

Computation sheet for examples 1–2 section 2.3

[> restart :
Digits := 5 :

Example 1:

[> a1 := -9.8;
v1 := t → -9.8 · t + 49;
y1 := t → -4.9 · t² + 49 · t;
a1 := -9.8
v1 := t → (-1) · 9.8 t + 49
y1 := t → (-1) · 4.9 t² + 49 t (1)

Example 2: First, check our hand work:

[> deqtn := diff(v(t), t) = -rho · (v(t) + g / rho);
ics := v(0) = v0; # if I'd used a subscript "0" there would be issues for v(t) later.
deqtn := d/dt v(t) = -rho (v(t) + g / rho)
ics := v(0) = v0 (2)

[> with(DEtools):
dsolve({deqtn, ics});
v(t) = -g / rho + e^{-rho t} (v0 + g / rho) (3)

[> v := t → vτ + e^{-ρ t} (v0 - vτ); # vτ = -g / ρ
deqtn2 := diff(y(t), t) = v(t);
ics2 := y(0) = y0;
dsolve({deqtn2, ics2});
v := t → vτ + e^{-ρ t} (v0 - vτ)
deqtn2 := d/dt y(t) = vτ + e^{-ρ t} (v0 - vτ)
ics2 := y(0) = y0
y(t) = -e^{-ρ t} (v0 - vτ) / ρ + vτ t + y0 + (v0 - vτ) / ρ (4)

[> y := t → -e^{-ρ t} (v0 - vτ) / ρ + vτ t + y0 + (v0 - vτ) / ρ;
y := t → -e^{-ρ t} (v0 - vτ) / ρ + vτ t + y0 + (v0 - vτ) / ρ (5)

Now plug in our values:

```
> v0 := 49.;  
g := 9.8;  
y0 := 0;  
ρ := .04;  
vτ := -  $\frac{g}{ρ}$ ;  
v(t);  
y(t);
```

$$\begin{aligned} v0 &:= 49. \\ g &:= 9.8 \\ y0 &:= 0 \\ \rho &:= 0.04 \\ v\tau &:= -245.00 \\ -245.00 + 294.00 e^{-0.04t} \\ -7350.0 e^{-0.04t} - 245.00 t + 7350.0 \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

```
> solve(v(t) = 0.0, t);
```

$$4.5580 \tag{7}$$

```
> y(4.5580); # maximum height
```

$$108.3 \tag{8}$$

```
> solve(y(t) = 0.0, t); # should give landing time
```

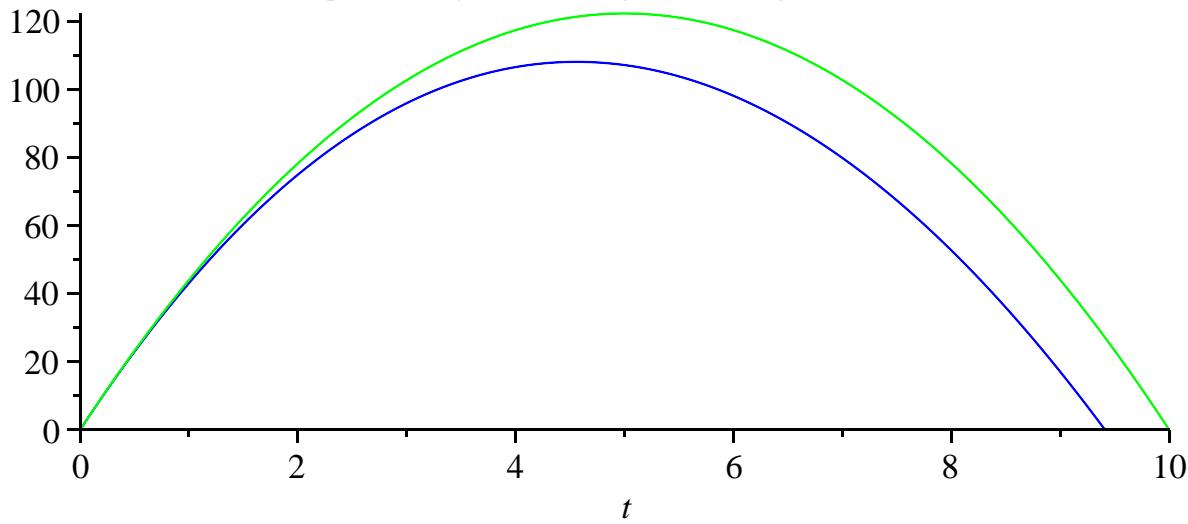
$$9.4110, 0. \tag{9}$$

```
> 9.4110 - 4.5580; # falling time
```

$$4.8530 \tag{10}$$

```
> with(plots):  
plot1 := plot(y1(t), t=0..10, color=green):  
plot2 := plot(y(t), t=0..9.4110, color=blue):  
display({plot1, plot2}, title='comparison of linear drag vs no drag models');
```

comparison of linear drag vs no drag models



L>