

Id & Signature:

MATH 317- Homework I

Instructions: All questions are equally weighted. You may edit this file. When you finish, create a pdf file. You are free to use small pictures, screenshots (zoomed), handwriting or equation editor etc.

Question 1. Use Excel and the bisection method to approximate to solution of $x \cos - 2 + 3 - 1 = 0$ on the interval $[0.2, 0.3]$.

Solution:

[illegible]

Question 2. The surface of many airfoils can be described with an equation of the form

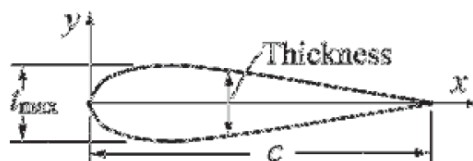
$$y = \pm \frac{tc}{0.2} \left[a_0 \sqrt{\frac{x}{c}} + \frac{a_1 x}{c} + a_2 \left(\frac{x}{c} \right)^2 + a_3 \left(\frac{x}{c} \right)^3 + a_4 \left(\frac{x}{c} \right)^4 \right]$$

Where t is the maximum thickness as a fraction of the chord length ($t_{max} = ct$).

Given that $c=1$ m and $t=0.2$ m, the following values for y have been measured for a particular airfoil:

X (m)	0.15	0.35	0.5	0.7	0.85
Y(m)	0.08909	0.09914	0.08823	0.06107	0.03421

Determine the constants a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3 and a_4 by using the MINVERSE function of Excel. (Write a system of five equations and five unknowns and use Excel to solve the system.)



The diagram illustrates an airfoil cross-section in a Cartesian coordinate system. The x-axis represents the chord length, with the origin at the leading edge and the x-axis extending to the trailing edge at distance c . The y-axis represents the vertical distance from the chord line. The airfoil's upper and lower surfaces are shown, with the maximum thickness t indicated at the leading edge. The thickness distribution curve is labeled 'Thickness'.

Question 2. The surface of many airfoils can be described with an equation of the form

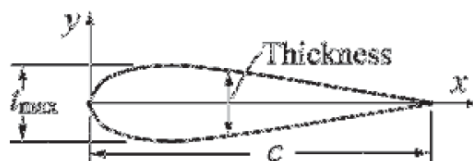
$$y = \pm \frac{tc}{0.2} \left[a_0 \sqrt{\frac{x}{c}} + \frac{a_1 x}{c} + a_2 \left(\frac{x}{c} \right)^2 + a_3 \left(\frac{x}{c} \right)^3 + a_4 \left(\frac{x}{c} \right)^4 \right]$$

Where t is the maximum thickness as a fraction of the chord length ($t_{max} = ct$).

Given that $c=1$ m and $t=0.2$ m, the following values for y have been measured for a particular airfoil:

X (m)	0.15	0.35	0.5	0.7	0.85
Y(m)	0.08909	0.09914	0.08823	0.06107	0.03421

Determine the constants a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3 and a_4 by using the MINVERSE function of Excel. (Write a system of five equations and five unknowns and use Excel to solve the system.)



The diagram illustrates an airfoil cross-section in a Cartesian coordinate system. The x-axis represents the chord length, with the origin at the leading edge and the x-axis extending to the trailing edge at distance c . The y-axis represents the vertical distance from the chord line. The airfoil's upper and lower surfaces are shown, with the maximum thickness t indicated at the leading edge. The thickness distribution curve is labeled 'Thickness'.

Question 2. The surface of many airfoils can be described with an equation of the form

$$y = \pm \frac{tc}{0.2} \left[a_0 \sqrt{\frac{x}{c}} + \frac{a_1 x}{c} + a_2 \left(\frac{x}{c} \right)^2 + a_3 \left(\frac{x}{c} \right)^3 + a_4 \left(\frac{x}{c} \right)^4 \right]$$

Where t is the maximum thickness as a fraction of the chord length ($t_{max} = ct$).

Given that $c=1$ m and $t=0.2$ m, the following values for y have been measured for a particular airfoil:

X (m)	0.15	0.35	0.5	0.7	0.85
Y(m)	0.08909	0.09914	0.08823	0.06107	0.03421

Determine the constants a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3 and a_4 by using the MINVERSE function of Excel. (Write a system of five equations and five unknowns and use Excel to solve the system.)

Question 2. The surface of many airfoils can be described with an equation of the form

$$y = \pm \frac{tc}{0.2} \left[a_0 \sqrt{\frac{x}{c}} + \frac{a_1 x}{c} + a_2 \left(\frac{x}{c} \right)^2 + a_3 \left(\frac{x}{c} \right)^3 + a_4 \left(\frac{x}{c} \right)^4 \right]$$

Where t is the maximum thickness as a fraction of the chord length ($t_{max} = ct$).

