| Name: <br> Enrolment No: |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots \bigcup_{\text {UNIVESSITY Of ToM ORROW }}$ |  |  |
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| Programme Name: B.Tech (CERP) Semester : IV <br> Course Name $:$ Numerical Methods in Chemical Engineering Duration : 3 h <br> Course Code $:$ CHCE2019 <br> Nos. of page(s) $:$ $\mathbf{0 2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Instructions: In case of data missing make necessary assumptions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S.No | Section $\mathbf{A}$ (Attempt all questions) |  |  |  |  |  |  | Marks | CO |
| Q 1 | Given the equations $0.5 x_{1}-x_{2}=-9.5$ and $1.02 x_{1}-2 x_{2}=-18.8$ <br> (a) Solve graphically <br> (b) Compute the determinant <br> (c) Solve by the elimination of unknowns. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12 M | CO1 |
| Q 2 | Employ (a) Fixed-point iteration and (b) the Newton-Raphson method to determine a root of $f(x)=-0.9 x^{2}+1.7 x+2.5$ using $\mathrm{x}_{0}=5$. Perform the computation until $\mathcal{E}_{\mathrm{a}}$ is less than $\mathcal{E}_{\mathrm{s}}$ $=0.01 \%$. Also perform an error check of your final answer. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12 M | CO 2 |
| Q 3 | Evaluate $\int_{0}^{2} e^{-x^{2}} d x$ by trapezoidal rule with $\mathrm{n}=8$. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12 M | CO3 |
| Q 4 | Use Lagrange's inter and y are given below: | Use Lagrange's interpolation formula to find the value of y when $x=12$, if the values of x and $y$ are given below: |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { fy wl } \\ & \hline 20 \\ & \hline 102 \end{aligned}$ | $x=12$, if the values of x <br> 23 <br> 124 | 12 M | CO3 |
| Q 5 | Use Liebmann's method to obtain the temperature distribution of the square heated plate (Fig. 1). Use a relaxation factor of $\mathbf{1 . 2}$. The dimensions of the plate is $6 \mathrm{~cm} \times 6 \mathrm{~cm}$. Use atleast two interior nodes in both horizontal and vertical directions. Note that the material is aluminum with specific heat, $C=0.2174 \mathrm{cal} /\left(\mathrm{g} \cdot{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ and density, $\rho=2.7 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cm}^{3}$. The thermal conductivity, $k^{\prime}=0.49 \mathrm{cal} /\left(\mathrm{s} \cdot \mathrm{cm} \cdot{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$,$\frac{\partial^{2} T}{\partial x^{2}}+\frac{\partial^{2} T}{\partial y^{2}}=0$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12 M | CO4 |


|  |  | Insulated boundary |  |
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|  |  | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |

