



UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

FINAL EXAMINATION SEMESTER I SESSION 2011/2012

COURSE NAME	:	COMPUTER PROGRAMMING
COURSE CODE	:	BDU 10103
PROGRAM	:	BDC AND BDM
EXAMINATION DATE	:	JANUARY 2012
DURATION	:	3 JAM
INSTRUCTION	:	ANSWER THREE QUATIONS OF PART A AND ONE (1) OUT OF TWO (2) QUESTIONS FOR PART B.

THIS PAPER CONTAINS FIVE (5) PRINTED PAGES

PART A: Answer all three problems.

- Q1 a. Computer can be classified according to their size and power or their function. Explain briefly four type of computer defined according to their size and power?.
 - b. What is the differences between computer memory and computer data storage.
 - c. What is difference between static RAM and dynamic RAM.

(20 Marks)

Q2 Write in the form of FORTRAN expression for the following mathematical equations as given belows :

a.
$$y = \frac{x-4}{x^2+1} + \frac{2}{5}x$$

b. $y_i = \frac{\frac{2}{3}x_i^2 + 4x_i + 1}{|x_i - 1|}$
c. $y = 3\sin^2 x + 4\cos x^3 + tg(2x)$
d. $y = \ln(2x^2 + 4x + 1) + x^2$
e. $y = \begin{cases} x^2 + 4x + 3 & -3 \le x < 1 \\ \log_{10}(x+1) & 1 \le x < 4 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^3+1}} & 4 \le x \le 10 \end{cases}$

(20 Marks)

Q3 Given a function sin (x) in the form of Maclaurin series as :

$$y = \sin(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots - \dots + \frac{x^{N-1}}{(N-1)!} - \frac{x^N}{N!}$$
 x in radian.
N! = 1 x 2 x 3 x ... x (N-1) x N

Here one has to develop a computer code which allow to obtain the value y for any given value of Maclaurin order N as well as the of independent variable x which given in degree. The computer code will produce result which appears on the monitor screen as follows:

5-blank-Maclaurin Series of sin(x)
5-blank-Maclaurin order N =
5-blank- Given x value (deg) =
5-blank- Result Maclaurin series y =
5-blank- Computer result y_c =
5-blank- Percentage difference (y-y c)/y_c (%) =

The format output for any Integer variable will be assigned with 15 while for real variable with F10.4.

Write the flow chart and computer code

(20 Marks)

Part B: Select one out of two questions

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Q4. If one has to carry out interpolation over an array of data set. One can use a Lagrange Interpolation method. This method can be written mathematically as:

$$\mathbf{y}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{y}_1 + \frac{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_1}{\mathbf{x}_2 - \mathbf{x}_1} (\mathbf{y}_2 - \mathbf{y}_1) \text{ for } \mathbf{x}_1 < \mathbf{x} < \mathbf{x}_2$$

$$\mathbf{y}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{y}_{N-1} + \frac{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{N-1}}{\mathbf{x}_N - \mathbf{x}_{N-1}} (\mathbf{y}_N - \mathbf{y}_{N-1}) \text{ for } \mathbf{x}_{N-1} < \mathbf{x} < \mathbf{x}_N$$

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{x}) &= \frac{(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{i})(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{i+1})}{(\mathbf{x}_{i} - \mathbf{x}_{i-1})(\mathbf{x}_{i+1} - \mathbf{x}_{i-1})} \mathbf{y}_{i-1} + \frac{(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{i-1})(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{i+1})}{(\mathbf{x}_{i-1} - \mathbf{x}_{i})(\mathbf{x}_{i+1} - \mathbf{x}_{i})} \mathbf{y}_{i} + \\ &+ \frac{(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{i-1})(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{i})}{(\mathbf{x}_{i-1} - \mathbf{x}_{i+1})(\mathbf{x}_{i} - \mathbf{x}_{i+1})} \mathbf{y}_{i+1} \quad \text{for } \mathbf{x}_{i-1} < \mathbf{x} < \mathbf{x}_{i}, \\ &\mathbf{i} = 2, 3, 4, \dots, N-1 \end{split}$$

Suppose in file : XYDATA.dat, one has an array data which consists of 41 pair of $(X, Y_1(X))$ and $(X, Y_2(X))$ as given in the Table Q4.