Given that $c=1$ m and $t=0.2$ m, the following values for y have been measured for a particular airfoil:

X (m)	0.15	0.35	0.5	0.7	0.85
Y(m)	0.08909	0.09914	0.08823	0.06107	0.03421

Determine the constants a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3 and a_4 by using the MINVERSE function of Excel. (Write a system of five equations and five unknowns and use Excel to solve the system.)

Question 2. The surface of many airfoils can be described with an equation of the form

$$y = \pm \frac{tc}{0.2} \left[a_0 \sqrt{\frac{x}{c}} + \frac{a_1 x}{c} + a_2 \left(\frac{x}{c} \right)^2 + a_3 \left(\frac{x}{c} \right)^3 + a_4 \left(\frac{x}{c} \right)^4 \right]$$

Where t is the maximum thickness as a fraction of the chord length ($t_{max} = ct$).

Given that $c=1$ m and $t=0.2$ m, the following values for y have been measured for a particular airfoil:

X (m)	0.15	0.35	0.5	0.7	0.85
Y(m)	0.08909	0.09914	0.08823	0.06107	0.03421

Determine the constants a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3 and a_4 by using the MINVERSE function of Excel. (Write a system of five equations and five unknowns and use Excel to solve the system.)

Question 2. The surface of many airfoils can be described with an equation of the form

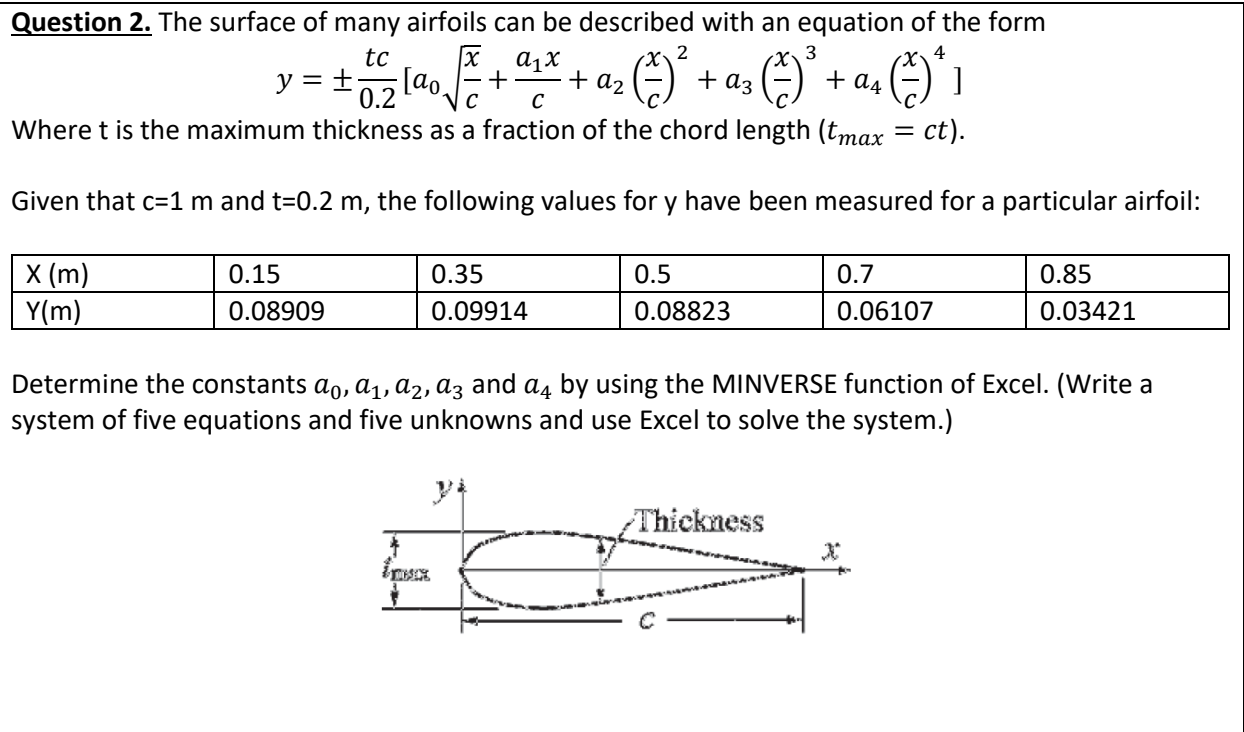
$$y = \pm \frac{tc}{0.2} \left[a_0 \sqrt{\frac{x}{c}} + \frac{a_1 x}{c} + a_2 \left(\frac{x}{c} \right)^2 + a_3 \left(\frac{x}{c} \right)^3 + a_4 \left(\frac{x}{c} \right)^4 \right]$$

Where t is the maximum thickness as a fraction of the chord length ($t_{max} = ct$).

