Surface plot (using `mesh`) of the function $z = c \cdot \sin(2\pi a\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$

3 SCRIPTS AND FUNCTIONS

3.1 SCRIPT FILES

A *script* file is a text file that contains a series of MATLAB commands that you would type at the command prompt. A *script* file is one type of m-file (*.m* file extension), the other type being a *function* file which will be examined in Section 3.2. Script files are useful when you have to repeat a set of commands, often only changing the value of one variable every time. By writing a script file you are saving your work for later use. Script files work on variables in the current workspace, and results obtained from running a script are left in the current workspace.

New script files can be created by clicking on the *New M-File* icon in the MATLAB Window toolbar, shown in Figure 12. This launches the MATLAB Editor with a blank M-File.

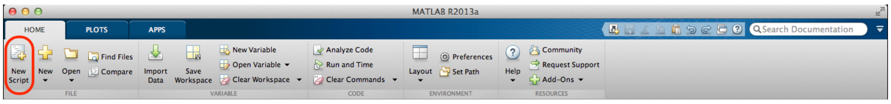


Figure 12: *New M-File* toolbar icon in MATLAB Window

Listing 3.1 presents the commands from Listing 2.7 in the form of a script file. The script file has been saved as *my_surf.m*, and can be run by either typing `my_surf` at the command prompt, or clicking the *Save and run* icon in the Editor Window toolbar, as shown in Figure 13. Copy and paste the example into a new script file, and run it to see the results for yourself.

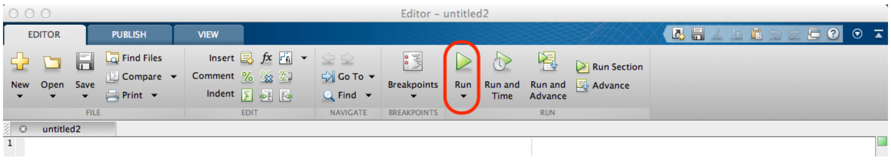


Figure 13: *Save and run* toolbar icon in Editor Window

Listing 3.1: *my_surf.m* - Script to plot a surface

```
% my_surf.m
% Script to plot a surface
%
% Craig Warren, 08/07/2010

% Variable dictionary
% x,y   Vectors of ranges used to plot function z
% a,c   Coefficients used in function z
% xx,yy Matrices generated by meshgrid to define points on
    grid
% z     Definition of function to plot

clear all;  % Clear all variables from workspace
clc;    % Clear command window

x = linspace(-1,1,50);    % Create vector x
y = x;    % Create vector y
a = 3;
c = 0.5;
[xx,yy] = meshgrid(x,y); % Generate xx & yy arrays for
    plotting
z = c*sin(2*pi*a*sqrt(xx.^2+yy.^2)); % Calculate z (
    function to plot)
surf(xx,yy,z), xlabel('x'), ylabel('y'), zlabel('z'), ...
title('f(x,y)=csin(2\pia\surd(x^2+y^2))')       % Plots
    filled-in surface
```

Comments:

- It is extremely useful, for both yourself and others, to put comments in your script files. A comment is always preceded with a percent sign (%) which tells MATLAB not to execute the rest of the line as a command.

- Script file names MUST NOT contain spaces (replace a space with the underscore), start with a number, be names of built-in functions, or be variable names.

- It is a good idea to use the `clear all` and `clc` commands as the first commands in your script to clear any existing variables from the MATLAB workspace and clear up the Command Window before you begin.

Writing good scripts

Here are some useful tips that you should follow to make your script files easy to follow and easy to understand by others, or even yourself after a few weeks![a]

- Script files should have a header section that identifies:
  - What the program does
  - Who the author is
  - When the program was written or last revised
  - The variable dictionary i. e. a list of all variables their meanings and units
- Use plenty of white space to make your program easy to read.
- Use plenty of comments! In particular define all variables and their units in the variable dictionary.
- Use meaningful names for variables. Don't be afraid of being verbose e. g. use `steel_area` in preference to `sa`.
- Remember to use the `clear all` and `clc` commands at the start of your script.

[a] Adapted from Patzer [3].

Creating a simple script

(https://youtu.be/lOkC0ecutRI)

The `input` function

The `input` function is used to request user input and assign it to a variable. For example `x = input('Enter a number: ');` will display the text `Enter a number :` in the Command Window and then wait until the user enters something. Whatever is entered will be assigned to the variable `x`.

The `disp` function

The `disp` function can be used display strings of text to the Command Window e. g. `disp('I am a string of text')`. You can also display numbers by converting them to strings e. g. `disp(num2str(10))`. The `num2str` function simply converts the number 10 to a string that can be displayed by the `disp` function. You can also combine the display of text and numbers e. g. `disp (['Factorial ' num2str(x)' is ' num2str(y)])`. Notice the use of spaces to denote the separate elements of the string, and square brackets around the string to concatenate it together.

Exercise 5: Scripts

Write your own script files to solve the following problems:

1. The absolute pressure at the bottom of a liquid store tank that is vented to the atmosphere is given by:

   $$P_{\text{abs,bottom}} = \rho g h + P_{\text{outside}},$$

   where:

   $$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{abs,bottom}} &= \text{the absolute pressure at the bottom of the storage tank } (Pa) \\ \rho &= \text{liquid density } (kg/m^3) \\ g &= \text{acceleration due to gravity } (m/s^2) \\ h &= \text{height of the liquid } (m) \\ P_{\text{outside}} &= \text{outside atmospheric pressure } (Pa) \end{aligned}$$

   Find $P_{\text{abs,bottom}}$ in SI units if $\rho = 1000\ kg/m^3$, $g = 32.2\ ft/s^2$, $h = 7\ yd$, and $P_{\text{outside}} = 1\ atm$.
   Here are some tips to help you get started:

   - Remember your header section and variable dictionary.
   - Use `input` functions to gather information from the user.
   - Convert all units to SI before performing the calculation. Use the following conversion factors:

     ```
     ft_to_m = 0.3048

     yd_to_m = 0.9144

     atm_to_Pa = 1.013E5
     ```

   - Calculate $P_{\text{abs,bottom}}$

   [Answers: 164121 *Pa]*

   Example adapted from Patzer [3]

Exercise 5: Scripts (continued)

2. A pipeline at an oil refinery is carrying oil to a large storage tank. The pipe has a 20 inch internal diameter. The oil is flowing at 5 ft/s and its density is 57 lb/ft^3. What is the mass flow rate of oil in SI units? What is the mass and volume of oil, in SI units, that flows in a 24 hour period? The flow rate of oil is given by:

   $$\dot{M} = \rho \nu A,$$

   where:

   $$\begin{aligned} \dot{M} &= \text{mass flow rate of oil } (kg/s) \\ \rho &= \text{liquid density } (kg/m^3) \\ \nu &= \text{flow speed } (m/s) \\ A &= \text{cross-sectional area of pipe } (m^2) \end{aligned}$$

   [Answers: 282 kg/s*,* 24362580 kg*,* 26688 m^3*]*

   Example adapted from Moore [2]

3. The current in a resistor/inductor circuit is given by:

   $$I(t) = \frac{\nu_0}{|Z|}\left[\cos(\omega t - \phi) - e^{-\frac{tR}{L}}\cos(\phi)\right],$$

   where:

   $$\begin{aligned} \omega &= 2\pi f, \\ Z &= (R + j\omega L), \\ \phi &= \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega L}{R}\right), \end{aligned}$$

   and where:

   $$\begin{aligned} \nu_0 &= \text{voltage } (V) \\ \omega &= \text{angular frequency } (rads/s) \\ R &= \text{resistance } (\Omega) \\ L &= \text{inductance } (H) \end{aligned}$$

   Find and plot $I(t)$ if $\nu_0 = 230\ V$, $f = 50\ Hz$, $R = 500\ \Omega$, and $L = 650\ mH$.

   - You'll need to explore different values of t to find one that best plots the behaviour of the current.

Exercise 5 Solutions
(https://youtu.be/aFogL7nZW6Y)

? *The abs function*
The abs function can be used to calculate the absolute value or magnitude of a number.

3.2 FUNCTIONS

Another type of m-file (*.m* file extension) is a function file. Functions are similar to scripts, except that the variables in a function are only available to the function itself i. e. are local to the function. This is in contrast with script files, where any variables you define exist in the Workspace (are global) and can be used by other scripts and commands. You have used many of the built-in functions in MATLAB e. g. size, plot, surf etc..., and as you become more familiar with MATLAB you will learn to write your own functions to perform specific tasks.

A function file always begins with a function definition line. This specifies the input and output variables that the function will use, and defines a name for the function. Listing 3.2 presents the syntax of a function definition line, and Table 5 gives some examples.

Listing 3.2: Syntax of a function definition

```
function [outputVariables] = functionName (inputVariables)
% Comments describing function and variables
commands
```

Comments:

- The first word, function, is mandatory, and tells MATLAB this m-file in a function file.

- On the lefthand side of the equals sign is a list of the output variables that the function will return. You will notice when there is more than one output variable, that they are enclosed in *square* brackets.

- On the righthand side of the equals sign is the name of the function. You must save your function file with the same name that you use here.

The name used to save a function file must match the function name.

- Lastly, within the *round* brackets after the function name, is a comma separated list of the input variables.

- It is good practice to put some comments after the function definition line to explain what task the function performs and how you should use the input and output variables. This is in addition to comments you would usually include at the top of a script file.

Functions are executed at the command prompt by typing their function definition line without the function command. Listing 3.3 demonstrates how you would execute the motion function from Table 5.

Table 5: Function definitions, filenames, input and output variables

FUNCTION DEFINITION	FILENAME	INPUT VARIABLES	OUTPUT VARIABLES	NOTES
`function [rho, H, F] = motion(x, y, t)`	*motion.m*	`x, y, t`	`rho, H, F`	
`function [theta] = angleTH(x, y)`	*angleTH.m*	`x, y`	`theta`	
`function theta = THETA(x, y)`	*THETA.m*	`x, y`	`theta`	If there is only one output variable the square brackets can be omitted
`function [] = circle(r)`	*circle.m*	`r`	None	
`function circle(r)`	*circle.m*	`r`	None	If there are no output variables the square brackets and the equals sign can be omitted

Listing 3.3: Executing a function

```
>> [rho, H, F] = motion(x, y, t)
```

Comments:

- Input variables `x, y, t` must be defined in the workspace before you execute the function. This is because variables defined within a function file are local to the function, i.e. do not exist in the workspace.
- When you execute the function the names for the input and output variables do not have to match those used in the function file.

Listings 3.4 presents an example of a simple function that multiplies two numbers, `x` and `y`, together to calculate an `area`. Listing 3.5 demonstrates how to execute this function in the command window.

Listing 3.4: A simple function

```
function area = calculateArea(x, y)
% Function to calculate an area given two lengths (x, y)
area = x*y;
```

Listing 3.5: Execution of a simple function

```
>> x = 5; y = 10;
>> area = calculateArea(x, y)
area =
    50
```

The same function could also be executed using variables with different names, as shown in Listing 3.6.

Listing 3.6: Execution of a simple function

```
>> length1 = 25; length2 = 100;
>> myArea = calculateArea(length1 , length2)
myArea =
      2500
```

🎬 *Creating a function*
(https://youtu.be/fOiMe0RGsYM)

Exercise 6: Functions

Write your own functions to solve the following problems:

1. Produce a conversion table for Celsius and Fahrenheit temperatures. The input to the function should be two numbers: T_{lower} and T_{upper} which define the lower and upper range, in Celsius, for the table. The output of the function should be a two column matrix with the first column showing the temperature in Celsius, from T_{lower} and T_{upper} with an increment of 1 °C, and the second column showing the corresponding temperature in Fahrenheit.
   Here are some tips to help you get started:
   - Start with a function definition line. What are your input and output variables?
   - Create a column vector to hold the range `Celsius = [T_lower:T_upper]'`
   - Calculate the corresponding values in Fahrenheit using `Fahrenheit = 9/5 * Celsius + 32`
   - Create a matrix to hold the table using `temp_table = [Celsius Fahrenheit]`

   Test your function for $T_{\text{lower}} = 0\ °C$ and $T_{\text{upper}} = 25\ °C$.

2. The angles of cosines of a vector in 3D space are given by:

$$\cos(\alpha_j) = \frac{a_j}{|a|}, \quad \text{for} \quad j = 1, 2, 3$$

   Given the magnitude, $|a|$, and angles of cosines, α_j, calculate the Cartesian components, a_j, of the vector.

Exercise 6 Solutions
(https://youtu.be/Nd3LZEqYC7M)

Additional Exercises
You should now attempt questions from Chapter C.3.

4 DECISION MAKING

All the problems you have solved so far have been problems with a *straight-line* logic pattern i.e. you followed a sequence of steps (defining variables, performing calculations, displaying results) that flowed directly from one step to another. Decision making is an important concept in programming and allows you to control which parts of your code should execute depending on certain conditions. This flow of control in your program can be performed by branching with `if` and `else` statements, which will be discussed in this chapter, or looping, which will be discussed in Chapter 5.

4.1 RELATIONAL AND LOGICAL OPERATIONS

Relational and logical operators are used in branching and looping to help make decisions. The result of using a relational or logical operator will always be either true, given by a `1`, or false, given by a `0`. Tables 6–7 list the most common relational and logical operators in MATLAB.

Table 6: Relational operators

OPERATOR	MATHEMATICAL SYMBOL	MATLAB SYMBOL
Equal	=	==
Not equal	≠	~=
Less than	<	<
Greater than	>	>
Less than or equal	≤	<=
Greater than or equal	≥	>=

Table 7: Logical operators

OPERATOR	MATHEMATICAL SYMBOL	MATLAB SYMBOL
And	AND	&
Or	OR	|
Not	NOT	~

Listings 4.1 presents a simple example of using relational operators.

Listing 4.1: Simple relational operators

```
1 >> x = 5;
2 >> y = 10;
3 >> x<y
4 ans =
5          1
6 >> x>y
7 ans =
8          0
```

Comments:

- Lines 3 and 6 are called logical expression because the result can only be either true, represented by `1`, or false, represented by `0`.

Listings 4.2–4.3 present more examples of using relational and logical operators.

Listing 4.2: Relational operators

```
>> x = [1 5 3 7];
>> y = [0 2 8 7];
>> k = x<y
k =
        0    0    1    0
>> k = x<=y
k =
        0    0    1    1
>> k = x>y
k =
        1    1    0    0
>> k = x>=y
k =
        1    1    0    1
>> k = x==y
k =
        0    0    0    1
>> k = x~=y
k =
        1    1    1    0
```

Listing 4.3: Logical operators

```
>> x = [1 5 3 7];
>> y = [0 2 8 7];
>> k = (x>y) & (x>4)
k =
        0    1    0    0
>> k = (x>y) | (x>4)
k =
        1    1    0    1
```

```
>> k = ~((x>y) | (x>4))
k =
         0     0     1     0
```

Comments:

- The relational and logical operators are used to compare, element-by-element, the vectors `x` and `y`.
- The result of each comparison is a logical vector i. e. `k` only contains 1's and 0's (corresponding to true or false).

Single and double equals signs
The difference between `=` and `==` is often misunderstood. A single equals sign is used to assign a value to a variable e. g. `x=5`. A double equals sign is used to test whether a variable is equal to given value e. g. `my_test=(x==5)` means test if `x` is equal to 5, and if so assign the value `1` (true) to `my_test`.

Self Test Exercise: Relational operators and logical

1. [2]Evaluate the following expressions without using MATLAB. Check your answer with MATLAB.
   a) $14 > 15/3$
   b) $y = 8/2 < 5 \times 3 + 1 > 9$
   c) $y = 8/(2 < 5) \times 3 + (1 > 9)$
   d) $2 + 4 \times 3 \sim= 60/4 - 1$
2. [2]Given: `a=4`, `b=7`. Evaluate the following expressions without using MATLAB. Check your answer with MATLAB.
   a) $y = a + b >= a \times b$
   b) $y = a + (b >= a) \times b$
   c) $y = b - a < a < a/b$
3. [2]Given: `v=[4 -2 -1 5 0 1 -3 8 2]`, and `w=[0 2 1 -1 0 -2 4 3 2]`. Evaluate the following expressions without using MATLAB. Check your answer with MATLAB.
   a) $v <= w$
   b) $w = v$
   c) $v < w + v$
   d) $(v < w) + v$

[2] Question adapted from Gilat, A. (2008). MATLAB*: An Introduction With Applications*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 3rd edition. Copyright ©2008 John Wiley & Sons, Inc. and reprinted with permission of John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

4.2 THE IF-ELSE STATEMENT

The if, else, and elseif statements in MATLAB provide methods of controlling which parts of your code should execute based on whether certain conditions are true or false. The syntax of the simplest form of an if statement is given in Listing 4.4.

Listing 4.4: Syntax of an if statement

```
1 if  logical_expression
2          statements
3 end
```

Comments:

- Line 1 contains the if command, followed by an expression which must return true or false.
- Line 2 contains the body of the if statement which can be a command or series of commands that will be executed if the logical expression returns `true`.
- Line 3 contains the end command which must always be used to close the if statement.
- If the logical expression returns true MATLAB will execute the statements enclosed between if and end. If the logical expression returns false MATLAB will skip the statements enclosed between if and end and proceed with any following code.

Listing 4.5 presents a very simple example of using an if statement to test if a user has entered a number greater than 10.

Listing 4.5: *basic_if.m* - Script to show simple if statement

```
 1 % basic_if.m
 2 % Script to show simple if statement
 3 %
 4 % Craig Warren, 08/07/2010
 5
 6 % Variable dictionary
 7 % x     Variable to hold entered number
 8
 9 clear all;  % Clear all variables from workspace
10 clc;    % Clear command window
11
12 x = input('Enter a number: ');    % Get a number from the
     user
13 if x>10  % Test if x is greater than
14     disp('Your number is greater than 10')
15 end
```

Comments:

- On Line 12 the `input` command is used, which prompts the user for input with the request `Enter a number:` and assigns the number entered to the variable `x`.
- On Line 13 an `if` statement is used with the logical expression `x>10`. If this expression is true then the text `Your number is greater than 10` is displayed, otherwise if the expression is false nothing is executed.

The `else` and `elseif` commands can be used to apply further conditions to the `if` statement. Listing 4.6 presents the syntax of these commands.

Listing 4.6: Syntax of an `if` statement with `else` and `elseif`

```
1 if logical_expression
2         statements
3 elseif logical_expression
4         statements
5 else
6         statements
7 end
```

Comments:

- On Line 3 the logical expression associated with the `elseif` command will only be evaluated if the preceding logical expression associated with the `if` command returns false.
- Notice that the `else` command on Line 5 has no associated logical expression. The statements following the `else` command will only be executed if all the logical expressions for the preceding `elseif` and `if` commands return false.

Listing 4.7 presents a simple of example of decision making using the `if`, `else`, and `elseif` functions. Copy and paste the example into a new script file, and run it to see the results for yourself.

