

Name ALEGBELEJE OLUWAFEMI. O

Matric No 17/ENG04/011

Department: ELECT/ELECT

ENG 381 ASSIGNMENT 3

The model for deformation (y) of a structural element is represented by the expression given in equation (i)

$$x(x-1)y'' + (3x-1)y' + y = 0$$

Given that $y(0) = 0.0005\text{m}$ and $y'(0) = 0.0005$, applying Leibnitz - Maclaurin method

- Obtain the power series solution of the model up to and including the terms in x^2
- estimate the appropriate deformation when $x = 5, 8$ and 10m , and
- with the aid of a MATLAB mfile program, plot the response of the structural element for $0 \leq x \leq 10\text{m}$

Solution

$$x(x-1)y'' + (3x-1)y' + y = 0$$

Expanding the bracket

$$(x^2 - x)y'' + (3x-1)y' + y = 0$$

$$w_1 = (x^2 - x)y''$$

$$w_2 = (3x-1)y'$$

$$w_3 = y$$

Using Leibnitz theorem

for w_1

$$U^n V + n U^{n-1} V' + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!} U^{n-2} V'' + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{3!} U^{n-3} V''' + \dots$$

for w_1	for w_2	for w_3
$U = x^2$ $V = x^2 - x$	$U = x^1$ $V = 3x - 1$	$U = x^0$ $V = 1$
$U^{n-1} = x^{n+2}$ $V' = 2x - 1$	$U^{n-1} = x^{n+1}$ $V' = 3$	$U^{n-1} = x^n$ $V' = 0$
$U^{n-2} = x^{n+1}$ $V'' = 2$	$U^{n-2} = x^n$ $V'' = 0$	
$U^{n-3} = x^n$ $V''' = 0$		

$$W_1 = \gamma^{(n+2)} \cdot (x^2 - x) + n \cdot \gamma^{(n+1)} (2x - 1) + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \cdot \gamma^n$$

$$W_2 = \gamma^{(n+1)} \cdot (3x - 1) + 3n \gamma^n$$

$$W_3 = \gamma^n$$

Summing all together.

$$\gamma^{(n+2)} \cdot (x^2 - x) + (2nx + n) \gamma^{(n+1)} + \gamma^n (n^2 - n) + \gamma^{(n+1)} (3x - 1) + 3n \gamma^n + \gamma^n = 0$$

assuming $x = 0$

$$\gamma^{(n+2)} (0^2 - 0) + (2n(0) + n) \gamma^{(n+1)} + \gamma^n (n^2 - n) + \gamma^{(n+1)} (3(0) - 1) + 3n \gamma^n + \gamma^n = 0$$

$$= -n \gamma^{(n+1)} + \gamma^n (n^2 - n) - \gamma^{(n+1)} + 3n \gamma^n + \gamma^n = 0$$

collecting like terms

$$= \gamma^{(n+1)} (-n - 1) + \gamma^n (n^2 - n + 3n + 1) = 0$$

$$= \gamma^{(n+1)} (-n - 1) + \gamma^n (n^2 + 2n + 1) = 0$$

$$= -\gamma^{(n+1)} (n+1) + \gamma^n (n^2 + 2n + 1) = 0$$

$$= \gamma^{(n+1)} (n+1) = \gamma^n (n^2 + 2n + 1)$$

$$\therefore \gamma^{(n+1)} (n+1) = \gamma^n (n+1)(n+1)$$

Divide both side by $(n+1)$

$$\frac{\gamma^{(n+1)} (n+1)}{(n+1)} = \frac{\gamma^n (n+1)(n+1)}{(n+1)}$$

$$\boxed{\gamma^{(n+1)} = \gamma^n (n+1)}$$

Recurrence relation

Recurrence relation

$$\left(\gamma^{(n+1)} \right)_0 = \gamma^n (n+1)$$

$$\left(\gamma^0 \right)_0 = 0.0005$$

$$\left(\gamma^1 \right)_0 = 0.0005$$

$$\left[\gamma^{(0+1)} \right]_0 = (0+1) (\gamma^0)_0$$

$$\left[\gamma^{(1)} \right]_0 = 1 \left[\gamma^0 \right]_0$$

When $n = 1$

$$\left[\gamma^{(1+1)} \right]_0 = (1+1) (\gamma^1)_0$$

$$\left[\gamma^{(2)} \right]_0 = 2 (\gamma^1)_0$$

When $n = 2$

$$\left[\gamma^3 \right]_0 = (2+1) \gamma^2$$

$$\left[\gamma^3 \right]_0 = 3 \left[\gamma^2 \right]_0 = 3(2) \left[\gamma^{(1)} \right]_0$$

