


Philadelphia University Faculty of Engineering Department of Computer Engineering		Date:- 19/08/2018 Allowed time:-2 Hours No. of pages: 7.
<b>Engineering Analysis II (630262)</b>		<b>Final Exam</b>
<b>Student Name:-</b> .....		<b>ID:-</b> .....
Instructor:	<input type="checkbox"/> Dr. Mohamed Mahdi	<input type="checkbox"/> Eng. Sultan Al-Rushdan
Lecture Time:	<input type="checkbox"/> 10:20	<input type="checkbox"/> 11:30
<input type="checkbox"/> 12:40		

**Notes: All trigonometric functions are in radian scale.  
 Round your calculations to 4 significant digits**

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**Question 1:** Approximate the solution of the following equation using **False Position** method with initial interval  $x_1=0.5$  ,  $x_u=1$ , perform iterations until the **Absolute Error** is less than 0.02. **14 points**

$$f(x) = 4 \cos(x) - 0.5e^{3x}$$

**Question 2:** Approximate the solution of the following equation using **Newton-Raphson** method with initial guess  $\mathbf{x_0=0.7}$ , perform iterations until the **Relative Error** less than 0.01. **14 points**

$$f(x) = 10 \sin(x^2) - 3$$

**Question 3:** Use **non-linear regression** to find the equation  $y = Ce^{Dx}$  that best fits the following points. **14 points**

x	3.1	3.6	4.2	4.8	5.3
y	5.5	7.1	8.6	10.8	14.2

**Question 4:** Given the following points.

**14 points**

x	-2	0	1
f(x)	24	2	3

- A. Use **Second order Lagrange interpolation** polynomial to find  $f_2(x)$  in its simplest form.
- B. Find  **$f(4)$**  using the equation obtained in part A.

**Question 5:** Given the following integration:

**18 points**

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{5\pi}{6}} \cos^2(2x)\sin(x) dx$$

- A. Approximate the result of the integration using **composite Simpson 1/3** method with 6-sub intervals (N=6).
- B. If the true solution is  $y = -\cos(x) + \frac{4}{3}\cos^3(x) - \frac{4}{5}\cos^5(x)$  calculate the absolute error with respect to true value.

**Question 6:** Given the following differential equation.

**14 points**

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{-y}(x^2 - 6) \quad \text{with initial condition} \quad y(3) = 0$$

- A. Approximate  $y(3.24)$  with step size  $h = 0.12$  using Heun's method (2RK).
- B. If the true solution of the differential equation is  $y = \ln\left(\frac{x^3}{3} - 6x + 10\right)$  calculate the Absolute Error at  $y(3.36)$ .

**Question 7:** Choose the correct answer for the following questions:  
**12 points (2 points each)**

1- If $f(x) = 2x^2 - 1$ and $x_e = 0.8$ and $x_s = 0.2$ then the absolute error after performing 2 bisection iterations is:			
A). 0.15	B). 0.23	C). 0.3	D). 0.03
2- The Eigen values of $A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 10 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ are:			
A). $\lambda_1 = 5$ $\lambda_2 = 7$	B). $\lambda_1 = 5$ $\lambda_2 = -7$	C). $\lambda_1 = -5$ $\lambda_2 = 7$	D). $\lambda_1 = -5$ $\lambda_2 = -7$
3- The inverse of $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ -5 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$ is			
A). $\begin{bmatrix} 3.5 & 3 \\ 2.5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$	B). $\begin{bmatrix} -3.5 & -3 \\ -2.5 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$	C). $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & -3 \\ -2.5 & -3.5 \end{bmatrix}$	D). $\begin{bmatrix} -3.5 & 3 \\ 2.5 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$
4- Using simple Trapezoidal rule to Approximate $\int_5^7 (2x-7)dx$ the result is:			
A). 4	B). 6	C). 8	D). 10
5- In Linear regression for function $y = Ax + B$ if $\Sigma y = 35.2$ , $\Sigma x = 15.6$ , $A = 3.21$ and $N = 5$ then the value of $B$ is:			
A). -2.975	B). 17.06	C). -19.48	D). 25.72
6- If $\frac{dy}{dx} + 2xy = -2x^3$ and $y(2) = -3$ then $y(2.25)$ with step size $h = 0.25$ using <u>Euler method</u> is:			
A). -3.5	B). -3.75	C). -4	D). -4.25