Listing 4.7: *number_test.m* - Script to test sign and magnitude of numbers

```
1  % number_test.m
2  % Script to test sign and magnitude of numbers
3  %
4  % Craig Warren, 08/07/2010
5
6  % Variable dictionary
7  % x     Variable to hold entered number
8
9  clear all;  % Clear all variables from workspace
10 clc;     % Clear command window
11
12 x = input('Enter a number: ');     % Get a number from the
       user
13 if x<0   % Test if x is negative
14     disp('Your number is a negative number')
15 elseif x<100    % Otherwise test if x is less than 100
16     disp('Your number is between 0 and 99')
17 else    % Otherwise x must be 100 or greater
18     disp('Your number is 100 or greater')
19 end
```

Comments:

- On Line 12 the `input` command is used, which prompts the user for input with the request `Enter a number:` and assigns the number entered to the variable `x`.
- On Lines 14, 16, and 18 the `disp` command is used, which simply displays text to the Command Window.

The if-else statement
(https://youtu.be/QoUbTMm7b84)

The following example is solved in the screencast:

Water level in a water tower[†]
The tank in a water tower has the geometry shown in Figure 14 (the lower part is a cylinder and the upper part is an inverted frustum cone). Inside the tank there is a float that indicates the level of the water. Write a user-defined function that determines the volume of water in the tank from the position (height) of the float. The volume for the cylindrical section of the tank is given by:

$$V = \pi \cdot 12.5^2 \cdot h$$

The volume for the cylindrical and conical sections of the tank is given by:

$$V = \pi \cdot 12.5^2 \cdot 19 + \frac{1}{3}\pi(h-19)(12.5^2 + 12.5r_h + {r_h}^2),$$

$$\text{where} \quad r_h = 12.5 + \frac{10.5}{14}(h-19)$$

$[h = 8\ m,\ V = 3927\ m^3;\ h = 25.7\ m,\ V = 14115\ m^3]$

[†] Question adapted from Gilat, A. (2008). MATLAB*: An Introduction With Applications.* John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 3rd edition. Copyright ©2008 John Wiley & Sons, Inc. and reprinted with permission of John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

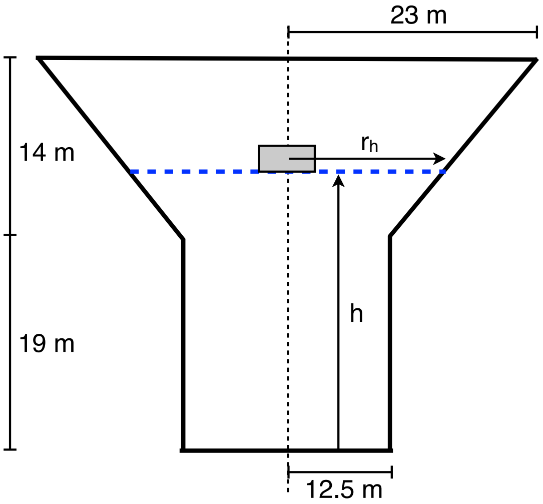


Figure 14: Water level in a water tower

Self Test Exercise: The if-else statement

Evaluate the following expressions without using MATLAB.

1. Which of the following shows a correct `if`, `else` statement?

   a) .

```
a = input('a? ')
If a < 0
        disp('a is negative')
ELSEIF a == 0
        disp('a is equal to zero')
Else
        disp('a is positive')
END
```

   b) .

```
a = input('a? ')
if a < 0
        disp('a is negative')
elseif a = 0
        disp('a is equal to zero')
else
        disp('a is positive')
end
```

   c) .

```
a = input('a? ')
if a < 0
        disp('a is negative')
elseif a == 0
        disp('a is equal to zero')
else
        disp('a is positive')
end
```

   d) .

```
a = input('a? ')
if a < 0
        disp('a is negative')
else if a = 0
        disp('a is equal to zero')
else
        disp('a is positive')
end
```

2. [2]What will the following code print?

```
a = 10;
if a ~= 0
        disp('a is not equal to zero')
end
```

3. [2]What will the following code print?

```
a = 10;
if a > 0
        disp('a is positive')
else
        disp('a is not positive')
end
```

4. [2]What will the following code print?

```
a = 5;
b = 3;
c = 2;
if a < b*c
        disp('Hello world')
else
        disp('Goodbye world')
end
```

5. [2]For what values of the variable will the following code print `Hello world` ?

```
if a >= 0 & a < 7
        disp('Hello world')
else
        disp('Goodbye world')
end
```

6. [2]For what values of the variable will the following code print `Hello world` ?

```
if a < 7 | a >= 3
        disp('Hello world')
else
        disp('Goodbye world')
end
```

[2] Questions from Morrell, D., *Programming with M-files: If-Statement Drill Exercises*, Connexions, http://cnx.org/content/m13432/1.4/, [Last assessed: Nov 2011]

Exercise 7: Decision making

Write your own script files to solve the following problems:

1. Write a script file that asks the user for the input of a number and returns the natural logarithm of the number if the number is positive, and displays an error message otherwise.

2. The cost per kilometre for a rental car is £0.50 for the first 100 kilometres, £0.30 for the next 200 kilometres and £0.20 for all kilometres in excess of 300 kilometres. Write a function that determines the total cost for a given number of kilometres.

3. Write a function to evaluate $f(x, y)$ for any two user specified values x and y. The function $f(x, y)$ is defined as:

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} x + y & x \geq 0 \text{ and } y \geq 0 \\ x + y^2 & x \geq 0 \text{ and } y < 0 \\ x^2 + y & x < 0 \text{ and } y \geq 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 & x < 0 \text{ and } y < 0 \end{cases}$$

4. The energy loss due to fluid flow through a pipe can be calculated using the following equations:

$$h_L = f\left(\frac{L}{D}\right)\left(\frac{V^2}{2}\right), \quad V = \frac{Q}{A}, \quad A = \frac{\pi D^2}{4}, \quad Re = \frac{DV\rho}{\mu},$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned} h_L &= \text{energy loss per mass of fluid flowing } (J/kg) \\ f &= \text{friction factor (dimensionless)} \\ L &= \text{pipe length } (m) \\ D &= \text{pipe diameter } (m) \\ V &= \text{average fluid velocity } (m/s) \\ Q &= \text{volumetric flow rate } (m^3/s) \\ A &= \text{pipe cross-sectional area } (m^2) \\ Re &= \text{Reynolds number (dimensionless)} \\ \rho &= \text{fluid density } (kg/m^3) \\ \mu &= \text{fluid viscosity } (kg/ms) \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 7: Decision making (continued)

4. *(continued)* The friction factor, f, is calculated as:

$$f = \begin{cases} \frac{64}{Re} & \text{when } Re \leq 2000 \\ \left[-2.01 \cdot \ln\left[\frac{-5.0452}{Re} \ln\left(\frac{5.8506}{Re^{0.8981}}\right)\right]\right]^{-2} & \text{when } Re > 2000 \end{cases}$$

   Write a function that calculates the energy loss per mass of flowing fluid for a fluid flow in a pipe, given the pipe diameter, pipe length, fluid volumetric flow rate, fluid density, and fluid viscosity (all in SI units). Test your function with: $D = 0.2\ m$, $L = 10\ m$, $Q = 1\ m^3/s$, $\rho = 1000\ kg/m^3$ and $\mu = 0.001\ kg/ms$.

   [Answer: 47.0948 J/kg*]*

Exercise 7 Solutions Q1 and Q2
(https://youtu.be/TwqdfHjgfJ8)
Exercise 7 Solutions Q3 and Q4
(https://youtu.be/Mr–erK-GXA)

Additional Exercises

You should now attempt questions from Chapter C.4.

Advanced Topic

If you are interested, read about the `switch` statement in Appendix A.

5 LOOPS

Loops are another way of altering the flow of control in your program, and provide methods for repeatedly executing commands. You might want to repeat the same commands, changing the value of a variable each time, for a fixed number of iterations. Alternatively, you might want to repeat the same commands, changing the value of a variable each time, continually until a certain condition is reached. Two of the most common types of loops, `for` and `while`, will be examined in this chapter.

5.1 FOR LOOPS

A `for` loop is used to repeat a command, or set of commands, a fixed number of times. Listing 5.1 shows the syntax of a `for` loop.

Listing 5.1: Syntax of a `for` loop

```
1 for variable = f:s:t
2         statements
3 end
```

Comments:

- Line 1 contains the `for` command, followed by the loop counter variable which is defined by an expression. `f` is the value of the loop counter on the first iteration of the loop, `s` is the step size or increment, and `t` is the value of the loop counter on the final iteration of the loop. As an example if the loop counter is defined by the expression `n = 0:5:15`, which means `n = [0 5 10 15]`, on the first iteration of the loop `n = 0`, on the second iteration `n = 5`, on the third iteration `n = 10`, and on the forth, and final, iteration `n = 15`.

Refer to Chapter 1 if you need a refresher on ranges

- Line 2 contains the body of loop which can be a command or series of commands that will be executed on each iteration of the loop.

- Line 3 contains the `end` command which must always be used at the end of a loop to close it.

> *Indenting for readability*
> It is good practice to indent the body of loops for readability in your script files. MATLAB will usually do this for you, but if not, highlight your code and choose *Smart Indent* from the *Text* menu in the Editor Window toolbar.

Listing 5.2 gives an example of a simple `for` loop which displays the value of the variable `x`.

Listing 5.2: Simple example of a for loop

```
 1  >> for x=1:1:9
 2  x
 3  end
 4  x =
 5       1
 6  x =
 7       2
 8  x =
 9       3
10  x =
11       4
12  x =
13       5
14  x =
15       6
16  x =
17       7
18  x =
19       8
20  x =
21       9
```

Comments:

- In Line 1 the loop counter variable, in this case `x`, is defined to start at 1 and count up in steps of 1 until 9.
- In Line 2 the body of the loop prints the value of the loop counter variable `x`.
- When the loop is executed, initially the value of 1 is assigned to `x`, and then the body of the loop is executed. The value of `x` is then incremented by 1, the body of the loop is executed again, and so on until `x` is 9. Whereupon, the body of the loop is executed for a final time and then the loop terminates.
- Lines 4–21 contain the results of running the `for` loop.

The for loop
(https://youtu.be/NsN1PSoU0bE)

Self Test Exercise: for loops
Evaluate the following expressions without using MATLAB. Check your answers with MATLAB.

1. How many times will this code print `Hello World`?

```
for a=0:50
        disp('Hello World')
end
```

2. How many times will this code print `Guten Tag Welt`?

```
for a=-1:-1:-50
        disp('Guten Tag Welt')
end
```

3. How many times will this code print `Bonjour Monde`?

```
for a=-1:1:50
        disp('Bonjour Monde')
end
```

4. How many times will this code print `Hola Mundo`?

```
for a=10:10:50
        for b=0:0.1:1
                disp('Hola Mundo')
        end
end
```

Listing 5.3 demonstrates an example of using a `for` loop to take the sum of a geometric series (the same example posed in Exercise 2, Question 8).

Listing 5.3: *for_loop_sum.m* - Script to sum a geometric series using a `for` loop

```
1  % for_loop_sum.m
2  % Script to sum a geometric series using a for loop
3  %
4  % Craig Warren, 01/09/2011
5  
6  % Variable dictionary
7  % n     Number of terms to sum
8  % my_sum    Sum of geometric series
9  % r     Constant (set to 0.5 for this example)
10 % m     Loop counter
11 
12 clear all;  % Clear all variables from workspace
13 clc;     % Clear command window
14 
15 n = input('Enter the number of terms to sum: ');
16 my_sum = 0;
17 r = 0.5;
18 for m = 0:n
19     my_sum = my_sum + r^m;
20 end
21 format long    % Sets display format to 15 digits
22 my_sum
```

Comments:

- Line 15 contains the `input` command, which is used to get the number of terms to be summed from the user.

- On Line 16 a variable `my_sum` is created (and set to zero) to hold the sum of the geometric series. It is necessary to create any variables outside of loops before using them within loops.
- Lines 18–20 contain the `for` loop. The loop counter `m` counts in steps of one from zero until the number of terms specified by the user `n`.
- On Line 19 (the body of the loop) the new term in the sum `r^m` is added to the previous value of `my_sum` and this becomes the new value of `my_sum`.
- Lines 21–22 display the result of the summation. The `format` command is used to set the display to 15 digits instead of the default 4 digits so that the result of taking more terms in the summation can be seen.

5.2 WHILE LOOPS

A `while` loop is similar to `for` loop in that it is used to repeat a command, or set of commands. Listing 5.4 shows the syntax of a `while` loop. The key difference between a `for` loop and a `while` loop is that the `while` loop will continue to execute until a specified condition becomes false.

Listing 5.4: Syntax of a `while` loop

```
1 while condition is true
2         statements
3 end
```

Comments:

- Line 1 contains the `while` command, followed by a condition e. g. `x>10`. This means as long as the condition, `x>10`, remains true the loop will continually repeat.
- Line 2 contains the body of loop which can be a command or series of commands that will be executed on each iteration of the loop.
- Line 3 contains the `end` command which must always be used at the end of a loop to close it.

Listing 5.5 gives an example of a simple `while` loop which displays the value of the variable `x`.

Listing 5.5: Simple example of a `while` loop

```
>> x=1;
>> while x<10
x
x=x+1;
end
x =
     1
x =
 9        2
10   x =
11        3
12   x =
13        4
14   x =
15        5
16   x =
17        6
18   x =
19        7
20   x =
21        8
22   x =
23        9
```

Comments:

- Line 1 assigns the value of 1 to the variable `x`. Notice this is outside of the `while` loop. If you don't do this you will get an error because you are testing whether `x<10` but `x` has never been defined.

Remember to define variables you use in loops before you start the loops themselves.

- In Line 2 the condition, `x<10`, is specified. In this case the loop will continue to repeat as long as `x` is less than 10. As soon as `x` is equal to 10 execution of the loop is stopped.
- Lines 3–4 contain the body of the loop, in this case the value of the loop counter variable `x` is printed. Then the value of `x` is incremented by 1. The value of `x` must be explicitly incremented otherwise `x` will always be equal to 1, the condition `x<10` will always be true, and the loop will therefore execute continuously.
- Lines 6–23 contain the results of running the `while` loop.

Breaking out of a loop
If you end up stuck in an infinitely repeating loop use CTRL + C to force MATLAB to break out of the loop. However, under certain conditions you may want your code to break out of a loop before it is finished. To do this you can use the `break` command. Statements in your loop after the `break` command will not be executed.

The while loop
(https://youtu.be/XJpauQAziRo)

Self Test Exercise: while loops
Evaluate the following expressions without using MATLAB. Check your answers with MATLAB.

1. How many times will this code print `Hello World`?

```
n = 10;
while n > 0
        disp(’Hello World’)
        n = n - 1;
end
```

2. How many times will this code print `Hello World`?

```
n = 1;
while n > 0
        disp(’Hello World’)
        n = n + 1;
end
```

3. What values will this code print?

```
a = 1
while a < 100
        a = a*2
end
```

4. What values will this code print?

```
a = 1;
n = 1;
while a < 100
        a = a*n
        n = n + 1;
end
```

Listing 5.6 demonstrates an example of using a `while` loop to take the sum of a geometric series (the same example posed in Exercise 2, Question 8). Compare Listings 5.3 and 5.6.

Listing 5.6: *while_loop_sum.m* - Script to sum a geometric series using a `while` loop

```
 1  % while_loop_sum.m
 2  % Script to sum a geometric series using a while loop
 3  %
 4  % Craig Warren, 01/09/2011
 5
 6  % Variable dictionary
 7  % n     Number of terms to sum
 8  % my_sum     Sum of geometric series
 9  % r     Constant (set to 0.5 for this example)
10  % m     Loop counter
11
12  clear all;  % Clear all variables from workspace
13  clc;    % Clear command window
14
15  n = input('Enter the number of terms to sum: ');
16  my_sum = 0;
17  r = 0.5;
18  m = 0;
19  while m <= n
20      my_sum = my_sum + r^m;
21      m = m + 1;
22  end
23  format long    % Sets display format to 15 digits
24  my_sum
```

Comments:

- Line 18 contains a variable `m` (defined outside of the loop) which is used as a loop counter.
- Lines 19–22 contain the `while` loop. The condition for the loop to execute is that the value of the loop counter `m` must be less than or equal to the number of terms to be summed `n`. When this condition becomes false the loop will terminate.
- On Line 20 the summation is performed, and on Line 21 the loop counter is incremented.

Which loop to use: `for` or `while`?

Well it depends on the problem! Several of the code listings in this chapter have demonstrated that the same problem can be solved using either a `for` or `while` loop.

Exercise 8: Loops

Write your own scripts to perform the following tasks:

1. a) A `for` loop that multiplies all even numbers from 2 to 10.

   b) A `while` loop that multiplies all even numbers from 2 to 10.

2. a) A `for` loop that assigns the values 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 to a vector.

   b) A `while` loop that assigns the values 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 to a vector.

   c) Is there a simpler way to do this avoiding loops?

3. Given the vector `x=[1 8 3 9 0 1]` use a `for` loop to:

   a) Add up the values of all elements in `x`.

   b) Compute the cumulative sum, i.e $1, 9, 12, 21, 21, 22$, of the elements in `x`.

   You can check your results using the built-in functions `sum` and `cumsum`.

4. The factorial of a non-negative integer is defined as:

   $$n! = n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2) \cdot \ldots \cdot 1,$$

   where $n! = 1$ when $n = 0$. For example, $5! = 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1$ which is 120.

   Use a `for` loop to compute and print factorials. You should prompt the user for a non-negative integer and check it is indeed non-negative. There is a built-in function called `factorial`, therefore you should use a different name for your script to avoid any confusion.

5. Use a `while` loop to determine and display the number of terms that it takes for the series,

   $$S_N = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \frac{1}{n^2},$$

   to converge to within 0.01% of its exact value, which is $S_\infty = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$.

Exercise 8 Solutions Q1 - Q3
(https://youtu.be/ufMACPLU2ew)

Exercise 8 Solutions Q4 - Q5
(https://youtu.be/_kQtiJfXJSE)

Additional Exercises
You should now attempt questions from Chapter C.5.

Advanced Topic
If you are interested, read about vectorisation in Appendix B.

**

A

ADVANCED TOPIC: THE SWITCH STATEMENT

The switch statement in MATLAB is similar to the if, else, and elseif statements, and provides a method of executing different bits of code dependent on which case is true. Typically you would use a switch statement in preference to if, else, and elseif statements if you have specific cases (values of a variable) to test. Listing A.1 presents the syntax of the switch statement.

Listing A.1: Syntax of a switch statement

```
1 switch switch_expression
2         case case_expression1
3                 statements
4         case case_expression2
5                 statements
6         case case_expression3
7                 statements
8         ...
9 end
```

Comments:

- Line 1 contains the switch command followed by the expression to be compared to the various cases.
- Lines 2–7 contain the different cases and their corresponding statements to be executed.
- If the switch expression matches one of the case expressions then the statements underneath that case will be executed and the switch statement will end.

