PI : PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING

Duration : Three Hours   *Maximum Marks* :100

Read the following instructions carefully.

1. This question paper contains **16** printed pages including pages for rough work. Please check all pages and report discrepancy, if any.

2. Write your registration number, your name and name of the examination centre at the specified locations on the right half of the Optical Response Sheet (**ORS**).

3. Using HB pencil, darken the appropriate bubble under each digit of your registration number and the letters corresponding to your paper code.

4. All questions in this paper are of objective type.

5. Questions must be answered on Optical Response Sheet (**ORS**) by darkening the appropriate bubble (marked A, B, C, D) using HB pencil against the question number on the left hand side of the ORS. **Each question has only one correct answer**. In case you wish to change an answer, erase the old answer completely. More than one answer bubbled against a question will be treated as an incorrect response.

6. <u>There are a total of 60 questions carrying 100 marks.</u> Questions 1 through 20 are 1-mark questions, questions 21 through 60 are 2-mark questions.

7. Questions 51 through 56 (3 pairs) are common data questions and question pairs (57, 58) and (59, 60) are linked answer questions. The answer to the second question of the above 2 pairs depends on the answer to the first question of the pair. If the first question in the linked pair is wrongly answered or is un-attempted, then the answer to the second question in the pair will not be evaluated.

8. Un-attempted questions will carry zero marks.

9. Wrong answers will carry NEGATIVE marks. For Q.1 to Q.20, $\frac{1}{3}$ mark will be deducted for each wrong answer. For Q. 21 to Q. 56, $\frac{2}{3}$ mark will be deducted for each wrong answer. The question pairs (Q.57, Q.58), and (Q.59, Q.60) are questions with linked answers. There will be negative marks only for wrong answer to the first question of the linked answer question pair i.e. for Q.57 and Q.59, $\frac{2}{3}$ mark will be deducted for each wrong answer. There is no negative marking for Q.58 and Q.60.

10. Calculator (without data connectivity) is allowed in the examination hall.

11. Charts, graph sheets or tables are NOT allowed in the examination hall.

12. Rough work can be done on the question paper itself. Additionally, blank pages are given at the end of the question paper for rough work.

Q. 1 – Q. 20 carry one mark each.

Q.1   The homogeneous part of the differential equation

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + p\frac{dy}{dx} + qy = r \qquad (p, q \text{ and } r \text{ are constants})$$

has real distinct roots if

(A) $p^2 - 4q > 0$ (B) $p^2 - 4q < 0$

(C) $p^2 - 4q = 0$ (D) $p^2 - 4q = r$

Q.2   The total derivative of the function '$x\,y$' is

(A) $xdy + ydx$ (B) $xdx + ydy$ (C) $dx + dy$ (D) $dx\,dy$

Q.3   A helical compression spring has: d = wire diameter, D = mean coil diameter, E = Young's modulus, G = modulus of rigidity and N_a = number of active coils. The spring stiffness is

(A) $\dfrac{d^4 E}{8D^3 N_a}$ (B) $\dfrac{d^4 G}{8D^3 N_a}$

(C) $\dfrac{D^4 E}{8d^3 N_a}$ (D) $\dfrac{D^4 G}{8d^3 N_a}$

Q.4   Which of the following processes is NOT executed by an ideal Rankine cycle with no superheat ?

(A) Isentropic expansion

(B) Isentropic compression

(C) Constant temperature heat addition

(D) Constant temperature heat rejection

Q.5   During the numerical solution of a first order differential equation using the Euler (also known as Euler Cauchy) method with step size h, the local truncation error is of the order of

(A) h^2 (B) h^3 (C) h^4 (D) h^5

Q.6   For a granted patent to last for 20 years, the patent must be

(A) owned by the inventor   (B) renewed and maintained

(C) novel   (D) non-obvious

Q.7   As per Kendall's notation in M/G/c queuing system, the number of arrivals in a fixed time follows

(A) Beta distribution   (B) Normal distribution

(C) Poisson distribution   (D) Uniform distribution

Q.8   Which of the following forecasting models explicitly accounts for seasonality of demand ?

