

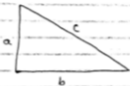
Elwa Tochukwu Divine
17/ENG07/010

Petroleum Engineering
ENG 231 Assignment

1) The hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle is denoted as c and the two other sides are denoted as a and b . If the pos. error of measuring each of a and b is $\pm 1.5\%$, find the maximum possible error in calculating:
a) the area of the triangle, and
b) the length of the hypotenuse

Answer

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} ab$$



$$\begin{aligned} a) \delta A &= \frac{\partial A}{\partial a} \cdot \delta a + \frac{\partial A}{\partial b} \cdot \delta b \\ &= \frac{b}{2} \left(\pm \frac{1.5}{100} a \right) + \frac{a}{2} \left(\pm \frac{1.5}{100} b \right) \\ &= \frac{b}{2} (\pm 0.015a) + \frac{a}{2} (\pm 0.015b) \\ &= \pm \frac{0.015}{2} ab = \pm \frac{0.015}{2} ab \end{aligned}$$

$$\delta A = \pm A(0.015) + A(0.015)$$

$$\delta A = \pm A(0.03)$$

$$\delta A = \pm 3\% A$$

b) Since the triangle is a right angled triangle,
 $c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$

$$\delta c = \frac{\partial c}{\partial a} \cdot \delta a + \frac{\partial c}{\partial b} \cdot \delta b$$

for

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial a}$$

$$C = (a^2 + b^2)^{1/2}$$

$$C = (a^2 + b^2)^{1/2}$$

$$u = a^2 + b^2 \text{ be } u$$

$$C = u^{1/2}$$

$$\frac{dC}{du} = \frac{1}{2} u^{-1/2}$$

$$\frac{dC}{da} = \frac{1}{2} u^{-1/2}$$

$$u = a^2 + b^2$$

$$\frac{du}{da} = 2a$$

$$\frac{dC}{da} = 2a \cdot \frac{1}{2} u^{-1/2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial C}{\partial a} = \frac{2a \cdot u^{-1/2}}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial a} = a(a^2 + b^2)^{-1/2}$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial a}$$

for

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial b}$$

$$C = (a^2 + b^2)^{1/2}$$

$$C = (a^2 + b^2)^{1/2}$$

$$u = a^2 + b^2 \text{ be } u$$

$$C = u^{1/2}$$

$$\frac{dC}{du} = \frac{1}{2} u^{-1/2}$$

$$\frac{dC}{db} = \frac{1}{2} u^{-1/2}$$

$$u = a^2 + b^2$$

$$\frac{du}{db} = 2b$$

$$\frac{dC}{db} = 2b \cdot \frac{1}{2} u^{-1/2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial C}{\partial b} = \frac{2b \cdot u^{-1/2}}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial b} = b(a^2 + b^2)^{-1/2}$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial b}$$

$$\delta C = a(a^2 + b^2)^{-1/2} (\pm 0.015a) + b(a^2 + b^2)^{-1/2} (\pm 0.015b)$$

$$= a^2(a^2 + b^2)^{-1/2} (\pm 0.015) + b^2(a^2 + b^2)^{-1/2} (\pm 0.015)$$

$$\text{knowing } (a^2 + b^2)^{1/2} = C$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{C} (\pm 0.015) + \frac{b^2}{C} (\pm 0.015)$$

$$= \pm 0.015 \left[\frac{a^2}{C} + \frac{b^2}{C} \right]$$

$$= \pm 0.015 \left[\frac{1}{C} (a^2 + b^2) \right]$$

$$\text{Recall } C^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$= \pm 0.015 \left[\frac{1}{C} \cdot C^2 \right]$$

$$= \pm 0.015 C$$

$$\delta C = \pm 0.015 C$$

$$\delta C = \pm 1.5\% C$$