Listing A.2 presents a simple example of the usage of a switch statement. MATLAB has a built-in function called computer that returns a string of text corresponding to the operating system that you are running. By analysing this string you can print out some information about the operating system. Copy and paste the example into a new script file, and run it to see the results for yourself.

Listing A.2: *computer_test.m* - Script to test type of computer MATLAB is running on

```
% computer_test.m
% Script to test type of computer MATLAB is running on
%
% Craig Warren, 08/07/2010

% Variable dictionary
% myComputer    Variable to hold information about computer

clear all;  % Clear all variables from workspace
clc;    % Clear command window

myComputer = computer;    % Assign result of built-in computer
                          % function to myComputer variable
switch myComputer
    case 'PCWIN'
        disp('This computer is running Microsoft Windows, 32-bit');
    case 'PCWIN64'
        disp('This computer is running Microsoft Windows, 64-bit');
    case 'GLNX86'
        disp('This computer is running Linux, 32-bit');
    case 'GLNXA64'
        disp('This computer is running Linux, 64-bit');
    case 'MACI'
        disp('This computer is running Mac OS X, Intel, 32-bit');
    case 'MACI64'
        disp('This computer is running Mac OS X, Intel, 64-bit');
    case 'SOL64'
        disp('This computer is running Sun Solaris, 64-bit');
end
```

B

ADVANCED TOPIC: VECTORISATION

To make your MATLAB code run faster it is important to vectorise, where possible, the algorithms that you use. Where loops, especially nested loops, are being used, it is often possible to substitute a vector or matrix equivalent which will run much faster.

Listing B.1 presents a simple example of a `for` loop being used to calculate a series of voltages across different resistors, with a different current flowing in each resistor.

Listing B.1: Simple `for` loop to vectorise

```
I=[2.35 2.67 2.78 3.34 2.10]; % Vector of currents
R=[50 75 100 125 300]; % Vector of resistances
for n=1:5
    V(n)=I(n)*R(n); % Calculate voltage
end
```

Vectorise your loops to make your code run faster!

Listing B.2 presents a vectorised solution to the same problem, and indeed you may well have gone straight to the vectorised solution without considering use of a loop.

Listing B.2: Vectorised `for` loop

```
I=[2.35 2.67 2.78 3.34 2.10]; % Vector of currents
R=[50 75 100 125 300]; % Vector of resistances
V=I.*R; % Calculate voltage
```

Listings B.3–B.4 present a more advanced example of vectorisation. A matrix of random numbers called `data` is generated and two nested `for` loops are used to iterate through every element in the matrix. An `if` statement is used to check to see if each element is less than 0.1, and if so that element is set to zero. Copy and paste the example into a new script file, and run it to see the results for yourself.

Listing B.3: Nested loops

```
data=rand(8000,8000); % Generate some random data
tic
for i=1:size(data,1)
        for j=1:size(data,2)
                if data(i,j)<0.1 % Is data sample is less than 0.1?
                        data(i,j)=0; % Set data sample to zero
                end
        end
end
toc
Elapsed time is 6.876476 seconds.
```

Comments:

- On Line 1 the `rand` function is used to generate a matrix, 8000 × 8000, of uniformly distributed random numbers in the interval $[0, 1]$.
- On Line 2 and Line 10 the `tic` and `toc` commands are used to time how long the code took to execute. Line 11 lists the result.

The code in Listing B.3 can be vectorised to produce the code given in Listing B.4.

Listing B.4: Vectorisation of nested loops

```
1 data=rand(8000,8000);
2 tic
3 data(data<0.1)=0;
4 toc
5 Elapsed time is 0.927503 seconds.
```

Comments:

- On Line 3 the nested `for` loops have been replaced with a single line of vectorised code. `data<0.1` returns a matrix of 1's and 0's corresponding to values of `data` less than 0.1. The values of these elements are then set to 0.
- Line 5 lists the time taken to execute the vectorised code. A difference of approximately 5 seconds may not seem like much of a speed increase, but in complex MATLAB scripts with lots of loops performing many iterations it is can be significant.

Listings B.3–B.4 are an extreme example of vectorisation, but clearly demonstrate that MATLAB can execute vectorised code much faster than conventional loops.

C ADDITIONAL EXERCISES

The aim of this chapter is to provide more realistic problems that can be solved using MATLAB. The questions are adapted from Gilat, A. (2008). MATLAB*: An Introduction With Applications.* John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 3rd edition. Copyright ©2008 John Wiley & Sons, Inc. and reprinted with permission of John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

C.1 BASIC CONCEPTS

1. *Variables*
   An object with an initial temperature of T_0 that is placed at time $t = 0$ inside a chamber that has a constant temperature of T_s, will experience a temperature change according to the equation:

   $$T = T_s + (T_0 - T_s)e^{-kt},$$

   where T is the temperature of the object at time t, and k is a constant. A soda can at a temperature of 49 °C (was left in the car) is placed inside a refrigerator where the temperature is 3 °C. Determine, to the nearest degree, the temperature of the can after three hours. Assume $k = 0.45$. First define all the variables and then calculate the temperature using one MATLAB command.

2. *Variables*
   Radioactive decay is modeled with the exponential function $f(t) = f(0)e^{kt}$, where t is time, $f(0)$ is the amount of material at $t = 0$, $f(t)$ is the amount of material at time t, and k is a constant. Gallium-67, which has a half-life of 3.261 days, is used for tracing cancer. If 100 mg are present at $t = 0$, determine the amount that is left after 7 days. You should first determine the constant k and then calculate $f(7)$.

3. *Variables*
   The magnitude M of an earthquake on the Richter scale is given by:

   $$M = \frac{2}{3} log_{10}\left(\frac{E}{E_0}\right),$$

   where E is the energy release by the earthquake, and $E_0 = 10^{4.4}$ J is a constant (the energy of a small reference earthquake). Determine how many more times energy is released from an earthquake that registers 7.1 on the Richter scale than an earthquake that registers 6.9.

4. *Variables*
The temperature dependence of vapor pressure p can be estimated by the Antoine equation:

$$ln(p) = A - \frac{B}{C + T},$$

where ln is the natural logarithm, p is in mm Hg, T is in Kelvin, and A, B, and C are material constants. For toluene ($C_6H_5CH_3$) in the temperature range from 280 to 410 K the material constants are: $A = 16.0137$, $B = 3096.52$, and $C = -53.67$. Calculate the vapour pressure of toluene at 315 and 405 K.

5. *Adding vectors*
Three forces are applied to a bracket as shown in Figure 15. Determine the total (equivalent) force applied to the bracket.

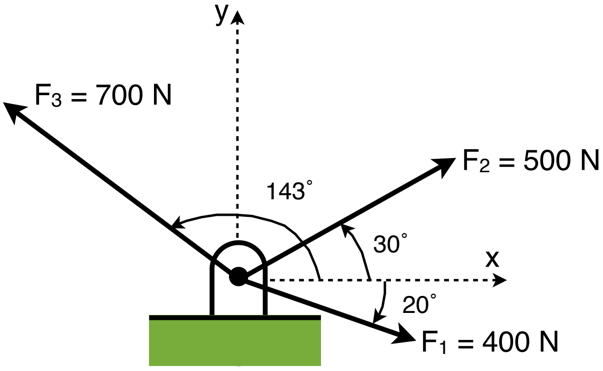


Figure 15: Forces on a bracket

Addition of forces in 2D space
A force is a vector (physical quantity that has magnitude and direction). In a Cartesian coordinate system a 2D vector $\boldsymbol{F}$ can be written as:

$$\boldsymbol{F} = F_x\boldsymbol{i} + F_y\boldsymbol{j} = Fcos(\theta)\boldsymbol{i} + Fsin(\theta)\boldsymbol{j} = F(\cos(\theta)\boldsymbol{i} + \sin(\theta)\boldsymbol{j}),$$

where F is the magnitude of the force, and θ is its angle relative to the x axis, F_x and F_y are the components of $\boldsymbol{F}$ in the directions of the x and y axis, respectively, and $\boldsymbol{i}$ and $\boldsymbol{j}$ are unit vectors in these directions. If F_x and F_y are known, then F and θ can be determined by:

$$F = \sqrt{{F_x}^2 + {F_y}^2} \quad \text{and} \quad \tan(\theta) = \frac{F_x}{F_y}$$

6. *Element-by-element calculations*
The coefficient of friction μ can be determined in an experiment by measuring the force F required to move a mass m as shown in Figure 16. When F is measured and m is known, the coefficient of friction can be

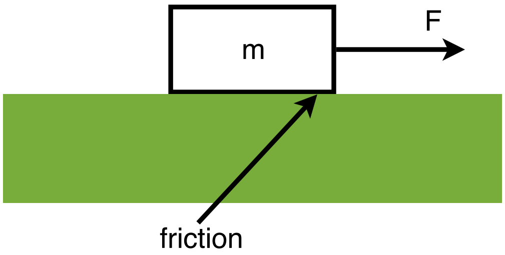


Figure 16: Friction

calculated by:

$$\mu = \frac{F}{mg},$$

where $g = 9.81\ m/s^2$. Results from measuring F in six tests are given in Table 8. Determine the coefficient of friction in each test, and the average from all tests.

Table 8: Friction experiment results

TEST NO.	1	2	3	4	5	6
MASS (KG)	2	4	5	10	20	50
FORCE (N)	12.5	23.5	30	61	117	294

7. *Solving linear equations*
The electrical circuit shown in Figure 17 consists of resistors and voltage sources. Determine the current in each resistor using the mesh current method which is based on Kirchhoff's voltage law.

$$V_1 = 20\ V \quad V_2 = 12\ V \quad V_3 = 40\ V$$
$$R_1 = 18\ \Omega \quad R_2 = 10\ \Omega \quad R_3 = 16\ \Omega \quad R_4 = 6\ \Omega$$
$$R_5 = 15\ \Omega \quad R_6 = 8\ \Omega \quad R_7 = 12\ \Omega \quad R_8 = 14\ \Omega$$

Kirchhoff's voltage law
Kirchhoff's voltage law states that the sum of the voltage around a closed circuit is zero. In the mesh current method a current is assigned to each mesh (i_1, i_2, i_3, i_4). Then, Kirchhoff's voltage law is applied for each mesh, resulting in a system of linear equations for the currents (four equations in this case). The solution of the equations gives the values of the mesh currents. The current in a resistor that belongs to two meshes is the sum of the currents in the corresponding meshes. It is convenient to assume that all the currents are in the same direction (clockwise in this case). In the equation for each mesh, the voltage source is positive if the current flows to the cathode (negative electrode), and the voltage of the resistor is negative for current in the direction of the mesh current.

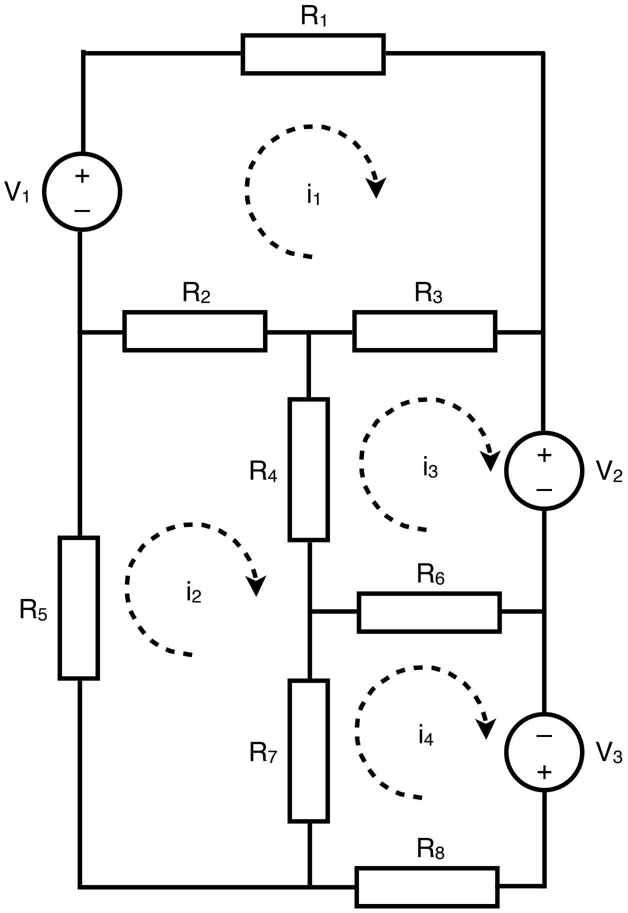


Figure 17: Network of voltage sources and resistors

C.2 PLOTTING

8. *2D plotting*

In a typical tension test a dog-bone shaped specimen, as shown in Figure 18, is pulled in a machine. During the test, the force F needed to pull the specimen and the length L of a gauge section are measured. This data is used for plotting a stress-strain diagram of the material. Two definitions, engineering and true, exist for stress and strain. The engineering stress σ_e and strain ϵ_e are defined by:

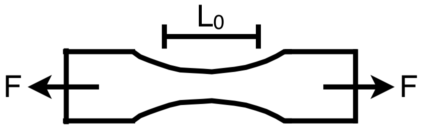


Figure 18: Tension test specimen

$$\sigma_e = \frac{F}{A_0} \quad \text{and} \quad \epsilon_e = \frac{L - L_0}{L_0},$$

where L_0 and A_0 are the initial gauge length and the initial cross-sectional area of the specimen, respectively. The true stress σ_t and strain ϵ_t are defined by:

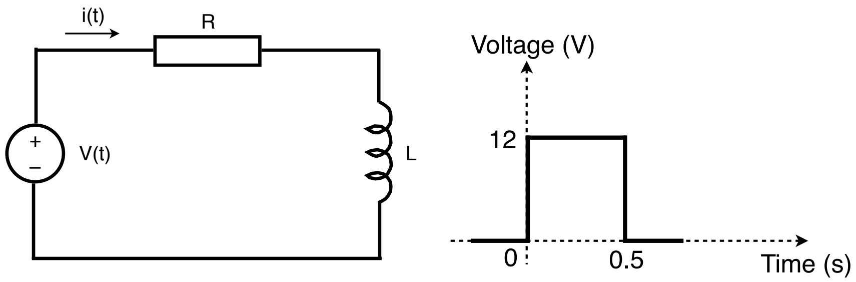
$$\sigma_t = \frac{F}{A_0}\frac{L}{L_0} \quad \text{and} \quad \epsilon_t = ln\left(\frac{L}{L_0}\right)$$

In Table 9 are measurements of force and gauge length from a tension test with an aluminium specimen. The specimen has a round cross section with a radius of 6.4 mm (before the test). The initial gauge length is $L_0 = 25\ mm$. Use the data to calculate and plot the engineering and true stress-strain curves, both on the same plot, of the material.

Table 9: Results of a tension test on an aluminium specimen

FORCE (N)	0	13345	26689	40479	42703	43592	44482	44927	45372	46276	47908	49035	50265	53213	56161
LENGTH (MM)	25	25.037	25.073	25.113	25.122	25.125	25.132	25.144	25.164	25.208	25.409	25.646	26.084	27.398	29.250

9. *2D plotting*
A resistor, $R = 4\ \Omega$, and an inductor, $L = 1.3\ H$, are connected in a circuit to a voltage source as shown in Figure 19a. When the voltage source applies a rectangular pulse with an amplitude of $V = 12\ V$ and a duration of $0.5\ s$, as shown in Figure 19b, the current $i(t)$ in the circuit as a function of time is given by:



(a) Circuit layout (b) Voltage input

Figure 19: *RL* circuit

$$i(t) = \frac{V}{R}\left(1 - e^{\frac{-Rt}{L}}\right) \quad \text{for} \quad 0 \leq t \leq 0.5\ s$$

$$i(t) = e^{\frac{-Rt}{L}}\frac{V}{R}\left(e^{\frac{0.5R}{L}} - 1\right) \quad \text{for} \quad 0.5 \leq t\ s$$

Make a plot of the current as a function of time for $0 \leq t \leq 2\ s$.

10. *2D plotting*
The vibrations of a helicopter due to the periodic force applied by the rotation of the rotor can be modelled by a frictionless spring-mass-damper system subjected to an external periodic force as shown in Figure 20. The position $x(t)$ of the mass is given by the equation:

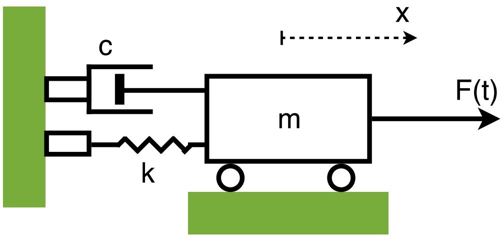


Figure 20: Modelling helicopter rotor vibrations with spring-mass-damper system

$$x(t) = \frac{2f_0}{{\omega_n}^2 - \omega_2} \sin\left(\frac{\omega_n - \omega}{2} t\right) \sin\left(\frac{\omega_n - \omega}{2} t\right),$$

where $F(t) = F_0 \sin(\omega t)$, and $f_0 = \frac{F_0}{m}$, ω is the frequency of the applied force, and ω_n is the natural frequency of the helicopter. When the value of ω is close to the value of ω_n the vibration consists of fast oscillation with slowly changing amplitude called beat. Use $\frac{F_0}{m} = 12\ N/kg$, $\omega_n = 10\ rad/s$, and $\omega = 12\ rad/s$ to plot $x(t)$ as a function of t for $0 \leq t \leq 10\ s$.

11. *2D plotting*
The ideal gas equation states that $\frac{PV}{RT} = n$, where P is the pressure, V is the volume, T is the temperature, $R = 0.08206\ (L\ atm)/(mole\ K)$ is the gas constant, and n is the number of moles. For one mole $(n = 1)$ the quantity $\frac{PV}{RT}$ is a constant equal to 1 at all pressures. Real gases, especially at high pressures, deviate from this behaviour. Their response can be modelled with the van der Waals equation:

$$P = \frac{nRT}{V - nb} - \frac{n^2 a}{V^2},$$

where a and b are material constants. Consider 1 mole $(n = 1)$ of nitrogen gas at $T = 300\ K$ $(a = 1.39\ L^2 atm/mole^2$, and $b = 0.0391\ L/mole)$. Use the van der Waals equation to calculate P as a function of V for $0.08 \leq V \leq 6\ L$, using increments of $0.02\ L$. At each value of V calculate the value of $\frac{PV}{RT}$ and make a plot of $\frac{PV}{RT}$ versus P. Does the response of nitrogen agree with the ideal gas equation?

