

Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

PE5973

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[6584]-344

B.E. (Robotics & Automation)

ADVANCED COMPUTATIONAL TECHNIQUES

(2019 Pattern) (Semester - VII) (411503(A)) (Elective - III)

Time : 2½ Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) Solve Q1 or Q2, Q3 or Q4, Q5 or Q6, Q7 or Q8.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- 3) Neat diagrams must be drawn wherever necessary.
- 4) Assume suitable data, if necessary.
- 5) Use of Logarithmic Table, slide rule or Electronic pocket calculator is allowed.

Q1) a) Explain Shooting method for solving for solving boundary value problems with Example. [8]

b) An axially loaded wooden column has the following characteristics : $E = 10 \times 10^9$ pa, $I = 1.25 \times 10^{-5}$ m⁴, and $L = 3$ m. Employ the polynomial method to determine the eigenvalues for the axially loaded column using (a) one, (b) two, (c) three and (d) four interior nodes. [10]

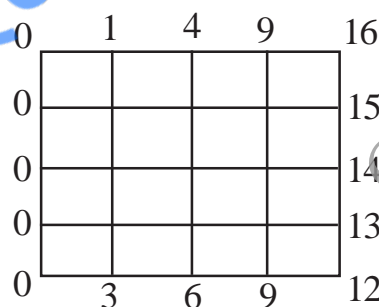
OR

Q2) a) An axially loaded wooden column has the following characteristics : $E = 10 \times 10^9$ pa, $I = 1.25 \times 10^{-5}$ m⁴, and $L = 3$ m. Determine the first eight eigen values and the corresponding buckling loads. [12]

b) Explain LR & QR methods with example. [6]

Q3) a) A steel plate of 750 × 750 mm has its two adjacent sides maintained at 100°C. While the two other sides are maintained at 0°C. What will be the steady state temperature at interior assuming a grid size of 250 mm. [9]

b) Find by Liebmann's Method the values at the interior lattice points of a square plate of the harmonic function u whose boundary values are given in the figure. [8]



OR

P.T.O.

Q4) a) Use the simple implicit finite-difference approximation to solve for the temperature distribution of a long, thin rod with a length of 10 cm and the following values : $k' = 0.49 \text{ cal/(s.cm, } ^\circ\text{C)}$, $\Delta x = 2 \text{ cm}$, and $\Delta t = 0.1 \text{ s}$. At $t = 0$, the temperature of the rod is zero and the boundary conditions are fixed for all times at $T(0) = 100^\circ\text{C}$ and $T(10) = 50^\circ\text{C}$. Note that the rod is aluminum with $C = 0.2174 \text{ cal/(g.}^\circ\text{C)}$ and $\rho = 2.7 \text{ g/cm}^3$. Therefore, $k = 0.49 / (2.7 \cdot 0.2174) = 0.835 \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$ and $\lambda = 0.835(0.1)/(2)2 = 0.020875$. **[10]**

b) Explain Lax Friedrichs method with example. **[7]**

Q5) a) Write a note on hp-FEM (high performance Finite Element Method). **[6]**

b) Describe the various terminologies used in the semi-implicit Moving Particle technique. Give a relevant example to illustrate. **[12]**

OR

Q6) a) Explain Smoothed-particle hydrodynamics with Example. **[10]**

b) Write a note on Moving particle semi-implicit method. **[8]**

Q7) a) Minimize $f(x) = x_1^3 + 2x_2^2 - 8x_1x_2$ subjected to $h(x); x_2^2 - 1 = 0$ & $g(x); x_1x_2 - 4 < 0$. **[12]**

b) Write a note on Genetic Algorithm to solve inverse Kinematic problems. **[5]**

OR

Q8) a) Solve the function of maximizing the function $f(x) = x^2$, Where x is permitted to vary between 0 & 31. **[12]**

b) Write a short note on Sequential quadratic programming method. **[5]**

x x x