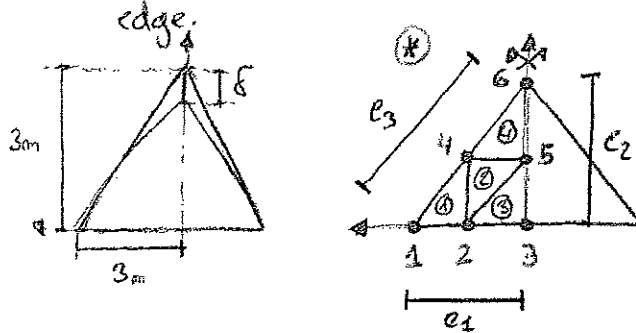


①

## Homework K 2.

- Deformed under self weight.
- Vertical displacement  $\delta$  on the tip.
- Plane stress
- $t = 1$  (thickness)
- Symmetry only half domain analyzed (~~left~~ domain)

1. Strong form of the problem in the reduced domain.  
Indicate accurately the Boundary Conditions in every edge.



We know that for an equilibrium in a mechanical problems;

$$\left[ \nabla \cdot \sigma + \rho b = 0 \right] \text{ where; } \nabla = \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} b_x \\ b_y \\ b_z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_x & \tau_{xy} & \tau_{xz} \\ \tau_{yx} & \sigma_y & \tau_{yz} \\ \tau_{zx} & \tau_{zy} & \sigma_z \end{pmatrix}$$

As our problem is for plane stresses ( $\sigma_z = 0$  and  $\frac{\partial}{\partial z} = 0$ ) our system becomes

$$\left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_x & \tau_{xy} & \tau_{xz}^0 \\ \tau_{yx} & \sigma_y & \tau_{yz}^0 \\ \tau_{zx}^0 & \tau_{zy}^0 & \sigma_z^0 \end{pmatrix} + \rho \begin{pmatrix} b_x \\ b_y \\ b_z^0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} + \rho b_x = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \sigma_y}{\partial x} + \rho b_y = 0 \end{cases} ; \text{ where; } \begin{cases} \sigma = D \epsilon \\ \epsilon = B a \end{cases} \text{ and}$$

we can conclude with the following strong form for our problem;

$$\textcircled{1} \left[ B^T \sigma + \rho b = 0 \right]$$

The appropriate Boundary conditions for every edge defined in the (\*) figure. are ; In order to have symmetry we put the origin  $(0,0)$  in node 3.

$e_1 \rightarrow$  is composed for the nodes  $\begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{Bmatrix}$  where all are fixed;  $\underline{e_1 BC} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 = (0,0) \\ 2 = (0,0) \\ 3 = (0,0) \end{array} \right.$

$e_2 \rightarrow$  is composed for the nodes  $\begin{Bmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{Bmatrix}$  where we already know that

3 is fixed  $= (0,0)$  as we want keep the symmetry of the problem the coordinate  $x$  of node 5 and 6 should be fixed as well we know that we have a fixed displacement  $-5$  on  $y$  coordinate of node 6. The only degree of freedom for this edge is  $y$  coordinate of node 5.  $\underline{e_2 BC} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 = (0,0) \\ 5 = (0, y_5) \\ 6 = (0, -5) \end{array} \right.$

$e_3 \rightarrow$  is composed for the nodes  $\begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 6 \end{Bmatrix}$  where we already know the BC for 1 and 6. As the node 4 is totally free (no restrictions or displacements applied) we will have 2 degrees of freedom for this edge, the  $x$  and  $y$  coordinate of node 4.  $\underline{e_3 BC} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 = (0,0) \\ 4 = (x_4, y_4) \\ 6 = (0, -5) \end{array} \right.$

(2)

2. Describe the mesh shown in figure \* by giving the nodal coordinates and the connectivity matrix. (For each element the node in the right angle vertex has local number equal to 1).

Element	Local coordinates	Connectivity matrix	Nodal coord.
①	1	2	(-1.5, 0)
	2	4	(-1.5, 1.5)
	3	1	(-3, 0)
②	1	4	(-1.5, 1.5)
	2	2	(-1.5, 0)
	3	5	(0, 1.5)
③	1	3	(0, 0)
	2	5	(0, 1.5)
	3	2	(-1.5, 0)
④	1	5	(0, 1.5)
	2	6	(0, 3)
	3	4	(-1.5, 1.5)

Stiffness matrix of each element;