41 ********	*****	******		
XDT	YDT1	YDT2		

0.0	3.2421	1.2423		
0.25	1.2571	2.1111		
0.50	2.4671	6.7184		
0.75	1.4271	8.7185		
1.00	5.7672	9.7174		
1.25	8.4674	11.7189		

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1.50	1.4691	12.6185	
5.00	11.4271	28.3187	
5.25	15.7672	39.2174	
5.50	18.4674	21.4189	
5.75	21.4691	18.5186	
9.00	41.4271	38.3127	
9.25	31.4271	28.2287	
9.50	25.7672	29.257 1	
9.75	18.4674	24.4189	
10.00	11.4691	12.5187	

TABLE Q4 : DATA X,Y1 and Y2

The features of the developed computer will be

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- (i) Read data file through key in its file name.
- (ii) User key in for any value of x
- (i) The computer code will call SUBROUTINE INTERPOL twice, as follows: call this subroutine as :
 - CALL INTERPOL (XDT, YDT1, NP, X, Y1) and then
 - CALL INTERPOL (XDT, YDT2, NP, X, Y2)
- (ii) The result will be presented in the screen of monitor in the form :
 - 5 blank : At given XP = ------
 - 5 blank Interpolated value Y1 = -----
 - 5 blank Interpolated value Y2 = -----

Write the flow chart and computer code for this problem

(40 marks)

S5 Given an ordinary differential equation as:

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$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x,y) = x^2y + 4x + 5e^{-0.1x} + 3.0$$

Initial condition is given as:

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}_0 \qquad \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{y}_0$$

The numerical method for solving ordinary differential equation may one uses the Fourth order Runge Kutta method defined as:

$$\mathbf{y}_{i+1} = \mathbf{y}_i + \frac{d\mathbf{x}}{6} (\mathbf{m}_1 + 2\mathbf{m}_2 + 2\mathbf{m}_3 + \mathbf{m}_4), \quad i = 0, 1, 2, ..., N$$

Where :

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$$\mathbf{m}_{1} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_{i}, \mathbf{y}_{i})$$
$$\mathbf{m}_{2} = \mathbf{f}\left(\mathbf{x}_{i} + \frac{\mathbf{d}\mathbf{x}}{2}, \mathbf{y}_{i} + \mathbf{m}_{1}\frac{\mathbf{d}\mathbf{x}}{2}\right)$$
$$\mathbf{m}_{3} = \mathbf{f}\left(\mathbf{x}_{i} + \frac{\mathbf{d}\mathbf{x}}{2}, \mathbf{y}_{i} + \mathbf{m}_{2}\frac{\mathbf{d}\mathbf{x}}{2}\right)$$
$$\mathbf{m}_{4} = \mathbf{f}\left(\mathbf{x}_{i} + \mathbf{d}\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}_{i} + \mathbf{m}_{3} \mathbf{d}\mathbf{x}\right)$$

The feature of computer code :

- The initial value x_0 and y_0 are given through key in
- The value of x_N and step number N are key in
- The function of f(x,y) is placed as sub function
- The computer code will produce the result which is appearing on screen and also save in File. File name for output is is key in by the user.
- The result will looks like as bellow:
 - 5-blank- Fourth Order Runge Kutta Method
 - 5-blank- Initial value : $X0 = \dots Y0 = \dots$
 - 5-blank Interval step $dx = \dots$

5-blank- No	x-pos	У	
5-blank-****	*****	******	**
1	0.5000	2.4122	
2	0.6000	2.9123	
		•••••	
	••••••••	•••••	
N	F9.4	F9.4	

Write the flow chart and computer code.

(40 marks)