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IT/ENGG02/010

COMPUTER ENGINEERING

ENG 381 - ASSIGNMENT III

The model for the deformation (y) of a structural element is represented by the expression given in Equation (1):

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

Given that $y(0) = 0.0005m$ and $y'(0) = 0.0005$, applying Leibnitz-Maclaurin's method

- Obtain the power series solution of the model up to and including the term in x^2 .
- Estimate the approximate deformation when $x = 5, 8$ and $10m$, and
- With the aid of a MATLAB m-file program, plot the response of the structural element for $0 \leq x \leq 10m$.

Solution

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

Let

$$B_1 = x(x-1)y''$$

$$B_2 = (3x-1)y'$$

$$B_3 = y$$

B_1

$$U = y^2$$

$$V = x(2x) = x^2 - x$$

$$U^n = y^{(n+2)}$$

$$V' = 2x - 1$$

$$U^{(n-1)} = y^{(n+1)}$$

$$V'' = 2$$

$$U^{(n-2)} = y^{(n)}$$

$$V''' = 0$$

B_2

$$U = y'$$

$$V = 3x - 1$$

$$U^n = y^{(n+1)}$$

$$V' = 3$$

$$U^{(n-1)} = y^{(n)}$$

$$V'' = 0$$

B_3

$$U = y$$

$$V = 1$$

$$U' = y'$$

$$V' = 0$$

Recall;

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

$$y = y^{(n+1)} \cdot (x^2 - x) + n(y^{(n)}) (2x - 1) + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!} y^{(n-2)} + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{3!} y^{(n-3)} + \dots + (y^{(n+2)}) (2x-1)^2$$

$$+ n y^{(n-1)} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!} (y^{(n-1)}) \cdot 0 + y^{(n)}(1) + n y^{(n-1)} = 0$$

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

$$(x^2 - x)(y^{(n+2)}) + n(2x - 1)$$

$$(x^2 - x)(y^{(n+1)}) + y^{(n+1)} + (n(2x - 1) + (2x - 1)) + (y^{(n)}) \cdot (n(n-1) + 3n + 1)$$

$$= (x^2 - x) \cdot (y^{(n+1)}) + (y^{(n+1)})$$

At $x = 0$

$$(y^{(n+1)})_0 \cdot (-n - 1) + (y^{(n)})_0 (n^2 + 2n + 1) = 0$$

$$\cdot (y^{(n+1)})_0 (n+1) + (y^{(n)})_0 (n^2 + 2n + 1) = 0$$

$$(y^{(n+1)})_0 - (n+1) = (y^{(n)})_0 (n^2 + 2n + 1)$$

$$(y^{(n+1)})_0 = (y^{(n)})_0 \frac{(n+1)(n+1)}{n+1}$$

$$(y^{(n+1)})_0 = (y^{(n)})_0 (n+1)$$

Recall:

$$(y^0)_0 = 0.5005$$

$$(y^1)_0 = 0.5005$$

$n = 0$

$$(y^{(0+1)})_0 = (y^0)_0 (0+1)$$

$$(y^1)_0 = 1(y^0)_0$$

$n = 1$

$$(y^{(1+1)})_0 = (y^1)_0 (1+1)$$

$$(y^2)_0 = 2(y^1)_0 = 0$$

$n = 2$

$$(y^{(2+1)})_0 = (y^2)_0 (2+1)$$

$$(y^3)_0 = 3(y^2)_0 = 3 \times 2(y^1)_0 = 6y^1$$

↗

$$n=3$$

$$(y^{(3+1)})_0 = (y''')(3+1)$$

$$(y^{(4)})_0 = 4(y''') = 4 \times 6(y'') = 24(y'')_0$$

$$n=4$$

$$(y^{(4+1)})_0 = (y^{(5)})(4+1)$$

$$(y^{(5)})_0 = 5(y^{(4)}) = 5 \times 24(y'') = 120(y'')_0$$

$$n=5$$

$$(y^{(5+1)})_0 = (y^{(6)})(5+1)$$

$$(y^{(6)})_0 = 6(y^{(5)}) = 6 \times 120(y'') = 720(y'')_0$$

$$n=6$$

$$(y^{(6+1)})_0 = (y^{(7)})(6+1)$$

$$(y^{(7)})_0 = 7(y^{(6)}) = 7 \times 720(y'') = 5040(y'')_0$$

Using Leibnitz Maclaurin Theorem:

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

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

$$y = (y)_0 (1+x) + (x^2+x^3+x^4+x^5+x^6+x^7)(y'')$$

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

$$\text{At } x=5$$

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

$$= 48.528 \text{ m}$$

$$x=8$$

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

$$= 1198.872 \text{ m}$$

MATLAB

Command window

clear

clc

Close all

$$x = 0:0.01:10$$

$$y = (0.0005)(1+x) + (6x+2 + (x+3)(x+5) + (x \times 6) + x^{cn}) \cdot 0.0005$$

$$y_n = ?$$

plot(x, y_n)

row = (m)

of son air

~~in~~ in grid on

grid mirror

