

Hall Ticket Number:

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Code No. : 13463 N/O

VASAVI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING (AUTONOMOUS), HYDERABAD

Accredited by NAAC with A++ Grade

B.E. III-Semester Main & Backlog Examinations, Jan./Feb.-2024

Partial Differential Equations and Numerical Methods

(E.C.E.)

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 60

Note: Answer all questions from Part-A and any FIVE from Part-B

Part-A (10× 2 = 20 Marks)

Q. No.	Stem of the question	M	L	CO	PO														
1.	Form the partial differential equation by eliminating 'a' and 'b' from $2z = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}$	2	2	1	1,2,12														
2.	Solve the partial differential equation $p + q = pq$	2	2	1	1,2,12														
3.	Solve the partial differential equation $py^3 + qx^2 = 0$ by the method of separation of variables	2	2	2	1,2,12														
4.	Write (i) One-Dimensional Wave Equation (ii) One-Dimensional Heat Equation	2	1	2	1,2,12														
5.	Evaluate $\Delta^n(e^x)$ interval of differencing being unity.	2	4	3	1,2,12														
6.	Prove that $y_3 = y_2 + \Delta y_1 + \Delta^2 y_0 + \Delta^3 y_0$	2	3	3	1,2,12														
7.	Write Newton's forward difference formulae of y' and y'' at $x = x_0$.	2	1	4	1,2,12														
8.	Using Euler's method find an approximate value of 'y' corresponding to $x=1$, given that $\frac{dy}{dx} = x + y$ and $y=1$ when $x=0$ ($h=0.2$)	2	2	4	1,2,12														
9.	Write normal equations of fitting of a parabola by the method of Least Squares.	2	1	5	1,2,12														
10.	If $n=6$, $\sum x=34$, $\sum x^2=248$, $\sum y=90$, $\sum y^2=1446$ and $\sum xy=582$ then find the coefficient of correlation.	2	1	5	1,2,12														
Part-B (5×8 = 40 Marks)																			
11. a)	Form the partial differential equation from $F(x^2 + y^2 + z^2, z^2 - 2xy) = 0$	4	4	1	1,2,12														
b)	Solve the partial differential equation $(x^2 - y^2 - z^2)p + 2xyq = 2xz$	4	3	1	1,2,12														
12. a)	A tightly stretched string with fixed end points $x = 0$ and $x = \pi$ is initially at rest in its equilibrium position. If it is set vibrating by giving to each of its points an initial velocity $\left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial t}\right)_{t=0} = 0.03 \sin x - 0.04 \sin 3x$. Then find the displacement $y(x, t)$ at any point of the string at any time t .	4	4	2	1,2,12														
b)	Using the method of separation of variables solve $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u$ where $u(x, 0) = 6e^{-3x}$	4	4	2	1,2,12														
13. a)	Compute (a) $y(9)$ and (b) $y(17)$ from the following data:	4	4	3	1,2,12														
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>x</td> <td>8</td> <td>10</td> <td>12</td> <td>14</td> <td>16</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>y</td> <td>10</td> <td>19</td> <td>32.5</td> <td>54</td> <td>89.5</td> <td>15.4</td> </tr> </table>		x	8	10	12	14	16	18	y	10	19	32.5	54	89.5	15.4				
x	8	10	12	14	16	18													
y	10	19	32.5	54	89.5	15.4													

