Online Examinations (Even Sem/Part-I/Part-II Examinations 2020 - 2021

Course Name - - Mathematical Modelling Course Code - MSCME402

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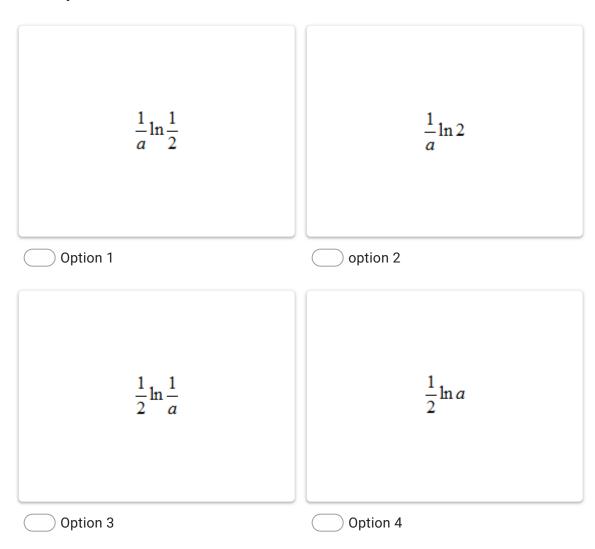
Mark only one oval.		
Diploma in Pharmacy		
Bachelor of Pharmacy		
B.TECH.(CSE)		
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BCA		
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B.SC.(BT)		
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B.SC.(MRIT)		
B.SC.(PA)		
LLB		
B.SC(IT)-AI		
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Bachelor of Physiotherapy		
B.SC.(AM)		
Dip.CSE		
Dip.ECE		
<u>DIP.EE</u>		
O DIP.CE		

<u></u>
<u>DIP.ME</u>
PGDHM
MBA
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M.TECH(CSE)
LLM
M.A.(JMC)
M.A.(ENG)
M.SC.(MATH)
M.SC.(MB)
MCA
M.SC.(MSJ)
M.SC.(AM)
M.SC.CS)
M.SC.(ANCS)
M.SC.(MM)
B.A.(Eng)

Answer all the questions. Each question carry one mark.

9. 1. In population growth model, if a>0 (i.e., birth rate – death rate >0), then the population will become double its present size at time

Mark only one oval.



10. 2. Let x (t) is the population size at time t. If the birth rate is equal to the death rate, then the population size

- grows exponentially
- decays exponentially
- remains constant
- None of these

11. 3.

In xy-plane, the curve passing through (0,3) point and having the tangent of slope $2x/y^2$ at any point (x, y) is

Mark only one oval.



$$\frac{1}{9}y^3 = x^2 + 9$$

Option 1

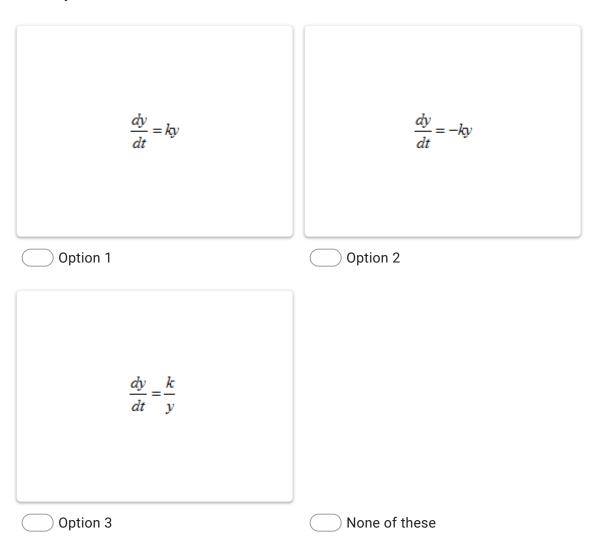
Option 2

$$\frac{1}{3}y^3 = x^2 + 9$$

Option 3

None of these

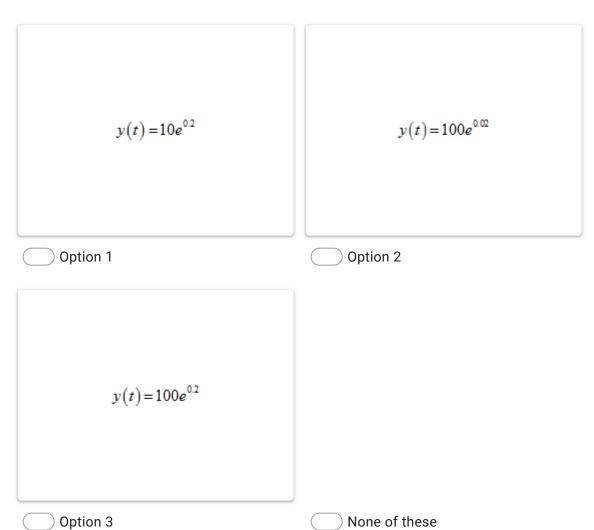
12. 4. Suppose that a quantity y = y(t) has an exponential growth model with growth constant k > 0. Then y(t) satisfies a first-order differential equation of the form Mark only one oval.