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{For element ①: } K_e = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 1 \\ K_{11} & K_{12} & K_{13} \\ K_{21} & K_{22} & K_{23} \\ K_{31} & K_{32} & K_{33} \end{bmatrix} \\
 & \text{For element ②: } K_e = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 5 \\ K_{11} & K_{12} & K_{13} \\ K_{21} & K_{22} & K_{23} \\ K_{31} & K_{32} & K_{33} \end{bmatrix} \\
 & \text{For element ③: } K_e = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 & 2 \\ K_{11} & K_{12} & K_{13} \\ K_{21} & K_{22} & K_{23} \\ K_{31} & K_{32} & K_{33} \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$K_e = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 5 & 6 & 4 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} (1) \\ 6 \\ 4 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} k_{11} & k_{12} & k_{13} \\ k_{21} & k_{22} & k_{23} \\ k_{31} & k_{32} & k_{33} \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix} ; \text{ Forces on elements:}$$

$$f_e^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} \delta_1 \\ \delta_2 \\ \delta_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{matrix} ; f_e^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} \delta_1 \\ \delta_2 \\ \delta_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ 5 \end{matrix} ; f_e^{(3)} = \begin{bmatrix} \delta_1 \\ \delta_2 \\ \delta_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ 2 \end{matrix} ; f_e^{(4)} = \begin{bmatrix} \delta_1 \\ \delta_2 \\ \delta_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} 5 \\ 6 \\ 4 \end{matrix}$$

The final stiffness matrix looks like:

$$K^G = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} k_{33}^{(1)} & k_{31}^{(1)} & 0 & k_{32}^{(1)} & 0 & 0 \\ k_{13}^{(1)} & k_{11}^{(1)} + k_{21}^{(2)} & k_{31}^{(3)} & k_{12}^{(1)} + k_{22}^{(2)} & k_{23}^{(3)} + k_{32}^{(4)} & 0 \\ 0 & k_{13}^{(2)} & k_{11}^{(3)} & 0 & k_{12}^{(3)} & 0 \\ k_{23}^{(1)} & k_{21}^{(1)} + k_{12}^{(2)} & 0 & k_{22}^{(1)} + k_{11}^{(2)} + k_{33}^{(4)} & k_{23}^{(2)} + k_{31}^{(4)} & k_{32}^{(4)} \\ 0 & k_{32}^{(2)} + k_{23}^{(3)} & k_{21}^{(3)} & k_{31}^{(2)} + k_{13}^{(4)} & k_{33}^{(2)} + k_{22}^{(5)} + k_{11}^{(6)} & k_{12}^{(4)} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & k_{23}^{(4)} & k_{21}^{(4)} & k_{22}^{(4)} \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

= The final force vector looks like:

$$f^G = \begin{bmatrix} \delta_3^{(1)} \\ \delta_1^{(1)} + \delta_2^{(2)} + \delta_3^{(3)} \\ \delta_1^{(3)} \\ \delta_2^{(1)} + \delta_1^{(2)} + \delta_3^{(4)} \\ \delta_3^{(2)} + \delta_2^{(3)} + \delta_1^{(4)} \\ \delta_2^{(4)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{matrix}$$

= The final vector of unknowns looks;

$$a = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} a_{1x} \\ a_{1y} \\ a_{2x} \\ a_{2y} \\ a_{3x} \\ a_{3y} \\ a_{4x} \\ a_{4y} \\ a_{5x} \\ a_{5y} \\ a_{6x} \\ a_{6y} \end{matrix} & = & \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ x_4 \\ y_4 \\ 0 \\ y_5 \\ 0 \\ -\delta \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

(3)

3. Set up the linear system of equations corresponding to the discretization in figure \*. How many degrees of freedom has the system to be solved?

Starting from the Principle of Virtual Work for 2D.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \iint_{A^{(e)}} \delta \bar{\epsilon}^T \bar{\sigma} dA + \iint_{A^{(e)}} \delta \bar{u}^T \bar{b} dA + \int_{\Gamma^{(e)}} \delta \bar{u}^T \bar{f} ds + \sum_{i=1}^3 \delta u_i^T q_i$$

where;  $\delta \bar{\epsilon} = [\delta \epsilon_x, \delta \epsilon_y, \delta \epsilon_{xy}]^T$ ;  $\delta \bar{u} = [\delta u, \delta v]^T$ ;  $\bar{b} = [b_x, b_y]^T$ ;  $\bar{f} = [f_x, f_y]$   
 $q_i = [u_i, v_i]^T$   
 $\delta u_i = [\delta u_i, \delta v_i]^T$   $i=1$  and no external forces or surface forces are applied in our case. ( $\bar{f} = 0$ ;  $q_i = 0$ )

$$\iint_{A^{(e)}} \delta \bar{\epsilon}^T \bar{\sigma} dA = \iint_{A^{(e)}} \delta \bar{u}^T \bar{b} dA = 0$$