$$\left[\gamma^{(3)} \right]_0 = 6 (\gamma^1)_0$$

When $n = 3$

$$\left[\gamma^4 \right]_0 = (3+1) \gamma^3$$

$$\left[\gamma^4 \right]_0 = 4 \left[\gamma^3 \right]_0 = 4 \left[6 (\gamma^1)_0 \right] = 24 (\gamma^1)_0$$

When $n = 4$

$$\left[\gamma^5 \right]_0 = (4+1) \gamma^4$$

$$\left[\gamma^5 \right]_0 = 5 (\gamma^4)_0 = 5 \left[24 (\gamma^1)_0 \right] = 120 (\gamma^1)_0$$

When $n = 5$

$$\left[\gamma^6 \right]_0 = (5+1) \gamma^5$$

$$\left[\gamma^6 \right]_0 = 6 (\gamma^5)_0 = 6 \left[120 (\gamma^1)_0 \right] = 720 (\gamma^1)_0$$

When $n = 6$

$$\left[\gamma^7 \right]_0 = (6+1) \gamma^6$$

$$\left[\gamma^7 \right]_0 = 7 (\gamma^6)_0 = 7 \left[720 (\gamma^1)_0 \right] = 5040 (\gamma^1)_0$$

$\therefore \left[\gamma^n \right]_0 = n!$

Using Maclaurin Series:

$$y = (y^0)_0 + x(y^1)_0 + \frac{x^2}{2!}(y^2)_0 + \frac{x^3}{3!}(y^3)_0 + \frac{x^4}{4!}(y^4)_0 + \frac{x^5}{5!}(y^5)_0 + \frac{x^6}{6!}(y^6)_0 + \frac{x^7}{7!}(y^7)_0$$

$$y = (y^0)_0 + x(y^1)_0 + \frac{x^2}{2!}(24y^1)_0 + \frac{x^3}{3!}(6y^1)_0 + \frac{x^4}{4!}(24y^1)_0 + \frac{x^5}{5!}(120y^1)_0 + \frac{x^6}{6!}(720y^1)_0 + \frac{x^7}{7!}(5040y^1)_0$$

$$y = y^0(1+x) + (x^2+x^3+x^4+x^5+x^6+x^7) y^1$$

$$\therefore y = 0.0005(1+x) + (x^2+x^3+x^4+x^5+x^6+x^7) 0.0005$$

ii. Estimate the approximate deformation when $x = 5, 8$ and 10 m

When $x = 5$ m

$$y = y^0(1+5) + (5^2+5^3+5^4+5^5+5^6+5^7) 0.0005$$

$$y = 0.0005(1+5) + (25+125+625+3125+15625+78125) 0.0005$$

$$y = 48.828 \text{ m}$$

When $x = 8$ m

$$y = y^0(1+8) + (8^2+8^3+8^4+8^5+8^6+8^7) 0.0005$$

$$y = 0.0005(1+8) + (64+512+4096+32768+262144+2097152) 0.0005$$

$$y = 1198.3725 \text{ m}$$

When $x = 10$ m

$$y = y^0(1+10) + (10^2+10^3+10^4+10^5+10^6+10^7) y^1$$

$$y = 0.0005(1+10) + (100+1000+10000+100000+1000000+10000000) 0.0005$$

$$y = 5555.56 \text{ m}$$

MATLAB m file

command window

clear

clc

close all

x = 0:0.01:10

a) $y = (0.0005 * (1+x)) + ((x.^2 + x.^3 + x.^4 + x.^5 + x.^6 + x.^7) * 0.0005)$

b) $y_n = \text{subs}(y)$

c) ~~figure~~ plot(x, y_n)

xlabel('m')

ylabel('Deflection')