12. *2D plotting*
A simply supported beam that is subjected to a constant distributed load w over two-thirds of its length is shown in Figure 21. The deflection

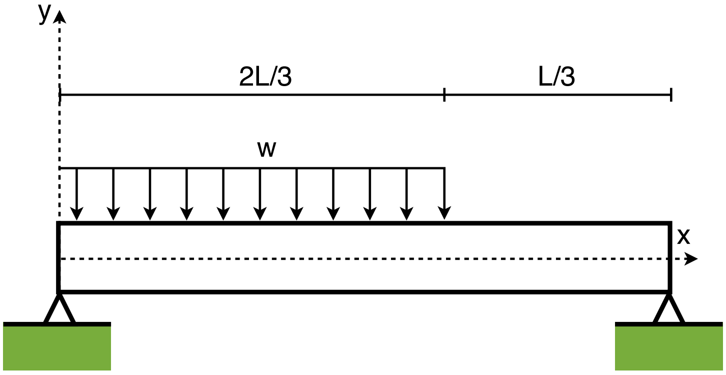


Figure 21: A simply supported beam

y, as a function of x, is given by the equations:

$$y = \frac{-wx}{24LEI}\left(Lx^3 - \frac{16}{9}L^2x^2 + \frac{64}{81}L^4\right) \quad \text{for} \quad 0 \leq x \leq \frac{2}{3}L,$$
$$y = \frac{-wL}{54EI}\left(2x^3 - 6Lx^2 + \frac{40}{9}L^2x - \frac{4}{9}L^3\right) \quad \text{for} \quad \frac{2}{3}L \leq x \leq L,$$

where E is the elastic modulus, I is the moment of inertia, and L is the length of the beam. For the beam shown in Figure 21, $L = 20\ m$, $E = 200 \times 10^9\ Pa$ (steel), $I = 348 \times 10^{-6}\ m^4$, and $w = 5 \times 10^3\ N/m$. Make a plot of the deflection of the beam y as a function of x.

13. *3D plotting*
An anti-symmetric cross-ply composite laminate has two layers where fibres are aligned perpendicular to one another. A laminate of this type will deform into a saddle shape due to residual thermal stresses as described by the equation:

$$w = k(x^2 - y^2),$$

where x and y are the in-plane coordinates, w is the out-of-plane deflection,, and k is the curvature (a complicated function of material properties and geometry). Make a 3D surface plot showing the deflection of a 100×100 mm square plate ($-50 \leq x \leq 50$, $-50 \leq y \leq 50$) assuming $k = 0.254\ mm^{-1}$.

14. *3D plotting*
The van der Waals equation gives a relationship between the pressure $P(atm)$, volume $V(L)$, and temperature $T(K)$ for a real gas:

$$P = \frac{nRT}{V - nb} - \frac{n^2a}{V^2},$$

where n is the number of moles, $R = 0.08206\ (L\ atm)/(mole\ K)$ is the gas constant, and $a(L^2atm/mole^2)$ and $b(L/mole)$ are material constants. Consider 1.5 moles of nitrogen ($a = 1.39\ L^2atm/mole^2$, and $b = 0.0391\ L/mole$). Make a 3D surface plot that shows the variation of pressure (dependent variable, z axis) with volume (independent variable, x axis) and temperature (independent variable, y axis). The domains for volume and temperature are: $0.3 \leq V \leq 1.2\ L$ and $273 \leq T \leq 473\ K$.

15. *3D plotting*

The normal stress σ_{xx} at point (y, z) in the cross section of a rectangular beam, due to the applied force F at point (y_F, z_F) is given by:

$$\sigma_{xx} = \frac{F}{A} + \frac{F\ z_F\ z}{I_{yy}} + \frac{F\ y_F\ y}{I_{zz}},$$

where I_{zz} and I_{yy} are the area moments of inertia defined by:

$$I_{zz} = \frac{1}{12}bh^3 \quad \text{and} \quad I_{yy} = \frac{1}{12}hb^3$$

Determine and make a 3D surface plot of the normal stress in the cross-sectional area shown in Figure 22, given that: $h = 40\ mm$, $b = 30\ mm$, $y_F = -15\ mm$, $z_F = -10\ mm$, and $F = -250000\ N$. Plot the coordinates y and z in the horizontal plane, and the normal stress in the vertical direction.

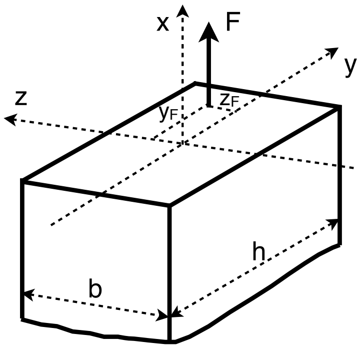


Figure 22: Cross section of a rectangular beam

16. *3D plotting*

A defect in a crystal lattice where a row of atoms is missing is called an edge dislocation, as shown in Figure 23. The stress field around an edge dislocation is given by:

$$\sigma_{xx} = \frac{-Gby(3x^2 + y^2)}{2\pi(1-\nu)(x^2+y^2)^2},$$

$$\sigma_{yy} = \frac{Gby(x^2 - y^2)}{2\pi(1-\nu)(x^2+y^2)^2},$$

$$\tau_{xy} = \frac{Gbx(x^2 - y^2)}{2\pi(1-\nu)(x^2+y^2)^2},$$

where G is the shear modulus, b is the Burgers vector, and ν is Poisson's ratio. Make 3D surface plots of the stress components (each in a separate

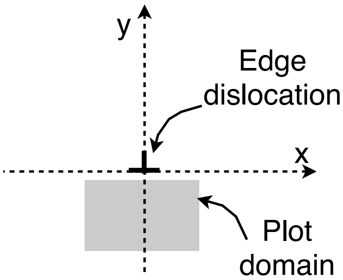


Figure 23: Edge dislocation

figure window) due to an edge dislocation in aluminium for which $G = 27.7 \times 10^9\ Pa$, $b = 0.286 \times 10^{-9}\ m$, and $\nu = 0.334$. Plot the stresses in the domain $-5 \times 10^{-9} \leq x \leq 5 \times 10^{-9}\ m$ and $-5 \times 10^{-9} \leq y \leq -1 \times 10^{-9}\ m$. Plot the coordinates x and y in the horizontal plane, and the stresses in the vertical direction.

17. *3D plotting*
Molecules of a gas in a container are moving around at different speeds. Maxwell's speed distribution law gives the probability distribution $P(v)$ as a function of temperature and speed:

$$P(\nu) = 4\pi\left(\frac{M}{2\pi RT}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} v^2 e^{\frac{-Mv^2}{2RT}},$$

where M is the molar mass of the gas in kg/mol, $R = 8.31\ J/mol\ K$ is the gas constant, T is the temperature in K, and v is the molecules speed in m/s. Make a 3D surface plot of $P(v)$ as a function of v and T for $0 \leq v \leq 1000\ m/s$ and $70 \leq T \leq 320\ K$ for oxygen (molar mass $M = 0.032\ kg/mol$).

18. *3D plotting*
An RLC circuit with an alternating voltage source is shown in Figure 24. The source voltage v_s is given by $v_s = v_m \sin(\omega_d t)$ where $\omega_d = 2\pi f_d$ is which f_d is the driving frequency. The amplitude of the current I in the circuit is given by:

$$I = \frac{v_m}{\sqrt{R^2 + \left(\omega_d L - \frac{1}{\omega_d C}\right)^2}},$$

where R and C are the resistance of the resistor and the capacitance of the capacitor, respectively. For the circuit in Figure 24 $C = 15 \times 10^{-6}\ F$, $L = 240 \times 10^{-3}\ H$, and $v_m = 24\ V$.

a) Make a 3D surface plot of the current I (z axis) as a function of ω_d (x axis) for $60 \leq f \leq 110\ Hz$, and a function of R (y axis) for $10 \leq R \leq 40\ \Omega$.

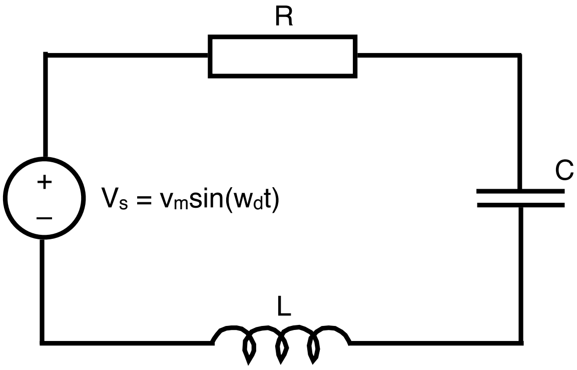


Figure 24: An RLC circuit with an alternating voltage source

b) Rotate the plot into the $x - z$ plane. Estimate the natural frequency of the circuit (the frequency at which I is maximum). Compare the estimate with the calculated value of $1/(2\pi\sqrt{LC})$.

C.3 SCRIPTS AND FUNCTIONS

19. *Scripts*
A cylindrical silo with radius r has a spherical cap roof with radius R, as shown in Figure 25. The height of the cylindrical portion is H. Write a script file that determines the height H for given values or r, R, and the volume V. In addition the script should also calculate the surface area of the silo. The volume of the cylinder is given by:

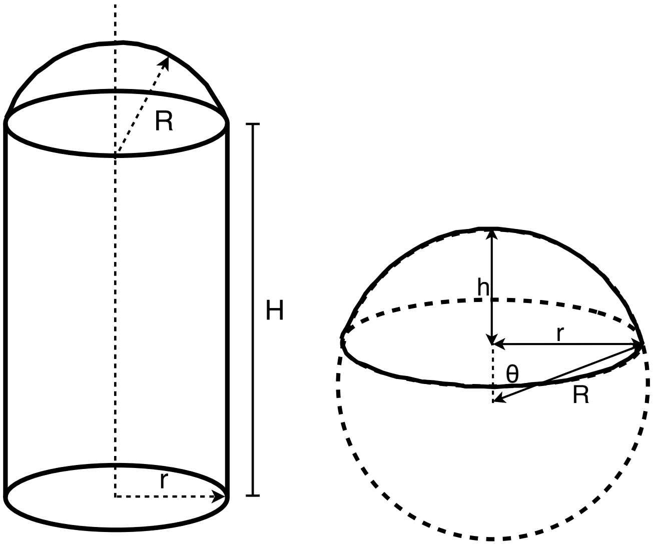


Figure 25: Silo

$$V_{\text{cyl}} = \pi r^2 H,$$

and the volume of the spherical cap is given by:

$$V_{\text{cap}} = \frac{1}{3}\pi h^2(3R - h),$$

where $h = R - Rcos(\theta)$ and θ is calculated from $\sin(\theta) = \frac{r}{R}$. The height H of the cylindrical part can be expressed by:

$$H = \frac{V - V_{\text{cap}}}{\pi r^2}$$

The surface area of the silo is obtained by adding the surface areas of the cylindrical part and the spherical cap:

$$S = S_{\text{cyl}} + S_{\text{cap}} = 2\pi r H + 2\pi R h$$

Calculate the height and surface area of a silo with $r = 10\ m$, $R = 15\ m$ and $V = 3500\ m^3$.

20. *Scripts*
Radioactive decay of radioactive materials can be modelled by the equation $A = A_0 e^{kt}$, where A is the population at time t, A_0 is the amount at

$t = 0$, and k is the decay constant ($k \leq 0$). Technetium-99 is a radioisotope that is used in the imaging of the brain. Its half-life time is 6 hours. Write a script to calculate the relative amount of Technetium-99 (A/A_0) in a patient body for 24 hours after receiving a dose. After determining the value of k, define a vector `t=0:2:24` and then calculate and plot the corresponding values of A/A_0.

21. *Scripts*
The variation of vapour pressure P (in units of mm Hg) of benzene with temperatures (in $°C$) in the range $8°C \leq T \leq 80°C$ can be modelled with the Antoine equation:

Constants for the Antoine equation taken from the Dortmund Data Base.

$$log_{10}P = A - \frac{B}{C+T}$$

For benzene, the values of the constants are as follows: $A = 6.87987$, $B = 1196.76$, $C = 219.161$. Write a script that calculates the vapour pressure for various temperatures. The script should create a vector of temperatures from $T = 8°C$ to $T = 42°C$ in increments of 2 degrees, and display a two-column table of P and T where the first column is temperatures in $°C$, and the second column is the corresponding pressures in mm Hg. The script should also plot P against T and use a logarithmic axis for P.

22. *Scripts*
The temperature dependance of the heat capacity C_p of many gases can be described in terms of a cubic equation:

$$C_p = a + bT + cT^2 + dT^3$$

The following table gives the coefficients of the cubic equation for four gases. C_p is in $Joules/(g\ mol)(°C)$ and T is in $°C$. Write a script to calculate the heat capacity for each gas at temperatures ranging between 200 and 400$°C$ at 20$°C$ increments. To present the results, create an 11×5 matrix where the first column is the temperature, and second to fifth columns are the heat capacities of SO_2, SO_3, O_2, and N_2, respectively.

Table 10: Coefficients for the cubic equation for the heat capacity of gases

GAS	a	b	c	d
SO_2	38.91	3.904×10^{-2}	-3.205×10^{-5}	8.606×10^{-9}
SO_3	48.50	9.188×10^{-2}	-8.540×10^{-5}	32.40×10^{-9}
O_2	29.10	1.158×10^{-2}	-0.6076×10^{-5}	1.311×10^{-9}
N_2	29.00	0.220×10^{-2}	-0.5723×10^{-5}	-2.871×10^{-9}

23. *Functions*
    Create a function file that calculates the trajectory of a projectile. The inputs to the function should be the initial velocity and the angle at which the projectile is fired. The outputs from the function should be the maximum height and distance. In addition, the function should generate a plot of the trajectory. Use the function to calculate the trajectory of a projectile that is fired at a velocity of 230 m/s at an angle of 39 °.

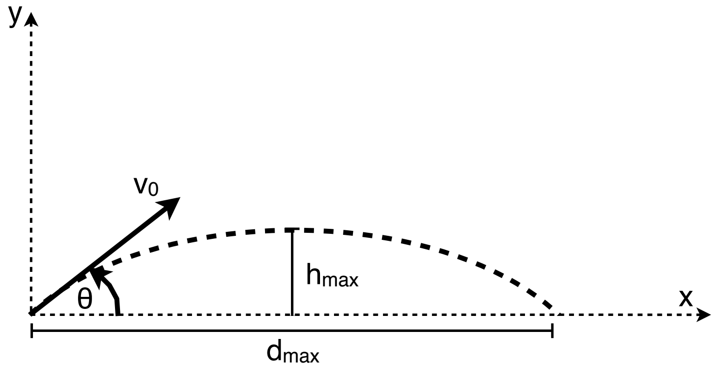


Figure 26: Motion of a projectile

The motion of a projectile

The motion of a projectile can be analysed by considering the horizontal and vertical components. The initial velocity v_0 can be resolved into horizontal and vertical components:

$$v_{0x} = v_0 \cos(\theta) \quad \text{and} \quad v_{0y} = v_0 \sin(\theta)$$

In the vertical direction the velocity and position of the projectile are given by:

$$v_y = v_{0y} - gt \quad \text{and} \quad y = v_{0y}t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

The time it takes the projectile to reach the highest point ($v_y = 0$) and the corresponding height are given by:

$$t_{h\text{max}} = \frac{v_{0y}}{g} \quad \text{and} \quad h_{\text{max}} = \frac{v_{0y}^2}{2g}$$

The total flying time is twice the time it takes the projectile to reach the highest point, $t_{\text{tot}} = 2t_{h\text{max}}$. In the horizontal direction the velocity is constant, and the position of the projectile is given by:

$$x = v_{0x}t$$

24. *Functions*
    Write a user-defined function, with two input and output arguments, that determines the height in metres and mass kilograms of person from their height in inches and mass in pounds. For the function name and ar-

guments use `[m,kg] = STtoSI(in,lb)`. Use the function in the Command Window to determine in SI units the height and mass of a 5 ft. 11 in. person who weighs 181 lb.

25. *Functions*
    When n resistors are connected in parallel, their equivalent resistance R_{eq} can be determined from:

$$\frac{1}{R_{eq}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \ldots + \frac{1}{R_n}$$

Write a user-defined function that calculates R_{eq}. For the function name and arguments use `REQ = req(R)`. The input to function should be a vector in which each element is a resistor value, and the output from the function is R_{eq}. Use the function to calculate the equivalent resistance when the following resistors are connected in parallel: 50 Ω, 75 Ω, 300 Ω, 60 Ω, 500 Ω, 180 Ω, and 200 Ω.

26. *Functions*
    A 2D state of stress at a point in a loaded material is defined by three components of stresses σ_{xx}, σ_{yy}, and τ_{xy}. The maximum and minimum

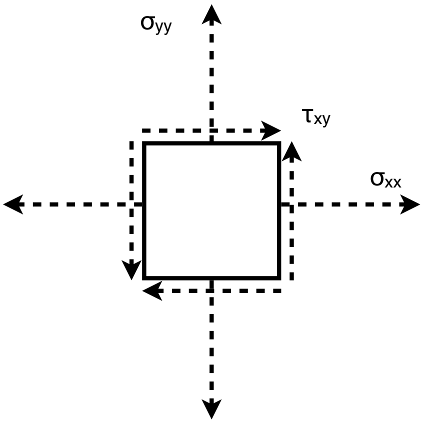


Figure 27: A 2D state of stress at a point in a loaded material

normal stresses (principal stresses) at the point, $\sigma_{\max}$ and $\sigma_{\min}$, are calculated from the stress components by:

$$\sigma_{\substack{\max\\ \min}} = \frac{\sigma_{xx} + \sigma_{yy}}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_{xx} - \sigma_{yy}}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2}$$

Write a user-defined function that determines the principal stresses from the stress components. For the function name and arguments use `[Smax ,Smin] = princstress(Sxx,Syy,Sxy)`. Use the function to determine the principal stresses for the following states of stress: $\sigma_{xx} = -190\ MPa$, $\sigma_{yy} = 145\ MPa$, $\tau_{xy} = 110\ MPa$.

27. *Functions*

In a low-pass RC filter (a filter that passes signals with low frequencies), the ratio of the magnitude of the voltages is given by:

$$RV = \left|\frac{V_o}{V_i}\right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(\omega RC)^2}},$$

where ω is the frequency of the input signal. Write a user-defined function that calculates the magnitude ratio. For the function name and arguments use `RV = lowpass(R,C,w)`. The input arguments are: `R` the size of the resistor in Ω (ohms), `C` the size of the capacitor in F (Farads), and `w` the frequency of the input signal in rad/s. Write the function such that `w` can be a vector.

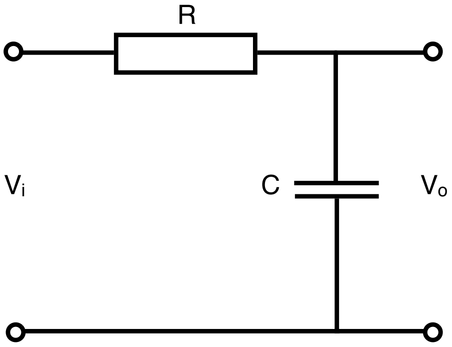


Figure 28: A low-pass filter

Write a script file that uses your `lowpass` function to generate a plot of RV as a function of ω for $10^{-2} \leq \omega \leq 10^{6}$ rad/s. The plot should have a logarithmic scale on the x-axis (ω). When the script file is executed it should prompt the user to enter values of R and C. Run the script file with $R = 1200$ Ω and $C = 8$ μF.

