

# Indian Maritime University

( A Central University, Govt of India)

May-June 2018 End Semester Examinations

## B. Tech (Marine Engineering)

Semester-III

### Computational Mathematics(UG11T2301 /T1301)

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Date: 02.07.2018

Time: 3 Hrs

Max Marks:100 Marks

Pass Marks: 50 Marks

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**Note** : i) Use of approved type of scientific calculator is permitted.

ii) The symbols have their usual meanings.

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#### Section -A

( 3× 10 = 30 marks )

#### Q 1

a) Prove with usual notations that:  $hD = \log(1 + \Delta)$

b) What do you mean by interpolation? Write and explain three interpolation formulae.

c) Solve  $u_{n+2} - 4u_{n+1} + 4u_n = 2^n$

d) Find the area under the curve  $y = \frac{1}{2x+3}$  bounded by X axis and ordinates  $x = 0$  and  $x = 6$ .

e) Explain Rank correlation coefficient with formula and when it is used ?

f) If the lines of regression of  $y$  on  $x$  and  $x$  on  $y$  are  $4x - 5y + 33 = 0$  and  $20x - 9y = 107$ , find mean of variables  $x$  and  $y$ . Also find the two regression coefficients.

g) The pressure and volume are related by the relation  $pv^{\gamma} = k$ . Write the equations required to solve to fit the curve passing through given set of values of  $p$  and  $v$ .

h) If  $f(x) = e^{ax+b}$ , show that its leading differences form a geometric progression.

i) Write the algorithm for expansion of  $\sin x$  in ascending powers of  $x$ .

j) Explain bubble sort method with suitable example.

**Section –B**

( 14× 5 = 70 marks )

**(Answer any 5 of the following )****Q 2** ( a and b carry 7 marks each)a) Solve the difference equation:  $y_{n+2} - 4y_n = n^2 + n - 1$ b) Prove that :  $u_0 + \frac{u_1x}{1!} + \frac{u_2x^2}{2!} + \frac{u_3x^3}{3!} + \dots = e^x(u_0 + x \Delta u_0 + \frac{x^2}{2!} \Delta^2 u_0 + \frac{x^3}{3!} \Delta^3 u_0 + \dots)$ **Q 3** ( a and b carry 7 marks each)

a) From the following table , estimate the number of students who obtained marks between 40 and 45:

Marks	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80
No. of students	31	42	51	35	31

b) Using Lagrange's formula , express the function  $\frac{3x^2+x+1}{(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)}$  as a sum of partial fractions.**Q 4** ( a and b carry 7 marks each)a) Predict the radiation dose at an altitude of 3000 feet by fitting an exponential curve  $y = ab^x$ 

Where a and b are constants, by using following data:

Altitude(x)	50	450	780	1200	4400	4800	5300
Dose of radiation(y)	28	30	32	36	51	58	69

b) Evaluate using Simpson's 1/3<sup>rd</sup> rule using 6 sub-intervals  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{\sin x} dx$ **Q 5** ( a and b carry 7 marks each)

a) Calculate the coefficient of rank correlation between marks assigned to ten students by judges X and Y in a certain competitive test as shown below

Sr.no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Marks by X	52	53	42	60	45	41	37	38	25	27
Marks	65	68	43	38	77	48	35	30	25	50

by Y										
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b) Prove that:  $-1 \leq r \leq 1$ , where  $r$  is the correlation coefficient.

**Q 6** ( a and b carry 7 marks each)

a) Write an algorithm for finding factorial of positive integer  $N > 0$

b) If  $a \vee x = b \vee x$  and  $a \vee x' = b \vee x'$ , then prove that  $a = b$

**Q 7**

a) Show that :  $(x \wedge y) \vee (x' \wedge z) = (x' \vee y) \wedge (x \vee z)$  ( 4 marks )

b) Show that :  $[x \cdot (x' + y)] + [x' \cdot (x + y)] = y$  ( 4 marks )

c) Draw the circuit for the Boolean function:  $[(p_1 \vee p_2) \vee (p_1 \vee p_3)] \wedge (p_1 \wedge p_2')$ , then simplify the function and draw the diagram of simplified resulting circuit. ( 6 marks )

**Q 8** ( a and b carry 7 marks each)

a) For 10 observations on price (x) and supply (y) of a commodity, the following data was obtained :  $\Sigma x = 130$ ,  $\Sigma y = 220$ ,  $\Sigma x^2 = 2288$ ,  $\Sigma y^2 = 5506$ ,  $\Sigma xy = 3467$ . Find the value of correlation coefficient. Also find the equation of regression line of price on supply.

b) If P is the pull required to lift a load W by means of a pulley block, find the linear law of the form  $P = m W + c$  ( A line fitting in given values ) connecting P and W, using the following data:

P	12	15	21	25
W	50	70	100	120

Where P and W are taken in kg-wt. Compute P when  $W = 150$  kg-wt.

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