

FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, OWERRI
SCHOOL OF HEALTH TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF BIOMEDICAL TECHNOLOGY
2012/2013 RAIN SEMESTER EXAMINATION

COURSE: BIOMEDICAL SYSTEM ANALYSIS

COURSE CODE: BMT 302

Instruction: Answer any four questions

Time: 2:00 hours; Unit:2

- 1(a) What do you understand by biomedical system analysis
(b) Distinguish between modeling and analysis
(c) Solve this non-linear biomedical model: $f(x) = x^3 - 7x + 2$. For the interval of $0 \leq x \leq 1$ with $\epsilon < 0.01$. Using the following numerical methods: (i) Newton's method (ii) Regular-Falsi method. Hence state with reason(s) the best method.

(Total: 20marks)

- 2(a) State steps involved in solving Second order ordinary differential equation using:
(i) Euler-Cauchy method and (ii) Runge-Kutta method.
(b) State two advantages and one disadvantage for using each of the following in simulating biomedical system over on another:
(i) Euler's method.
(ii) Runge-Kutta method.

(Total: 20marks)

- 3(a) State four (4) finite difference schemes with their model and application regards to ODE.

- (b) Solve (i) $y' = \frac{x^2}{2} - 2y$ Using forward difference scheme.

Given that: $x(0) = 0$ and $y(0) = 1.0$ for range of $x = 0(0.4)2.0$.

(Total: 20marks)

- 4(a) What do you understand by simulation
(b) State six (6) sources of mathematical models employed in biomedical field
(c) Solve the biomedical models:

$$\begin{aligned}x + y - 5z &= 3 \\8x - y - z &= 1 \\x + 5y - z/2 &= 2\end{aligned}$$

Using Gaus-seidel method.

- (d) From your experience, state which of these numerical techniques: (i) Jacobi method (ii) Gaus-seidel method is the best method with reason(s) and for which kind of model can be used to solve.

(Total: 20marks)

- 5(a) State six (6) analytical tools for simulation of biomedical models.

- (b) State (i) Secant model
(ii) Bisection model for simulation of non-linear model.

- (c) Solve non-linear biomedical model below

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 + y^2 &= -5\frac{1}{4} \\xy - xz &= 0 \\xz + y^2 - 4z &= -1/2\end{aligned}$$

Using Newton-Raphson approach with initial values (1, 1, 1) for iteration.

(Total: 20marks)

- 6(a) State steps involved in solving **first order ordinary differential equation** using:

- (i) Euler's method and (ii) Euler-Cauchy method.

- (b) Solve $y' = x^2 - 4y$ using **Runge-Kutta method**.

(Total: 20marks)