(A) Simple moving average model   (B) Simple exponential smoothing model

(C) Holt's model   (D) Winter's model

Q.9   A typical Fe-C alloy containing greater than 0.8% C is known as

(A) Eutectoid steel   (B) Hypoeutectoid steel

(C) Mild steel   (D) Hypereutectoid steel

Q.10   The capacity of a material to absorb energy when deformed elastically, and to release it back when unloaded is termed as

(A) toughness   (B) resilience

(C) ductility   (D) malleability

Q.11   The product of the complex numbers $(3-i2)$ and $(3+i4)$ results in

(A) $(1+i6)$ (B) $(9-i8)$ (C) $(9+i8)$ (D) $(17+i6)$

Q.12   The value of the determinant $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$ is

(A) –28   (B) –24   (C) 32   (D) 36

Q.13   If module and number of teeth of a spur gear with an involute profile are 3 mm and 23 respectively, then the pitch diameter (in mm) of the spur gear is

(A) 7.67   (B) 15.34   (C) 34.50   (D) 69.00

Q.14   Hot chamber die casting process is NOT suited for

(A) Lead and its alloys   (B) Zinc and its alloys

(C) Tin and its alloys   (D) Aluminum and its alloys

Q.15   The total angular movement (in degrees) of a lead-screw with a pitch of 5.0 mm to drive the work-table by a distance of 200 mm in a NC machine is

     (A) 14400   (B) 28800   (C) 57600   (D) 72000

Q.16   Anisotropy in rolled components is caused by

     (A) change in dimensions   (B) scale formation

     (C) closure of defects   (D) grain orientation

Q.17   Which of the following processes is used to manufacture products with controlled porosity ?

     (A) Casting   (B) Welding

     (C) Forming   (D) Powder metallurgy

Q.18   Which of the following powders should be fed for effective oxy-fuel cutting of stainless steel ?

     (A) Steel   (B) Aluminum   (C) Copper   (D) Ceramic

Q.19   An autocollimator is used to

     (A) measure small angular displacements on flat surfaces

     (B) compare known and unknown dimensions

     (C) measure the flatness error

     (D) measure roundness error between centers

Q.20   Diamond cutting tools are not recommended for machining of ferrous metals due to

     (A) high tool hardness

     (B) high thermal conductivity of work material

     (C) poor tool toughness

     (D) chemical affinity of tool material with iron

Q. 21 to Q. 60 carry two marks each.

Q.21   The value of x_3 obtained by solving the following system of linear equations is
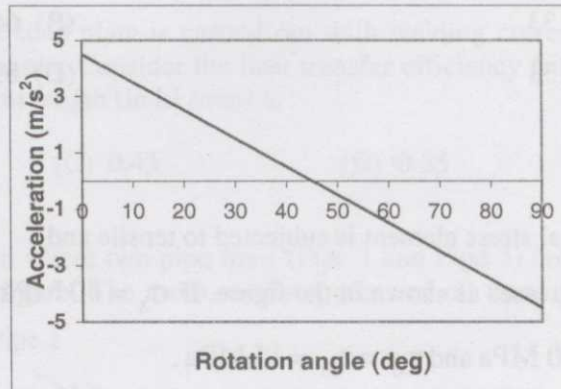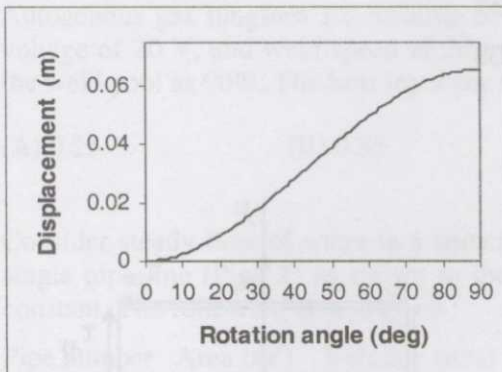
$$x_1 + 2x_2 - 2x_3 = 4$$
$$2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = -2$$
$$-x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 2$$

(A) –12   (B) –2   (C) 0   (D) 12

Q.22   The displacement and acceleration of a cam follower mechanism are plotted in the following figures:

The nature of the displacement curve is

(A) Cubic   (B) Quadratic
(C) Simple harmonic   (D) Linear

Q.23   The solution of the differential equation $\dfrac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = 0$ with boundary conditions: (i) $\dfrac{dy}{dx} = 1$ at $x = 0$

and (ii) $\dfrac{dy}{dx} = 1$ at $x = 1$, is

(A) $y = 1$

(B) $y = x$

(C) $y = x + C$, where C is an arbitrary constant.