We know that;  $\bar{\sigma} = \mathbf{D} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{a}^{(e)}$  Plane stress.  
 $\delta u = \mathbf{N} \delta \mathbf{a}^{(e)} \rightarrow \delta \bar{u}^T = [\delta \mathbf{a}^{(e)}]^T \mathbf{N}^T$   
 $\delta \bar{\epsilon} = \mathbf{B} \delta \mathbf{a}^{(e)} \rightarrow \delta \bar{\epsilon}^T = [\delta \mathbf{a}^{(e)}]^T \mathbf{B}^T$

Applied to (2);

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \left[ \underbrace{\iint_{A^{(e)}} \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{B} dA}_{\mathbf{K}^{(e)}} \cdot \underbrace{\mathbf{a}^{(e)}}_{\mathbf{f}^{(e)}} - \underbrace{\iint_{A^{(e)}} \mathbf{N}^T \bar{b} dA}_{\mathbf{f}^{(e)}} = 0 \right] \quad \text{Weak form}$$

$$\mathbf{K}^{(e)} = \iint_{A^{(e)}} \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{B} dA$$

↓  
Stiffness matrix of element

$$\mathbf{f}^{(e)} = \cancel{\int_{\Gamma^{(e)}} \delta \bar{u}^T \bar{f} ds} + \cancel{\int_{\Gamma^{(e)}} \delta \bar{u}^T \bar{f} ds} + \int_{A^{(e)}} \delta \bar{u}^T \bar{b} dA = \int_{A^{(e)}} \mathbf{N}^T \bar{b} dA$$

In our case  $\mathbf{f}^{(e)} = \mathbf{f}^{(e)}$  as we predict before;  
 force on elements against body forces

We are using triangular elements to discretize the problem then our shape functions will be;

$$N_i = \frac{1}{2A^{(e)}} (a_i + b_i x + c_i y) \quad \text{where; } \begin{cases} a_i = x_j y_k - x_k y_j \\ b_i = y_j - y_k \\ c_i = x_k - x_j \end{cases} \quad i, j, k = 1, 2, 3$$

As the strain field is written as  $\epsilon = B a^{(e)}$

where the strain matrix  $B = [B_1, B_2, B_3]$  where

$$B_i = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial N_i}{\partial x} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\partial N_i}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{for each node of the element (our case 3 node)}$$

$$B = \frac{1}{2A^{(e)}} \begin{bmatrix} b_1 & 0 & b_2 & 0 & b_3 & 0 \\ 0 & c_1 & 0 & c_2 & 0 & c_3 \\ c_1 & b_1 & c_2 & b_2 & c_3 & b_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

The constitutive matrix  $D$  for plane stresses is the following;

$$D = \frac{E}{1-\nu^2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \nu & 0 \\ \nu & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1-\nu}{2} \end{bmatrix}; \quad \text{Now we can define the stiffness matrix for our triangular elements.}$$

$$K^{(e)} = \iint_{A^{(e)}} \begin{Bmatrix} B_1^T \\ B_2^T \\ B_3^T \end{Bmatrix}^T D [B_1, B_2, B_3] dA = \iint_{A^{(e)}} \begin{bmatrix} B_1^T D B_1 & B_1^T D B_2 & B_1^T D B_3 \\ & B_2^T D B_2 & B_2^T D B_3 \\ \text{Sym} & & B_3^T D B_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Finally; } \left[ K_{ij}^{(e)} = \iint_{A^{(e)}} B_i^T D B_j dA \right]$$

(4)

The body forces for our problem will look,

$$f_b^{(e)} = \iint_{A^{(e)}} N^T b \, dA = \iint_{A^{(e)}} \begin{bmatrix} N_1^T b \\ N_2^T b \\ N_3^T b \end{bmatrix} dA \quad \text{for each node} \quad f_{b_i}^{(e)} = \iint_{A^{(e)}} N_i^T b \, dA$$

As our body forces is the self weight that can be considered as a uniform force distributed over the element, we obtain;

$$\left[ f_{b_i} = \frac{A^{(e)}}{3} \begin{Bmatrix} b_x \\ b_y \end{Bmatrix} \right] \text{ where } b_x = 0 \text{ and } b_y = -\rho g \quad \rho = \text{density} \quad g = \text{gravity.}$$

Finally the unknowns will take the form  $a_i^{(e)} = \begin{bmatrix} x_i \\ y_i \end{bmatrix}$

where for our problem the final stiffness matrix and the final vector of forces and unknowns will take the form expressed in the section 2.

