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# Assignment 1

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## 1(a). TriDiagLUFac.m

Function to return the LU factorization of a tridiagonal matrix.

```
function [Aout,Bout]= TriDiagLUfac(a,b,c)
ndim=length(b);
for j = 1:ndim-1
    a(j)=a(j)/b(j);
    b(j+1)=b(j+1) - a(j)*c(j);
end;
Aout = a;
Bout = b;
end
```

## 1(b). TriDiagSolver.m

Function to solve a tridaigonal system that has been put into LU form.

```
function [Solution]=TriDiagSolver(a,b,c,f)

%forward substitution
ndim=length(f);
for j = 1:ndim-1
    f(j+1)=f(j+1)-a(j)*f(j);
end;

%The backward substitution stage
f(ndim)=f(ndim)/b(ndim);
for k = ndim-1:-1:1
    f(k)=(f(k) - c(k)*f(k+1))/b(k);
end;
Solution = f;
end
```

## 1(c). Test of Functions

Tested TriDiagLUfac.m and TriDiagSolver.m using a tridiagonal 6x6 matrix with a know solution.

```
% original matrix
OM = [3.0000    23.0000         0         0         0         0;
      1.0000    34.0000    43.0000         0         0         0;
           0     2.0000    55.0000    22.0000         0         0;
           0         0     3.0000    18.0000     3.0000         0;
           0         0         0     4.0000    13.0000    77.0000;
           0         0         0         0     5.0000    56.0000];

%vectors containing diagonals and solution
c = [23 43 22 3 77];
b = [3 34 55 18 13 56];
a = [1,2,3,4,5];
f = [45 43 33 67 89 76];
knownSolution = [-11.9303    3.5127   -1.5000    4.9307   -5.7506
1.8706];

[a b] = TriDiagLUfac(a,b,c);

L = diag(a,-1)+eye(6);
U = diag(b)+diag(c,+1);
LU= L*U
%L*U is equal to the original Matrix

%solve the system
z = TriDiagSolver(a,b,c,f)
%z is equal to the known solution

clear;

LU =

    3.0000    23.0000         0         0         0         0
    1.0000    34.0000    43.0000         0         0         0
         0     2.0000    55.0000    22.0000         0         0
         0         0     3.0000    18.0000     3.0000         0
         0         0         0     4.0000    13.0000    77.0000
         0         0         0         0     5.0000    56.0000

z =

   -11.9303    3.5127   -1.5000    4.9307   -5.7506    1.8706
```

## Set up given variables for Heat Conduction in Clothing

```
% Define variables using numbers per last digit of student number (6)
L = 5.5; %(cm)
Ua = -15; %(C)
N = 100;
```

```
F1 = 1.6; %(C/sec)
A = 12;
B = 22;
```

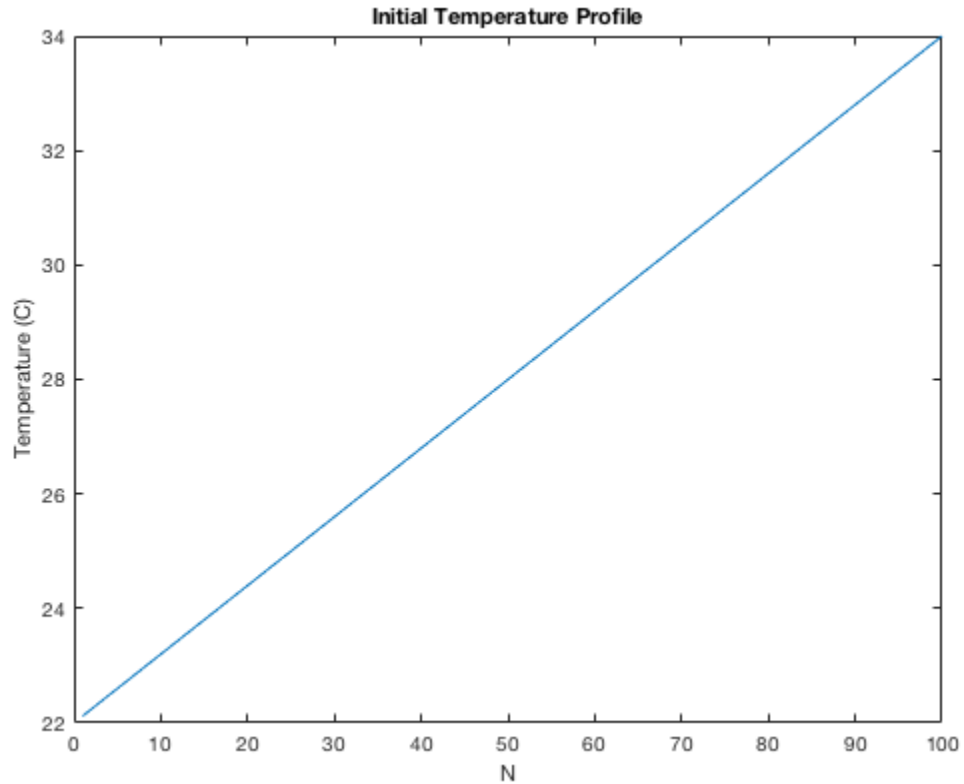
## 2. Create initial temperature profile

```
% define variables
k= .0055; %(cm^2/sec)
deltat = .5; %(sec)

% calculate h and s
h=L/N;
s=k*deltat/(h*h);

% calculate Inital Temperature profile
i = 1:N;
InitalTemp = A.*(i .* h./L) + B;
InitalTemp=InitalTemp';

plot(InitalTemp)
% label graph
title('Initial Temperature Profile');
xlabel('N');
ylabel('Temperature (C)');
```