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250

b)	<p>Use Lagrange's interpolation formula to fit a polynomial to the following data. Hence find $y(-2)$ and $y(4)$.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="576 257 803 369"> <tr> <td>x</td> <td>-1</td> <td>0</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>y</td> <td>-8</td> <td>3</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>	x	-1	0	2	3	y	-8	3	1	2	4	2	3	1,2,12																
x	-1	0	2	3																											
y	-8	3	1	2																											
14. a)	<p>Using Taylor series expansion evaluate the integral of $y' - 2y = 3e^x$, $y(0) = 0$ at $x = 0.3$</p>	3	2	4	1,2,12																										
b)	<p>Apply Runge-Kutta method of fourth order to find an approximate value of y when $x=0.2$, given that $\frac{dy}{dx} = x + y^2$ and $y=1$ when $x=0$ taking $h=0.1$.</p>	5	2	4	1,2,12																										
15. a)	<p>Predict y at $x = 5$ by fitting a least squares straight line to the following data:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="470 616 917 728"> <tr> <td>x</td> <td>2</td> <td>4</td> <td>6</td> <td>8</td> <td>10</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>y</td> <td>1.8</td> <td>1.5</td> <td>1.4</td> <td>1.1</td> <td>1.1</td> <td>0.9</td> </tr> </table>	x	2	4	6	8	10	12	y	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.9	4	2	5	1,2,12												
x	2	4	6	8	10	12																									
y	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.9																									
b)	<p>Calculate the correlation coefficient r for the following data:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="316 828 1063 940"> <tr> <td>x</td> <td>63</td> <td>50</td> <td>55</td> <td>65</td> <td>55</td> <td>70</td> <td>64</td> <td>70</td> <td>58</td> <td>68</td> <td>52</td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>y</td> <td>87</td> <td>74</td> <td>76</td> <td>90</td> <td>85</td> <td>87</td> <td>92</td> <td>98</td> <td>82</td> <td>91</td> <td>77</td> <td>78</td> </tr> </table>	x	63	50	55	65	55	70	64	70	58	68	52	60	y	87	74	76	90	85	87	92	98	82	91	77	78	4	1	5	1,2,12
x	63	50	55	65	55	70	64	70	58	68	52	60																			
y	87	74	76	90	85	87	92	98	82	91	77	78																			
16. a)	<p>Solve the partial differential equation $p^2z^2 + q^2 = p^2q$</p>	4	2	1	1,2,12																										
b)	<p>Find the temperature in a bar of length 2 whose ends kept at zero and lateral surface insulated if the initial temperature is $\sin \frac{\pi x}{2} + 3\sin \frac{5\pi x}{2}$</p>	4	4	2	1,2,12																										
17.	<p>Answer any <i>two</i> of the following:</p>																														
a)	<p>Find $f(8)$ from the following data using interpolation approach.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="397 1209 990 1332"> <tr> <td>x:</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>7</td> <td>10</td> <td>11</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f(x):</td> <td>48</td> <td>100</td> <td>294</td> <td>900</td> <td>1210</td> <td>2028</td> </tr> </table>	x:	4	5	7	10	11	13	f(x):	48	100	294	900	1210	2028	4	4	3	1,2,12												
x:	4	5	7	10	11	13																									
f(x):	48	100	294	900	1210	2028																									
b)	<p>Determine $y'(0), y''(0)$ from the following data:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="219 1377 544 1489"> <tr> <td>x</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>y</td> <td>4</td> <td>8</td> <td>15</td> <td>7</td> <td>6</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>	x	0	1	2	3	4	5	y	4	8	15	7	6	2	4	1	4	1,2,12												
x	0	1	2	3	4	5																									
y	4	8	15	7	6	2																									
c)	<p>Predict the radiation dose at an altitude of 3000 feet by fitting an exponential curve $y = ae^{bx}$ to the given data:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="219 1579 1039 1691"> <tr> <td>Altitude x</td> <td>50</td> <td>450</td> <td>780</td> <td>1200</td> <td>4400</td> <td>4800</td> <td>5300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dose of radiation y</td> <td>28</td> <td>30</td> <td>32</td> <td>36</td> <td>51</td> <td>58</td> <td>69</td> </tr> </table>	Altitude x	50	450	780	1200	4400	4800	5300	Dose of radiation y	28	30	32	36	51	58	69	4	2	5	1,2,12										
Altitude x	50	450	780	1200	4400	4800	5300																								
Dose of radiation y	28	30	32	36	51	58	69																								

M : Marks; L: Bloom's Taxonomy Level; CO; Course Outcome; PO: Programme Outcome

i)	Blooms Taxonomy Level – 1	20%
ii)	Blooms Taxonomy Level – 2	40%
iii)	Blooms Taxonomy Level – 3 & 4	40%
