

Name:

Enrolment No:



UPES

End Semester Examination, December 2023

Course: B.Sc. (H) Mathematics/ Int. B. Sc. M. Sc. Mathematics

Program: FINITE ELEMENT METHODS

Course Code: MATH 3041

Semester: V

Time : 03 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

Instructions: Attempt all questions.

SECTION A
(5Qx4M=20Marks)

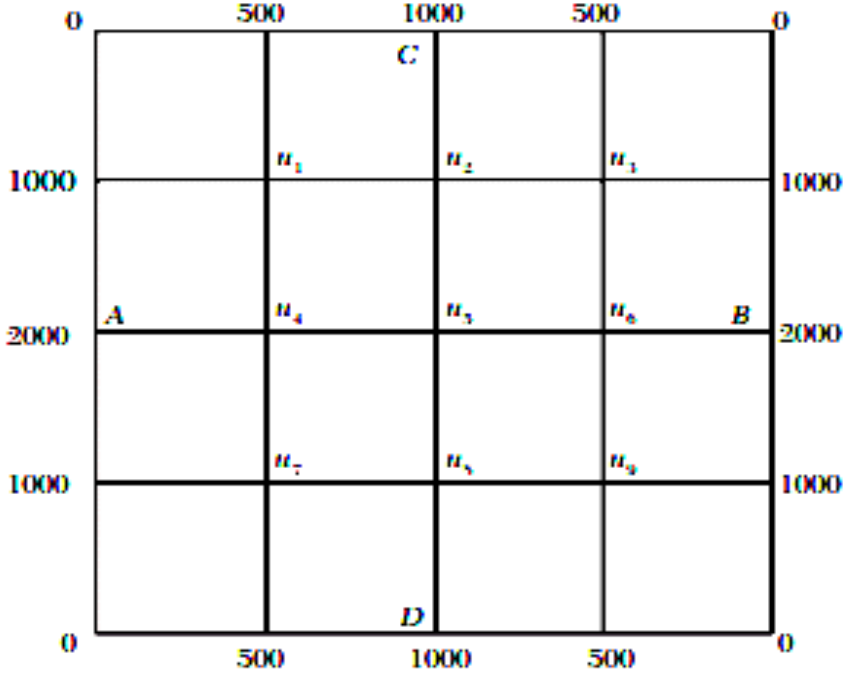
S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	The population of a certain city is given below for various years at equal intervals except for one year which is to be estimated. Year: 1951 1961 1971 1981 1991 Population: 45 43 — 52 55. (in thousands)	4	CO3
Q 2	Use Picard method to solve the equation $y' = x - y$ subject to the condition $y = 1$ when $x = 0$.	4	CO2
Q 3	Evaluate the interval $I = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} dx$ taking $h = 0.25$ by trapezoidal rule.	4	CO4
Q 4	Determine whether the given equation is elliptic or hyperbolic: $(x + 1)u_{xx} - 2(x + 2)u_{xy} + (x + 3)u_{yy} = 0$.	4	CO5
Q 5	Define shape function in finite element method.	4	CO3

SECTION B
(4Qx10M= 40 Marks)

Q 6	Find an approximate solution by method of least squares, of the differential equation $\frac{d^2u}{dx^2} - u = x$, $0 \leq x \leq 1$, with boundary condition $u(0) = u(1) = 0$. Use only two basis functions.	10	CO3
Q 7	The following are the measurements t made on a curve recorded by the oscillograph representing a change of current i due to a change in the conditions of an electric current. t : 1.2 2.0 2.5 3.0 i : 1.36 0.58 0.34 0.20. Using Lagrange's formula, find i at $t = 1.6$.	10	CO1

Q 8	<p>Find an approximate solution by Galerkin's method, of the Poisson equation: $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -1$ defined in domain D where $D = \{x, y -1 \leq x, y \leq 1\}$ and homogenous Dirichlet boundary conditions are prescribed on the boundary, i.e. $u = 0$ on $x = \pm 1$ and $y = \pm 1$. Use only one basis function.</p>	10	CO2																																												
Q 9	<p>A rocket is launched from the ground. Its acceleration is registered during the first 80 seconds and is given in the table below. Using Simpson's 1/3 rd rule, find the velocity of the rocket at $t = 80$ seconds.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="147 499 1166 590"> <tr> <td>$t(sec)$</td> <td>0</td> <td>10</td> <td>20</td> <td>30</td> <td>40</td> <td>50</td> <td>60</td> <td>70</td> <td>80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$f(\frac{cm}{sec^2})$</td> <td>30</td> <td>31.63</td> <td>33.34</td> <td>35.47</td> <td>37.75</td> <td>40.33</td> <td>43.25</td> <td>46.69</td> <td>50.67.</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The speed, v meters per second, of a car, t seconds after it starts, is shown in the following table:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="147 793 1240 869"> <tr> <td>t</td> <td>0</td> <td>12</td> <td>24</td> <td>36</td> <td>48</td> <td>60</td> <td>72</td> <td>84</td> <td>96</td> <td>108</td> <td>120</td> </tr> <tr> <td>v</td> <td>0</td> <td>3.60</td> <td>10.08</td> <td>18.90</td> <td>21.60</td> <td>18.54</td> <td>10.26</td> <td>5.40</td> <td>4.50</td> <td>5.40</td> <td>9.00</td> </tr> </table> <p>using Simpson's 1/3rd rule, find the distance travelled by the car in 2 minutes.</p>	$t(sec)$	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	$f(\frac{cm}{sec^2})$	30	31.63	33.34	35.47	37.75	40.33	43.25	46.69	50.67.	t	0	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	v	0	3.60	10.08	18.90	21.60	18.54	10.26	5.40	4.50	5.40	9.00	10	CO4
$t(sec)$	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80																																						
$f(\frac{cm}{sec^2})$	30	31.63	33.34	35.47	37.75	40.33	43.25	46.69	50.67.																																						
t	0	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120																																				
v	0	3.60	10.08	18.90	21.60	18.54	10.26	5.40	4.50	5.40	9.00																																				

SECTION-C
(2Qx20M=40 Marks)

Q 10	<p>Solve the elliptic equation $u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$ for the following square mesh with boundary values as shown in figure given below:</p> 	20	CO4
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Q 11

Solve the heat conduction problem $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ subject to conditions $u(x,0) = \sin \pi x$, $0 \leq x \leq 1$, and $u(0,t) = u(1,t) = 0$, using Schmidt method and Crank – Nicolson method, taking $h = 1/3$, $k = 1/36$.

OR

For the boundary value problem

$$u'' = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)u^2, \quad 0 < x < 1,$$
$$u(0) = 4, \quad u(1) = 1.$$

- i) Verify that the variational formulation of the problem is $J[u] = \int_0^1 [(u')^2 + u^3] dx$.
ii) Use the finite element method, with $h = 1/3$, to derive the elemental equations.

20

CO5