Given that $c=1$ m and $t=0.2$ m, the following values for y have been measured for a particular airfoil:

X (m)	0.15	0.35	0.5	0.7	0.85
Y(m)	0.08909	0.09914	0.08823	0.06107	0.03421

Determine the constants a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3 and a_4 by using the MINVERSE function of Excel. (Write a system of five equations and five unknowns and use Excel to solve the system.)



Solution:

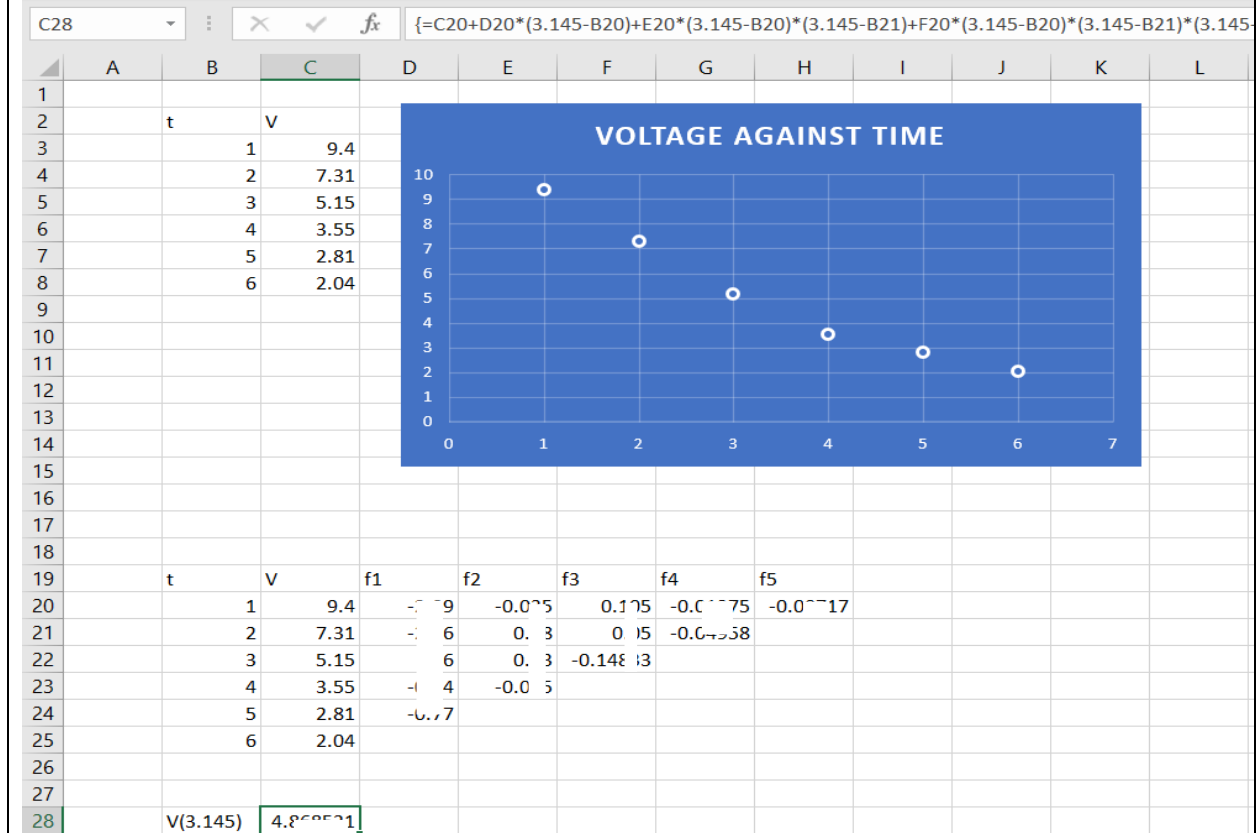
[illegible]

20		A ⁻¹						a's solutions	
21		12.63063	-12.7021	0.944405	3.732199	-1.42659		0.3	55
22		-29.4701	33.18761	-3.55166	-11.2279	4.541458		-0	56
23		23.13343	-36.0754	0.000033	12.31233	-4.71656		-0.	56
24		4.100657	-2.10347	-11.9936	19.39448	-8.77107		-0.	16
25		-11.1637	17.00006	5.639092	-27.1902	13.89119		0.0	59
26									
27		ANS	a0=0.300755						
28			a1=-0.000033						
29			a2=-0.000006						
30			a3=-0.000006						
31			a4=0.000059						

Question 3. Plot the voltage as a function of time and use Newton's divided difference method to compute the voltage at t=3.145 sec from the following experimental data:

t(sec)	1	2	3	4	5	6
V(Volt)	9.4	7.31	5.15	3.55	2.81	2.04

Solution:



Question 4: The boiling temperature of water T_B at various altitudes h is given in the following table.

