

**IV SEMESTER B.TECH (CIVIL ENGINEERING)**  
**END SEMESTER MAKEUP EXAMINATIONS, JULY 2016**  
**SUBJECT: ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS [MAT 2205]**

**REVISED CREDIT SYSTEM**

Time: 3 Hours

MAX. MARKS: 50

**Instructions to Candidates:**

- ❖ Answer **ALL** the questions.
- ❖ Missing data may be suitable assumed.

<b>1A.</b>	<p>(i) A firm manufactures 3 products a, b and c. the profits are \$3, \$2 and \$4 respectively. The firm has 2 machines <math>M_1</math> and <math>M_2</math> and below is the required processing time in minutes for each machine on each product.</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2"></th> <th colspan="3">Product</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2"></th> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>C</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Machine</td> <td><math>M_1</math></td> <td>4</td> <td>3</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>M_2</math></td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>3</b></p> <p>Machines <math>M_1</math> and <math>M_2</math> have 2000 and 2500 machine-minutes respectively. The firm must manufacture 100 A's, 200 B's and 50 C's but not more than 150 A's. Set up an L.P.P. to maximize profit.</p> <p>(ii) Define Canonical form of L.P.P.</p>			Product					A	B	C	Machine	$M_1$	4	3	5	$M_2$	2	2	4	<b>3</b>
		Product																			
		A	B	C																	
Machine	$M_1$	4	3	5																	
	$M_2$	2	2	4																	
<b>1B.</b>	<p>Solve by the method of finite differences,  <math>x^2 y'' + xy' + (x^2 - 3)y = 0</math> With <math>y(1) = 0</math>, <math>y(2) = 2</math>, and <math>h = 0.25</math>.</p>	<b>3</b>																			
<b>1C.</b>	<p>Obtain mean and variance of Gamma distribution.</p>	<b>4</b>																			
<b>2A.</b>	<p>Suppose X is uniformly distributed over the interval (0,1), find the p.d.f of  <math>Y = X^2 + 1</math>.</p>	<b>3</b>																			
<b>2B.</b>	<p>Solve <math>32 \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}</math>, <math>0 &lt; x &lt; 1</math>, <math>t &gt; 0</math>. Given <math>u(x, 0) = u(1, t) = 0</math> and <math>u(0, t) = t^2</math>. Take <math>h = \frac{1}{4}</math>, <math>\lambda = \frac{1}{3}</math> and compute u for four time steps.</p>	<b>3</b>																			
<b>2C.</b>	<p>The heights of 500 soldiers are found to have normal distribution. Of them, 258 are found to be within 2 cm of the mean height of 170 cm. Find the standard deviation of the distribution.</p>	<b>4</b>																			

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INSPIRED BY LIFE

# Manipal Institute of Technology, Manipal

(A Constituent Institute of Manipal University)



3A.	If X has normal distribution with $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ , show that $E\{(X - \mu)^{2n}\} = 1.3.5 \dots (2n - 1)\sigma^{2n}$ .	3
3B.	An airline knows that 5% of the people making reservations on a certain flight will not turn up. Consequently their policy is to sell 52 tickets for a flight that can only hold 50 passengers. What is the probability that there will be a seat available for every passengers who turns up.	3
3C.	Using Simplex method solve; Max $z = x - 3y + 3z$ Subject to, $3x - y + 2z \leq 7$ $2x + 4y \geq -12$ $-4x + 3y + 8z \leq 10$ $x, y, z \geq 0$ .	
4A.	Find the extremal of the functional $\int_0^{\pi/2} (y^2 + y'^2 - 2y \sin x) dx$ , $y(0) = y(\pi/2) = 0$ .	3
4B.	State Central limit theorem. A computer, in adding numbers, rounds each number off to the nearest integer. Suppose that all rounding errors are independent and uniformly distributed over $(-0.5, 0.5)$ . If 1500 numbers are added, what is the probability that the magnitude of the total error exceeds 15?	3
4C.	Using graphical method solve the following LPP; Max $Z = 4x + 3y$ subject to $x - y \leq -1$ , $-x + y \leq 0$ , $x, y \geq 0$ .	4
5A.	Suppose $X_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, 50$ , with $\lambda = 0.03$ having Poisson distribution. Let $S = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_{50}$ . Evaluate $\Pr\{S \geq 3\}$ .	3
5B.	Show that the geodesics on a plane are straight lines.	3
5C.	With $h = 1/3$ , solve $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -81xy$ , over the region $0 < x < 1$ , $0 < y < 1$ . Given $u(x, 1) = u(1, y) = 100$ and $u(0, y) = u(x, 0) = 0$ .	4

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