13. 5. Suppose that the half-life of a radioactive element is 1 minute. If 32 g of the element are available in a container at 1:00 p.m., then the amount remaining at 1:05 p.m. will be

- 6.4 g
- ____ 4 g
- ____ 2 g
- ______1 g

14. 6. A colony of fruit flies is growing exponentially at a rate of 2% per day. If the initial size of the colony is 100 fruit flies, then after t days the size of the colony will be Mark only one oval.



15. 7. At time t = 0, a tank contains 30 oz of salt dissolved in 60 gal of water. Then brine containing 5 oz of salt per gallon of brine is allowed to enter the tank at a rate of 3 gal/min and the mixed solution is drained from the tank at the same rate. Give an initial-value problem satisfied by the amount of salt y(t) in the tank at time t.

Mark only one oval.

$$\frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{y}{20} = 30, \ y(0) = 15$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{y}{20} = 15$$
, $y(0) = 30$

Option 1

Option 2

$$\frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{y}{30} = 20, \ y(0) = 15$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{y}{20} = 30, y(0) = 15$$

Option 3

Option 4

16. 8. Mathematical models provide

- estimated results
- accurate results
- wrong results
- approximate results

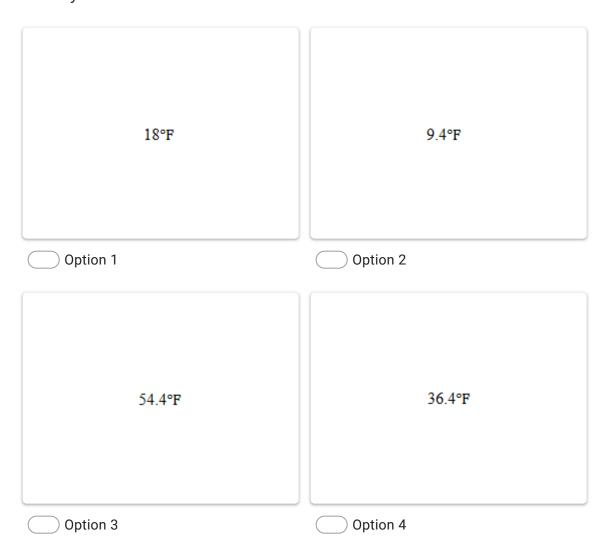
17.	9. Mathematical models allow us to calculate
	Mark only one oval.
	different quantities
	area only
	speed only
	distance and time
18.	10. Regarding the technique of mathematical modeling, which of the following is the correct order, if P: Mathematical problem Q: Real problem R: Interpretation S: Mathematical Solution
	Mark only one oval.
	PQRSP
	QPRSQ
	SPRQS
	QPSRQ
19.	11. Out of all rectangles with a given perimeter, the has the minimum
	area.
	Mark only one oval.
	rhombus
	circle
	square
	parallelogram

20.	12. If the sum of n positive numbers is constant, then their product is maximum when the numbers are
	Mark only one oval.
	positive
	negative
	equal
	None of these
21.	13. The particles in a molecular model follow
	Mark only one oval.
	Discrete model
	Continuous model
	Linear model
	None of these
22.	14. The model in which every set of variable states is uniquely determined by parameters in the model and by sets of previous states of these variables is termed as
	Mark only one oval.
	Deterministic model
	Probabilistic model
	Statistic model
	Stochastic model

23.	15. The model in which same set of parameter values and initial conditions will lead to an ensemble of different outputs, is
	Mark only one oval.
	Deterministic model
	Probabilistic model
	Statistic model
	Stochastic model
24.	16. Which model follows the changes over time that results from the system activities?
	Mark only one oval.
	Oynamic model
	Static model
	Analytical model
	Numerical model
25.	17. According to Newton's law of cooling "The change of temperature of a body is proportional to the difference between the temperature of a body and that of the surrounding medium". If T1°C is the initial temperature of the body and T2°C is the constant temperature of the medium, T°C be the temperature of the body at any time t then find the expression for T°C as a function of T1°C, T2°C and time t.
	Mark only one oval.
	T=T1+(T2)exp(-kt)
	T=T2+(T1-T2)exp(-kt)
	T2+(T1-T2)exp(kt)
	T=T2+(T1)exp(-kt)

26. 18.

