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Review 2x2 analytic solution LTI Consumer (External resource) (0.0 / 1.0 points)

2x2 system

As a warm up, let's revisit the following 2×2 system which describes the flow of medicine between two tanks. Recall that this was modeled using the following system of ODEs:

$$\frac{dh_1}{dt}=a(h_2-h_1),$$

$$\frac{dh_2}{dt}=a(h_1-h_2).$$

We then recast this system in matrix form as

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} -a & a \\ a & -a \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x},$$

where $\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{bmatrix}$. Let's set a=1, and use the initial conditions $\mathbf{x}(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

We know that the solution can be written in the form

$$\mathbf{x}(t) = c_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} \mathbf{v}_1 + c_2 e^{\lambda_2 t} \mathbf{v}_2.$$

In a previous exercise, we found the c_i , λ_i and v_i by hand. This is much easier to do with MATLAB. Use the template below to construct the analytic solution to the above system of equations.

Your Script

```
1 % Input the 2x2 matrix describing your linear system as a variable A
 2 A = [-1,1;1,-1];
3 % Input your initial conditions as a column vector x0
4 \times 0 = [0;1];
 5 % Use eig(A) to find the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of A.
6 % Then define the eigenvectors as column vectors v1 and v2, and the eigenvalues as
7 \% so that A*v1 = lambda1*v1, etc.
8[V,D] = eig(A);
9 | V1 = V(:,1);
10 V2 = V(:,2);
|11| lambda1 = D(1,1);
12 lambda2 = D(2,2);
13 % Calculate the column vector c = [c1;c2] from the initial conditions using inv(V
14 c = inv(V)*x0;
15 c1 = c(1,1); c2 = c(2,1);
16
```