$K^6$ ,  $f^6$  and  $a^6$ . Then taking a look over  $a^6$  with the BC applied we can deduce which lines of the final system we will have to solve (how many degrees of freedom we have).

$$a^6 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ x_4 \\ y_4 \\ 0 \\ y_5 \\ 0 \\ -8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 12 \end{matrix}$$

Only three degrees of freedom, 3 unknowns to solve in the reduced system

$$a_{\text{reduce}}^6 = \begin{bmatrix} x_4 \\ y_4 \\ y_5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} 7 \\ 8 \\ 10 \end{matrix}$$

As well the reduce stiffness matrix will look;

$$K_{red}^6 = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} \text{lines} & 7 & 8 & 10 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 7 \\ 8 \\ 10 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} K1_{3,3} + K2_{3,2} + K4_{5,5} & K1_{3,4} + K2_{3,2} + K4_{5,4} & K2_{1,2} + K4_{5,2} \\ K1_{4,3} + K2_{2,4} & K1_{4,4} + K2_{2,2} + K4_{6,6} & K2_{2,2} + K4_{6,2} \\ K2_{6,1} + K4_{2,5} & K2_{6,2} + K4_{2,6} & K2_{6,6} + K3_{4,4} + K4_{2,2} \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

and the reduce vector of forces;

$$f_{b_{reduce}}^6 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \cdot f_{b_{21}} \\ 3 \cdot f_{b_{24}} \\ 3 \cdot f_{b_{26}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \text{lines} \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 10 \end{matrix}$$

Final system, to solve

$$\left[ K_{reduce}^6 \cdot d_{reduce}^6 = f_{b_{reduce}}^6 \right]$$

4. Compute the FE approximation  $u^h$ .

Use  $E = 10 \text{ GPa}$ ,  $\nu = 0.2$ ,  $\delta = 10^{-2} \text{ m}$ ,  $p_0 = 10^3 \text{ N/m}^2$

where  $A^{(e)} = \frac{15 \cdot 15}{2} = 90$

To compute the solution we use a code programmed in Maple that calculate and solves the reduced final system described before.

Results:

$$\begin{cases} x_4 = -0,0001282051280 \\ y_4 = -0,001132586632 \\ y_5 = -0,003867629368 \end{cases}$$

⑩ code attached.



Maple Code used to solve the section 4 :

```

> with(LinearAlgebra) :
> pg = 103;
> t := 1;
> A :=  $\frac{9}{8}$ ;
> E := 10 · 109;
> v := 0.2;
> delt := 10-2;

> d :=  $\left( \frac{E}{1 - v^2} \right) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & v & 0 \\ v & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1 - v}{2} \end{bmatrix}$ ;

> b11 := 1.5;
> c11 := -1.5;
> b21 := 0;
> c21 := 1.5;
> b31 := -1.5;
> c31 := 0;

> B1 :=  $\left( \frac{1}{2 \cdot A} \right) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} b11 & 0 & b21 & 0 & b31 & 0 \\ 0 & c11 & 0 & c21 & 0 & c31 \\ c11 & b11 & c21 & b21 & c31 & b31 \end{bmatrix}$ ;

> k1 := (Transpose(B1).d.B1) · A;
> b12 := -1.5;
> c12 := 1.5;
> b22 := 0;
> c22 := -1.5;
> b32 := 1.5;
> c32 := 0;

> B2 :=  $\left( \frac{1}{2 \cdot A} \right) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} b12 & 0 & b22 & 0 & b32 & 0 \\ 0 & c12 & 0 & c22 & 0 & c32 \\ c12 & b12 & c22 & b22 & c32 & b32 \end{bmatrix}$ ;

> k2 := (Transpose(B2).d.B2) · A;
> b13 := 1.5;
> c13 := -1.5;
> b23 := 0;
> c23 := 1.5;
> b33 := -1.5;
> c33 := 0;