A bottle of mineral water at a room temperature of 72°F is kept in a refrigerator where the temperature is 44°F. After half an hour water cooled to 61°F. What is the temperature of the body in another half an hour? (Take $log \frac{28}{17} = 0.498$, $e^{-0.99} = 0.37$)



27.	amount is 32 mg? The half-life of tritium is 12.3 years.	
	Mark only one oval.	
	8 mg	
	2 mg	
	1 mg	
	4 mg	
28.	20. What would be the remaining concentration of 300 g of radioactive substance after 18 hours if the half-life is 3 hours?	
	Mark only one oval.	
	9.37 g	
	2.34 g	
	3.34 g	
	4.68 g	

29. 21. Two chemical substances combine in the ratio a:b to form a third substance Z. If z(t) is the amount of the third substance at time t and A & B are the initial amounts of two substances, then

Mark only one oval.

$$\frac{dz}{dt} \propto \left(A - \frac{az}{a+b} \right) \left(B - \frac{bz}{a+b} \right)$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} \propto \left(A - \frac{az}{a+b}\right) / \left(B - \frac{bz}{a+b}\right)$$

Option 1

Option 2

$$\frac{dz}{dt} \propto \left(B - \frac{bz}{a+b} \right) / \left(A - \frac{az}{a+b} \right)$$

None of these

Option 3

30. 22.

	The velocity of a particle moving with simple harmonic motion is at the mean position.
	Mark only one oval.
	zero
	minimum
	maximum
	none of these
31.	23.
	Two balls of different masses (one lighter and one heavier) are thrown vertically upward with same initial speed. Which one will rise to a greater height? Mark only one oval.
	the lighter one
	the heavier one
	both the balls
	none of these

32. 24.

The differential equation for the simple harmonic motion of a mass M attached to a spring with spring constant k is

Mark only one oval.



$$y''(t) + \left(\frac{k}{M}\right)y(t) = 0$$

Option 1

Option 2

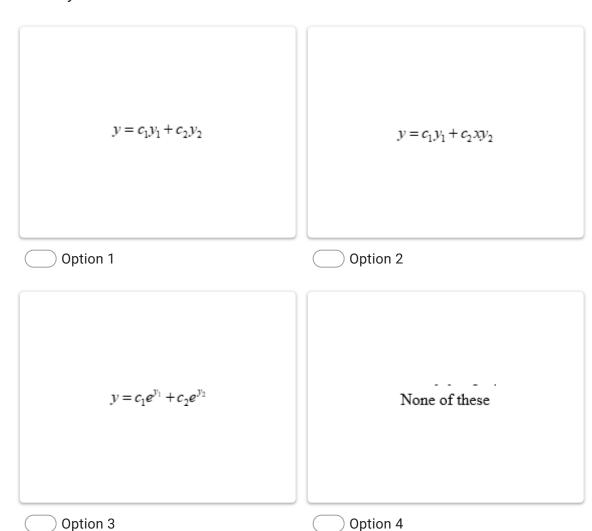
$$y'(t) + kMy(t) = 0$$

y''(t) + kMy(t) = 0

Option 3

33. 25.

If $y_1(x)$ and $y_2(x)$ are linearly independent solutions to a second-order linear homogeneous differential equation (with continuous coefficient functions), then the general solution to this differential equation is



34. 26.

Consider a disease 'X'. People who are diagnosed in the earlier stage have high chance of recovery. But the intense infection of 'X' will lead to death. The recovered people also stand a chance to get infected again. What kind of model does this disease 'X' exhibit? Mark only one oval.

- SIS
- SIR
- Both SIS & SIR
- None of these
- 35. 27. A stone is just released from the window of a train moving along a horizontal straight track. The stone will hit the ground following

Mark only one oval.

- ____ Hyperbolic path
- Straight path
- Circular path
- Parabolic path
- 36. 28.

