Subject Code:3140510

GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

BE - SEMESTER-IV EXAMINATION - SUMMER 2025

Date:15-05-2025

-		Name:Numerical Methods in Chemical Engineering :30 AM TO 01:00 PM Total 1	Marks:70		
Instru	1. 2.	Attempt all questions. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.			
		Figures to the right indicate full marks. Simple and non-programmable scientific calculators are allowed.	MARKS		
Q.1	(a (l (d		03 04 07		
Q.2	(a (l (d		03 04 07		
	(0	Find the root of the equation $xe^x = \cos x$, using the secant method	07		
Q.3	(b) Find x_2 of $x^4 - x = 10$, correct to three decimal places, using the following terms of the following ter				
	(Newton-Raphson method, where $x_0 = 2$. Solve the following equations using Gauss-Jacobi's method. 27x + 6y - z = 85; $x + y + 54z = 110$; $6x + 15y + 2z = 72OR$	07		
Q.3	(2	-	03		
	(Ì	· •	04		
	(Fit a curve of the form $y = ae^{bx}$, to the following data: x: 0 1 2 3 y: 1.05 2.10 3.85 8.30	07		
Q.4	(8	Find the iterative formula for finding \sqrt{N} where is N is real number, using Newton Raphson formula.	03		
	(l	Explain working procedure of method of least square.	04		
	((E) Find the missing values in the following data:	07		
Q.4	(8	Write down normal equations to fit the straight line $y = a + bx$.	03		
-	(l	Evaluate (i) $\Delta \tan^{-1} x$, (ii) $\Delta (e^x \log 2x)$	04		
	(e) Find the cubic polynomial which takes the following values: x: 0 1 2 3	07		

	1	_	1	1.0
y:	1	2	1	10
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Hence evaluate f(4).

Q.5	(a)	Write an algorithm for Newton's Forward interpolation method.						
	(b)	Use the Trapezoidal rule to estimate the integral $\int_0^2 ex^2 dx$ taking	04					
		the number 10 intervals.						
	(c)	Solve $y' = x + y$, $y(0) = 1$ by Taylor's series method. Hence	07					
		find the values of y at $x = 0.1$ and $x = 0.2$.						
	OR							
Q.5	(a)	Write an algorithm for Trapezoidal Rule.	03					
	(b)	Discuss in brief about boundary problems.	04					
	(c)	Using Euler's method, find an approximate value of y	07					
		corresponding to $x = 1$, given that $dy/dx = x + y$ and $y =$						
		1 when x = 0.						