### 3. Create arrays and LU factorization

```
% set up arrays
b= ones(N,1) + 2*s*ones(N,1);
c= -s* ones(N-1,1);
a= -s* ones(N-1,1);
a(N-1) = -2*s;
j = zeros(N,1);
j(1) = Ua*s;
j(N) = 2*s*h*Fl;

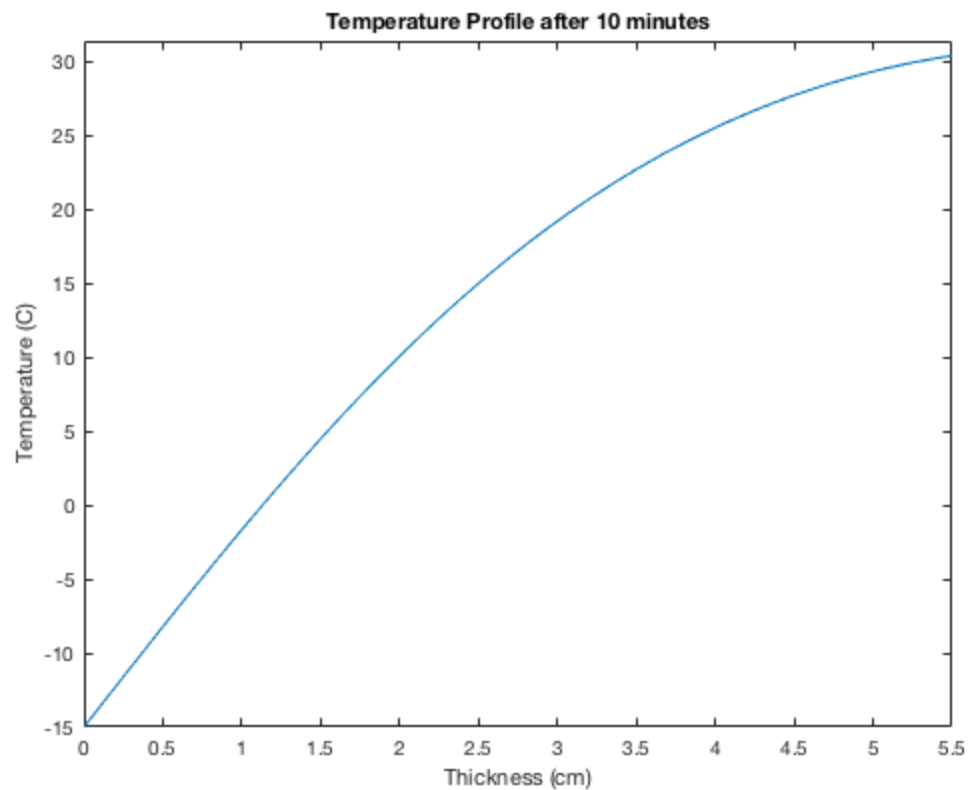
% LU factorization
[Upper,Lower] = TriDiagLUfac(a,b,c);
```

### 4. Find the temperature profile after ten minutes

```
f = j+InitialTemp;

for y=1:1200
    a = TriDiagSolver(Upper,Lower,c,f);
    f = a+j;
end

% graph temperature profile
gridSpace = L/N;
gridPoints = i*h;
% add initial data point
X = [0, gridPoints];
Y = [Ua, a'];
plot(X, Y);
% label graph and fix axis
title('Temperature Profile after 10 minutes');
xlabel('Thickness (cm)');
ylabel('Temperature (C)');
axis([0,L,Ua,a(N)+1]);
```



## 5. Determine when the skin temperature drops below 20C

```
%reset the initial conditions
count=1;
s=k*(deltat)/(h*h);
j = zeros(N,1);
j(1) = Ua*s;
j(N) = 2*s*h*Fl;
f = j+InitialTemp;

while (a(N) >20)
a = TriDiagSolver(Upper,Lower,c,f);
count = count+1;
f = a+j;
end

% time in minutes taken to drop below 20 C
time = count*deltat/60

time =

    23.7333
```

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