(D) $y = C_1 x + C_2$, where C_1 and C_2 are arbitrary constants.

Q.24   The line integral of the vector function $\vec{F} = 2x\hat{i} + x^2\hat{j}$ along the x-axis from $x = 1$ to $x = 2$ is

(A) 0   (B) 2.33   (C) 3   (D) 5.33

Q.25   Using direct extrusion process, a round billet of 100 mm length and 50 mm diameter is extruded. Considering an ideal deformation process (no friction and no redundant work), extrusion ratio 4, and average flow stress of material 300 MPa, the pressure (in MPa) on the ram will be

(A) 416   (B) 624   (C) 700   (D) 832

Q.26   A friction clutch is designed to transmit 15 horsepower at 1500 rpm. The torque (in N.m) experienced by the clutch is

(A) 1.19   (B) 7.46

(C) 71.24   (D) 447.61

Q.27   A manufacturer has set up an assembly line where first, Task I is performed in Workstation 1 for 0.3 minutes; then Task II is performed in Workstation 2 for 0.4 minutes; and finally Task III is performed in Workstation 3 for 0.3 minutes. The efficiency (in %) of this assembly line setup is

(A) 33.33   (B) 64.33

(C) 75.33   (D) 83.33

Q.28   A biaxial stress element is subjected to tensile and shear stresses as shown in the figure. If $\sigma_x = 40$ MPa, $\sigma_y = 20$ MPa and $\tau_{xy} = \tau_{yx} = 15$ MPa.

The principal normal stresses (in MPa) are:
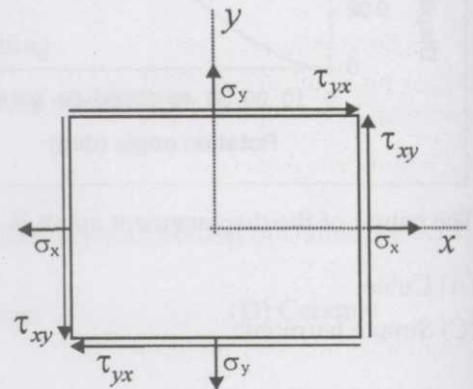
(A) 5 and 55   (B) 10 and 30

(C) 12 and 48   (D) 20 and 40

Q.29   The area under the curve shown, between $x = 1$ and $x = 3$ is to be evaluated using the trapezoidal rule. The following points on the curve are given.

Point	X coordinate(m)	Y coordinate(m)
1	1	1
2	2	4
3	3	9
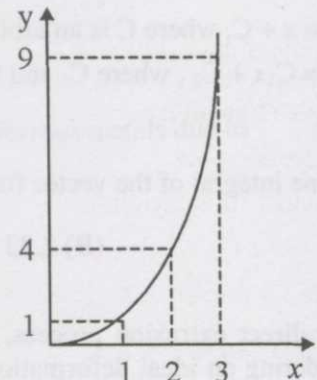
The evaluated area (in m^2) will be

(A) 7   (B) 8.67   (C) 9   (D) 18

Q.30   The pressure drop for laminar flow of a liquid in a smooth pipe at normal temperature and pressure is

(A) directly proportional to density   (B) inversely proportional to density

(C) independent of density   (D) proportional to (density)$^{0.75}$

Q.31   A titanium sheet of 5.0 mm thickness is cut by wire-cut EDM process using a wire of 1.0 mm diameter. A uniform spark gap of 0.5 mm on both sides of the wire is maintained during cutting operation. If the feed rate of the wire into the sheet is 20 mm/min, the material removal rate (in mm^3/min) will be

(A) 150   (B) 200   (C) 300   (D) 400

Q.32   Autogenous gas tungsten arc welding of a steel plate is carried out with welding current of 500 A, voltage of 20 V, and weld speed of 20 mm/min. Consider the heat transfer efficiency from the arc to the weld pool as 90%. The heat input per unit length (in kJ /mm) is

(A) 0.25   (B) 0.35   (C) 0.45   (D) 0.55

Q.33   Consider steady flow of water in a situation where two pipe lines (Pipe 1 and Pipe 2) combine into a single pipe line (Pipe 3) as shown in the figure. The cross-sectional areas of all three pipelines are constant. The following data is given :

