

Highway & Transp. Eng. Dep.  
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## Engineering Analysis & Numerical Methods

Systems of Simultaneous Linear Equations :-

$$\frac{dx}{dt} + 3x + 2 \frac{dy}{dt^2} = e^{-t} \dots\dots (1)$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} - \frac{dx}{dt} + x - \frac{dy}{dt^2} + \frac{dy}{dt} + y = \sin t \dots\dots (2)$$

$$Dy = \frac{dy}{dt}, \quad Dx = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$(D+3)x + 2Dy = e^{-t} \dots\dots (1')$$

$$(D^2 - D + 1)x - (D^2 + D + 1)y = \sin t \dots\dots (2')$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{dy}{dt} + y = 1 \dots\dots (1)$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} - \frac{dz}{dt} + 2x + z = 1 \dots\dots (2)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{dz}{dt} + y + 2z = 0 \dots\dots (3)$$

$$Dz = \frac{dz}{dt}, \quad Dy = \frac{dy}{dt}, \quad Dx = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$Dx + (D+1)y = 1 \dots\dots (1')$$

$$(D+2)x - (D-1)z = 1 \dots\dots (2')$$

$$(D+1)y + (D+2)z = 0 \dots\dots (3')$$

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Example :- Solve the following simultaneous diff. equations.

$$(D-1)x + (D-2)y = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$(D-5)x + (2D-7)y = e^{-t} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

multi. by (D-5)

multi. by (D-1)

$$\begin{aligned} \cancel{(D-5)}\cancel{(D-1)}x + (D-2)(D-5)y &= 0 \\ \mp\cancel{(D-1)}\cancel{(D-5)}x \mp (2D-7)(D-1)y &= \mp(D-1)e^{-t} \end{aligned}$$

$$[(D-2)(D-5) - (2D-7)(D-1)]y = -(-e^{-t} - e^{-t})^*$$

\* Note :-  $-(D-1)e^{-t} = -(De^{-t} - e^{-t}) = -(-e^{-t} - e^{-t}) = +2e^{-t}$

$$(D^2 - 7D + 10 - 2D^2 + 9D - 7)y = 2e^{-t}$$

$$(-D^2 + 2D + 3)y = 2e^{-t} \quad (\text{multi. by } -1)$$

$$(D^2 - 2D - 3)y = -2e^{-t}$$

$J = J_h + J_p$  to find  $J_h$  put  $(D^2 - 2D - 3)J = 0$

$$\text{or } (m^2 - 2m - 3) = 0 \Rightarrow (m-3)(m+1) = 0$$

$$m_1 = -1, \quad m_2 = 3$$

$$\therefore J_h = c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 e^{3t}$$

$$J_p = Ae^{-t}$$

(not o.k.)

\* D هو عامل  
بفضل كذا الصيغة  
يعمل على  
المتغيرات

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$$\text{So } y_p = A t e^{-t}$$

$$y_p' = -A t e^{-t} + A e^{-t}$$

$$y_p'' = A t e^{-t} - A e^{-t} - A e^{-t} = A t e^{-t} - 2A e^{-t}$$

$$\cancel{A t e^{-t}} - 2A e^{-t} + \cancel{2A t e^{-t}} - 2A e^{-t} - \cancel{3A t e^{-t}} = 2e^{-t}$$

$$-4A e^{-t} = 2e^{-t} \Rightarrow A = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{So } y_p = -\frac{1}{2} t e^{-t}$$

$$\text{So } y = c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 e^{3t} - \frac{1}{2} t e^{-t}$$

$$(D-1)x + (D-2)(c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 e^{3t} - \frac{1}{2} t e^{-t}) = 0$$

$$(D-1)x + [(-c_1 e^{-t} + 3c_2 e^{3t} + \frac{1}{2} t e^{-t} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-t}) - (2c_1 e^{-t} + 2c_2 e^{3t} - t e^{-t})] = 0$$

$$(D-1)x = (3c_1 + \frac{1}{2}) e^{-t} - c_2 e^{3t} - \frac{3}{2} t e^{-t}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} - x = (\frac{6c_1+1}{2}) e^{-t} - c_2 e^{3t} - \frac{3}{2} t e^{-t}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} + P(t)x = Q(t) *$$

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منه  
الاصالة

\* بعد ان وجدنا  
حل المعادلة  
(4) - يجب  
استخراج اكل  
(4) x ومع ذلك  
بتعويضه في  
اصلا المعادلة  
1 اوجه ايمانا  
السهل ايمانا  
المتل درجه  
\* معادلة  
من الدرجه  
التيك في  
linear.

