



M.E / M.TECH DEGREE EXAMINATIONS: NOV/ DEC 2024

(Regulation 2024)

First Semester

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING

24MAI502: Applied Numerical Methods and Statistics for Structural Engineering

COURSE OUTCOMES

- CO1:** Apply techniques for solving both single and multi-dimensional nonlinear equations to real-world numerical analysis and computational problems, developing practical problem-solving skills.
- CO2:** Apply least squares fitting techniques to different types of data and models, demonstrating a broad understanding of how to use these methods effectively.
- CO3:** Apply spline curves and their techniques to model and interpolate data, demonstrating an understanding of their practical applications.
- CO4:** Apply the finite difference method for solving shooting methods, and in solving boundary value problems for parabolic and hyperbolic equations.
- CO5:** Apply multiple and partial correlation, regression analysis, and residual diagnostics to perform and interpret complex statistical analyses, demonstrating a deep understanding of these methods
- CO6:** Apply theoretical and practical knowledge of ANOVA and experimental design techniques to analyze and interpret data effectively.

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 100

PART A (4*20= 80 Marks)

- | | | | | | |
|----|----|---|---|-----|-------------------|
| 1. | a) | What is the rate of convergent and convergent condition in Newton Raphson method? | 2 | CO1 | [K ₁] |
| | b) | Find a positive root for the equation $3x - \cos x = 1$ by Newton Raphson method. | 8 | CO1 | [K ₃] |
| | c) | Write the algorithm for Muller's iteration process. | 2 | CO1 | [K ₂] |
| | d) | Find a root of an equation $x^3 - x - 1 = 0$ using Muller method | 8 | CO1 | [K ₃] |
| 2. | a) | Convert the following non-linear curves into linear form
$y = ab^x, y = ax^b$ | 2 | CO2 | [K ₂] |

- b) From the table given below, find the best values of a and b in the law $y = ae^{bx}$ by the method of least squares: 8 CO2 [K₃]

x	0	5	8	12	20
y	3.0	1.5	1.0	0.55	0.18

- c) Write the normal equations to fit the second degree parabola of the form 2 CO2 [K₁]
d) Using cubic spline interpolation find $y(1.5)$ given that $y''_0 = y''_2 = 0$ 8 CO3 [K₃]

x:	1	2	3
y:	-6	-1	16

3. a) Solve the differential equations 8 CO4 [K₃]

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - y = x \text{ with } y(0) = 0, y(1) = 0 \text{ with } h = \frac{1}{4}$$

- b) Define Bezier curves and Bernstein Polynomial. 2 CO4 [K₁]

- c) Use the shooting method to solve 8 CO4 [K₃]

$$\frac{d^2 T}{dx^2} + h'(T_\infty - T) = 0$$

for a 10-m rod with $h' = 0.01 \text{ m}^{-2}$, $T_\infty = 20$, and the boundary conditions $T(0) = 40$ and $T(10) = 200$

- d) What is the difference between implicit and explicit methods? 2 CO4 [K₂]

4. a) From the data relating to the yield of dry bark(x1) height (x2) and girth(x3) for 18 cinchona plants, the following correlation coefficients are got. 6 CO5 [K₁]

$$r_{12} = 0.77, r_{13} = 0.72, r_{23} = 0.52$$

Find the correlation coefficient $r_{12.3}$ and multiple correlation coefficient $R_{1.23}$

- b) In a trivariate distribution, it is given that 10 CO5 [K₃]

$$\sigma_1 = 3, \sigma_2 = 4, \sigma_3 = 5, r_{23} = 0.4, r_{31} = 0.6, r_{12} = 0.7$$

Find the linear regression equations.

- c) From the heights (X₁), weights (X₂) and ages(X₃) of a group of students, the following SD'S and correlation coefficient were obtained. 4 CO5 [K₃]

$$r_{12} = 0.75, r_{23} = 0.54, r_{31} = 0.43 \text{ calculate } \omega$$

Answer any ONE Question

PART B (1*20 = 20 Marks)

5. a) The following data represents the number of units of productions per day turned out by different workers using four different types of machines. 16 CO6 [K₃]

		Machine Type		
		A	B	C
	1	44	38	47
Workers	2	46	40	52
	3	34	36	44
	4	43	38	46
	5	38	42	49

Use a two-way ANOVA test and analysis whether the 5 men differ with respect to mean productivity and test whether the mean productivity is the same for the four different machine types.

- b) State the uses of Analysis of variance 4 CO6 [K₂]

OR

6. a) Analyse the following by Latin square design. 16 CO6 [K₃]

Column\ ROW	1	2	3	4
1	A(12)	D(20)	C(16)	B(10)
2	D(18)	A(14)	B(11)	C(14)
3	B(12)	C(15)	D(19)	A(13)
4	C(16)	B(11)	A(15)	D(20)

- b) State the advantages of Latin square design over other designs 4 CO6 [K₂]