Pipe number	Area (m^2)	Velocity (m/s)
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	2.5	?
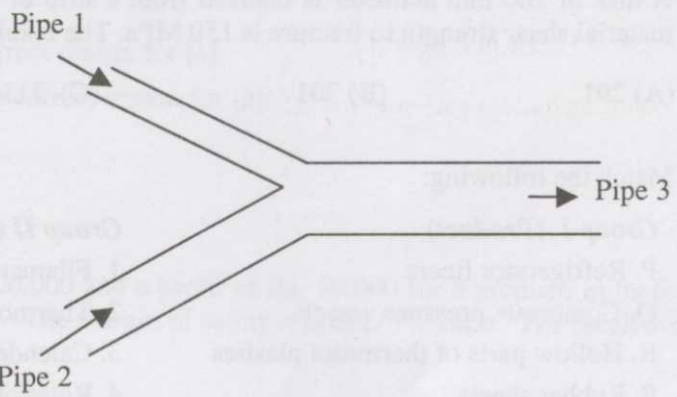
Assuming the water properties and the velocities to be uniform across the cross section of the inlets and the outlet, the exit velocity (in m/s) in pipe 3 is

(A) 1   (B) 1.5   (C) 2   (D) 2.5

Q.34   Match the following:

Group I (Layout types)   *Group II (Layout characteristics)*

P. Process layout   1. Inflexible to significant changes in product design

Q. Product flow layout   2. Distinct part families and expanded worker training

R. Fixed position layout   3. Low equipment utilization and high skill requirement

S. Cellular layout   4. Large work-in-process and increased material handling

(A) P-4,Q-1,R-3,S-2   (B) P-4,Q-3,R-2,S-1

(C) P-2,Q-1,R-4,S-3   (D) P-1,Q-4,R-3,S-2

Q.35   Consider the joint probability mass function of random variables X and Y as shown in table below :
        For instance, $P\{X = 1, Y = 2\} = 0.3$

	$X = 1$	$X = 2$
$Y = 1$	0.2	0.3
$Y = 2$	0.3	0.1
$Y = 3$	0.1	

The value of $P\{X=2 \mid Y=2\}$ is

(A) 0.10   (B) 0.25   (C) 0.40   (D) 0.75

Q.36   A grocery store faces a demand of 50 units of soap per day. The store orders soap periodically. It costs
        Rs.100 to initiate a purchase order. It costs Rs. 0.04 per soap per day to store the soap. The lead time
        between placing and receiving the order is 4 days. The optimal inventory policy for ordering soap is to

(A) order 500 units of soap whenever inventory level drops to 200 units

(B) order 500 units of soap whenever inventory level drops to 100 units

(C) order 1000 units of soap whenever inventory level drops to 200 units

(D) order 1000 units of soap whenever inventory level drops to 100 units

Q.37   A disk of 200 mm diameter is blanked from a strip of an aluminum alloy of thickness 3.2 mm. The
        material shear strength to fracture is 150 MPa. The blanking force (in kN) is

(A) 291   (B) 301   (C) 311   (D) 321

Q.38   Match the following:

Group I (Product)   *Group II (Manufacturing process)*
P. Refrigerator liners   1. Filament winding
Q. Composite pressure vessels   2. Thermoforming
R. Hollow parts of thermoset plastics   3. Calendering
S. Rubber sheets   4. Rotational moulding

(A) P-2,Q-1,R-4,S-3   (B) P-1,Q-2,R-3,S-4
(C) P-1,Q-4,R-2,S-3   (D) P-2,Q-4,R-1,S-3

Q.39   Match the following:

Group I (Device)   *Group II (Function)*
P. Jig   1. helps to place the workpiece in the same position cycle after cycle
Q. Fixture   2. holds the workpiece only
R. Clamp   3. holds and positions the workpiece
S. Locator   4. holds and positions the workpiece and guides the cutting tool during a
                             machining operation

(A) P-4,Q-3,R-1,S-2   (B) P-1,Q-2,R-3,S-4
(C) P-1,Q-4,R-3,S-2   (D) P-4,Q-3,R-2,S-1

Q.40   A spur gear having a pressure angle of $20°$, module of 4 mm and 40 teeth is to be inspected for its pitch circle diameter using two rollers (test plug method). If the centres of the rollers lie on the pitch circle, the suitable roller diameter (in mm) and the resulting distance (in mm) between the rollers placed in opposite spaces will respectively be

