

RollNo.

ANNA UNIVERSITY (UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS)

B.E.(Full Time) - END SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS NOV/DEC 2024

Material Science Engineering

VII Semester

**ML5010-Computational Methods for Materials Engineering**  
(Regulation2019)

Time:3hrs

Max.Marks: 100

**BL – Bloom's Taxonomy Levels**

(L1-Remembering, L2-Understanding, L3-Applying, L4-Analysing, L5-Evaluating, L6-Creating)

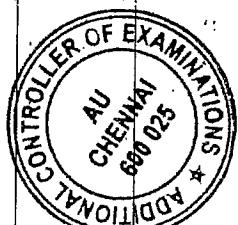
**PART- A(10x2=20Marks)**  
(Answer all Questions)

Q.No.	Questions	Marks	BL
1	What is Newtons Raphson method?	2	L1
2	What is Secant method?	2	L2
3	What are the mass transport in materials	2	L1
4	What are the advantages of the Dufort-Frankel method?	2	L1
5	How does Monte Carlo integration work, and why is it particularly effective for high-dimensional problems?	2	L1
6	How are thermodynamic averages, such as energy or magnetization, calculated in Monte Carlo simulations, and what insights do they provide about materials in equilibrium	2	L1
7	Use the Jacobian Method to solve the following system: $3x-y=1$ ; $x+2y=4$ . Start with an initial guess of $x_0=0$ and $y_0=0$ to perform iteration	2	L3
8	Use the gauss seidel method to solve the following system of linear equations: $4x-y = 3$ ; $2x+3y = 10$ . Start with an initial guess of $x_0 = 0$ and $y_0 = 0$ and perform iteration	2	L3
9	A metal rod of length $L= 1m$ expands due to temperature rise $\Delta T=50K$ if the co-efficient of thermal expansion is $12 * 10^{-6}$ . Find change in length	2	L3
10	The resistivity of a material is $1.6 * 10^{-8} \Omega m$ and the length and cross sectional area are $2m$ and $0.5mm^2$ respectively. Find the resistance $R$ .	2	L3

**PART- B(5x 13=65Marks)**  
(Restrict to a maximum of 2 subdivisions)

Q.No.	Questions	Marks	BL

11 (a)	Solve using Gauss Jordon Method $x+y-z=7$ , $x-y+2z=3$ , $2x+y+z=9$	13	<u>L4</u>										
11 (b)	Find the value of $y$ at $x=21$ and $x=28$ from the following data using the Newton Forward Interpolation Method:	13	<u>L4</u>										
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>x</td> <td>20</td> <td>23</td> <td>26</td> <td>29</td> </tr> <tr> <td>y</td> <td>0.3430</td> <td>0.3907</td> <td>0.4384</td> <td>0.4848</td> </tr> </table>	x	20	23	26	29	y	0.3430	0.3907	0.4384	0.4848		
x	20	23	26	29									
y	0.3430	0.3907	0.4384	0.4848									
12 (a)	The question is to solve the elliptic partial differential equation for the following square mesh using the five-point difference formula by setting up linear equations at the unknown points P, Q, R, and S. The square mesh has dimensions 4x5, with the known points labeled 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. The unknown points are labeled P, Q, R, and S.	13	<u>L4</u>										
12 (b)	Solve the one-dimensional equation $\frac{du}{dt} = \frac{d^2u}{dt^2}$ using the Dufort-Frankel method at second-time level subject to the conditions: $u(0, t) = u(4, t) = 0$ for all $t$ $u(x, 0) = (x/3)(16-x^2)$ for $0 \leq x \leq 4$ and $t \geq 0$	13	<u>L4</u>										
13 (a)	Monte Carlo Method for simula ng nuclea on and growth of grains in materials	13	<u>L4</u>										
13 (b)	Estimate the integral of the func on, i. $f(x)=x^3$ ii. $f(x) = x^4+5$ over the interval $[0,1]$ using Monte Carlo integra on with 4 random samples.	13	<u>L4</u>										
14 (a)	Given the stiffness matrix for 2D anisotropic material	13	<u>L4</u>										
	$K = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$												
	Calculate the strain vector and when stress vector sigma is												
	$\sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$												
14 (b)	Find the largest eigen value of the matrix	13	<u>L4</u>										
	$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$												



	Using the power method with an initial guess vector $v_0 = [1, 1]^T$ Perform 2 iteration		
15 (a)	A cylindrical rod of diameter $d=20\text{mm}$ and length $L=2500\text{mm}$ is subjected to a tensile load $F=5\text{kN}$ . The material has youngs modulus $E=200\text{GPa}$ . Calculate strain, stress and elongation dell, Bulk modulus and shear modulus when poisson modulus =0.27	13	<u>L4</u>
15 (b)	A composite wall consist of two layers in series. The first layer has thermal conductivity $k_1=2\text{W/mK}$ and thickness $t_1=0.02\text{m}$ .The second layer has thermal conductivity $k_2=3\text{W/mK}$ and thickness $t_2=0.03\text{m}$ . The temperature difference across the entire wall is $\Delta T=50\text{K}$ . The system is in steady state heat conduction with no heat generation and assumes 1-D heat transfer. Find Total thermal resistance, total heat flux, heat transfer rate per unit area, temperature drop across layer, temperature drop across second layer	13	<u>L4</u>

**PART- C(1x 15=15Marks)**  
(Q.No.16 is compulsory)

Q.No.	Questions	Marks	BL
16.	Solve the system of linear equations using one iteration of Jacobi Method of Gauss Seidel method  $\begin{aligned} 4x - y + z &= 5 \\ -2x + 6y &= -9 \\ x + y + 5z &= 6 \end{aligned}$ Use an initial guess : $x_0 = 0; y_0 = 0; z_0 = 0$	15	<u>L5</u>