The equation $v \frac{dv}{dx} = \mu x$ represents

- Simple harmonic motion
- Motion under gravity in a resisting medium
- Motion of a rocket
- None of these

37.	29. A body is thrown vertically upwards. If air resistance is to be taken into account then the time during which the body rises is
	Mark only one oval.
	Equal to the time of fall
	Less than the time of fall
	Greater than the time of fall
	Twice the time of fall
38.	30. Two stones of different masses are dropped simultaneously from the top of a building
	Mark only one oval.
	Smaller stone hit the ground earlier
	Larger stone hit the ground earlier
	Both stones reach the ground simultaneously
	Which of the stones reach the ground earlier depends on the composition of the stone

39. 31.

The equation of the curve in which the tangent at a point is always perpendicular to the line joining the point to the origin is Mark only one oval.

 $(x-\alpha)^2 + (y-\beta)^2 = a^2$

 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$

Option 1

Option 2

 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$

 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$

Option 3

40. 32.

The differential equation for the family of curves f(x, y, a) = 0 is in the form Mark only one oval.

$$\phi\left(x, y, \frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right) = 0$$

$$\phi\left(x, y, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right) = 0$$

Option 1

Option 2

$$\phi\!\left(x,y,\frac{dy}{dx}\right) = 0$$

None of these

Option 3

Option 4

41. 33. Example predator-prey relationship?

- A lion eating a zebra
- A zebra eating grass
- A human eating fruit
- None of these

42. 34.

In Domar Macro Model, if S(t), I(t), Y(t) are the Savings, Investment and National Income respectively at time t then the assumption 'Investment is proportional to the rate of increase of national income' is represented by Mark only one oval.

 $S(t) = \alpha Y(t), \alpha > 0$

 $I(t) = \beta Y'(t), \beta > 0$

Option 1

Option 2

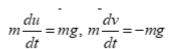
S(t) = I(t)

 $I(t) = \beta Y(t), \beta > 0$

Option 3

43. 35.

A particle of mass m is projected from the origin in vacuum with velocity V inclined at an angle α to the horizontal. Suppose at time t, it is at position x(t), y(t) and ints horizontal and vertical velocity components are u(t), v(t) respectively, then the equation of motion are Mark only one oval.



$$m\frac{du}{dt} = mg$$
, $m\frac{dv}{dt} = mg$

Option 1

Option 2

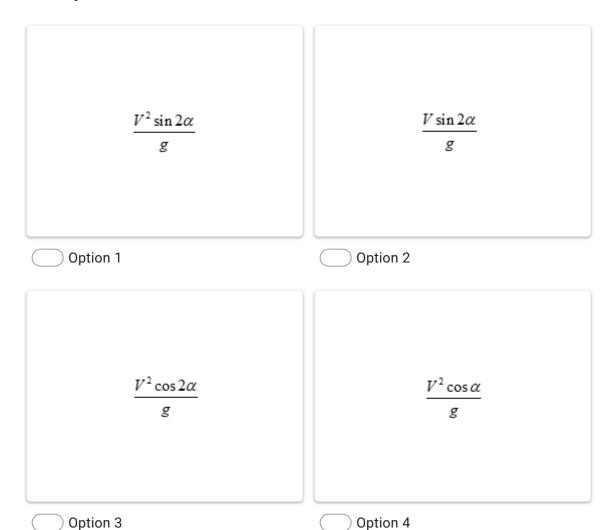
$$m\frac{du}{dt} = 0$$
, $m\frac{dv}{dt} = -mg$

$$m\frac{du}{dt} = 0$$
, $m\frac{dv}{dt} = mg$

Option 3

44. 36.

A particle of mass m is projected from the origin in vacuum with velocity V inclined at an angle α to the horizontal. Then the range of the particle is Mark only one oval.



45.	37. As per Kepler's laws of planetary motions, which of the following statements is correct?
	Mark only one oval.
	Every planet describes an ellipse with the Sun at one focus.
	The radius vector from the Sun to a planet describes equal areas in equal intervals of time.
	The squares of periodic time of planets are proportional to the cubes of the semimajor axes of the orbits of the planet
	All of these

46. 38.

E=0 and ε>1	E>0 and €>1
Option 1	Option 2
E>0 and ∈=1	E>0 and ∈=0
Option 3	Option 4

47. 39.

