



Reg. No. : .....

Name : .....

**VI Semester B.Tech. Degree Examination, June 2009**  
**Branch : Chemical Engineering**  
**Lab : SOFTWARE ENGINEERING LAB(H) P**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

1. a) Write a C++ program to create a file *stcok.dat* and save the details of stock such as item name, item code and item price. Calculate the *area* of a sphere, rectangle and triangle using a single function named area. Use the function verloading concept of C++. Run the program and show the result for the given input values.
- b) Compute the y-coordinates of a straight line with slope equal to 0.5 and intercept equal to - 2, using MATLAB at the following x values x = 0, 1.5, 3.0, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10.
2. a) Write a C++ program to perform arithmetic operations on two complex numbers using the concept of class.
- b) Use MATLAB to draw a straight line with slope 0.3 and intercept = 5, choosing values of x-coordinate as [0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50]
3. a) Write a menu driven program for performing basic banking operations using concept of class.
- b) Using Matlab create a vector **t** with 15 elements : 2, 4, 6, 8,....., 30 and compute :

a)  $y = \frac{t-1}{t+1}$

b)  $z = \frac{\sin(t^2)}{t^2}$

4. a) Write a program in C++ to overload the operator '\*' for scalar multiplication of a vector.
- b) The sum of a geometric series  $1 + r + r^2 + r^3 + \dots + r^n$  approaches the limit  $\frac{1}{1-r}$  for  $r < 1$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . By creating vector n of 101 elements from 0 to 100 and r as 0.5, find the sum of the geometric series using *sum* command in Matlab.

Also calculate the limit  $\frac{1}{1-r}$  manually and compare the computed sum.

P.T.O.



5. a) Write a program in C++ to sort a given string.
- b) Plot  $y = \sin x$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$ , using Matlab taking 100 linearly spaced points in the given interval. Label the axis and put "Plot created by *your candiate code*" in the title.
6. a) Write a program to multiply two matrices.
- b) Write a function file in Matalab to plot a graph of  $y = e^{-0.4x} \sin x$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 4\pi$  taking 50 points in the interval.
7. a) Write a program in C++ to search for a given element in an array and display its position.
- b) For any integer n, write a function '**factorial**' in MATLAB to compute n!.
8. a) Write a program in C++ to swap two numbers using call by reference method
- b) Write a function in Matlab that outputs a conversion table for Celsius and Fahrenheit temperatures. The input of the function should be two numbers  $T_i$  and  $T_f$ , specifying the lower and upper range of the table in Celsius. The output should be a two column matrix : the first column showing the temperature in Celsius from  $T_i$  to  $T_f$  in the increments of  $1^\circ\text{C}$  and the second column showing the corresponding temperature in Fahrenheit.
9. a) Write a menu driven program in C++ for a four function calculator.
- b) Enter the matrix G and do the following operations using Matlab
- $$G = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -5 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$
- Delete the last row and last column of the matrix
  - Extract the first  $4 \times 4$  sub matrix from G.
  - Replace  $G(5, 5)$  with 4.



- 10. a) Write a program in C++ to find the sum and average of n numbers using array.
- b) Write a script file in Matlab that computes the value of sin (x) at a given x using n terms of the series expansion of the sine function

$$\text{Sin}(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k-1} \frac{x^{2k-1}}{(2k-1)!}$$

- 11. a) Write a program in C++ to add two matrices.
- b) Find the solution of the following set of linear algebraic equations by Gaussian Elimination method with the help of Matlab. Verify the result by matrix inverse.  
 $x + 2y + 3z = 1$   
 $3x + 3y + 4z = 1$   
 $2x + 3y + 3z = 2$

- 12. a) Write a program in C++ using concept of class for performing basic string operations.
- b) Solve the first order linear differential equation

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = x + t \text{ with initial condition } x(0) = 0.$$

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