

EVAN OATHELOURE FANOUR

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

1716001011

ENG 381

Assignment 1

1) Solution

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 5\frac{dx}{dt} + 6x = \cos t$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 5\frac{dx}{dt} + 6x = 0$$

In auxillary form,

$$m^2 + 5m + 6 = 0$$

$$(m+2)(m+3) + 6$$

$$m+2=0 \quad m+3=0$$

$$m_1 = -2 \quad m_2 = -3$$

$$x = Ae^{-2t} + Be^{-3t}$$

P.I = $\cos t$

$$x = C \cos t + D \sin t$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -C \sin t + D \cos t$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -C \cos t - D \sin t$$

Sub into the equation

$$-C \cos t - D \sin t + 5(-C \sin t + D \cos t) + 6(C \cos t + D \sin t) = \cos t$$

$$-C \cos t + 6C \cos t - D \sin t + 6D \sin t - 5C \sin t + 5D \cos t = \cos t$$

$$5C \cos t + 5D \cos t + 5D \sin t - 5C \sin t = \cos t$$

$$5C \cos t + 5D \cos t = \cos t$$

$$5C + 5D = 1 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$5D \sin t - 5C \cos t = 0$$

$$5D - 5C = 0 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

Using simultaneous equation

$$5C + 5D = 1 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$-5C + 5D = 0 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$10D = 1$$

$$D = 1/10$$

$$Bc + 5(1/10) = 1$$

$$Bc + 1/2 = 1$$

$$Bc = 1 - 1/2$$

$$Bc = 1/2$$

$$c = 1/10$$

General solution

$$x = Ae^{-2t} + Be^{-3t} + 1/10 [\sin t + \cos t]$$

Where $t = 0$ $x = 0.1$

$$0.1 = Ae^{-2(0.1)} + Be^{-3(0.1)} + 1/10 [\sin(0) + \cos(0)]$$

$$0.1 = A + B + 0 + 1/10$$

$$A + B = \dots \dots (i)$$

When $t = 0$ $dx/dt = 0$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -2Ae^{-2t} - 3Be^{-3t} + 0.1(\cos t - \sin t)$$

$$0 = -2A - 3B + 0.1$$

$$-0.1 = -2A - 3B \dots \dots (ii)$$

Recall $A + B = 0 \dots \dots (iii)$

$$A = -B \dots \dots (iv)$$

$$-0.1 = -2(-B) - 3B$$

$$-0.1 = 2B - 3B$$

$$-0.1 = -B$$

$$B = 0.1$$

Recall that $A = -B$

$$A = -0.1$$

$$\therefore x = -0.1e^{-2t} + 0.1e^{-3t} + 1/10 [\sin t + \cos t]$$

2. Command Window

Clear

clc

Close all

syms t

$$x = (1/10 * \exp(-2*t)) - (1/10 * \exp(-3*t)) + (1/10 * (\sin(t) + \cos(t)))$$

$$t = 0:0.1:15$$

$$xt = \text{subs}(x,t)$$

$$x_{tn} = \text{double}(x_t)$$

plot(t, x_{tn})

x label ('t')

y label ('x')

grid on

grid minor

grid tight

At steady state

$$x = x \approx 0.1 \cos t + 0.1 \sin t$$

$t \rightarrow \infty$ steady state

$$0.1 \cos t + 0.1 \sin t = k \sin(t + a)$$

$$k \sin(t + a) = k \sin t \cos a + k \cos t \sin a$$

$$\text{co-efficient of } \cos t = k \sin a$$

$$\text{co-efficient of } \sin t = k \cos a$$

Square both sides

$$k^2 \sin^2 a + k^2 \cos^2 a = 0.1^2 + 0.1^2$$

$$k^2 (\sin^2 a + \cos^2 a) = 0.02$$

$$k^2 = 0.02$$

$$k = \sqrt{0.02}$$

$$k = 0.1414 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{10}$$

$$\frac{k \sin a}{k \cos a} = \frac{0.1}{0.1} = 1$$

$$\tan a = 1$$

Recall that $\frac{\sin}{\cos} = \tan$

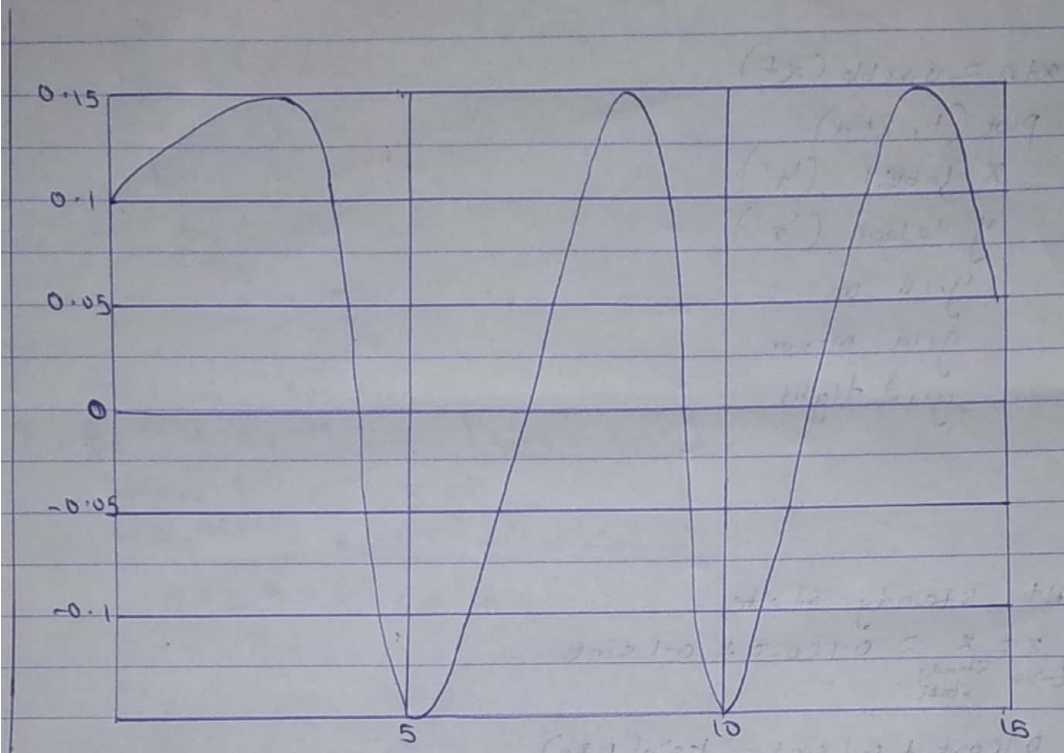
$$\tan a = 1$$

$$\tan^{-1}(1) = a$$

$$a = 45^\circ \text{ or } a = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ radian}$$

Steady state:

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{10} \sin(t + \frac{\pi}{4})$$



$f(x) = \sin(x)$
 $f'(x) = \cos(x)$
 $f''(x) = -\sin(x)$
 $f'''(x) = -\cos(x)$
 $f^{(4)}(x) = \sin(x)$
 $f^{(5)}(x) = \cos(x)$
 $f^{(6)}(x) = -\sin(x)$
 $f^{(7)}(x) = -\cos(x)$
 $f^{(8)}(x) = \sin(x)$
 $f^{(9)}(x) = \cos(x)$
 $f^{(10)}(x) = -\sin(x)$
 $f^{(11)}(x) = -\cos(x)$
 $f^{(12)}(x) = \sin(x)$
 $f^{(13)}(x) = \cos(x)$
 $f^{(14)}(x) = -\sin(x)$
 $f^{(15)}(x) = -\cos(x)$