## **University of Mumbai Online Examination 2020**

Program: BE Chemical Engineering

Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2016

Examination: Third Year Semester V

Course Code: CHC501

Course Name: Computer Programming and Numerical Methods

Time: 1 hour	Max. Marks: 50

Note to the students:- All Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks .

Q1.	Root of equation x <sup>3</sup> -x-1 lies between.
Option A:	1 and 2
Option B:	0 and 1
Option C:	2 and 3
Option D:	3 and 4
Ans:	A
Q2.	The Heat equation is of type.
Option A:	Elliptic
Option B:	Hyperbolic
Option C:	Parabolic
Option D:	Circular
Ans:	С
Q3.	The Newton-Raphson method of finding roots of nonlinear equations falls
	under the category of methods.
Option A:	bracketing
Option B:	open
Option C:	random
Option D:	graphical
Ans:	В

Option A:       x=0         Option B:       x>0         Option C:       x<0         Option D:       x=1         Ans:       C         Q5.       A root of the equation x³ - x - 11 = 0 lies between         Option A:       1 and 2         Option B:       3 and 4         Option D:       0 and 1         Ans:       C         Q6.       Find the odd one in below option.         Option A:       Gauss Jordon method         Option B:       Newton Raphson method         Option C:       Bisection Method         Option D:       Regula Falsi Method         Ans:       A         Q7.       Which of the following Method is not use for algebraic and transcende equations?         Option A:       Regula Falsi Method         Option C:       Bisection Method         Option D:       Gauss Elimination Method         Ans:       D         Q8.       xu <sub>xx</sub> + u <sub>xy</sub> = 0 is elliptic if         Option A:       x=0	Q4.	$xu_{\chi\chi} + u_{\gamma\gamma} = 0$ is hyperbolic if		
Option C: x<0  Option D: x=1  Ans: C  Q5. A root of the equation x³ - x - 11 = 0 lies between  Option A: 1 and 2  Option B: 3 and 4  Option C: 2 and 3  Option D: 0 and 1  Ans: C  Q6. Find the odd one in below option.  Option A: Gauss Jordon method  Option B: Newton Raphson method  Option C: Bisection Method  Option D: Regula Falsi Method  Ans: A  Q7. Which of the following Method is not use for algebraic and transcende equations?  Option A: Regula Falsi Method  Option B: Successive method  Option B: Successive method  Option C: Bisection Method  Option D: Gauss Elimination Method  Option D: Gauss Elimination Method  Ans: D  Q8. xu <sub>xx</sub> + u <sub>yy</sub> = 0 is elliptic if	Option A:	x=0		
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Option A:       Regula Falsi Method         Option B:       Successive method         Option C:       Bisection Method         Option D:       Gauss Elimination Method         Ans:       D         Q8. $xu_{\chi\chi} + u_{\gamma\gamma} = 0$ is elliptic if	Q7.	Which of the following Method is not use for algebraic and transcendental equations?		
	Option A:			
Option C:       Bisection Method         Option D:       Gauss Elimination Method         Ans:       D         Q8. $xu_{\chi\chi} + u_{\gamma\gamma} = 0$ is elliptic if				
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	Ans:	D		
Option A: x=0	Q8.	$xu_{\chi\chi} + u_{\gamma\gamma} = 0$ is elliptic if		
	Option A:	x=0		
Option B: x>0	Option B:	x>0		
Option C: x<0	Option C:	x<0		
Option D: x=1	Option D:	x=1		
Ans: B	Ans:	В		
Q9. In Gauss Jordan method which of the following transformations are allowed:	Q9.	In Gauss Jordan method which of the following transformations are allowed?		
	•	Diagonal transformation		