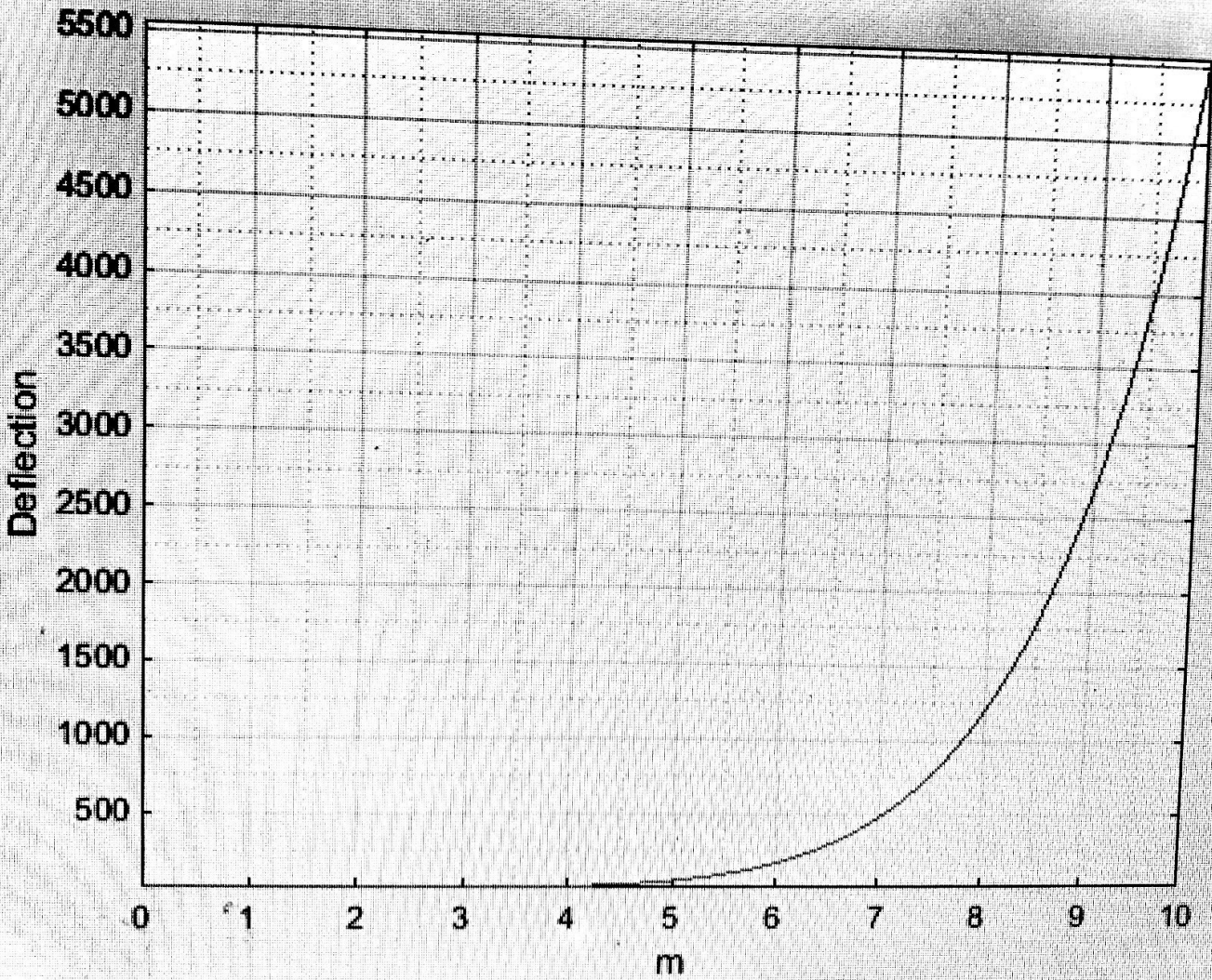
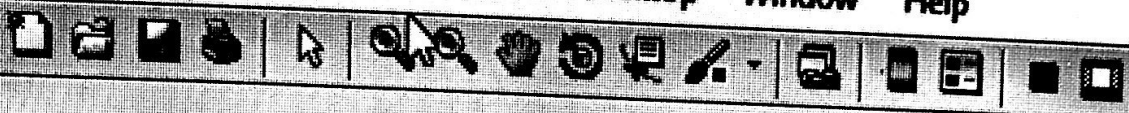
axis tight

grid on

grid minor

Figure 1

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