



UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

FINAL EXAMINATION
SEMESTER II
SESSION 2023/2024

COURSE NAME : NUMERICAL METHODS FOR FLUID DYNAMICS
COURSE CODE : BWA 33203
PROGRAMME CODE : BWA
EXAMINATION DATE : JULY 2024
DURATION : 3 HOURS

1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS
2. THIS FINAL EXAMINATION IS CONDUCTED VIA
 Open book
 Closed book
3. STUDENTS ARE **PROHIBITED** TO CONSULT THEIR OWN MATERIAL OR ANY EXTERNAL RESOURCES DURING THE EXAMINATION CONDUCTED VIA CLOSED BOOK

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF **THREE (3)** PAGES

Q1 (a) Based on the ideas of:

- *(new value) = (old value) + (slope × step size),*
- *the slope is given by the first derivative,*
- *find the slope at the midpoint of the step size,*
- *update the new predictor value using the new slope,*

for differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y)$.

Write the formula of 4th order Runge-Kutta method for:

(i) $\frac{dy_1}{dx} = f_1(x, y_1, y_2), \frac{dy_2}{dx} = f_2(x, y_1, y_2).$

(11 marks)

(ii) $\frac{dy_1}{dx} = f_1(x, y_1, y_2, y_3), \frac{dy_2}{dx} = f_2(x, y_1, y_2, y_3), \frac{dy_3}{dx} = f_3(x, y_1, y_2, y_3).$

(8 marks)

(b) Hence, solve the following set of differential equations using 4th order Runge-Kutta by assuming that $y_1(1) = 4$ and $y_2(1) = 6$. Integrate to $x = 1.2$ with $\Delta x = 0.2$ (use 4 decimal places).

$$\frac{dy_1}{dx} = y_1, \text{ and } \frac{dy_2}{dx} = 4 - y_2 + y_1.$$

(11 marks)

Q2 Consider

$$I = \int_{1.5}^{3.5} \int_2^3 (x + y^2) dy dx.$$

Calculate I using:

(a) trapezoidal rule with $\Delta x = \Delta y = 0.5$.

(10 marks)

(b) 2-point Gauss quadrature, given that $\int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx \approx f\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right).$

(10 marks)

Q3 Given the Simpson 1/3 for function $g(x)$ as follows:

$$\int_a^b g(x)dx = \frac{\Delta x}{3} \left[g(a) + 4 \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \text{ odd}}}^{n-1} g(a+i\Delta x) + 2 \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \text{ even}}}^{n-2} g(a+i\Delta x) + g(b) \right].$$

Evaluate $\int_0^1 \int_x^{2x} (x+y)dydx$ with $n=m=4$ using Simpson 1/3.

(15 marks)

Q4 $T(x, y, t)$ is the temperature of a heated plate in the form of:

$$\frac{d^2T}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2T}{dy^2} = \frac{dT}{dt},$$

subject to boundary conditions as follows:

$$t = 0: \quad T(x, y, 0) = 0 \text{ at } 0 \leq x \leq 1, \text{ and } 0 \leq y \leq 1,$$

$$t > 0:$$

$$T(x, 0, t) = 0, \quad T(x, 1, t) = 100 \text{ at } 0 \leq x \leq 1,$$

$$T(0, y, t) = 80, \quad T(1, y, t) = 60 \text{ at } 0 \leq y \leq 1.$$

Form the matrix obtained from the Crank-Nicolson method.

(15 marks)

- END OF QUESTIONS -