Option B:	Column transformation	
Option C:	Row transformation	
Option D:	Square transformation	
Ans:	C	
7 1113.		
Q10.	An equation which expresses a relation between the independent variable, the dependent variable and successive differences of the dependent variable is called	
Option A:	An Ordinary Differential Equation	
Option B:	Partial Differential Equation	
Option C:	Simutaneous Equation	
Option D:	Difference Euation	
Ans:	В	
Q11.	The Iterative formula for Newton Raphson method is given by	
Option A:	x1 = x0-f(x0)/f'(x0)	
Option B:	$x0 = x1-f(x0)/f^{x}(x0)$	
Option C:	x0 = x1 + f(x0)/f'(x0)	
Option D:	x1 = x0 + f(x0)/f'(x0)	
Ans:	A	
Q12.	In Gaussian elimination method, original equations are transformed by using	
Option A:	Column operations	
Option B:	Row Operations	
Option C:	Mathematical Operations	
Option D:	Subset Operation	
Ans:	В	
Q13.	How the transformation of coefficient matrix A to upper triangular matrix is done?	
Option A:	Elementary row transformations	
Option B:	Elementary column transformations	
Option C:	Successive multiplication	
Option D:	Successive division	
Ans:	A	
Q14.	Which of the following method is employed for solving the system of linear equations?	
Option A:	Runge Kutta	
Option B:	Newton Raphson	
Option C:	Gauss Seidal	
Option D:	Simpson's Rule	
Ans:	С	

Q15.	The differential equation with one independent variable is called	
Option A:	An Ordinary Differential Equation	
Option B:	Partial Differential Equation	
Option C:	Simutaneous Equation	
Option D:	Simple Equation	
Ans:	A	
016		
Q16.	The classification of PDEs are governed by	
Option A:	Their highest order derivative	
Option B:	Their least order derivatives	
Option C:	The number of terms	
Option D:	The constants	
Ans:	A	
0.15		
Q17.	In the function y = f(x) the dependent variable is	
Option A:	Y	
Option B:	х	
Option C:	f(x)	
Option D:	a constant	
Ans:	A	
Q18.	Which Of The Following Keywords Mark The Beginning Of The Class Definition?	
Option A:	return	
Option B:	class	
Option C:	def	
Option D:	All of the above	
Ans:	В	
Q19.	Consider an nth order accurate Runge-Kutta method. How many times is the derivative evaluated at the fourth time-step?	
Option A:	one time	
Option B:	two times	
Option C:	four times	
Option D:	n times	
Ans:	D	
Q20.	19 % 2 in python	
Option A:	2	
Option B:	17	
Option C:	1	

Option D:	9	
Ans:	С	
Q21.	How many steps does the fourth-order Runge-Kutta method use?	
Option A:	Two steps	
Option B:	Five steps	
Option C:	Four steps	
Option D:	Three steps	
Ans:	С	
Q22.	Which of the following data types is not supported in python?	
Option A:	String	
Option B:	Numbers	
Option C:	Slice	
Option D:	List	
Ans:	С	
Q23.	Order of Partial Differential equation is	
Option A:	lowest order of the partial derivative involved in it	
Option B:	Independent of derivatives involved in it	
Option C:	highest order of the partial derivative involved in it	
Option D:	Unpredictable	
Ans:	C	
Q24.	Which one of the following has the highest precedence in the expression?	
Option A:	Addition	
Option B:	Multiplication	
Option C:	Exponential	
Option D:	Parentheses	
Ans:	D	
Q25.	Which of the following has more precedence?	
Option A:	/	
Option B:	+	
Option C:	()	
Option D:	-	
Ans:	С	

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Course Name: Computer Programming and Numerical Methods

Time: 1 hour Max. Marks: 50

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Question	Correct Option (Enter either 'A' or 'B' or 'C' or 'D'
Q1.	Α
Q2.	С
Q3.	В
Q4	С
Q5	С
Q2. Q3. Q4 Q5 Q6 Q7	Α
Q7	D
Q8.	В
Q9.	С
Q10.	В
Q11.	A
Q12.	В
Q13.	Α
Q14.	С
Q15.	А
Q16.	А
Q17.	A
Q18.	В
Q19.	D
Q20.	С
Q21.	C C C
Q22.	С
Q23.	С
Q24.	D