Total	No.	of	Questions	:	6]	
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SEAT No.:	
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TE/Insem./APR-106

T.E. (Mechanical/Auto. Engg./and Sandwich)

NUMERICAL METHODS AND OPTIMIZATION

(2015 Course) (Semester - II) (302047)

Time: 1 Hour] [Max. Marks:30

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) Attempt Q.1 or Q.2, Q.3 Or Q.4, Q.5 or Q.6.
- 2) Neat diagrams must be drawn whenever necessary.
- 3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- 4) Use of calculator is allowed.
- 5) Assume suitable data, if necessary.
- Q1) a) Determine the root of equation, $f(x) = x x^2 + 2$ using successive approximation method. The answer should be accurate, up to 3 decimal places. Take an initial guess as 0 and check condition of convergence. [6]
 - b) Explain the terms with the help of example.

[4]

- i) Truncation error,
- ii) Round off error.

OR

- Q2) a) Find the root of equation, $f(x) = e^x 2x 2$ using bisection method; accurate up to 0.001. Take a=1 and b=2 as initial guesses. [5]
 - b) Draw a flowchart for finding the root of equation using Newton-Raphson method (iteration based). [5]
- Q3) a) Solve following system of equations by Gauss-Seidal method: [6]

$$8x+y+4z=9$$

$$7x+52y+13z=100$$

$$3x+8y+29z=71$$

b) Draw a flowchart for Thomas Algorithm for Tri-diagonal Matrix. [4]

Q4) The upward velocity of a rocket is given at three different times in the following table: [10]

Time, t(s)	Velocity, v(m/s)			
5	106.8			
8	177.2			
12	279.2			

The velocity data is approximated by a polynomial as,

$$v(t) = a_1 t^2 + a_2 t + a_3, 5 \le t \le 12$$

Find the values of a_1 , a_2 , a_3 using the Gauss elimination with partial pivoting.

Q5) Use simplex method to solve following LPP:

[10]

Minimize $z = 5X_1 + 6X_2$

Subject to $2X_1 + 5X_2 \ge 1500$;

$$3X_1 + X_2 \ge 1200,$$

Where $X_1, X_2 \ge 0$.

Solve the following LP problem using graphical method: **Q6**) a)

[6]

Maximize
$$Z=7X_1+6X_2$$

Subject to $X_1 + X_2 \le 4$;

$$2X_{1} + X_{2} \le 6,$$

 $X_1, X_2 \ge 0.$ Where

A shop can make two types of sweets (A and B). they use two resources; b) flour and sugar. To make one packet of A, they need 2 kg of flour and 5 kg of sugar. To make one packet of B, they need 3 kg of flour and 3 kg of sugar. They have 28 kg of flour and 30 kg of sugar. These sweets are sold at Rs. 800 and 900 per packet respectively. Formulate LPP to maximize total revenue. [4]