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**MATH 353: Engineering Mathematics III – Section 012**

Spring 2013 (F.-J. Sayas)

Lab # 9

April 19

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Open Matlab and *move to the Desktop or to a folder where you can find your work* at the end of the session. Type these lines

```
>> diary myworkApril19
>> format long
>> format compact
```

1. Matrix review:

(a) Introduce the following matrix in Matlab.

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

(b) Select its third row

(c) Select its fourth column.

2. If you want to solve a linear system

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

you get  $A$  as before, copy the right hand side as a column vector

```
>> b=[-1;2;3;2;4]
>> b=[-1 2 3 2 4]' % both options give the same result
```

and then we just go ahead and let Matlab solve with the backslash command.

```
>> A\b
ans =
 3.3333333333333334
 7.6666666666666670
10.0000000000000002
 9.3333333333333332
 6.6666666666666665
```

3. Let us repeat the previous exercise with a  $N \times N$  system

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ \vdots \\ x_N \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{(N+1)^2} \begin{bmatrix} f(t_1) \\ f(t_2) \\ f(t_3) \\ \vdots \\ f(t_N) \end{bmatrix}$$

where

$$f(t) = t^2 - 2t + 1, \quad t_i = \frac{i}{N+1} \quad i = (0), 1, \dots, N, (N+1).$$

Write a script that does all the following:

- (a) Create the matrix. (Learn how to use the function `diag` in Matlab to do that.)
- (b) Define the right-hand side.
- (c) Solve the system.
- (d) If  $\mathbf{x}$  is the solution, create the vector  $\mathbf{x}=[0;\mathbf{x};0]$  and plot it in the  $y$  axis with  $t_i$  (for  $i = 0, \dots, N+1$  in the  $x$  axis.