E=0 and ϵ >1

E>0 and ϵ >1

Option 1

Option 2

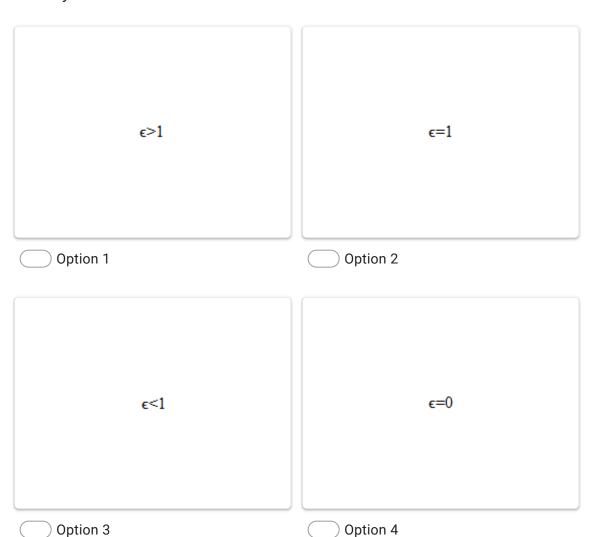
E<0 and ϵ <1

E>0 and ϵ =0

Option 3

48. 40. For circular orbit the value of eccentricity _____

Mark only one oval.



49. 41. From Kepler's law of orbit, we can infer that the sun is located _____ of the planet's orbit.

- at the centre
- at one of the foci
- at both foci
- anywhere along the semi-minor axis

50. 42.

The orthogonal trajectories of $\frac{x^2}{a^2 + \lambda} + \frac{y^2}{b^2 + \lambda} = 1$ is Mark only one oval.

$$(xp+y)(x-py) = p(a^2-b^2)$$

$$(xp-y)(x+py) = p(a^2-b^2)$$

Option 1

Option 2

$$(xp+y)(x-py) = p(a^2+b^2)$$

$$(xp-y)(x+py) = p(a^2+b^2)$$

Option 3

51. 43.

The orthogonal trajectories of the family $r = 2a\cos\theta$ is Mark only one oval.

 $r = 2b\cos\theta$

 $r = 2b \sin \theta$

Option 1

Option 2

 $r = 2b \cot \theta$

 $r = 2b \tan \theta$

Option 3

Option 4

52. 44. The range and maximum height of a projectile _____ by air resistance.

- are increased
- are reduced
- remain unchanged
- None of these

53. 45. The mathematical model of the curves for which tangent makes constant angle with radius vector is represented by the differential equation

Mark only one oval.

$$r\frac{dr}{d\theta} = \tan \alpha$$

$$r\frac{d\theta}{dr} = \tan \alpha$$

Option 1

)	Option	2

$$\frac{dr}{d\theta} = \tan \alpha$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{dr} = \tan \alpha$$

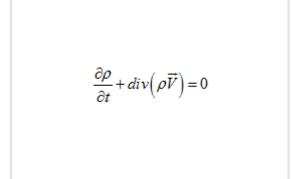
Option 3

Option 4

54. 46. The velocity potential for irrotational flow satisfies

- Wave equation
- Heat equation
- Laplace equation
- None of these

55. 47. For an incompressible fluid, the equation of continuity is *Mark only one oval.*



 $\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = div \left(\rho \vec{V} \right)$

Option 1

Option 2

$$div(\vec{V}) = 0$$

Option 3

None of these

56. 48.

If $\rho=0$, then the Poisson's equation, $\operatorname{div}(\operatorname{grad}\Phi)=-4\pi\rho$ becomes Mark only one oval.

- Wave equation
- Heat equation
- Laplace equation
- None of these

57. 49.

The Euler-Lagrange equation of calculus of variations is in the form Mark only one oval.

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial u_x} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial u_y} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial u_x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial u_y} \right) = 0$$

Option 1

Option 2

$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial u^2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial u_x} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial u_y} \right) = 0$$

None of these

Option 3

Option 4

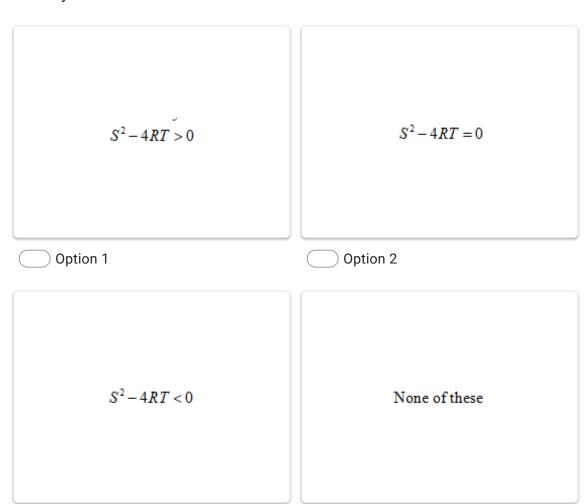
58. 50. Which among these is used to specify a particular problem which we consider for solving in CFD?

