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HW 7B: Problem 2

Part A: Calculate Temperature of Inner Elements of Plate

```
Ta = 192;
Tb = 51;
tempA = prob7B_2(Ta,Tb)
```

Part B: Fine-Grained Temperature Distribution Part i

```
tempB = prob7B_2b(Ta,Tb)

sqA =

4

B =

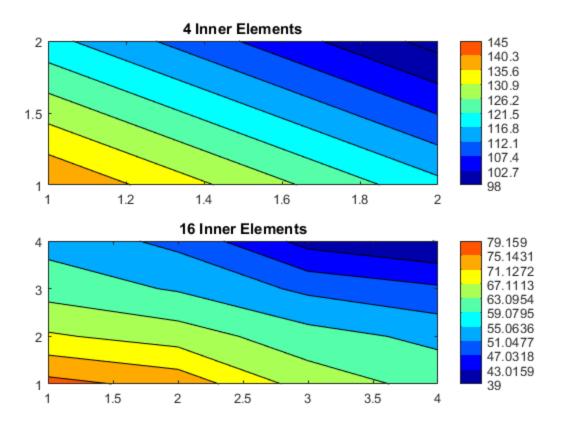
96.0000

0
0
0
96.0000
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
```

```
25.5000
        0
        0
        0
   25.5000
T =
  81.6590
            78.2846
                      67.8603
                                63.2808
                                58.7013
  70.6923
            67.6192
                      62.0154
  62.7987
            59.4846
                      53.8808
                                50.8077
  58.2192
            53.6397
                      43.2154
                                39.8410
tempB =
   81.6590
            78.2846
                      67.8603
                                63.2808
  70.6923
            67.6192
                      62.0154
                              58.7013
  62.7987
                                50.8077
            59.4846
                      53.8808
  58.2192
            53.6397
                      43.2154
                                39.8410
```

Part ii

```
subplot(2,1,1)
contourf(tempA);
title('4 Inner Elements')
contourcmap('jet', 'Colorbar', 'on');
subplot(2,1,2)
contourf(tempB);
title('16 Inner Elements')
contourcmap('jet', 'Colorbar', 'on');
```



Contour plot of the 4 inner elements appears to be smoother than the 16 inner elements. This would be a reasonable result as the contour would become more detailed with more features, or inner elements in this case.

Part C

An increase in the number of inner elements would lead to a more detailed temperature profile of the model. However, an increase leads to increased demands on computing storage and power, which after a certain number of points will lead to diminished returns.

Part D

One can automate the process by using a function as executed below that goes through each element and looks around its neighboring elements to fill in another matrix. Disregarding the boundaries makes the problem simpler.

Functions

function T = prob7B_2(Tempa, Tempb)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
0 -1 -1 3
        ]
   B = [Tempa]
        0
        0
        Tempb]
   T = A \setminus B;
   T = reshape(T, [2, 2])
end
function T = prob7B_2b(Tempa,Tempb)
   A = 1:16;
   sqA = sqrt(length(A))
   A = transpose(reshape(A,[sqA,sqA]));
   for i = 1:numel(A)
        [j k] = find(A == i);
        tmat(i,:) = checkdir(A,j,k,A(j,k));
    end
   B = [Tempa/2;0;0;0;
        Tempa/2;0;0;0
        0;0;0;Tempb/2
        0;0;0;Tempb/2
        1
   T = tmat \B;
   T = reshape(T,[4,4])
end
function tmat = checkdir(smallmat,row,col,eqn)
    [m, n] = size(smallmat);
    tmat = zeros(1,numel(smallmat));
    if col == 1 && row == 1 || col == 1 && row == 2
        count = 1;
    elseif col == n && row == m | col == n && row == m-1
        count = 1;
    else
        count = 0;
    end
    if col-1 >= 1
        var = smallmat(row,col-1);
        %Left
        tmat(eqn, var) = -1;
        count = count + 1;
    end
    if col+1 <= n
        var = smallmat(row,col+1);
        %Right
        tmat(eqn, var) = -1;
        count = count + 1;
    end
    if row-1 >= 1
```

```
var = smallmat(row-1,col);
       qU%
       tmat(eqn, var) = -1;
       count = count + 1;
   end
   if row+1 <= m
       var = smallmat(row+1,col);
       tmat(eqn, var) = -1;
       count = count + 1;
   end
   tmat(eqn,eqn) = count;
   tmat = tmat(eqn,:);
end
A =
    3
        -1
              -1
    -1
         2
               0
                     -1
          0
    -1
                2
                     -1
    0
         -1
                     3
               -1
B =
  192
    0
    0
   51
T =
 145.0000 121.5000
 121.5000 98.0000
tempA =
 145.0000 121.5000
 121.5000
           98.0000
```

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