



R – 130

Seat No.	
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**S.E. (Mechanical) (Semester – IV) Examination, 2012**  
**NUMERICAL METHODS**  
**Sub. Code : 43593**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 21-11-2012  
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Total Marks : 100

- Instructions :** 1) Attempt **any three** questions from each Section.  
2) Figures to the **right** indicate **full** marks.  
3) Use of Non-programmable calculator is **allowed**.  
4) Make suitable assumptions **if** required and state them clearly.

SECTION – I

1. a) Determine the drag coefficient  $C$  in Kg/s needed for a parachutist of mass  $m = 68.1$  kg to have a velocity of 40 m/s after free falling for time  $t = 10$  secs. The acceleration due to gravity is  $9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$ . The velocity of parachutist is given by

$$V(t) = \frac{gm}{c} \left[ 1 - e^{-(c/m)t} \right] \text{ use method of false position. Drag coefficient lies in the range } 12 \text{ kg/s to } 16 \text{ kg/s.}$$

10

- b) Carry out four iterations of the bisection method for the root of

$$(2x + 1)^2 = 4 \cos \pi x \text{ lying in the interval } \left[ \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{3} \right].$$

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ng system of equations by using triangularization method

18

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26

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asurement of electric resistance R of a copper bar at various  
are listed below

36	40	45	50
80	82	83	85

$y = a + bt$  by the method of least squares and find constants

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mel thermocouple gives the following output for rise in

0	10	20	30	40	50
0.0	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.61	2.02

thermocouple for temperature of 45°C using Newton's Divided  
polation.

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ive multiplication law of probability.

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ty that machine A will be performing an usual function in 5

$\frac{1}{4}$ , while the probability that machine B will still be operating

the end of the same period is  $\frac{1}{4}$ . Find the probability in the



- b) For special security in a protected area, it was decided to put three lighting bulbs on each pole. If each bulb has a probability  $p$  of burning out in the first 100 hours of service, calculate the probability that at least one of them is still good after 100 hours. If  $p = 0.3$  how many bulbs would be needed on each pole to ensure 99% safety so that at least one is good after 100 hours ?

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## SECTION – II

5. a) A rocket is launched from the ground. Its acceleration is registered during the first 80 seconds and is given in the table below. Using Simpson's  $\frac{1}{3}$ <sup>rd</sup> rule, find the velocity of the rocket at  $t = 80$  secs.

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t secs	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
f cm/sec <sup>2</sup>	30	31.63	33.34	35.47	37.75	40.33	43.25	46.69	50.67

- b) The table below gives the result of an observation.  $\theta$  is the observed temperature in degree centigrade of a vessel of cooling water,  $t$  is the time in minutes from the beginning of observations.

t	1	3	5	7	9
$\theta$	85.3	74.5	67.0	60.5	54.3

Find the approximate rate of cooling at  $t = 3$  and 3.5.

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6. a) Solve the system of ordinary differential equations by Runge Kutta fourth order



eigen value and the corresponding eigen vectors of

by power method. Assume initial eigen vectors as  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ . 8

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$  subject to the conditions  $u(x, 0) = \sin \pi x$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ ;

using Crank Nicolson method carryout computations for two

$k = \frac{1}{36}$ . 16

basic steps involved in finite element method. 8

ordinates  $X_i$  and  $X_j$  and the nodal values of  $\phi_i$  and  $\phi_j$  for several are given below. Evaluate  $\phi$  at the given value of  $x$ . The  $x$  centimeters, and  $\phi_i$  and  $\phi_j$  are in degree celsius. 10

$X_j$	$\phi_i$	$\phi_j$
1.5	60	43
4.5	27	33
7.5	63	51
3.0	0	-15
3.0	60	67