C.4 DECISION MAKING

28. *Relational & Logical operators*
The following were the daily maximum temperatures (°C) in Washington DC during the month of April 2002: 14, 23, 23, 12, 10, 9, 13, 23, 23, 19, 21, 17, 23, 28, 29, 33, 34, 32, 33, 27, 15, 21, 13, 18, 17, 19, 18, 23, 17, 21. Write a script, and use relational and logical operators to determine the following:

    a) The number of days the temperature was above 24 °C.

    b) The number of days the temperature was between 18 °C and 27 °C.

C.5 LOOPS

29. `while` *loops*

The flight of a model rocket of mass 0.05 kg can be modelled as follows. During the first 0.15 s the rocket is propelled up by the rocket engine with a force of 16 N. The rocket then flies up slowing down under the force of gravity. After it reaches the apex, the rocket starts to fall back down. When its down velocity reaches 20 m/s a parachute opens (assumed to open instantly) and the rocket continues to move down at a constant speed of 20 m/s until it hits the ground. Write a script that calculates and plots the speed and altitude of the rocket as a function of time during the flight.

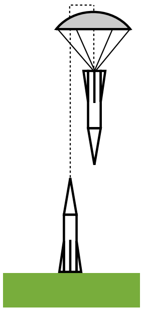


Figure 29: Flight of a model rocket

Flight of a model rocket

The rocket is assumed to be a particle that moves along a straight line in the vertical plane. For motion with constant acceleration along a straight line, the velocity and position as a function of time are given by:

$$v(t) = v_0 + at \quad \text{and} \quad s(t) = s_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2}at,$$

where v_0 and s_0 are the initial velocity and position, respectively. The flight of the rocket can be divided into three segments and you should calculate each segment using a separate `while` loop in your script.

Segment 1 - The first 0.15 s when the rocket engine is on

During this period, the rocket moves up with a constant acceleration. The acceleration is determined by drawing a free body and a mass acceleration diagram. From Newton's second law, summing the forces in the vertical direction gives an equation for the acceleration:

$$a = \frac{F_E - mg}{m}$$

The velocity and height as a function of time are:

$$v(t) = 0 + at \quad \text{and} \quad h(t) = 0 + 0 + \frac{1}{2}at^2,$$

where the initial velocity and initial position are both zero. In your script this `while` loop starts at $t = 0$ and continues looping as long as $t \leq 0.15\ s$. The time, velocity and height at the end of this segment are t_1, v_1, and h_1.

Segment 2 - The motion from when the engines stops until the parachute opens

In this segment the rocket moves with a constant deceleration g. The speed and height of the rocket as a function of time are given by:

$$v(t) = v_1 - g(t - t_1) \quad \text{and} \quad h(t) = h_1 + v_1(t - t_1) - \frac{1}{2}g(t - t_1)^2$$

In your script this `while` loop should continue looping until the velocity of the rocket is $-20\ m/s$ (negative since the rocket is falling). The time and height at the end of this segment are t_2 and h_2.

Flight of a model rocket (continued)

Segment 3 - The motion from when the parachute opens until the rocket hits the ground

In this segment the rocket moves with constant velocity (zero acceleration). The height as a function of time is given by:

$$h(t) = h_2 + v_{\text{chute}}(t - t_2),$$

where v_{chute} is the constant velocity after the parachute opens. In your script this `while` loop should continue looping as long as the height is greater than zero.

SOLUTIONS TO ADDITIONAL EXERCISES

BASIC CONCEPTS

1.

```
>> Ts = 3;
>> T0 = 49;
>> k = 0.45;
>> t = 3;
>> T = round(Ts + (T0 - Ts) * exp(-k*t))
T =
        15
```

Comments:

- The round function rounds to the nearest integer value.

2.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& f(t) = f(0)e^{kt}, \\
& \Leftrightarrow \frac{f(t)}{f(0)} = e^{kt}, \\
& \Leftrightarrow ln\left(\frac{f(t)}{f(0)}\right) = ln(e^{kt}), \\
& \Leftrightarrow k = ln\left(\frac{f(t)}{f(0)}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{t}
\end{aligned}
$$

```
>> t = 3.261;
>> F0 = 100;
>> Ft = 50;
>> k = log(Ft/F0) * (1/t)
k =
        -0.2126
>> t = 7;
>> Ft = F0 * exp(k*t)
Ft =
         22.5847
```

3.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& M = \frac{2}{3} log_{10}\left(\frac{E}{E_0}\right), \\
& \Leftrightarrow \frac{3M}{2} = log_{10}\left(\frac{E}{E_0}\right), \\
& \Leftrightarrow 10^{\frac{3M}{2}} = 10^{log_{10}\left(\frac{E}{E_0}\right)}, \\
& \Leftrightarrow E = 10^{\frac{3M}{2}} \cdot E_0
\end{aligned}
$$

```
>> E0 = 10^4.4;
>> M1 = 6.9;
>> M2 = 7.1;
>> E1 = 10^((3*M1)/2) * E0;
>> E2 = 10^((3*M2)/2) * E0;
>> Ediff = E2/E1
Ediff =
                  1.9953
```

4.

```
>> A = 16.0137;
>> B = 3096.52;
>> C = -53.67;
>> T = 315;
>> P = exp(A - B/(C + T))
P =
          64.3682
>> T = 405;
>> P = exp(A - B/(C + T))
P =
          1.3394e+03
```

5. The total (equivalent) force applied to the bracket is obtained by adding the forces acting on the bracket.
    - Write each force as a vector with two elements, where the first element is the x component of the vector and the second element is the y component.
    - Determine the vector form of the equivalent force by adding the vectors.
    - Determine the magnitude and direction of the equivalent force.

```
1  >> F1M = 400; F2M = 500; F3M = 700;
2  >> theta1 = -20; theta2 = 30; theta3 = 143;
3  >> F1 = F1M * [cosd(theta1) sind(theta1)]
4  F1 =
5      375.8770 -136.8081
6  >> F2 = F2M * [cosd(theta2) sind(theta2)]
7  F2 =
8      433.0127  250.0000
9  >> F3 = F3M * [cosd(theta3) sind(theta3)]
10 F3 =
11     -559.0449  421.2705
12 >> Ftot = F1 + F2 + F3
13 Ftot =
14     249.8449  534.4625
15 >> FtotM = sqrt(Ftot(1)^2 + Ftot(2)^2)
16 FtotM =
17     589.9768
18 >> theta = atand(Ftot(2) / Ftot(1))
19 theta =
20     64.9453
```

Comments:

- On Lines 1 and 2 the magnitudes and angles to the x axis of the forces are entered.
- On Lines 3, 6 and 9 the two components (x and y) of each force are calculated.
- On Line 12 the three force vectors are added together.
- Finally on Lines 15 and 18 the magnitude and angle to the x axis of the total force are calculated.

6.

```
1 >> m = [2 4 5 10 20 50];
2 >> F = [12.5 23.5 30 61 117 294];
3 >> mu = F./(m*9.81)
4 mu =
5     0.6371    0.5989    0.6116    0.6218    0.5963
         0.5994
6 >> mu_ave = mean(mu)
7 mu_ave =
8     0.6109
```

Comments:

- On Line 6 the `mean` function is used to determine the average of the elements in the vector `mu`.

7. The equations for the four meshes are:

$$\begin{aligned}
&V_1 - R_1 i_1 - R_3(i_1 - i_3) - R_2(i_1 - i_2) = 0\\
&- R_5 i_2 - R_2(i_2 - i_1) - R_4(i_2 - i_3) - R_7(i_2 - i_4) = 0\\
&- V_2 - R_6(i_3 - i_4) - R_4(i_3 - i_2) - R_3(i_3 - i_1) = 0\\
&V_3 - R_8 i_4 - R_7(i_4 - i_2) - R_6(i_4 - i_3) = 0
\end{aligned}$$

The equations can be re-written in the matrix form $Ax = B$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} -(R_1+R_2+R_3) & R_2 & R_3 & 0 \\ R_2 & -(R_2+R_4+R_5+R_7) & R_4 & R_7 \\ R_3 & R_4 & -(R_3+R_4+R_6) & R_6 \\ 0 & R_7 & R_6 & -(R_6+R_7+R_8) \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \\ i_3 \\ i_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -V_1 \\ 0 \\ V_2 \\ -V_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
>> V1 = 20; V2 = 12; V3 = 40;
>> R1 = 18; R2 = 10; R3 = 16; R4 = 6;
>> R5 = 15; R6 = 8; R7 = 12; R8 = 14;
>> A = [-(R1+R2+R3) R2 R3 0;
R2 -(R2+R4+R5+R7) R4 R7;
R3 R4 -(R3+R4+R6) R6;
0 R7 R6 -(R6+R7+R8)]
A =
   -44    10    16     0
    10   -43     6    12
    16     6   -30     8
     0    12     8   -34
>> B = [-V1; 0; V2; -V3]
B =
15    -20
16      0
17     12
18    -40
19 >> I = A\B
20 I =
21     0.8411
22     0.7206
23     0.6127
24     1.5750
25 >> R1i = I(1)
26 R1i =
27     0.8411
28 >> R2i = I(1) - I(2)
29 R2i =
30     0.1205
31 >> R3i = I(1) - I(3)
32 R3i =
33     0.2284
34 >> R4i = I(2) - I(3)
35 R4i =
36     0.1079
37 >> R5i = I(2)
38 R5i =
39     0.7206
40 >> R6i = I(4) - I(3)
41 R6i =
42     0.9623
43 >> R7i = I(4) - I(2)
44 R7i =
45     0.8543
46 >> R8i = I(4)
47 R8i =
48     1.5750
```

Comments:

- On Line 19 the left division is used to solve a system of equations of the form $Ax = B$.
- One Lines 21–24 the four elements of `I` are the mesh currents i_1, i_2, i_3, i_4.

PLOTTING

8.

```
>> F = [0 13345 26689 40479 42703 43592 44482 44927 45372 ...
46276 47908 49035 50265 53213 56161];
>> L = [25 25.037 25.073 25.113 25.122 25.125 25.132 25.144 ...
25.164 25.208 25.409 25.646 26.084 27.398 29.150];
>> A0 = 2*pi*6.4^2;
>> L0 = 25;
>> sig_e = F./A0;
>> eps_e = (L - L0)./L0;
>> sig_t = (F./A0) .* (L./L0);
>> eps_t = log(L./L0);
>> plot(eps_e,sig_e,eps_t,sig_t,'r'), grid on,
xlabel('Strain'), ylabel('Stress (Pa)'), ...
legend('Engineering stress-strain','True stress-strain'), ...
title('Tensile test of an aluminium specimen')
```

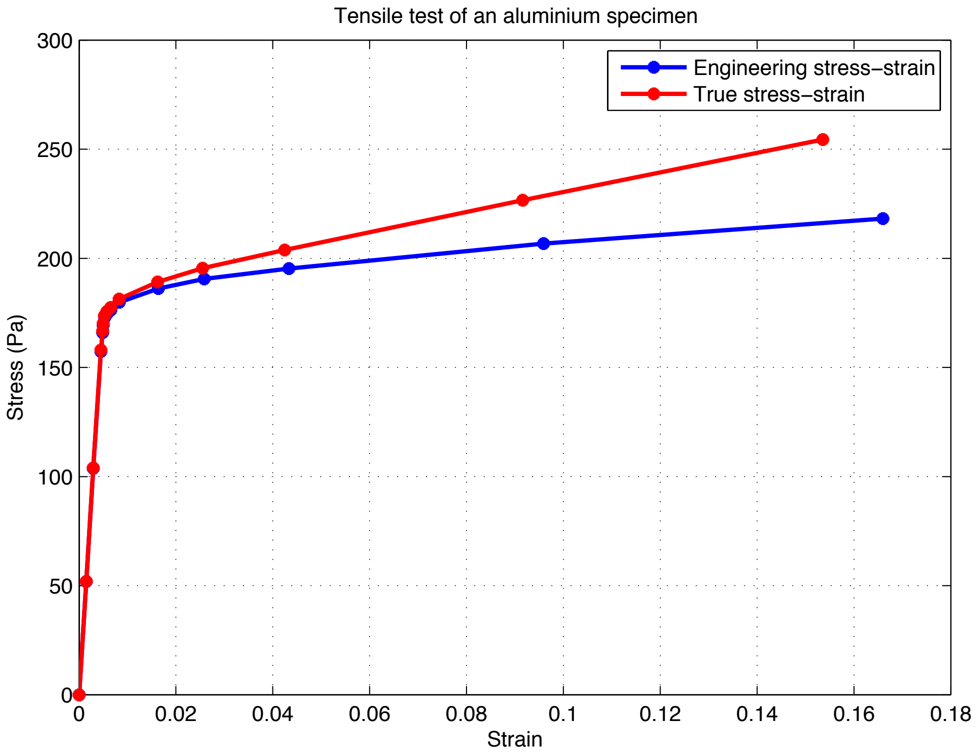


Figure 30: Tension test of an aluminium specimen

9.

```
>> R = 4; L = 1.3; V = 12;
>> t1 = linspace(0,0.5,25);
>> t2 = linspace(0.5,2,25);
>> i1 = (V/R) * (1 - exp((-R*t1)./L));
>> i2 = exp((-R*t2)./L) * (V/R) .* (exp((0.5*R)/L) - 1);
>> plot(t1,i1,'b',t2,i2,'b'), grid on, xlabel('Time (s)'), ...
ylabel('Current (A)'), title('Current in a RL circuit')
```

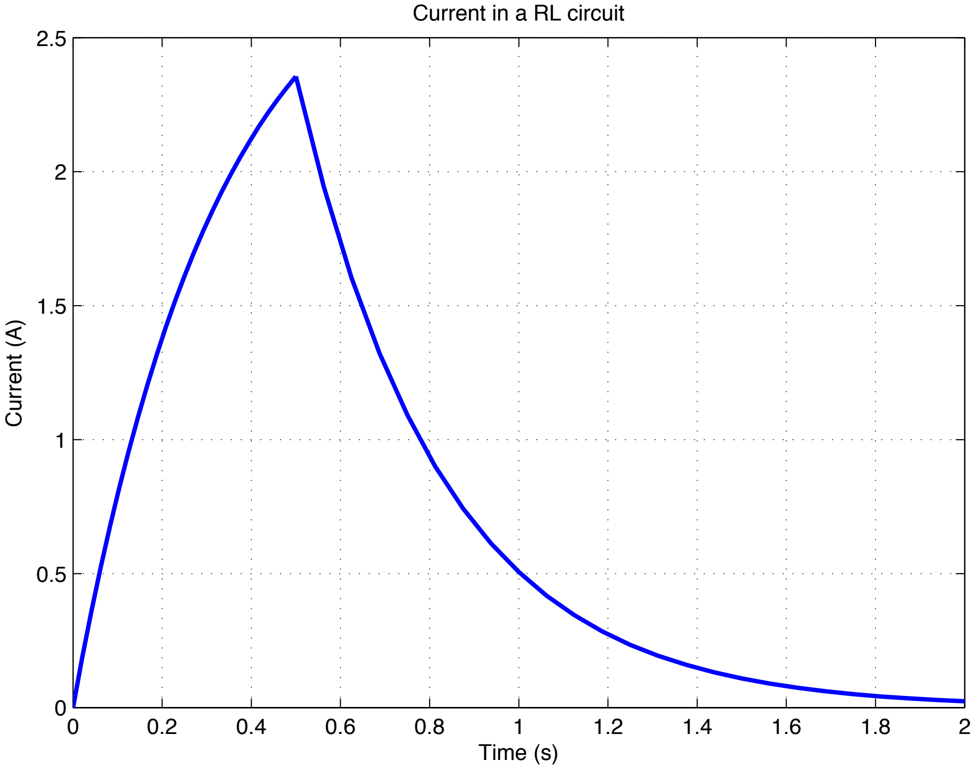


Figure 31: Current in a *RL* circuit

10.

```
>> f0 = 12; wn = 10; w = 12;
>> t = linspace(0,2,50);
>> x = (2*f0) / (wn^2 - w^2) * sin(((wn - w)/2)*t) .*
    ...
sin(((wn - w)/2)*t);
>> plot(t,x), grid on, xlabel('Time (s)'), ...
ylabel('Amplitude'), title('Vibration of a helicopter
    body')
```

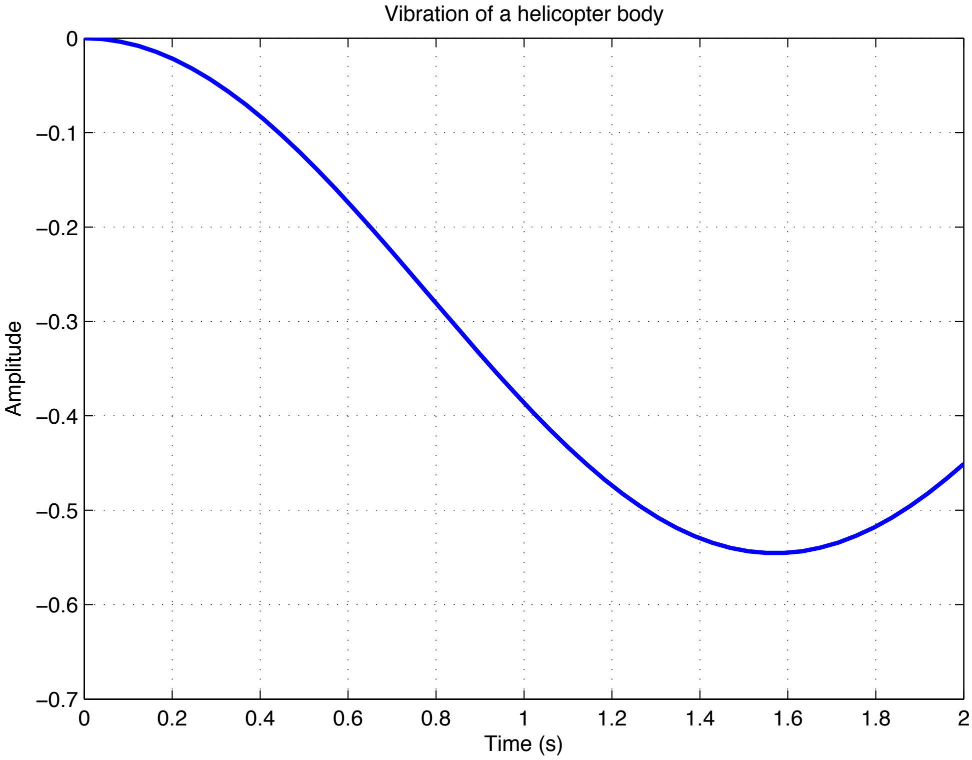


Figure 32: Vibration of a helicopter body

11.

