

ENG 281 16/ENG 06/063

MATHEMATICS ASSIGNMENT
OYE ODEMANIGHT IGENEWARI
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Assignment Questions

1) The Power P dissipated in a resistor is given as in Equation (1).

$$P = \frac{E^2}{R}$$

If $E = 200$ volts and $R = 8$ ohms, And the change in P resulting from a drop of 5 volts and an increase of 0.2 ohm in R .

2) The deflection y at the centre of a circular plate suspended at the edge and uniformly loaded is given in Equation (2),

$$y = \frac{Kwd^4}{t^3}$$

where $w =$ total load, $d =$ diameter of plate, $t =$ thickness and K is a constant

Calculate the approximate percentage change in y if w is increased by 3 per cent, d is increased by 2 1/2 per cent and t is increased by 4 per cent, d is increased by

1) $fV = \frac{fP}{P} = \frac{fP}{P}$
 $\frac{P \cdot T \cdot 0}{5000}$

1) $P = E^2 R^{-1}$

$$\delta P = \frac{\partial P}{\partial E} \cdot \delta E + \frac{\partial P}{\partial R} \cdot \delta R$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial E} = 2ER^{-1}$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial R} = -E^2 R^{-2}$$

$$\delta E = -5 \text{ Volts}$$

$$\delta R = 0.2 \text{ ohm}$$

$$E = 200 \text{ Volt} \quad ; \quad R = 8 \text{ ohms}$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial E} = 2(200)(8)^{-1} = 50$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial R} = -(200)^2 (8^2)^{-1} = -625$$

$$\delta P = 50 \times -5 + (-625 \times 0.2)$$

$$\delta P = -250 - 125$$

$$\delta P = -375 \text{ V/ohms or } -375 \text{ watts}$$

$$\delta P = \approx -375 \text{ watt}$$

$\therefore P$ decreases by 375 Watts from a drop of 5 Volts in E and an increase of 0.2 ohms in R .

$$2.) \quad y = \frac{kwd^4}{t^3} = kwd^4t^{-3}$$

$$\delta y = \frac{\partial y}{\partial w} \times \delta w + \frac{\partial y}{\partial d} \times \delta d + \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \times \delta t$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial w} = kd^4t^{-3}$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial d} = 4kwd^3t^{-3}$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = -3kwd^4t^{-4}$$

$$\delta w = \frac{3}{100} \text{ of } w = \frac{3w}{100}$$

$$\delta d = \frac{2.5}{100} \text{ of } d = \frac{2.5d}{100}$$

$$\delta t = \frac{4}{100} \text{ of } t = \frac{4t}{100}$$

$$\delta y = kd^4t^{-3} \times \frac{3w}{100} + 4kwd^3t^{-3} \times \frac{2.5d}{100}$$

$$* - 3kwd^4t^{-4} \times \frac{4t}{100}$$

$$\delta y = kd^4t^{-3}$$

$$\delta y = kd^4t^{-3} \left(\frac{3}{100} \right) + kd^4t^{-3} \left(\frac{10}{100} \right)$$

$$+ kd^4t^{-3} \left(-\frac{12}{100} \right)$$

$$\delta y = kd^4t^{-3} \left(\frac{3}{100} + \frac{10}{100} - \frac{12}{100} \right)$$

$$\delta y = kd^4t^{-3} \left(\frac{1}{100} \right)$$

$$\text{Recall } y = kd^4t^{-3}$$

$$\delta y = y \left(\frac{1}{100} \right)$$

$$\delta y = * 1\% \text{ of } y$$

\therefore There is an approximate percentage increase of 1% i.e. 1 percent of y increase.