

Print out your MATLAB codes and solutions to the given problems. You do not have to print out the coefficient matrices and right-hand sides.

- 1) (3 pts) Solve the linear system

$$\begin{aligned}x + y - z &= 1 \\x + z - 2y &= 3 \\2x + 3y + 4 &= z\end{aligned}$$

Check your solution by verifying that the norm of the *residual vector*  $r = A\bar{x} - \bar{b}$  is zero.

- 2) (2 pts ) If you write the linear system

$$\begin{aligned}x + 2y + 3z &= 1 \\4x + 5y + 6z &= 3 \\7x + 8y + 9z &= 0\end{aligned}$$

in matrix vector form, you should recognize an old friend that we have seen many times before. Solve this linear system. Why is our old friend potentially evil?

- 3) (8 pts) The problem in the Figure 1 below describes the forces in a simple bridge truss structure. Solve the linear system for the indicated forces (use  $\alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ ). Which forces are greatest and least (in magnitude)?

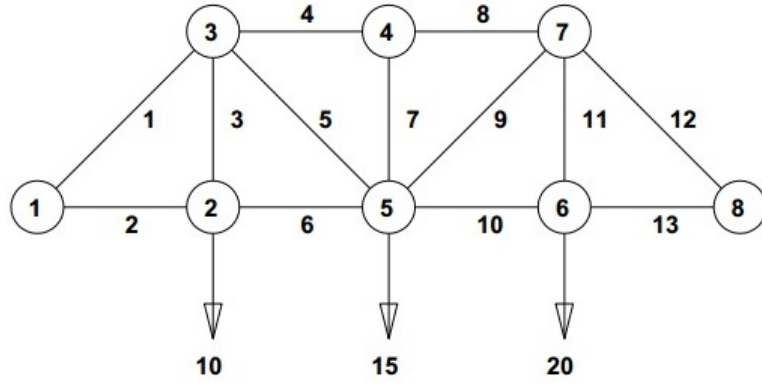
It is a really bad idea to try and create a single, giant  $13 \times 13$  coefficient matrix. Instead, create the matrix row by row. For example, the first equation (in standard form) is

$$f_2 - f_6 = 0.$$

This means that for your first equation (*i.e.*, the first row of  $A$ ) you will have 1 in column 2 and a -1 in column 6; the right-hand side vector will have a 0 in row 1. You can do this in MATLAB using

```
A(1,:) = [0 1 0 0 0 -1 0 0 0 0 0 0];
bvec(1) = 0;
```

Set up the remaining equations in a similar way.



**Figure 2.6.** *A plane truss.*

Joint 2:  $f_2 = f_6,$   
 $f_3 = 10;$

Joint 3:  $\alpha f_1 = f_4 + \alpha f_5,$   
 $\alpha f_1 + f_3 + \alpha f_5 = 0;$

Joint 4:  $f_4 = f_8,$   
 $f_7 = 0;$

Joint 5:  $\alpha f_5 + f_6 = \alpha f_9 + f_{10},$   
 $\alpha f_5 + f_7 + \alpha f_9 = 15;$

Joint 6:  $f_{10} = f_{13},$   
 $f_{11} = 20;$

Joint 7:  $f_8 + \alpha f_9 = \alpha f_{12},$   
 $\alpha f_9 + f_{11} + \alpha f_{12} = 0;$

Joint 8:  $f_{13} + \alpha f_{12} = 0.$

Figure 1: Bridge truss for Problem 3.