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Example - Solve the following simultaneous diff. equations.

$$(D-1)x + Dy = 2t + 1 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$(2D+1)x + 2Dy = t \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

multip. by 2

$$(2D-2)x + 2Dy = 4t + 2$$

$$\mp (2D+1)x \mp 2Dy = \mp t$$

$$-3x = 3t + 2$$

$$x = -t - \frac{2}{3}$$

$$Dy = 2t + 1 - (D-1)x$$

$$= 2t + 1 - (D-1)\left(-t - \frac{2}{3}\right)$$

$$= 2t + 1 - \left[ D\left(-t - \frac{2}{3}\right) - \left(-t - \frac{2}{3}\right) \right]$$

$$= 2t + 1 - \left[ -1 + t + \frac{2}{3} \right]$$

$$= 2t + 1 - \left[ t - \frac{1}{3} \right]$$

$$= t + 1 + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= t + \frac{4}{3}$$

$$Dy = t + \frac{4}{3} \implies \frac{dy}{dt} = t + \frac{4}{3}$$

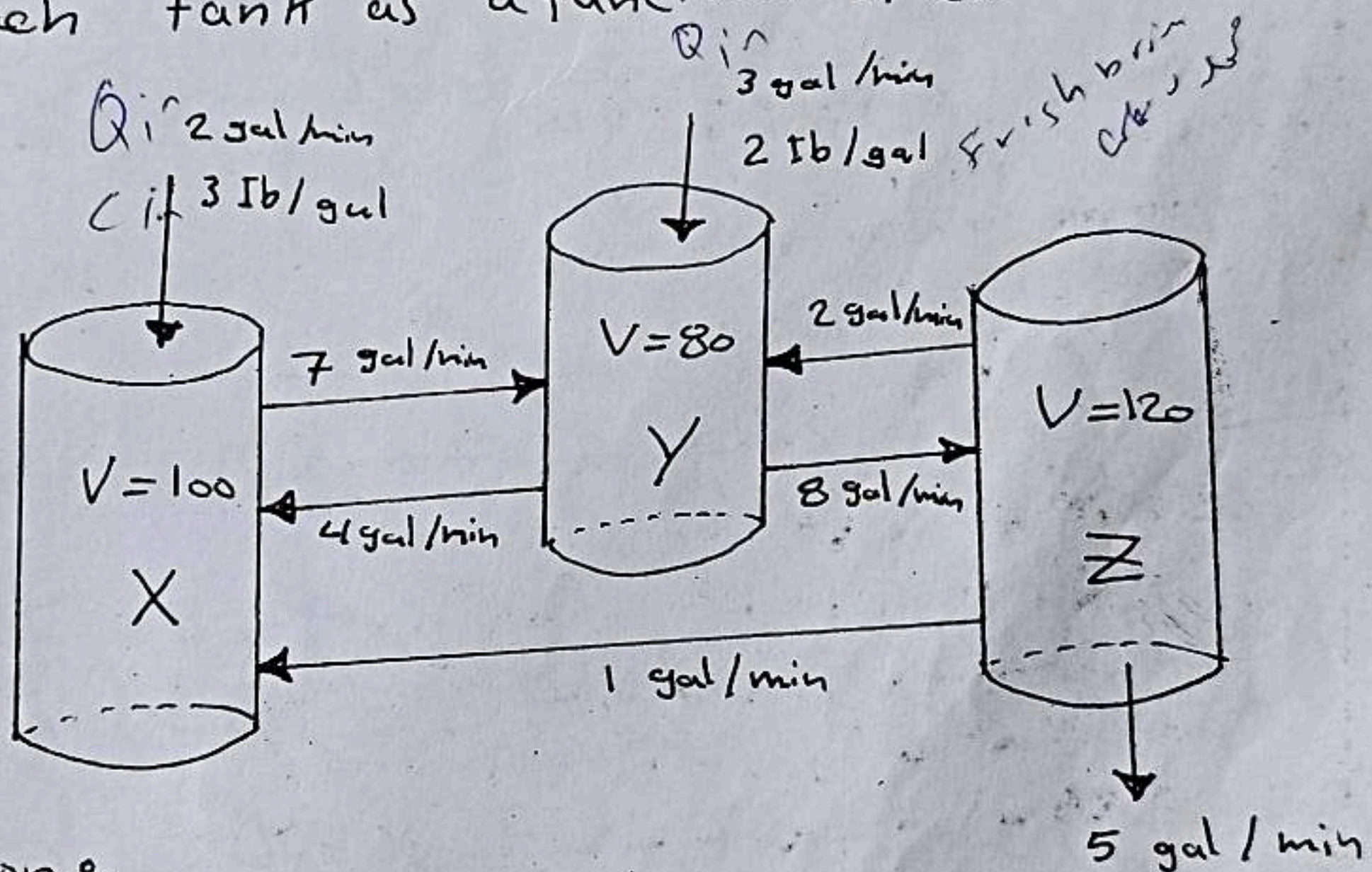
$$y = \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{4}{3}t + C_1$$

answ.