h(ft)	-1,000	0	3,000	8,000	15,000	22,000	28,000
T (F)	213.9	212	206.2	196.2	184.4	172.6	163.1

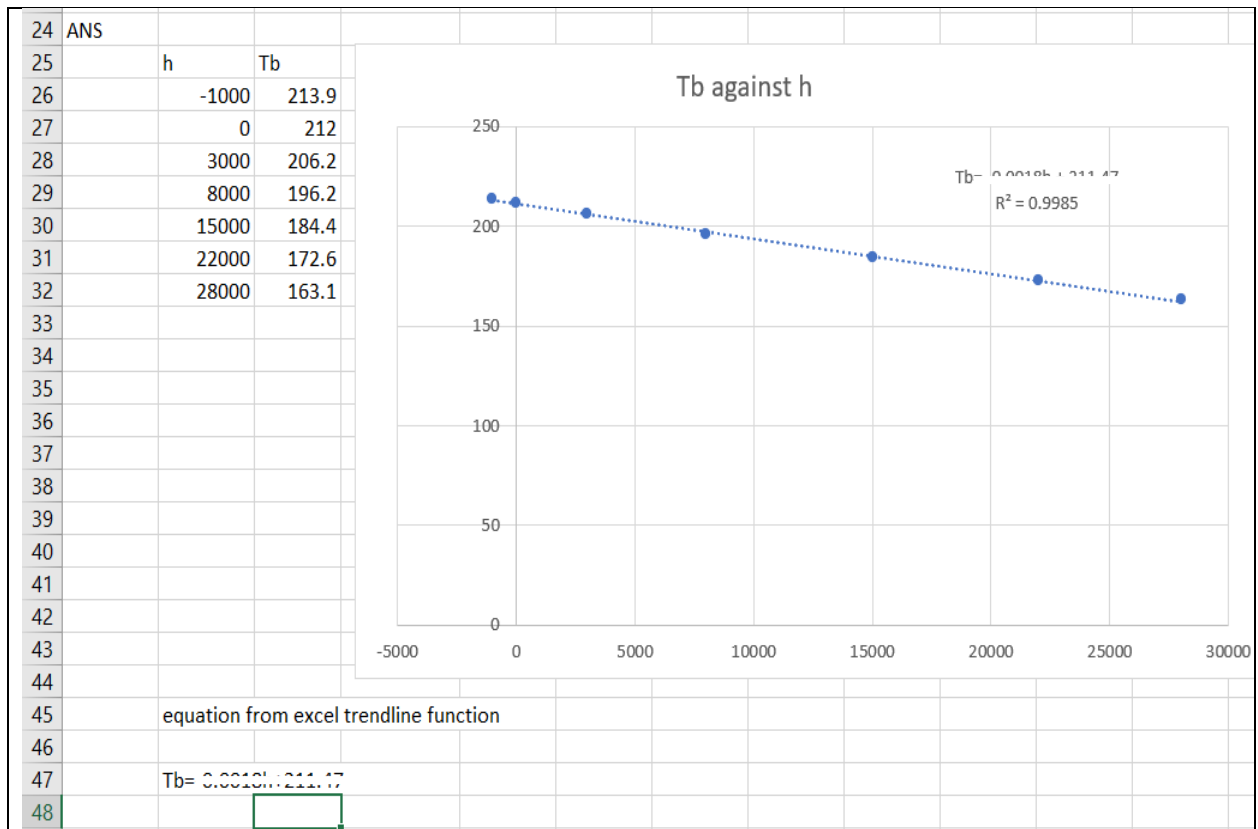
(a) Compute the straight-line equation $T_B = mh + b$ that best fits the data.

Solution:

A2												
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1												
2	ANS											
3		Tb=mh+b										
4												
5		$nb + n \sum(h) - \sum(Tb)$										
6		$b \sum(h) + n \sum(h^2) - \sum(h \cdot Tb)$										
7												
8		h	Tb	h^2	hTb							
9		-1000	213.9	1000000	-213900							
10		0	212	0	0							
11		3000	206.2	9000000	618600							
12		8000	196.2	64000000	1570400							
13		15000	184.4	225000000	2766000							
14		22000	172.6	484000000	3797200							
15		28000	163.1	784000000	4566800							
16	Total	75000	1348.4	1500000000	13104300							
17												
18												
19		m	-0.0013									
20		b	1807.25									
21												
22		Tb=-0.0013h+1807.25										
23												

(b) Use Excel's Add Trendline feature to find the straight line that best fits the given data.

Solution



(c) Use this linear equation for calculating the boiling temperature at 5,000 ft.

Solution

44		
45	equation from excel trendline function	
46		
47	Tb = -0.0018h + 211.47	
48		
49	ANS	m = -0.0018
50		
51		b = 211.47
52		
53		h = 5000
54		
55	Tb	202.17
56		

THE END

THANK YOU!!!