

**BIRLA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, MESRA, RANCHI**  
**(END SEMESTER EXAMINATION)**

**CLASS: MTECH**  
**BRANCH: MECHANICAL ENGINEERING**

**SEMESTER : I**  
**SESSION : MO/2024**

**SUBJECT: ME521 COMPUTATION METHODS IN ENGINEERING**

**TIME: 3 Hours**

**FULL MARKS: 50**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. The question paper contains 5 questions each of 10 marks and total 50 marks.
  2. Attempt all questions.
  3. The missing data, if any, may be assumed suitably.
  4. Before attempting the question paper, be sure that you have got the correct question paper.
  5. Tables/Data hand book/Graph paper etc. to be supplied to the candidates in the examination hall.
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- Q.1(a) Solve the following equations by Gauss – Jordan method : [5] CO2 BL3
- $$\begin{aligned} X + y + z &= 9 \\ 2x - 3y + 4z &= 13 \\ 3x + 4y + 5z &= 40 \end{aligned}$$
- Q.1(b) Find a QR factorization of a matrix [5] CO1 5
- $$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
- And also check  $QR \rightarrow A$  or not.
- Q.2(a) Using the Secant method find an approximate value of  $\sqrt{12}$  of correct to three decimal places. [5] CO1 5
- Q.2(b) By means of Lagrange's formula, show that [5] CO2 2
- $$y_1 = y_3 - 0.3 (y_5 - y_{-3}) + 0.2 (y_{-3} - y_{-5})$$
- Q.3(a) Evaluate [5] CO3 5
- $$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$
- Using (i) one point Gaussian formula  
(ii) two point Gaussian formula
- Q.3(b) Use Romberg's method or integration to compute [5] CO3 3
- $$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$
- taking  $h = 0.5, 0.25$  and  $0.125$  and also find the approximate value of  $\pi$ .
- Q.4(a) Check a criteria for stability of the system [3] CO1 4
- $$\frac{dy}{dx} = -y \quad \text{Using the Euler's method.}$$
- Q.4(b) Using Adams- Bash- forth Moulton method find [7] CO4 5
- $Y(0.4)$  if  $f(x,y) = \frac{dy}{dx} = 0.5xy$  using table given below :
- | x   | y     |
|-----|-------|
| 0   | 0     |
| 0.1 | 1.01  |
| 0.2 | 1.022 |
| 0.3 | 1.023 |
- Q.5(a) Develop a Crank - Nicholson's scheme formula and using derived scheme solve for [10] CO5 6
- $$U_{xx} = 16 u_t, \quad 0 < x < 1, \quad t > 0$$
- Given  $u(x,0) = 0$ ,  $u(0,t) = 0$  and  $u(1,t) = 100t$   
Simulate  $u$  in  $t$  direction taking  $h=0.25$ .