

GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY
BE - SEMESTER-VI (OLD) EXAMINATION – WINTER 2018

Subject Code:161903

Date: 16/11/2018

Subject Name: Computer Aided Design

Time: 02:30 PM TO 05:00 PM

Total Marks: 70

Instructions:

1. Attempt all questions.
2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

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|-----------|-----|--|----|
| Q.1 | (a) | Distinguish between conventional design and computer aided design | 07 |
| | (b) | Explain the Frame buffer and resolution | 07 |
| Q.2 | (a) | What is CAD work station? Explain specification | 07 |
| | (b) | Using DDA Algorithm and sketch the pixels for the line drawn from (2,3) to (8,6) | 07 |
| OR | | | |
| | (b) | Explain scan conversing, also discuss breshnham's circle algorithm | 07 |
| Q.3 | (a) | Discuss rotation of line about any other point in space with neat sketch | 07 |
| | (b) | Explain in brief (i) PHIGS (ii) GKS | 07 |
| OR | | | |
| Q.3 | (a) | What is homogenous transformation? Explain its importance with suitable example | 07 |
| | (b) | Distinguish between B-Spline and Bezier curve | 07 |
| Q.4 | (a) | What are the different surface modelling techniques? Explain any two in brief | 07 |
| | (b) | Discuss Rotational and Translational Mapping | 07 |
| OR | | | |
| Q.4 | (a) | What are the different solid modelling techniques? Explain any two in brief | 07 |
| | (b) | Show with neat sketch Mirroring and clipping | 07 |
| Q.5 | (a) | What is mesh? What are the parameters required to consider before mesh generation. | 07 |
| | (b) | Determine the Displacements of the nodes and elemental stress for the bar as shown in below figure. Take $A_1 = A_2 = 380\text{mm}^2$, $A_3 = 480\text{mm}^2$, $l_1 = l_2 = 180\text{mm}$, $l_3 = 240\text{mm}$, $F_1 = F_2 = 12\text{kN}$ and $E = 180\text{GPa}$. | 07 |

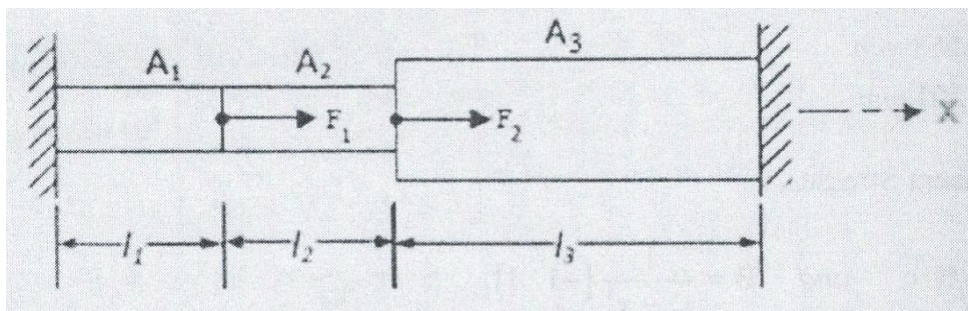


Figure Q.5(b)

- Q.5 (a) Explain classification of Optimization problems and their procedure. 07
(b) Drive the potential energy equation for the spring system shown in below figure. 07
Determine the displacements of nodes of the same using the minimum potential energy principle.
Consider: $k_1 = k_2 = 40\text{N/mm}$. $k_3 = 60\text{N/mm}$, $k_4 = 90\text{N/mm}$, $F_2 = 100\text{N}$ and $F_3 = 60\text{N}$

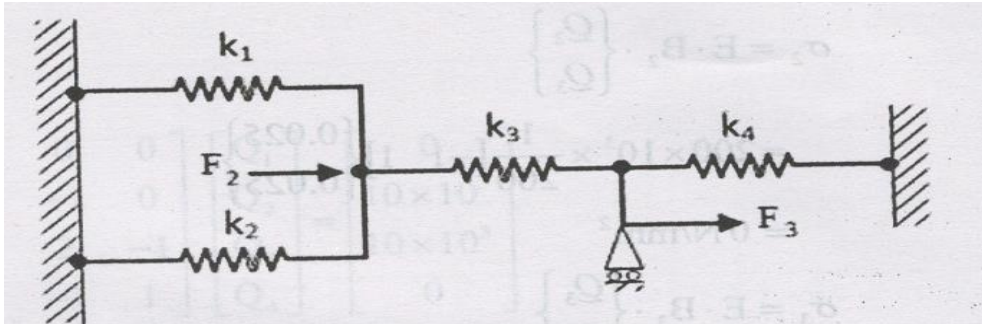


Figure Q.5(b)

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