

**SEVENTH SEMESTER B.TECH. (ENGINEERING) DEGREE
EXAMINATION, JUNE 2011**

CE 04 704 (B)—COMPUTATIONAL METHODS AND OPERATIONS RESEARCH

(2004 Admissions)

Maximum : 100 Marks

Time : Three Hours

Answer all questions.

Part A

1. (a) Given $\alpha = 9.00 \pm 0.05$, $b = 0.0356 \pm 0.0002$, $c = 15300 \pm 100$, $d = 62000 \pm 500$. Find the maximum value of absolute error in $a + b + c + d$.
- (b) Develop a computer algorithm to solve an algebraic equation using Newton-Raphson method.
- (c) The area, A of a circle of diameter, d is given for the following value :

| | | | | | |
|-----|------|------|------|------|------|
| d | 80 | 85 | 90 | 95 | 100 |
| A | 5026 | 5674 | 6362 | 7088 | 7854 |

Calculate the area of a circle of diameter 105.

- (d) Find the largest eigen value and the corresponding eigen vector of the matrix.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (e) Derive the expression for finding the derivative using Newton's forward interpolation formula.
- (f) Derive an expression for solving ordinary differential equations using Euler's method.
- (g) State and explain a non-linear programming problem.
- (h) Differentiate between assignment and transportation problems.

(8 × 5 = 40 marks)

Part B

2. (a) Find the root of the equation $2x^3 + x^3 - 20x + 12 = 0$, using the bisection method correct to three decimal places.

(7 marks)

Turn over

- (b) Explain the importance of numerical methods in Civil Engineering. Give at least three examples.

(3 + 5 = 8 marks)

Or

- (c) The total flexibility matrix of a structure is given by

$$[F_s] = \left(\frac{1}{36EI} \right) \begin{bmatrix} 72 & 72 & 288 & 1008 \\ 72 & 132 & 288 & 1308 \\ 288 & 288 & 1536 & 4416 \\ 1008 & 1308 & 4416 & 16496 \end{bmatrix} \text{ Take EI as constant. Determine the inverse of}$$

the matrix $[F_s]$ using (i) Gauss elimination method and (ii) Gauss Jordan method.

3. (a) Find the cubic spline corresponding to the interval $[2,3]$ from the following table :

| | | | | | |
|-----|----|----|----|----|----|
| x | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| y | 30 | 15 | 32 | 18 | 25 |

Hence compute (i) $y(2.5)$ and (ii) $y'(3)$.

Or

- (b) Find all the eigenvalues and the corresponding eigenvectors of the matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & -4 & 6 \\ -4 & 9 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ using Jacobi's method.}$$

4. (a) Use Euler's method to solve $y' = \frac{t-y}{2}$ on $[0, 3]$ with $y(0) = 1$. Compare the solutions for

$$h = 1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4} \text{ and } \frac{1}{8}.$$

Or

- (b) Find $\int_0^1 [1 + e^{-x} \sin(4x)] dx$ using (i) trapezoidal rule ; (ii) Simpson's 1/3rd rule ; and

(iii) Simpson's 3/8 rule.

(5 + 5 + 5)

5. (a) Using dual simplex method

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Maximize } 2x_1 + x_2 \\ &\text{subject to } 3x_1 + x_2 \geq 3 \\ &\quad 4x_1 + 3x_2 \geq 6 \\ &\quad x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 3 \\ &\quad x_1, x_2 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Or

(b) A company has three plants A, B, C and three warehouses X, Y, Z. The number of units available at the plant is 60, 70, 80 respectively. The demands at X, Y, Z are 50, 80, 80 respectively. The unit costs of transportation are as follows :

| Plants | Warehouse | | |
|--------|-----------|---|---|
| | X | Y | Z |
| A | 8 | 7 | 3 |
| B | 3 | 8 | 9 |
| C | 11 | 3 | 5 |

Find the allocation so that the total transportation cost is minimum.

[4 × 15 = 60 marks]