- Boundary conditions
- Governing equations
- Governing laws
- Solution method

59. 51.

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{The} & \text{PDE} & R\left(x,y\right) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + S\!\left(x,y\right) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + T\!\left(x,y\right) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + f\!\left(x,y,z,\frac{\partial z}{\partial x},\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) = 0 & \text{can be} \\ & \text{transformed to} & \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial \eta^2} = \Phi\left(\xi,\eta,\zeta,\zeta_{\xi},\zeta_{\eta}\right) \text{ if} \\ & \text{transformed to} & \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial \eta^2} = \Phi\left(\xi,\eta,\zeta,\zeta_{\xi},\zeta_{\eta}\right) \text{ if} \\ & \text{transformed to} & \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial \eta^2} = \Phi\left(\xi,\eta,\zeta,\zeta_{\xi},\zeta_{\eta}\right) \text{ if} \\ & \text{transformed to} & \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial \eta^2} = \Phi\left(\xi,\eta,\zeta,\zeta_{\xi},\zeta_{\eta}\right) \text{ if} \\ & \text{transformed to} & \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial \eta^2} = \Phi\left(\xi,\eta,\zeta,\zeta_{\xi},\zeta_{\eta}\right) \text{ if} \\ & \text{transformed} & \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial \eta^2} = \Phi\left(\xi,\eta,\zeta,\zeta_{\xi},\zeta_{\eta}\right) \text{ if} \\ & \text{transformed} & \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial \eta^2} = \Phi\left(\xi,\eta,\zeta,\zeta_{\xi},\zeta_{\eta}\right) \text{ if} \\ & \text{transformed} & \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial \eta^2} = \Phi\left(\xi,\eta,\zeta,\zeta_{\eta},\zeta_{\eta}\right) \text{ if} \\ & \text{transformed} & \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial \eta^2} = \Phi\left(\xi,\eta,\zeta,\zeta,\zeta_{\eta}\right) \text{ if} \\ & \text{transformed} & \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial \eta^2} = \Phi\left(\xi,\eta,\zeta,\zeta,\zeta_{\eta}\right) \text{ if} \\ & \text{transformed} & \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial \eta^2} = \Phi\left(\xi,\eta,\zeta,\zeta,\zeta_{\eta}\right) \text{ if} \\ & \text{transformed} & \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial \eta^2} = \Phi\left(\xi,\eta,\zeta,\zeta,\zeta_{\eta}\right) \text{ if} \\ & \text{transformed} & \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial$$

Mark only one oval.



Option 4

60.	52. The mathematical classification of inviscid flow equations are different from that of the viscous flow equations because of				
	Mark only one oval.				
	absence of viscosity coefficients				
	absence of higher order terms				
	absence of convective terms				
	absence of diffusive terms				
61.	53. Which of these is not a type of flows based on their mathematical behaviour?				
	Mark only one oval.				
	Circular				
	Elliptic				
	Parabolic				
	Hyperbolic				
62.	54. Which of these does not come under partial differential equations?				
	Mark only one oval.				
	Laplace's equation				
	Equations of motion				
	1-D wave equation				
	Heat equation				

63	. 55. The diffusion equation is
	Mark only one oval.
	elliptic
	parabolic
	hyperbolic
	None of these
64	. 56. Where do we encounter partial differential equations in CFD?
	Mark only one oval.
	Physical models
	Assumptions
	Governing equations
	Discretized equations
65	57. Which of these models of fluid flow give complete partial differential equations directly?
	Mark only one oval.
	Finite control volume moving along with the flow
	Finite control volume fixed in space
	Infinitesimally small fluid element fixed in space
	Infinitesimally small fluid moving along with the flow

66.	58. The governing equations of CFD are	partial differential equations.
	Mark only one oval.	
	Linear	
	Quasi-linear	
	Non-linear	
	Non-homogeneous	
67.	59. In a sensitivity analysis	
	Mark only one oval.	
	We change parameter values to test their effect o	n the dynamics of the system
	We change the values of time and/or space	
	We estimate the parameter values which better fi	t the experimental data
	We predict and analyze equilibrium states	
68.	60. What is the maximum possible number of edg self loops having 8 vertices?	ges in a directed graph with no
	Mark only one oval.	
	28	
	<u>64</u>	
	256	
	<u> </u>	

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