A Reg. No. :
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## **Question Paper Code: 54023**

## B.E./B.Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY 2022 Fourth Semester

	Mechanical E	Engineering	
15UMA42	23 - STATISTICS AN	D NUMERICAL METH	ODS
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ation: Three hours	Answer ALL		faximum: 100 Marks
	PART A - (10 x	1 = 10 Marks)	
Sample size for Small	sample		CO1-R
$(a) \leq 30$	(b) < 30	(c) > 30	(d) = 30
t-test is for testing mea	ans in		CO1- R
(a) Small Sample	(b) Large Sample	(c) both	(d) None
Degree of freedom for	SSE in RBD is		CO2- R
(a) (c-1)(r-1)	(b) (c-1)	(c)(r-1)	(d) n-k
The conclusion of AN	OVA based on		CO2- R
(a) F-test	(b) t-test	(c) Chi-Square test	(d) Normal
		ormed into when $AX = B$	is CO3- R
(a) Upper triangular	(b) Diagonal	(c) Scalar	(d) None
What is the order of co	onvergence of Newton	-Raphson method?	CO3- R
(a) 1	(b) 2	(c) 3	(d) 4
Newton's divided diff	erence formula used or	nly for intervals	CO4- R
(a) Equal	(b) Unequal	(c) Both	(d) None
The order of converge	ence of cubic spline is		CO4- R
(a) 4	(b) 6	(c) 8	(d) 2
	Sample size for Small  (a) ≤ 30  t-test is for testing mea  (a) Small Sample  Degree of freedom for  (a) (c-1)(r-1)  The conclusion of AN  (a) F-test  In what form is the cosolved by Gauss-Jorda  (a) Upper triangular  What is the order of co  (a) 1  Newton's divided diff  (a) Equal  The order of converge	(Regulation: Three hours  Answer ALL  PART A - (10 x  Sample size for Small sample  (a) ≤ 30 (b) < 30  t-test is for testing means in  (a) Small Sample (b) Large Sample  Degree of freedom for SSE in RBD is  (a) (c-1)(r-1) (b) (c-1)  The conclusion of ANOVA based on  (a) F-test (b) t-test  In what form is the coefficient matrix transfersolved by Gauss-Jordan method.  (a) Upper triangular (b) Diagonal  What is the order of convergence of Newton  (a) 1 (b) 2  Newton's divided difference formula used on  (a) Equal (b) Unequal  The order of convergence of cubic spline is	Answer ALL Questions $PART A - (10 \times 1 = 10 \text{ Marks})$ Sample size for Small sample $(a) \leq 30 \qquad (b) < 30 \qquad (c) \geq 30$ $t\text{-test is for testing means in}$ $(a) Small Sample \qquad (b) Large Sample \qquad (c) both$ $Degree of freedom for SSE in RBD is$ $(a) (c-1)(r-1) \qquad (b) (c-1) \qquad (c) (r-1)$ $The conclusion of ANOVA based on$ $(a) F\text{-test} \qquad (b) t\text{-test} \qquad (c) Chi\text{-Square test}$ $In what form is the coefficient matrix transformed into when AX = B solved by Gauss-Jordan method.}$ $(a) Upper triangular \qquad (b) Diagonal \qquad (c) Scalar$ $What is the order of convergence of Newton-Raphson method?$ $(a) 1 \qquad (b) 2 \qquad (c) 3$ $Newton's divided difference formula used only for intervals$ $(a) Equal \qquad (b) Unequal \qquad (c) Both$ $The order of convergence of cubic spline is$