```
>> n = 1; R = 0.08206; T = 300; a = 1.39; b = 0.0391;
>> V = 0.08:0.02:6;
>> P = (n*R*T) ./ (V - n*b) - (n^2 * a) ./ (V.^2);
>> id_gas_eq = (P.*V) / (R*T);
>> plot(P,id_gas_eq), grid on, xlabel('Pressure (atm)'), ...
ylabel('PV/RT'), title('Behaviour of nitrogen gas')
```

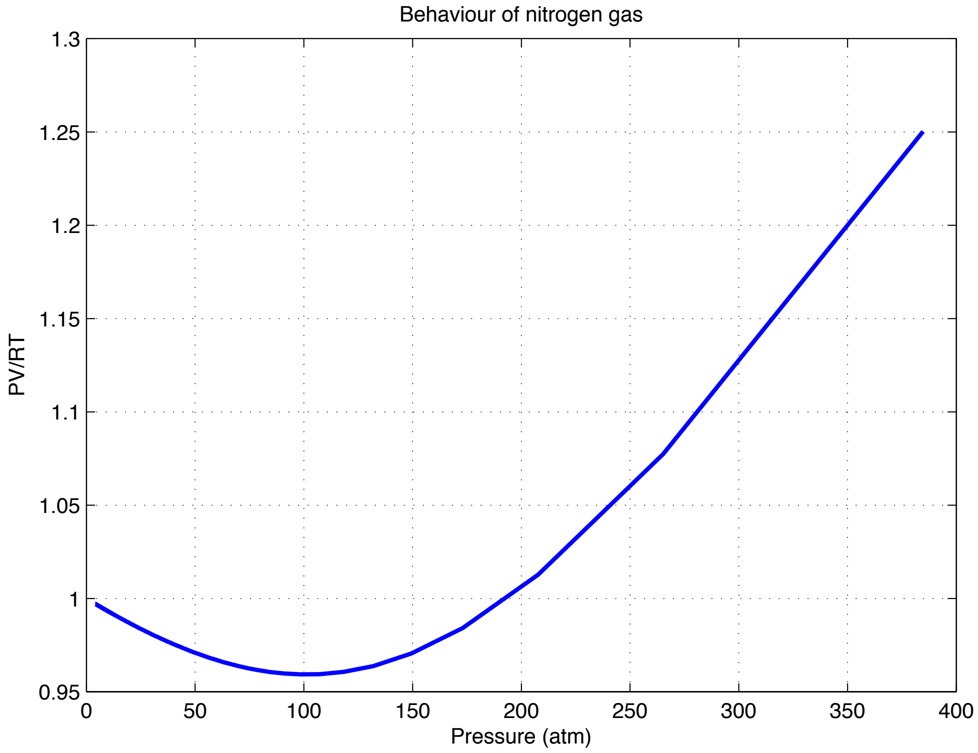


Figure 33: Behaviour of nitrogen gas

The ideal gas equation is a linear function. The plot of P vs. $\frac{PV}{RT}$ for nitrogen shows that it is not a linear function and therefore does not obey the ideal gas equation.

12.

```
>> L = 20; E = 200E9; I = 348E-6; w = 5E3;
>> x1 = linspace(0,(2/3)*L,50);
>> x2 = linspace((2/3)*L,L,50);
>> y1 = ((-w*x1) ./ (24*L*E*I)) .* ...
(L*x1.^3 - (16/9)*L^2*x1.^2 + (64/81)*L.^4);
>> y2 = ((-w*L) ./ (54*E*I)) .* ...
(2*x2.^3 - 6*L*x2.^2 + (40/9)*L^2.*x2 - (4/9)*L^3);
>> plot(x1,y1,’b’,x2,y2,’b’), grid on, ...
xlabel(’x (m)’), ylabel(’Deflection y (m)’), ...
title(’Deflection of a steel beam’)
```

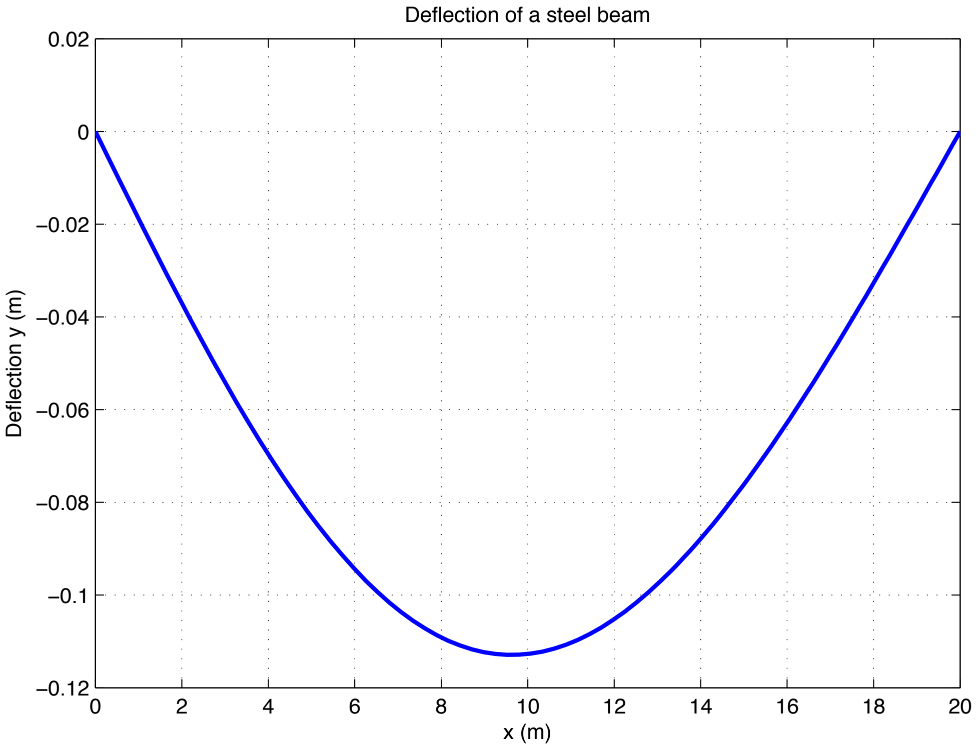


Figure 34: Deflection of a steel beam

13.

```
>> x = -50:5:50; y = x; k = 0.254;
>> [xx, yy] = meshgrid(x,y);
>> w = k * (xx.^2 - yy.^2);
>> surf(xx,yy,w), colorbar, xlabel(’x (mm)’), ...
ylabel(’y (mm)’), zlabel(’Deflection (mm)’), ...
title(’Deflection of a composite plate’)
```

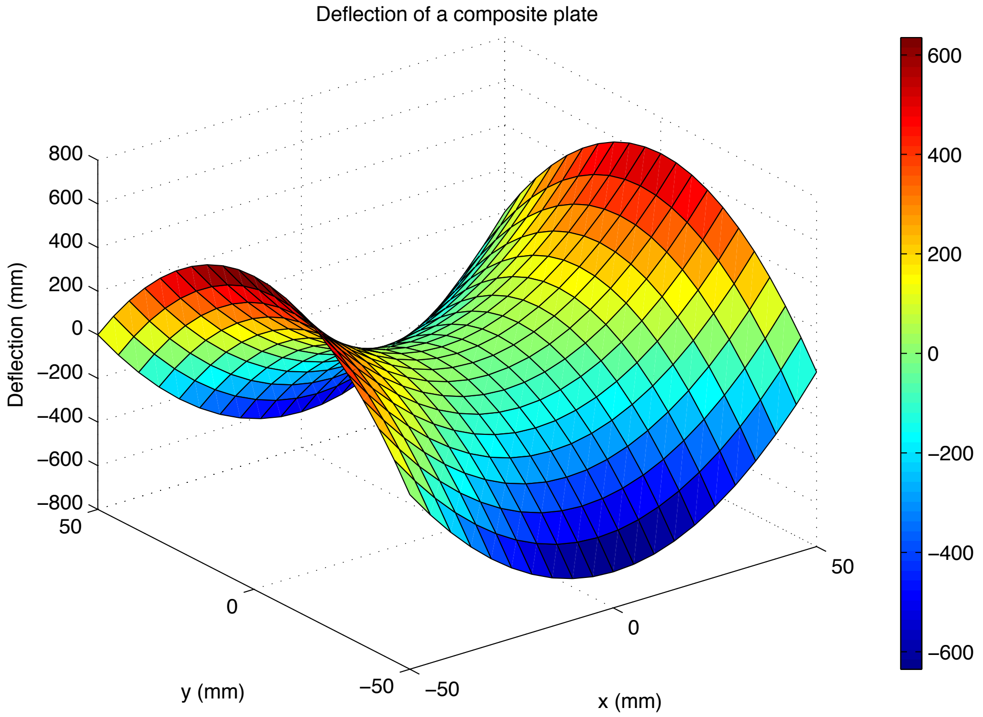


Figure 35: Deflection of a composite plate

14.

```
>> n = 1.5; R = 0.08206; a = 1.39; b = 0.03913;
>> V = linspace(0.3,1.2,25);
>> T = linspace(273,473,25);
>> [VV, TT] = meshgrid(V,T);
>> P = ((n*R*TT) ./ (VV-b)) - ((n^2*a) ./ VV.^2);
>> surf(VV,TT,P), colorbar, xlabel('Volume (L)'), ...
ylabel('Temperature (K)'), zlabel('Pressure (atm)'),
    ...
title('van der Waals equation for nitrogen gas')
```

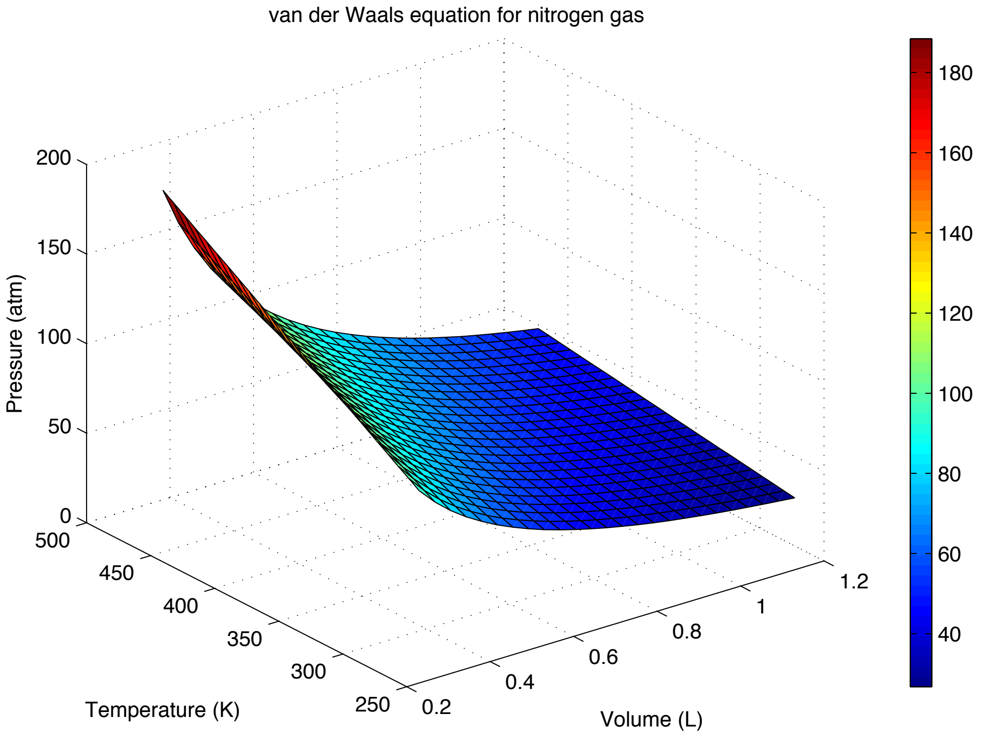


Figure 36: van der Waals equation for nitrogen gas

15.

```
>> h = 40; b = 30; yF = -15; zF = -10; F = -250000;
>> Izz = (1/12)*b*h^3;
>> Iyy = (1/12)*h*b^3;
>> A = h*b;
>> y = -h/2:h/2;
>> z = -b/2:b/2;
>> [yy, zz] = meshgrid(y,z);
>> Sxx = F/A + (F*zF*zz)./Iyy + (F*yF*yy)./Izz;
>> surf(yy,zz,Sxx), colorbar, xlabel('y (mm)'), ...
ylabel('z (mm)'), zlabel('Normal stress (N/mm^2)'), ...
title('Normal stress in a cross section of a rectangular beam')
```

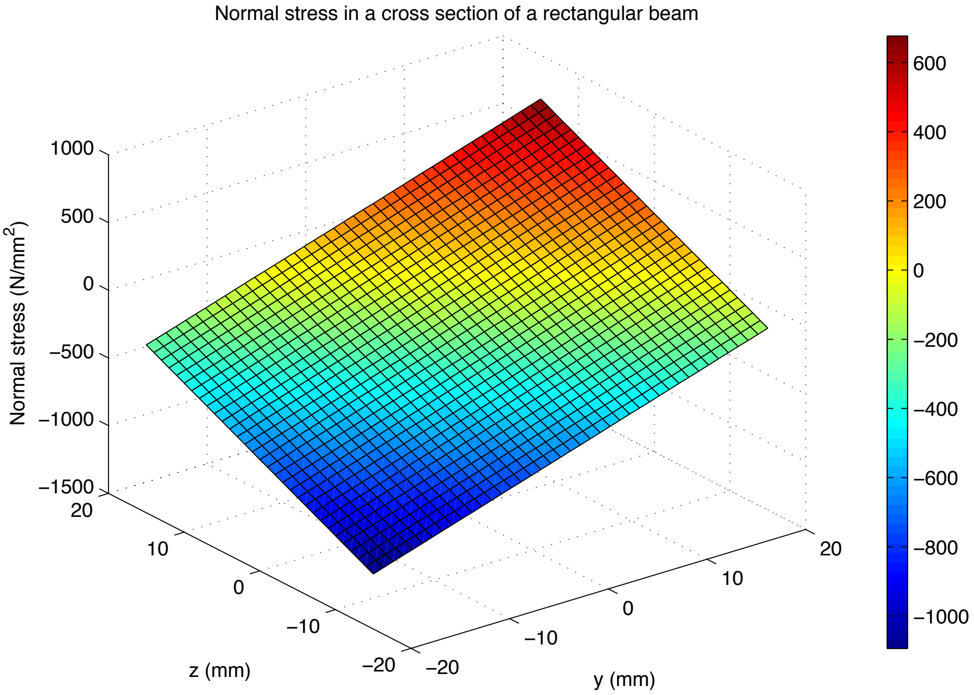


Figure 37: Normal stress in a cross section of a rectangular beam

16.

