## Code (Day 3 - Step 4)

Class:

This code was designed for simulating the movement of a volleyball ball on the Earth. However, it could be done some changes to teach the students how a code works and what are the effects when some variables change.

- 1. Copy and paste the following entire code into octave-online.net
- 2. Ask the students to modify the numbers (highlighted in yellow) to understand how the serving speed, serve angle, and player height could influence in the ball trajectory on the Earth.
- 3. Now, ask to change the gravity value (highlighted in green) from 32.2 ft/s² to 5.37 ft/s² (gravity on the Moon). Let them to explore with the other variables to see what happens.

```
%%%
%these are the variables you need to edit
gravity = 32.2; %feet per second squared
serving speed = 45; %feet per second
serve angle = 20; %degrees
player height = 6; %feet
court length = 60; %feet
net height = 7; %feet
%%%
initial velocity x = serving speed * cosd(serve angle);
initial velocity y = serving speed * sind(serve angle);
%final velocity x = initial velocity x;
final velocity y = -sqrt(initial velocity y ^ 2 + 2 * gravity * player height);
travel time = (final velocity y - initial velocity y) / -gravity;
%x = ones(1, 61);
%v = x:
v = zeros(1, 61);
v(1) = initial velocity y;
x(1) = 0;
y(1) = player height;
t = linspace(0, travel time, 61);
```



```
dt = t(2) - t(1);
%z = 1;
%yline(net height, 'LineWidth',5); %horizontal line, net
hold on:
%xline(court_length, 'LineWidth',5); %vertical line, back boundry line
%yline(0, 'LineWidth',5); %horizontal line, floor
%plot(60, 0, 'rx', 'MarkerSize',10);
plot(30, net_height, 'rx', 'MarkerSize',30);
plot([30 30], [0 net_height], 'LineWidth',5) %net
for i = 2:61
  %v(i) = v(i-1) - gravity * dt;
  v(i) = v(1) - gravity * t(i);
  x(i) = x(i-1) + initial velocity x * dt;
  %y(i) = y(i-1) + v(i) * dt - 1/2 * gravity * dt ^ 2;
  y(i) = y(i-1) + v(i-1) * dt - 1/2 * gravity * dt ^ 2;
 % plot(x, y, 'LineWidth',5)
  if y(i) < 0 \&\& i <= 60
     %z = 0; %ball hit the ground in bounds
     y(30) = 0;
     y(60) = 0;
     break;
  end
end
plot(x, y, 'LineWidth',5)
% for j = 1:length(x)
%
     if x(i) == 30
%
        break;
%
     end
% end
\%j = find(x == 30);
%xnew = round(x, 4);
xnew = x;
sub x = abs(xnew-30);
j = find(sub x == min(sub x));
sub x2 = abs(xnew-60);
k = find(sub x == min(sub x2));
hold on;
```

Class:



end