Math 2Z03 - Tutorial #9



Nov. 16th, 17th, 18th, 2015

Tutorial Info:

- Tutorial Website: http://ms.mcmaster.ca/~dedieula/2Z03.html
- Office Hours: Mondays 3pm 5pm (in the Math Help Centre)



Tutorial #8:

• 8.9 Powers of Matrices (Cayley-Hamilton Theorem)



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- 3.9 Linear Models: Boundary-Value Problems (Deflection of a Beam)



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- 3.9 Linear Models: Boundary-Value Problems (Deflection of a Beam)
- 10.2 Homogeneous Linear Systems



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Cayley-Hamilton Theorem: An $n \times n$ matrix A satisfies its own characteristic equation.

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- **Recall:** A beam can have various **boundary conditions**:
 - \Box **Free:** y'' = 0, y''' = 0
 - **Embedded:** y = 0, y' = 0
 - □ Simply Supported of Hinged: y = 0, y'' = 0



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- 3. Find the deflection, y(x), in d) if $w(x) = w_0$ a constant, and 0 < x < L.
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$$X' = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -1 \\ 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix} X, X(0) = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}.$$



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■ **Recall:** Consider the homogeneous linear DE X' = AX. If $\lambda = \alpha + \beta i$ is an eigenvalue of the coefficient matrix A, with corresponding eigenvector $v = B_1 + B_2 i$, then two linearly independent solutions of this system on $(-\infty, \infty)$ are:

$$X_1 = e^{\alpha t} \left[B_1 \cos(\beta t) - B_2 \sin(\beta t) \right]$$

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b) Sketch the solution curve corresponding to this IVP.