(A) 2.9 and 82.9   (B) 2.9 and 165.9

(C) 5.9 and 82.9   (D) 5.9 and 165.9

Q.41   A company makes a product using three independent components I, II and III, with reliabilities of 0.80, 0.85 and 0.90 respectively. If the company decides to add one redundant unit of component I to improve reliability, then the reliability of the product is

(A) 0.612   (B) 0.734   (C) 0.837   (D) 0.969

Q.42   Given:

   Assertion [a] : Managers spend time on job analysis and job rating.

   Reason   [r] : Scientific management of wage structures through job evaluation helps increase productivity.

(A) Both [a] and [r] are true and [r] is the correct reason for [a].

(B) Both [a] and [r] are true, but [r] is not the correct reason for [a].

(C) Both [a] and [r] are false.

(D) [a] is true but [r] is false.

Q.43   A spare parts retail shop has sales of Rs. 4,00,000 and a profit of Rs. 50,000 for a product, in its first quarter. The profit volume (PV) ratio is 25%. The margin of safety = profit / PV ratio. The break even point of sales (in Rs.) is

(A) 20,000   (B) 40,000

(C) 2,00,000   (D) 4,00,000

Q.44   The following information relates to worker's payment in a company:

   Standard production of a worker = 12 jobs per hour

   Standard job rate = Rs. 3.00 per job

   Pay for production less than standard = 85% of standard job rate

   Pay for production more than standard = 120% of standard job rate

Three workers produce at the rate of 11, 13 and 15 jobs per hour. The total pay for three workers per hour based on differential wage incentive scheme is

(A) Rs. 117.00   (B) Rs. 128.85

(C) Rs. 1404.00   (D) Rs. 1546.20

Q.45   Match the following:

Group I (Protection type)   Group II (Example in the Indian context)

P. Patent   1.   Manual of a product

Q. Trademark   2.   Appearance of an MP3 player

R. Copyright   3.   Logo of a company

S. Industrial design   4.   Microprocessor

(A) P-2,Q-4,R-3,S-1   (B) P-4,Q-1,R-3,S-2

(C) P-2,Q-3,R-4,S-1   (D) P-4,Q-3,R-1,S-2

Q.46   Match the following:

Group I (Design aspect)   Group II (Description)

P. Form design   1.   Introduction, growth, maturity and decline

Q. Concurrent engineering   2.   Determines cost of each function of the design

R. Value analysis   3.   Integration of product design and manufacturing

S. Product life cycle   4.   Appearance, shape, colour and size of product

(A) P-4,Q-1,R-2,S-3   (B) P-3,Q-2,R-4,S-1

(C) P-4,Q-3,R-2,S-1   (D) P-4,Q-2,R-3,S-1

Q.47   In an orthogonal machining operation, the tool life obtained is 10 min at a cutting speed of 100 m/min, while at 75 m/min cutting speed, the tool life is 30 min. The value of index (n) in the Taylor's tool life equation is

(A) 0.262   (B) 0.323

(C) 0.423   (D) 0.521

Q.48   A solid cylinder of diameter D and height equal to D, and a solid cube of side L are being sand cast by using the same material. Assuming there is no superheat in both the cases, the ratio of solidification time of the cylinder to the solidification time of the cube is

(A) $(L/D)^2$ (B) $(2L/D)^2$

(C) $(2D/L)^2$ (D) $(D/L)^2$

Q.49   Following are some possible characteristics of a pile of powder mixture:

   P. Low inter particle friction
   Q. High inter particle friction
   R. Low porosity
   S. High porosity

   If the angle of repose for a pile of powder mixture is low, it will exhibit

   (A) P and R   (B) P and S
   (C) Q and S   (D) Q and R

Q.50   Match the following:

   Group I   Group II
   P. Relational DBMS   1. SQL
   Q. Primary key   2. AND, OR
   R. Retrieving data   3. Tables, columns and rows
   S. Boolean search   4. Columns that uniquely identify a row