9.	What rule		striction	on the n	umber o	of intervals	for Simpson's 3/8		CO5- R
	(a) (	Odd	(	(b) Even		(c) Mu	oltiple of 3	(d) None	
10.	Gau	ssian two po	oint forn	nula is ex	act for p	olynomials	upto degree		CO5- R
	(a) 2	2	(	(b) 3		(c) 4		(d) 5	
				PAF	RT – B (:	$5 \times 2 = 10 \text{ M}$	farks)		
11.	Wri	te 95% conf	fidence 1	imits for	the samp	ole mean.		СО	1- R
12.	Wri	te the ANO	VA table	e for com	pletely r	andomized	design.	СО	2- R
13.		solving line ss-Jordan M	-	n, compa	re Gaus	sian elimina	ation method and	СО	3- R
14.	Fino	d the divided	d differe	$ \begin{array}{c} x \\ f(x) \end{array} $	2 5	10	ata	CO4- App	
15.	Eva	luate						СО	5- App
	$\int_{0}^{1} xa$	<i>lx</i> .by using	Gauss 2	-point for	rmula.				
				P	ART – C	$C (5 \times 16 = 8)$	0Marks)		
16.	(a)	by him are	e defectiv	e. A ran	dom san		products supplied products contained	CO1- Ap	p (8)
		resulted 5, 2, 8, -1	in the 1, 3, 0, 6	followi 5, -2, 1,	ng inc 5, 0, 4.	reases of Can it be	ch of 12 patients blood pressure: concluded that the increase in BP?	CO1- Ap	p (8)
	(1.)	(') T	1 1	. 1		0 17.6	1	CO1 A	(0)
	(b)	population	had the	followin	g values	of the varia	om a normal ables. Do the nificantly at 5%	CO1- Ap	p (8)
		Sample1 Sample2		12 15 13 16		16 14 1: 15	5		

- (ii) The theory predicts that the proportion of beans in the four CO1- App groups A,B,C, and D should be 9:3:3:1. In an experiment among 1600 beans, the numbers in the four groups were 882, 313, 287 and 118. Do the experimental results support the theory.
- 17. (a) The following data represent the number of units of production CO2- Ana (16) per day turned out by 5 different workers using 4 different types of machines.

	M	Iachin	e typ	es
Workers	A	В	С	D
1	44	38	47	36
2	46	40	52	43
3	34	36	44	32
4	43	38	46	33
5	38	42	49	39

- (a) Test whether mean productivity is the same for the different machine types.
- (b) Test whether the 5 men different respect to mean productivity.

Or

(b) The following data resulted from an experiment to compare three CO2- Ana burners B1, B2, and B3. A Latin square design was used as the tests were made on 3 engines and were spread over 3 days.

	Engine-1	Engine-2	Engine-3
Day-1	B1-16	B2-17	B3-20
Day-2	B2-16	B3-21	B1-15
Day-3	B3-15	B1-12	B2-13

- 18. (a) (i) Find a root of  $x \log_{10} x 1.2 = 0$  by Newton's method correct to CO3- App three decimal places. (8)
  - (ii) Solve the system of equations by Gauss Jordan Method CO3-App x + y + 5z = 7; 2x + 10 y + z = 13; 10 x + y + z = 12;

Or

(b) (i) Solve by Gauss Seidal Method CO3- App (8) 28x + 4y - z = 32, x + 3y + 10z = 24, 2x + 17y + 4z = 35.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -3 & 3 \\ -2 & -4 & -4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

## 19. (a) (i) Find f (8) by Newton's divided difference formula for the data: CO4- Ana (8)

X	4	5	7	10	11	13
f(x)	48	100	294	900	1210	2028

(ii) Find the polynomial f(x) by using Lagrange's formula and hence find f(3) for

X	0	1	2	5
f(x)	2	3	12	147

Or

(b) The population of a town is as follows.

1 1						
Year	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
Population in Lakhs	20	24	29	36	46	51

Estimate the population increase during the period 1946 to 1976.

CO5- E (8)

CO3- App

CO4- Ana

CO4- Ana

(8)

(8)

(16)

 $\int_{0}^{\sin x dx}$  by trapezoidal rule and Simpson's rule. Verify your answer with actual integration.

CO5-E (8)

$$\int_{0}^{2} \frac{x^{2} + 2x + 1}{1 + (x + 1)^{4}} dx$$
 by Gaussian three point formula.

Or

CO5-E (16)

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{1+x}$$
 correct to 3 places of decimals.