```
>> G = 27.7E9; b = 0.286E-9; v = 0.334;
>> x = linspace(-5E-9,5E-9,25);
>> y = linspace(-5E-9,-1E-9,25);
>> [xx, yy] = meshgrid(x,y);
>> Sxx = (-G*b*yy.*(3*xx.^2 + yy.^2)) ./ ...
(2*pi*(1-v)*(xx.^2 + yy.^2).^2);
>> Syy = (G*b*yy.*(xx.^2 - yy.^2)) ./ ...
(2*pi*(1-v)*(xx.^2 + yy.^2).^2);
>> Txy = (G*b*xx.*(xx.^2 - yy.^2)) ./ ...
(2*pi*(1-v)*(xx.^2 + yy.^2).^2);
>> figure, surf(xx,yy,Sxx), colorbar, ...
xlabel('x (m)'), ylabel('y (m)'), ...
zlabel('Normal stress Sxx (N/mm^2)'), ...
title('Stresses due to an edge dislocation in
    aluminium')
>> figure, surf(xx,yy,Syy), colorbar, ...
xlabel('x (m)'), ylabel('y (m)'), ...
zlabel('Normal stress Syy (N/mm^2)'), ...
title('Stresses due to an edge dislocation in
    aluminium')
>> figure, surf(xx,yy,Txy), colorbar, ...
xlabel('x (m)'), ylabel('y (m)'), ...
zlabel('Shear stress Txy (N/mm^2)'), ...
title('Stresses due to an edge dislocation in
    aluminium')
```

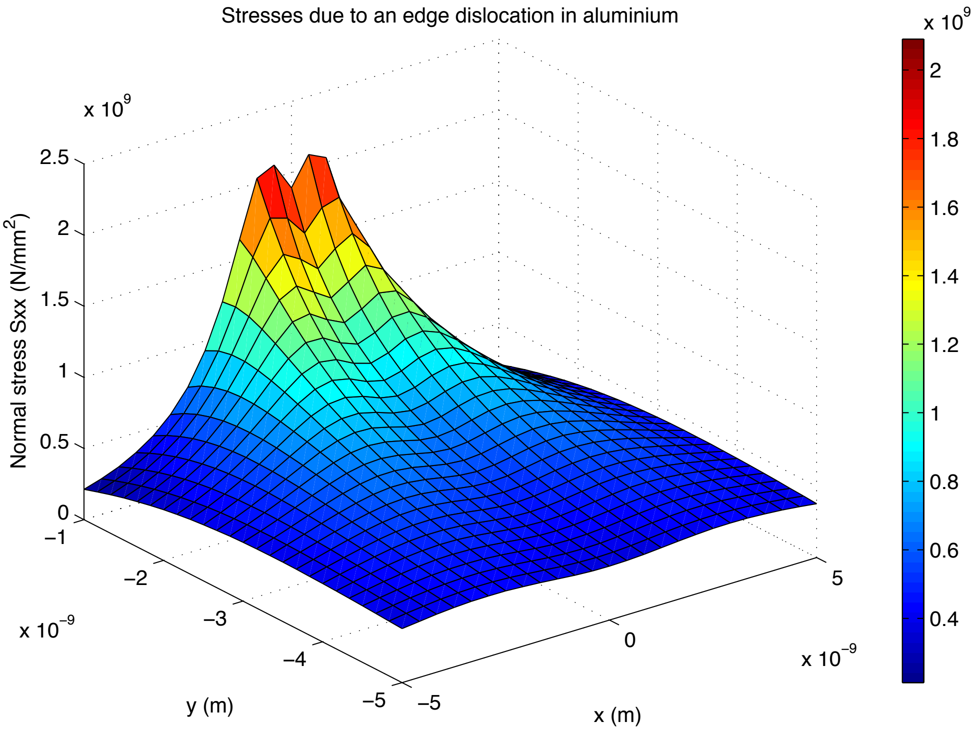


Figure 38: Normal stress σ_{yy} due to an edge dislocation in aluminium

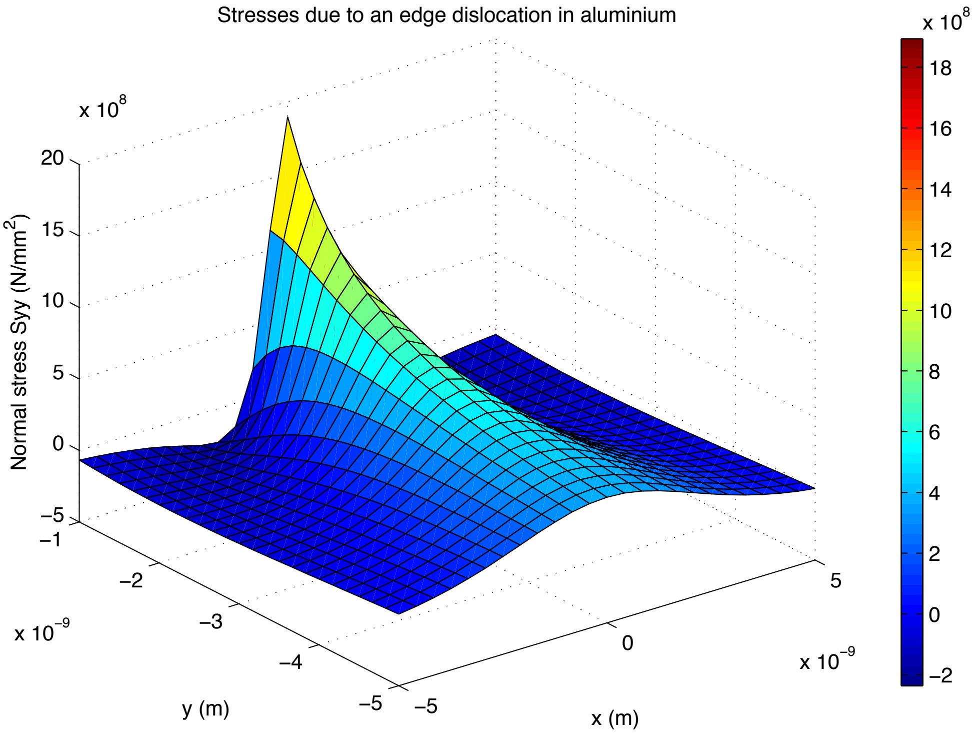


Figure 39: Normal stress σ_{yy} due to an edge dislocation in aluminium

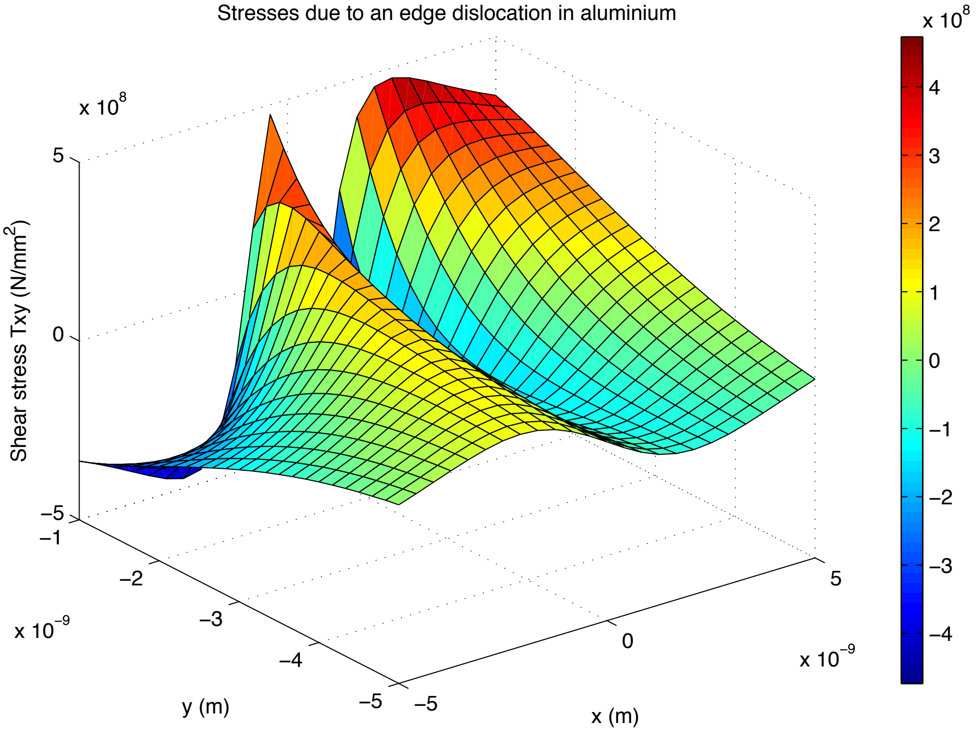


Figure 40: Shear stress τ_{xy} due to an edge dislocation in aluminium

17.

```
>> M = 0.032; R = 8.31;
>> v = linspace(0,1000,25);
>> T = linspace(70,320,25);
>> [vv, TT] = meshgrid(v,T);
>> P = 4*pi *(M./(2*pi*R*TT)).^(3/2) .*vv.^2 ...
*exp((-M*vv.^2)./(2*R*TT));
>> surf(vv,TT,P), colorbar, xlabel('Speed (m/s)'), ...
ylabel('Temperature (K)'), zlabel('Probability'), ...
title('Probability distribution of speeds of molecules
    ...
of oxygen gas')
```

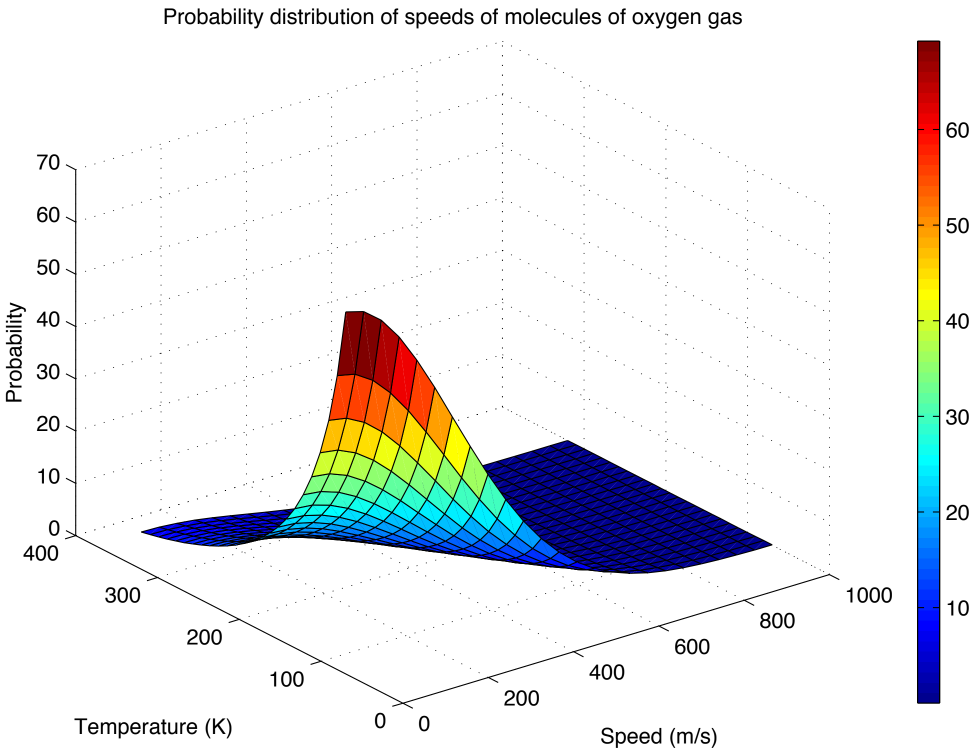


Figure 41: Probability distribution of speeds of molecules of oxygen gas

18.

```
>> C = 15E-6; L = 240E-3; vm = 24;
>> fd = linspace(60,110,25);
>> R = linspace(10,40,25);
>> wd = 2*pi*fd;
>> [ww, RR] = meshgrid(wd,R);
>> I = vm ./ (sqrt(RR^2 + (ww*L - 1./(ww*C)).^2));
>> surf(ww,RR,I), colorbar, xlabel('Frequency (rads)'), ...
ylabel('Resistance (Ohms)'), zlabel('Current (A)'), ...
title('Current in an RLC circuit with alternating ...
voltage source')
```

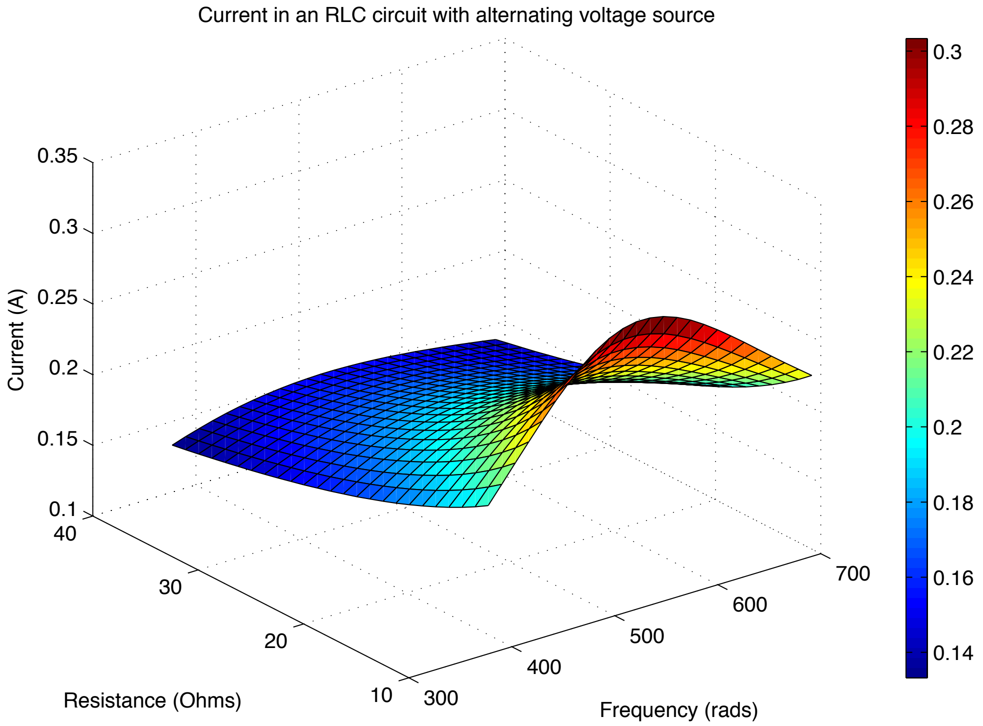


Figure 42: Current in an *RLC* circuit with alternating voltage source

Examining Figure 43 shows the maximum current occurs at approximately 525 $rads/2\pi = 84\ Hz$. This compares well with the calculated value:

$$\frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} = 83.882\ Hz$$

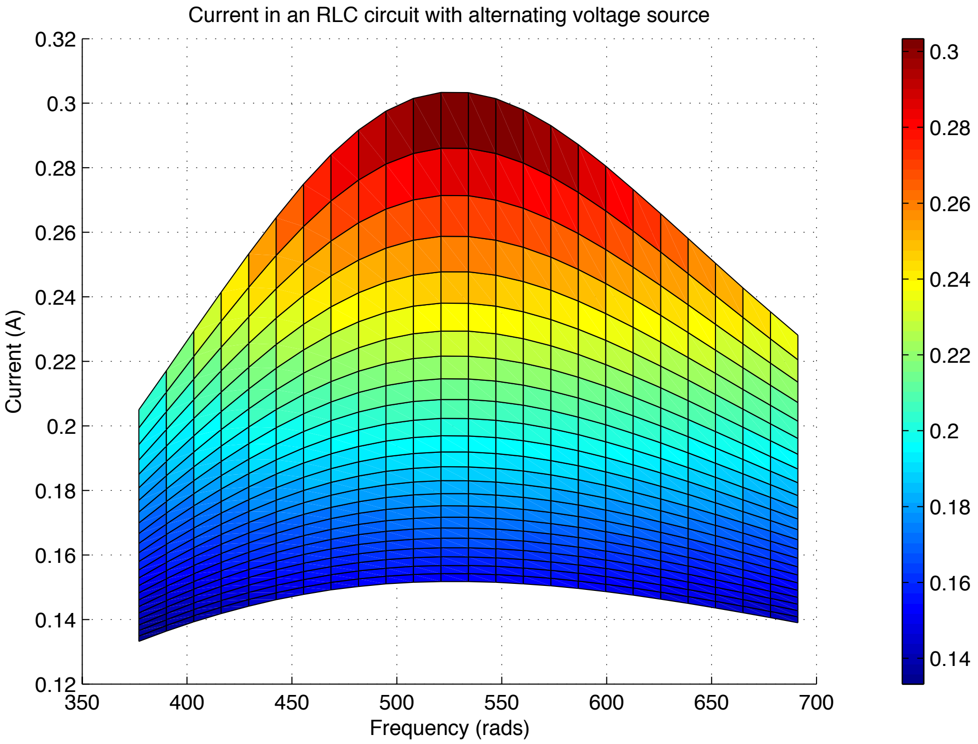


Figure 43: Current in an *RLC* circuit with alternating voltage source

SCRIPTS AND FUNCTIONS

Listing C.1: *silo.m* - Script to calculate the height and surface area of a spherical capped cylindrical silo

19.

```
% silo.m
% Script to calculate the height and surface area of a spherical
% capped cylindrical silo
%
% Craig Warren, 10/09/2010

% Variable dictionary
% r       Radius of the cylindrical portion
% R       Radius of the spherical portion
% h       Height of the spherical portion
% theta   Angle calculated by radius of cylinder and sphere
% V       Total volume of the silo
% Vcyl    Volume of the cylindrical portion
% Vcap    Volume of the spherical portion
% S       Total surface area of the silo

clear all;  % Clear the workspace
clc;  % Clear the command window

r = input('Enter the radius of the cylinder (m): ');
R = input('Enter the radius of the spherical cap (m): ');
V = input('Enter the total volume of the silo (m^3): ');
theta = asin(r/R);
h = R*(1-cos(theta));
Vcap = (1/3)*pi*h^2*(3*R - h);
H = (V - Vcap)/(pi*r^2);
S = 2*pi*(r*H + R*h);
disp(['The height H of the silo is: ' num2str(H) ' m']);
disp(['The surface area of the silo is: ' num2str(S) ' m^2']);
```

20. Calculate the decay constant k for Technetium-99.

$$
\begin{aligned}
&\frac{A_0}{2} = A_0 e^{6k},\\
&\Leftrightarrow ln\left(\frac{A_0}{2}\right) = ln\left(A_0 e^{6k}\right)\\
&\Leftrightarrow ln\left(\frac{A_0}{2}\right) = ln(A_0) + ln\left(e^{6k}\right)\\
&\Leftrightarrow 6k = ln\left(\frac{A_0}{2}\right) - ln(A_0)\\
&\Leftrightarrow 6k = ln\left(\frac{A_0}{2}\frac{1}{A_0}\right)\\
&\Leftrightarrow 6k = ln(0.5)\\
&\Leftrightarrow k = -0.1155
\end{aligned}
$$

Listing C.2: *decay.m* - Script to calculate the radioactive decay of Technetium-99

```
% decay.m
% Script to calculate the radioactive decay of Technetium-99
%
%
% Craig Warren, 10/09/2010

% Variable dictionary
% k       Decay constant
% t       Vector of time instances (hours)
% AA      Relative amount of Technetium-99

clear all;  % Clear the workspace
clc;  % Clear the command window

k = -0.1155;
t = 0:2:24;
AA = exp(k.*t);
disp(['After 24 hrs A/A0 of Technetium-99 is: ' ...
    num2str(AA(end))]);
plot(t,AA), grid on, xlabel('Time (hours)'), ...
    ylabel('Relative amount'), ...
    title('Radioactive decay of Technetium-99')
```

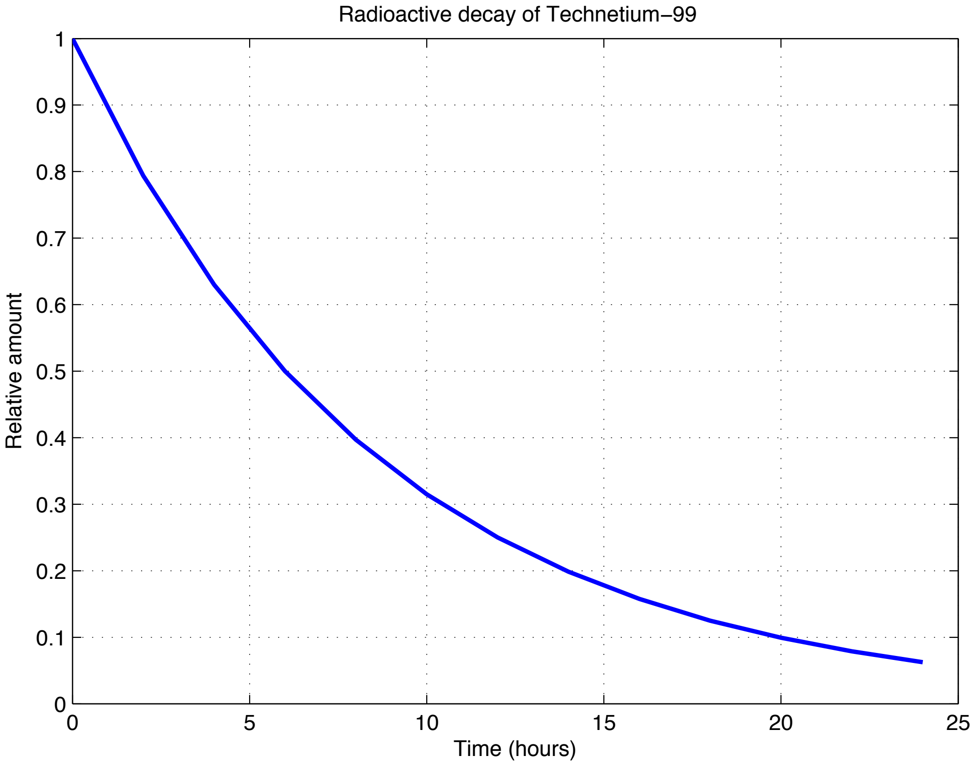


Figure 44: Radioactive decay of Technetium-99

21.

Listing C.3: *benzene.m* - Script to calculate the pressure of Benzene

```
% benzene.m
% Script to calculate the pressure of Benzene
%
%
% Craig Warren, 20/03/2012