   (A) P-3,Q-4,R-2,S-1   (B) P-3,Q-1,R-4,S-2
   (C) P-3,Q-4,R-1,S-2   (D) P-4,Q-1,R-2,S-3

Common Data Questions

Common Data for Questions 51 and 52:

Consider the Linear Programming Problem (LPP)

   Maximize $z = 4x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3$
   Subject to:

$$2x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 \leq 50 \qquad \text{(constraint 1)}$$
$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \leq 30 \qquad \text{(constraint 2)}$$
$$x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0$$

The associated simplex tableau at optimality is shown below, where s_1 and s_2 represent the slacks for constraints 1 and 2, respectively.

	x_1	x_2	x_3	s_1	s_2	RHS
z-row	0	0	2	1	2	110
x_1	1	0	1	1	−1	20
x_2	0	1	0	−1	2	10

Q.51   Basic variables in the optimal solution are

   (A) s_1 and s_2 (B) x_1 and x_2
   (C) x_1, x_2 and x_3 (D) x_3, s_1 and s_2

Q.52 Suppose that in the LPP given, the right hand side of constraint 1 changes from 50 to 40. The new objective value is

(A) 90   (B) 100   (C) 110   (D) 120

Common Data for Questions 53 and 54:

In acceptance sampling, the probability distribution of the number of defectives X in a sample can be approximated as a Poisson distribution, $\text{Prob}\{X = k\} = \dfrac{[(np)^k e^{-np}]}{k!}$, for $k=0,1,2...$, where n is the sample size and p is the actual proportion or percent of defective items in a batch.

A company receives a shipment batch of $N = 2000$ items. The sampling plan followed by the company is to sample $n = 50$ items from the batch and accept the batch if the number of defective items are 2 or less. Let the Acceptable Quality Level (AQL) be 0.02 and the Lot Tolerance Percent Defective (LTPD) be 0.05.

Q.53 The probability of incorrectly rejecting a good batch or the Producer's risk is

(A) 0.0805

(B) 0.3678

(C) 0.5437

(D) 0.9195

Q.54 The probability of incorrectly accepting a bad batch or the Consumer's risk is

(A) 0.0805

(B) 0.3678

(C) 0.5437

(D) 0.9195

Common Data for Questions 55 and 56:

An orthogonal turning operation is carried out at 20 m/min cutting speed, using a cutting tool of rake angle $15°$. The chip thickness is 0.4 mm and the uncut chip thickness is 0.2 mm.

Q.55 The shear plane angle (in degrees) is

(A) 26.8

(B) 27.8

(C) 28.8

(D) 29.8

Q.56 The chip velocity (in m/min) is

(A) 8

(B) 10

(C) 12

(D) 14

Linked Answer Questions

Statement for Linked Answer Questions 57 and 58:

Four jobs need to be processed sequentially on two machines, first on Machine M and then on Machine N. Each machine can process only one job at a time. The processing times (in min) are given in the table below :

	Machine M	Machine N
Job I	3	6
Job II	5	2
Job III	1	2
Job IV	7	5

Q.57 The optimal sequence of jobs that will minimize makespan (total time required to complete all jobs) is

(A) I - II - III - IV   (B) III - II - I - IV

(C) IV - III - I - II   (D) III - I - IV - II

Q.58 When the jobs are processed based on the optimal sequence that minimizes makespan, the total idle time (in min) on Machine N is

(A) 1   (B) 3   (C) 4   (D) 6

Statement for Linked Answer Questions 59 and 60:

Resistance spot welding of two steel sheets is carried out in lap joint configuration by using a welding current of 3 kA and a weld time of 0.2 s. A molten weld nugget of volume 20 mm^3 is obtained. The effective contact resistance is 200 $\mu\Omega$ (micro-ohms). The material properties of steel are given as: (i) latent heat of melting: 1400 kJ/kg, (ii) density: 8000 kg/m^3, (iii) melting temperature: 1520°C, (iv) specific heat: 0.5 kJ/kg$^\circ$C. The ambient temperature is 20°C.

Q.59 Heat (in Joules) used for producing weld nugget will be (assuming 100% heat transfer efficiency)

(A) 324   (B) 334   (C) 344   (D) 354

Q.60 Heat (in Joules) dissipated to the base metal will be (neglecting all other heat losses)

(A) 10   (B) 16   (C) 22   (D) 32

END OF THE QUESTION PAPER