

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SCIENES & TECHNOLOGY

Linear Algebra and ODE (MATH-121) Assignment # 1

Submitted to: Dr. Saira Zainab

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Class: BEE-12C

Semester: 2nd

Dated: 15/03/2021

CMS ID: 345834

National University of Sciences & Technology School of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science Department of Humanities and Sciences

MATH-121: Linear Algebra & ODEs (3+0): 2k20-BEE12ABC Spring 2021

Assignment 1	
CLO1: Solve the system of linear equations using matrices and determinants.	
Maximum Marks: 10	Instructor: Dr. Saira Zainab
Announcement Date: 11 th March 2021	Due Date: 19 th March 2021(Day Scholars) : 18 th March 2021(Hostilities)

Instructions:

- 1. Assignment should be hand written.
- **2.** Copied assignments will be marked zero.
- **3.** CR will collect all the assignments (on due date) and submit to me in my office till 4:30.
- **4.** Assignment is not acceptable after deadline.
- **5.** Assignment presentation also contains marks (Good presentation does not mean over decoration).
- 6. Do not use files and folders.

Tasks: Attempt all questions.

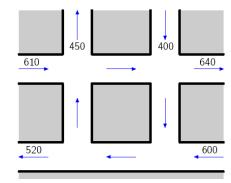
Question# 1: Find the mentioned circuits by using system of linear equations and Kirchhoff's laws of voltage and current.

(a). (b). $\underbrace{\begin{array}{c}220\,\mathrm{V}\\ I_1\end{array}}_{10\,\Omega}$ (c) $\underbrace{\begin{array}{c}20\,\Omega\\ I_3\end{array}}_{130\,\Omega}$ $\underbrace{\begin{array}{c}10\,\Omega\\ I_3\end{array}}_{130\,\Omega}$ $\underbrace{\begin{array}{c}10\,\Omega\\ I_3\end{array}}_{10\,\Omega}$

Question #2: Determine the amount of traffic for each of the four intersections.

(a). Label the diagram and then solve.

(b). vph stands for vehicle per hour.



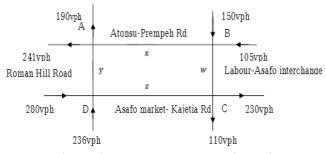


Figure 1: Diagram of the four one-way streets, in Kumasi

Applying KVL to Mesh 1

•
$$-10 + 10T_1 + 30(T_1 - T_2) = 0$$

 $40T_1 - 30T_2 = 10$ 1

Mesh 2:

$$-130 + 30(I_2 - I_1) + 20I_2 = 0$$

$$-30I_1 + 50I_2 = 130 2$$

Constraint Equation:

$$I_2 - I_1 = I_3$$

 $-I_1 + I_2 = I_3$ 3

Augmented Matrin of 1,2,3 is;

$$\begin{bmatrix}
AB
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
L_{10} & -30 & 0 & 10 \\
-30 & 50 & 0 & 130 \\
-1 & 1 & -1 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

Applying Gaussian Elimination

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 40 & -30 & 0 & 10 \\ -30 & 50 & 0 & 130 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{c} R_1 \leftrightarrow R_3 \\ R_2 \leftrightarrow R_3 \end{array}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & -40 & 10 \\ 0 & 20 & 30 & 130 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} R_2 + 40R_1 \\ R_3 + (-30R_1) \end{array}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & -40 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 110 & 10 \end{bmatrix} R_3 + (-2R_2)$$

In Equations,

•
$$-I_1 + I_2 - I_3 = 0$$

 $-I_1 + 5 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow I_1 = I_1 = I_1$

Hence,
$$I_1 = I_1A$$

$$I_2 = 5A$$

$$I_3 = 1A$$

Mesh 1:

$$-220 + 10I_1 + 10I_2 + 5I_1 = 0$$

$$15I_1 + 10I_2 + 0I_3 = 220$$

Mesh 2:

$$-240 + 20T_2 + 10T_2 + 10T_1 = 0$$

 $10T_1 + 30T_2 + 0T_3 = 240$

Constraint Equation:

$$T_1 + T_2 - T_3 = 0$$

Augmented Matin of above equations

$$\begin{bmatrix}
AB
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
15 & 10 & 0 & 220 \\
10 & 30 & 0 & 240 \\
1 & 1 & -1 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix}
1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\
10 & 30 & 0 & 240 \\
15 & 10 & 0 & 220
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix}
1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\
0 & 20 & 10 & 240 \\
0 & -5 & 15 & 220
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_3 + (-15R_2)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix}
1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\
0 & 20 & 10 & 240 \\
0 & 0 & 35/2 & 280
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_3 + (1/4R_2)$$

In Equations,

$$\frac{35}{2} I_3 = 280 = \sum I_{3 = 16A}$$

•
$$20T_2 + 10T_3 = 240$$

 $20T_2 + 160 = 240$
 $20T_2 = 80 = 7$ $T_2 = 4A$

$$T_1 + T_2 - T_3 = 0$$

$$T_1 + U - 16 = 0 \Rightarrow T_1 = 12 A$$

Hence,
$$I_1 = 12A$$

$$I_2 = 4A$$

$$I_3 = 16A$$

Mesh 1:

$$10I_1 + 0I_2 - 10I_3 = 110$$

Mesh 2:

$$-10I_1 + 0I_2 + 30I_3 = 0$$

Constraint Equation:

$$T_1 - T_2 - T_3 = 0$$

Augmented Matrin of above equations

$$[AB] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -10 & 0 & 30 & 0 \\ 10 & 0 & -10 & 110 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -10 & 20 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 110 \end{bmatrix} R_2 + R_1(10)$$

$$R_2 + R_1(-10)$$

In Equations,

•
$$10 I_2 = 110 = I_2 = 11A$$

•
$$-10I_2 + 20I_3 = 0$$

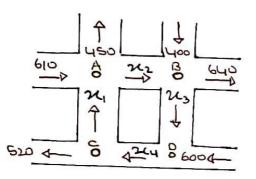
 $-110 + 20I_3 = 0 \Rightarrow I_3 = 11/2$

$$T_1 - T_2 - T_3 = 0$$

$$T_1 - 11 - 11/2 = 0 \Rightarrow T_1 = 33/2$$

Q2:

a)



At A,

At B,

At C,

At D,

The Augmented Matrin is;

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -160 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 240 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 360 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 600 \end{bmatrix} R_3 + (R_1)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -160 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 240 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 600 \end{bmatrix} R_3 + (R_2)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -160 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 600 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} R_4 + (-R_3)$$

Hence, there are infinitely many solutions

Let
$$n_{y}=t$$
; t ; parameter, that can be any real number

· -23+24=600

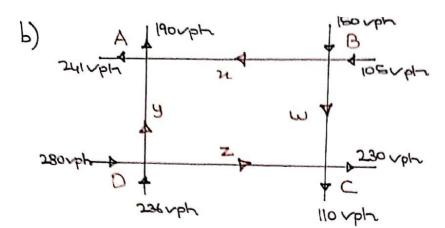
· n2 - n3 = 240

$$n_2 = t - 360$$

n, - n2 = -160

$$21 = t - 520$$

Thus, 21, = t-520 N2=t-360 N3 = t-600 24 = t



At B,

At C,

At D,

Augmented Matrin

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 431 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -176 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 340 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 516 \end{bmatrix} R_2 + R_1(-1)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 431 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -176 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 340 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 340 \end{bmatrix} R_{4} + R_{2}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 431 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -176 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 340 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} R_4 - R_3$$

Hence, there are infinitely many solutions

where to am be any real number