% Variable dictionary
% T       Vector of temperatures in degrees C
% A,B,C   Material constants
% P       Pressure in mm Hg
% PT      Matrix with P and T

clear all;  % Clear the workspace
clc;  % Clear the command window

A = 6.87987;
B = 1196.76;
C = 219.161;
T = 8:2:42;
P = 10.^(A - (B./(C+T)));
PT = [T' P']
semilogy(T,P), grid on, xlabel('Temperature ({^\circ}C)'), ...
     ylabel('Pressure (mm Hg)'), ...
     title('Vapour pressure of benzene')
```

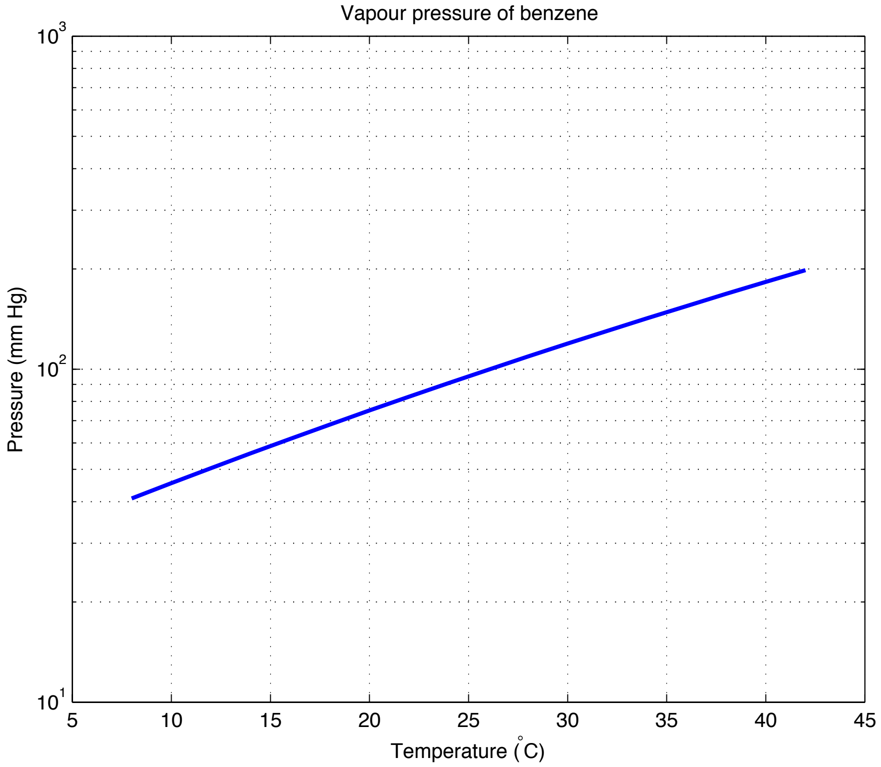


Figure 45: Vapour pressure of benzene

22.

Listing C.4: *cubic_gases.m* - Script to calculate heat capacity for 4 gases

```
% cubic_gases.m
% Script to calculate heat capacity for 4 gases
%
%
% Craig Warren, 24/10/2010

% Variable dictionary
% coeffs      Matrix of coeffs for cubic gas equation
    (a,b,c,d)
%             Row 1: SO2, Row 2: SO3, Row 3: O2, Row
    4: N2
% T           Vector of temperatures
% Cp_         Heat capacity for specific gas
% result      Matrix containing temp and heat capacity
     results

clear all;  % Clear the workspace
clc;  % Clear the command window

coeffs = [38.91 3.904E-2 -3.205E-5 8.606E-9;
          48.50 9.188E-2 -8.540E-5 32.40E-9;
          29.10 1.158E-2 -0.6076E-5 1.311E-9
          29.00 0.220E-2 -0.5723E-5 -2.871E-9];

T = 200:20:400;
```

```

Cp_SO2 = coeffs(1,1) + coeffs(1,2)*T + coeffs(1,3)*T.^2 ...
       + coeffs(1,4)*T.^3;
Cp_SO3 = coeffs(2,1) + coeffs(2,2)*T + coeffs(2,3)*T.^2 ...
       + coeffs(2,4)*T.^3;
Cp_O2 = coeffs(3,1) + coeffs(3,2)*T + coeffs(3,3)*T.^2 ...
       + coeffs(3,4)*T.^3;
Cp_N2 = coeffs(4,1) + coeffs(4,2)*T + coeffs(4,3)*T.^2 ...
       + coeffs(4,4)*T.^3;

result = [T' Cp_SO2' Cp_SO3' Cp_O2' Cp_N2']
```

23. Listing C.5: *trajectory.m* - Function to calculate the trajectory of a projectile

```
function [h_max, d_max] = trajectory(v0, theta)
% Function to calculate the trajectory of a projectile
%
%
% Craig Warren, 24/10/2010

% Variable dictionary
% v0      input    Initial velocity (m/s)
% theta   input    Angle at which projectile is fired (deg)
% h_max   output   Maximium height of projectile
% d_max   output   Maximum distance of projectile
% g       local    Acceleration due to gravity (m/s^2)
% v0x     local    Initial velocity in x-direction (m/s)
% v0y     local    Initial velocity in y-direction (m/s)
% t_h_max local    Time to reach maximum height (s)
% t_tot   local    Total flying time (twice t_h_max) (s)
% t       local    Vector containing time (s)
% x       local    Vector containing horizontal position (m)
% y       local    Vector containing vertical position (m)

g = 9.81;
v0x = v0 * cosd(theta);
v0y = v0 * sind(theta);
t_h_max = v0y / g;
t_tot = 2*t_h_max;
h_max = v0y^2 / (2*g);
d_max = v0x * t_tot;

t = linspace(0,t_tot,50);
x = v0x*t;
y = v0y*t - 0.5*g*t.^2;
plot(x,y), grid on, xlabel('Distance (m)'), ...
    ylabel('Height (m)'), title('Trajectory of a projectile')
```

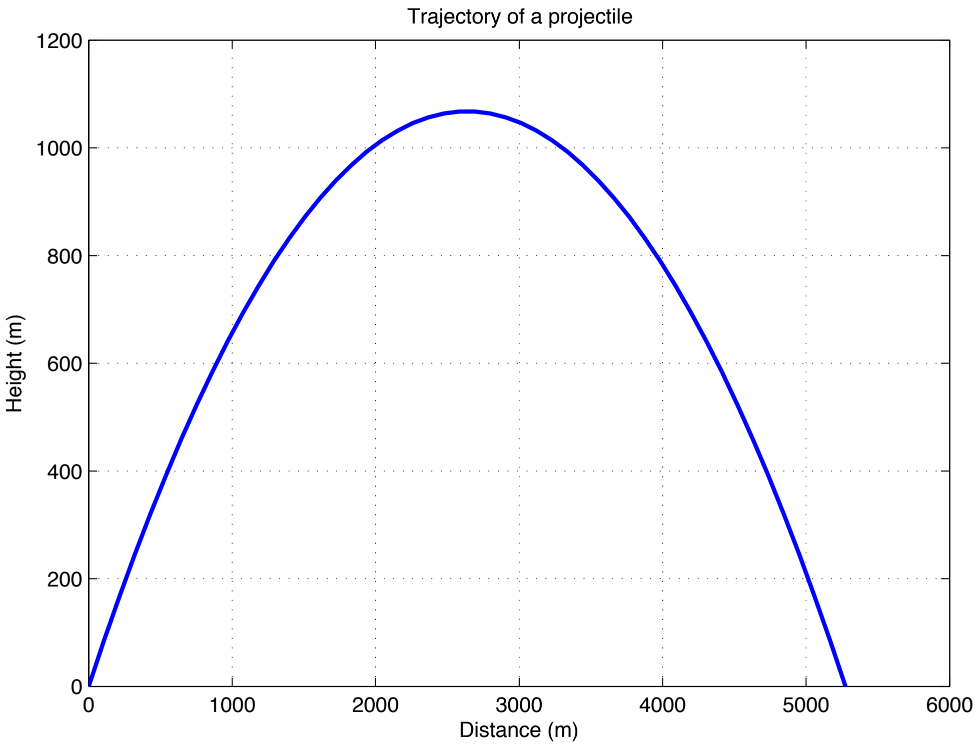


Figure 46: Trajectory of a projectile

24\.

Listing C.6: *STtoSI.m* - Function to convert height and mass in imperial units to metric

```
function [m, kg] = STtoSI(in, lb)
% Function to convert height and mass in imperial units to metric
%
%
% Craig Warren, 24/10/2010

% Variable dictionary
% in      input    Height (inches)
% lb      input    Mass (pounds)
% m       output   Height (m)
% kg      output   Mass (kg)

m = in * 0.0254;
kg = lb / 2.205;
```

Running the function in the Command Window with the example:

```
>> [m, kg] = STtoSI(((5*12)+11),181)
m =
    1.8034
kg =
   82.0862
```

Listing C.7: *req.m* - Function to calculate resistance of resistors in parallel

25.

```
function REQ = req(R)
% Function to calculate resistance of resistors in parallel
%
%
% Craig Warren, 24/10/2010

% Variable dictionary
% R      input     Vector of resistances (Ohms)
% REQ    output    Resistance of resistors in parallel (Ohms)

REQ = 1/(sum(1./R));
```

Running the function in the Command Window with the example:

```
>> REQ = req([50 75 300 60 500 180 200]
REQ =
      15.1771
```

Listing C.8: *princstress.m* - Function to calculate principal stresses from stress components

26.

```
function [Smax, Smin] = princstress(Sxx, Syy, Sxy)
% Function to calculate principal stresses from stress components
%
%
% Craig Warren, 24/10/2010

% Variable dictionary
% Sxx     input     Normal stress component
% Syy     input     Normal stress component
% Sxy     input     Shear stress component
% Smax    output    Maximum principal stress
% Smin    output    Minimum principal stress

Smax = ((Sxx + Syy)/2) + sqrt(((Sxx - Syy)/2)^2 + Sxy^2);
Smin = ((Sxx + Syy)/2) - sqrt(((Sxx - Syy)/2)^2 + Sxy^2);
```

Running the function in the Command Window with the example:

```
>> [Smax, Smin] = princstress(-190,145,110)
Smax =
       177.8902
Smin =
      -222.8902
```

27.

Listing C.9: *lowpass.m* - Function to calculate magnitude ratio of a lowpass filter

```matlab
function RV = lowpass(R, C, w)
% Function to calculate magnitude ratio of a lowpass filter
%
%
% Craig Warren, 24/10/2010

% Variable dictionary
% R      input    Resistance of resistor (Ohms)
% C      input    Capacitance of capacitor (F)
% w      input    Frequency of input signal (rad/s)
% RV     output   Magnitude ratio of voltages

RV = 1 ./ (sqrt(1 + (w*R*C).^2));
```

Listing C.10: *lowpass_plot.m* - Script to plot the magnitude ratio of a lowpass filter

```matlab
% lowpass_plot.m
% Script to plot the magnitude ratio of a lowpass filter
%
%
% Craig Warren, 24/10/2010

% Variable dictionary
% R     Resistance of resistor (Ohms)
% C     Capacitance of capacitor (F)
% w     Frequency of input signal (rad/s)
% RV    Magnitude ratio of voltages

clear all;
clc;

R = input('Input the value of the resistor (Ohms): ');
C = input('Input the value of the capacitor (Farads): ');
w = 1E-2:1E6;
RV = lowpass(R,C,w);

semilogx(w,RV), grid on, xlabel('Frequency (rad/s)'), ...
    ylabel('Magitude ratio'), ...
    title('Magitude ratio of a lowpass filter')
```

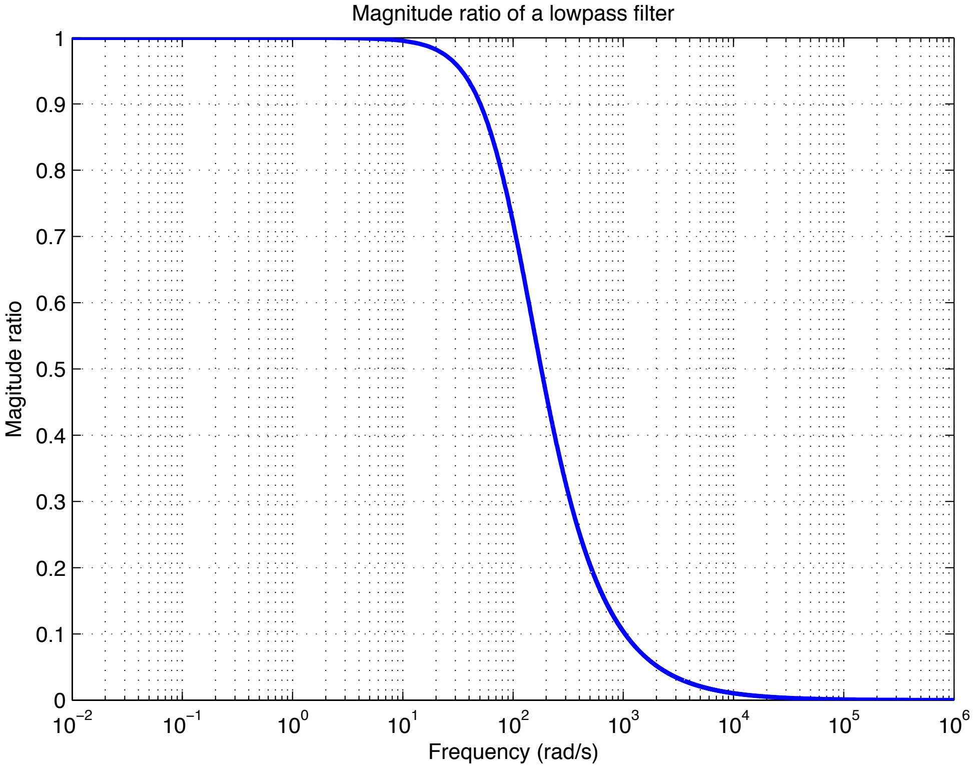


Figure 47: Magnitude ratio of a lowpass filter

DECISION MAKING

28.

Listing C.11: *temp.m* - Script to analyse temperature data

```
% temp.m
% Script to analyse temperature data
%
% Craig Warren, 13/09/2010

% Variable dictionary
% T       Vector of temperatures (C)
% Tabove24     Logical vector of temps above 24C
% Daysabove24  Number of days temp above 24C
% T18to27      Logical vector of temps between 18C and 24C
% Days18to27   Number of days temp between 18C and 24C

clear all;  % Clear the workspace
clc;  % Clear the command window

T = [14 23 23 12 10 9 13 23 23 19 21 17 23 28 29 ...
    33 34 32 33 27 15 21 13 18 17 19 18 23 17 21];
Tabove24 = T>=24;
Daysabove24 = sum(Tabove24)
T18to27 = (T>=18) & (T<=27);
Days18to27 = sum(T18to27)
```

LOOPS

Listing C.12: *rocket.m* - Script to calculate and plot the speed and altitude of a rocket

29.

```
% rocket.m
% Script to calculate and plot the speed and altitude of a rocket
%
% Craig Warren, 24/10/2010

% Variable dictionary
% g          Acceleration due to gravity (m/s^2)
% m          Mass of the rocket (kg)
% eng_F      Force delivered by rocket engine (N)
% eng_t      Time that rocket engine is on for (s)
% chute_v    Velocity that parachute opens at (m/s)
% dt         Time step (s)
% n          Time index
% t,v,h      Time, velocity and height vectors
% a          Acceleration of rocket (m/s^2)

clear all;  % Clear the workspace
clc;  % Clear the command window

% Define constants
g = 9.81;
m = 0.05;
eng_F = 16;
eng_t = 0.15;
chute_v = -20;
dt = 0.001;

% Set initial t,v,h values
t0 = 0; v0 = 0; h0 = 0;
n = 1;
t(n) = t0; v(n) = v0; h(n) = h0;


% Segment 1 - Engine on
a1 = (eng_F - m*g) / m;
while t(n) < eng_t
    n = n + 1;
    t(n) = t(n-1) + dt;
    v(n) = v0 + a1*t(n);
    h(n) = h0 + v0*t(n) + 0.5*a1*t(n)^2;
end
t1 = t(n); v1 = v(n); h1 = h(n);

% Segment 2 - Engine off until chute opens
while v(n) >= chute_v
    n = n + 1;
    t(n) = t(n-1) + dt;
    v(n) = v1 - g*(t(n) - t1);
    h(n) = h1 + v1*(t(n) - t1) - 0.5*g*(t(n) - t1)^2;
end
```

```
t2 = t(n); v2 = v(n); h2 = h(n);

% Segment 3 - Chute opens until rockets hits ground
while h(n) > 0
    n = n + 1;
    t(n) = t(n-1) + dt;
    v(n) = chute_v;
    h(n) = h2 + chute_v*(t(n) - t2);
end

% Plot time, height and time, velocity
subplot(1,2,1)
plot(t,h,t2,h2,'o'), grid on, xlabel('Time (s)'), ...
    ylabel('Height (m)'), title('Height of rocket')
text(7,95,'Parachute opens')
subplot(1,2,2)
plot(t,v,t2,v2,'o'), grid on, xlabel('Time (s)'), ...
    ylabel('Velocity (m/s)'), title('Velocity of
        rocket')
text(7,-22,'Parachute opens')
```

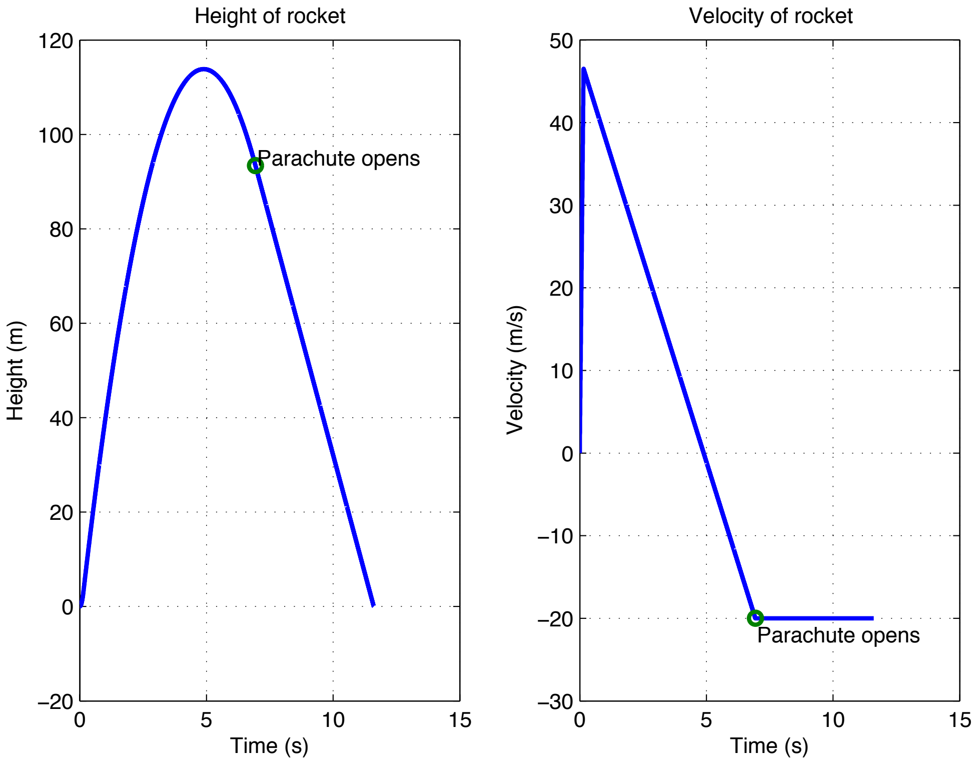


Figure 48: Speed and altitude of a rocket

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