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### Applications

Example:- Three tanks are connected as shown in the fig., liquid circulate through the tanks at rates as shown, find the amount of salt in each tank as a function of  $(t)$ .



Solution:-

- $x$  = amount of salt in first tank.
- $y$  = " " " " " second tank.
- $z$  = " " " " " third tank.

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = C_{in} Q_{in} - C_{out} Q_{out}$$

First tank :-

$$C_{in} = \frac{y}{80} \quad \& \quad C_{in} = \frac{z}{120}$$

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$$C_{out} = \frac{X}{100}$$

$$\text{or } \frac{dx}{dt} = 2 \times \frac{3}{6} + 4 \times \frac{y}{80} + 1 \times \frac{z}{120} - 7 \times \frac{x}{100}$$

$$Dx + \frac{7}{100}x - \frac{y}{20} - \frac{z}{120} = 6$$

$$(D + \frac{7}{100})x - \frac{1}{20}y - \frac{1}{120}z = 6 \dots \textcircled{1}$$

2nd tank :-

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = (3 \times 2 + 2 \times \frac{z}{120} + 7 \times \frac{x}{100}) - (4 \times \frac{y}{80}$$

$$+ 8 \times \frac{y}{80})$$
$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{3}{20}y - \frac{z}{60} - \frac{7}{100}x = 6$$

$$(D + \frac{3}{20})y - \frac{1}{60}z - \frac{7}{100}x = 6 \dots \textcircled{2}$$

3rd tank :-

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = 8 \times \frac{x}{80} - (2 \times \frac{z}{120} + 5 \times \frac{z}{120} + 1 \times \frac{z}{120})$$

$$\text{or } Dz + \frac{8}{120}z - \frac{1}{10}x = 0$$

$$(D + \frac{1}{15})z - \frac{1}{10}x = 0 \dots \textcircled{3}$$

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$$\begin{bmatrix} D + \frac{7}{100} & -\frac{1}{20} & \frac{1}{120} \\ -\frac{7}{100} & D + \frac{3}{20} & -\frac{1}{50} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{10} & (D + \frac{1}{15}) \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 6 \\ 6 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\Delta = D + \frac{7}{100} \quad \left| \begin{array}{cc|cc} D + \frac{3}{20} & -\frac{1}{50} & \frac{7}{100} & -\frac{1}{50} \\ -\frac{1}{10} & D + \frac{1}{15} & 0 & (D + \frac{1}{15}) \end{array} \right.$$

الماتريks

$$+ \frac{1}{120}$$

$$\Delta = D^3 + \frac{7}{100} D^2 + \frac{39.2}{120000}$$

تكملة الكل  
 H.W

$$\Delta_x = \begin{vmatrix} 6 & -\frac{1}{20} & -\frac{1}{120} \\ 6 & (D + \frac{3}{20}) & -\frac{1}{50} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{10} & (D + \frac{1}{15}) \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$\Delta_y = \begin{vmatrix} (D + \frac{7}{100}) & 6 & -\frac{1}{120} \\ -\frac{7}{100} & 6 & -\frac{1}{50} \\ 0 & 0 & (D + \frac{1}{15}) \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$\Delta z = \begin{vmatrix} 10 + \frac{7}{100} & -\frac{1}{20} & 6 \\ -\frac{7}{100} & 10 + \frac{3}{20} & 6 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{10} & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

Example: Set up the connections for the system shown in Fig.

$m_1 = 2 \text{ Kg}$  ,  $m_2 = 3 \text{ Kg}$

$K_1 = 1$  ,  $K_2 = 2$

$\downarrow \sum F_j = m a$

$m_1 a = K_2(y_2 - y_1)$

$-K_1 y_1 - K_2(y_2 - y_1)$

$m_2 a = -K_2(y_2 - y_1) - K_1 y_2$

$2 \ddot{y}_1 = 2(y_2 - y_1) - y_1$  ..... ①

$3 \ddot{y}_2 = -2(y_2 - y_1)$  ..... ②

$(2D^2 + 3)y_1 - 2y_2 = 0$

$-2y_1 + (3D^2 + 2)y_2 = 0$