```

```

B3 := 1/(2*A) * [ b13 0 b23 0 b33 0
                  0 c13 0 c23 0 c33
                  c13 b13 c23 b23 c33 b33 ];
k3 := (Transpose(B3).d.B3) * A;
b14 := 1.5;
c14 := -1.5;
b24 := 0;
c24 := 1.5;
b34 := -1.5;
c34 := 0;

B4 := (1/(2*A)) * [ b14 0 b24 0 b34 0
                    0 c14 0 c24 0 c34
                    c14 b14 c24 b24 c34 b34 ];
k4 := (Transpose(B4).d.B4) * A;

> fb := (A*t/3) * [ 0
                    -pg ];

> Kfinal := [ k1_3,3 + k2_1,1 + k4_5,5  k1_3,4 + k2_1,2 + k4_5,6  k2_1,6 + k4_5,2  k4_5,4
              k1_4,3 + k2_2,1 + k4_6,5  k1_4,4 + k2_2,2 + k4_6,6  k2_2,6 + k4_6,2  k4_6,4
              k2_6,1 + k4_2,5            k2_6,2 + k4_2,6  k2_6,6 + k3_4,4 + k4_2,2  k4_2,4 ];

a := [ x4
      y4
      y5
      -delt ];

ff := [ 3*0
       -375*3
       -375*3 ];

> Finalsyst := Kfinal.a = ff,
Finalsyst(1);
Finalsyst(2);
Finalsyst(3);

> solve({ Finalsyst(1), Finalsyst(2), Finalsyst(3)}, [x4, y4, y5]);

```

## Results:

### Initial data:

$$\begin{aligned}
 pg &:= 1000 \\
 t &:= 1 \\
 A &:= \frac{9}{8} \\
 E &:= 10000000000 \\
 \nu &:= 0.2 \\
 \text{delt} &:= \frac{1}{100}
 \end{aligned}$$

### Constitutive Matrix (Plane Stresses):

$$d := \begin{bmatrix} 1.041666667 \cdot 10^{10} & 2.083333334 \cdot 10^9 & 0. \\ 2.083333334 \cdot 10^9 & 1.041666667 \cdot 10^{10} & 0. \\ 0. & 0. & 4.166666668 \cdot 10^9 \end{bmatrix}$$

### Strain matrix and Stiffness matrix for each element:

#### 1.Element:

$$\begin{aligned}
 b11 &:= 1.5 \\
 c11 &:= -1.5 \\
 b21 &:= 0 \\
 c21 &:= 1.5 \\
 b31 &:= -1.5 \\
 c31 &:= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$B1 := \begin{bmatrix} 0.666666666499999950 & 0. & 0. & 0. & -0.666666666499999950 & 0. \\ 0. & -0.666666666499999950 & 0. & 0.666666666499999950 & 0. & 0. \\ -0.666666666499999950 & 0.666666666499999950 & 0.666666666499999950 & 0. & 0. & -0.666666666499999950 \end{bmatrix}$$

$k1 :=$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 7.29166666535416508 \cdot 10^9 & -3.1249999943749953 \cdot 10^9 & -2.08333333295833302 \cdot 10^9 & 1.04166666647916651 \cdot 10^9 & -5.20833333239583302 \cdot 10^9 & 2.08333333295833302 \cdot 10^9 \\ -3.1249999943749953 \cdot 10^9 & 7.29166666535416508 \cdot 10^9 & 2.08333333295833302 \cdot 10^9 & -5.20833333239583302 \cdot 10^9 & 1.04166666647916651 \cdot 10^9 & -2.08333333295833302 \cdot 10^9 \\ -2.08333333295833302 \cdot 10^9 & 2.08333333295833302 \cdot 10^9 & 2.08333333295833302 \cdot 10^9 & 0. & 0. & -2.08333333295833302 \cdot 10^9 \\ 1.04166666647916651 \cdot 10^9 & -5.20833333239583302 \cdot 10^9 & 0. & 5.20833333239583302 \cdot 10^9 & -1.04166666647916651 \cdot 10^9 & 0. \\ -5.20833333239583302 \cdot 10^9 & 1.04166666647916651 \cdot 10^9 & 0. & -1.04166666647916651 \cdot 10^9 & 5.20833333239583302 \cdot 10^9 & 0. \\ 2.08333333295833302 \cdot 10^9 & -2.08333333295833302 \cdot 10^9 & -2.08333333295833302 \cdot 10^9 & 0. & 0. & 2.08333333295833302 \cdot 10^9 \end{bmatrix}$$



Body forces:

$$fb := \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -375 \end{bmatrix}$$

Final reduced system:

$$Finalsyst := \begin{bmatrix} 1.458333333 \cdot 10^{10} x4 - 3.124999999 \cdot 10^9 y4 + 3.124999999 \cdot 10^9 y5 + 1.041666666 \cdot 10^7 \\ -3.124999999 \cdot 10^9 x4 + 1.458333333 \cdot 10^{10} y4 - 4.166666666 \cdot 10^9 y5 \\ 3.124999999 \cdot 10^9 x4 - 4.166666666 \cdot 10^9 y4 + 1.458333333 \cdot 10^{10} y5 + 5.208333332 \cdot 10^7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1125 \\ -1125 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solutions:

$$[[x4 = -0.0001282051280, y4 = -0.001132586632, y5 = -0.003867629368]]$$

