
Admission Exam PPG-EM – 2022/1^o sem

Candidate Name:
ID:
Date:
Signature:

Instructions:

- 1) The admission exam will be held on December 5, 2021, online, from 9:00 am to 10:00 am (Brasília time). The test will be available at 8:55 am (Brasília time), on the Program website (<http://www.ppg-sem.eesc.usp.br/>) and on the registration website (<http://ppgselecao.eesc.usp.br/>).
- 2) The exam consists of 10 questions, and the candidate must select 5 questions to solve. In case the candidate solves a larger number of questions, only the first 5 will be considered;
- 3) All questions have the same value (2.0 points for each QUESTION);
- 4) The candidate must send to the e-mail: ps_posgrem@eesc.usp.br, a scanned copy of the test resolution, in accordance with the following instructions:
 - if possible, print the test and answer the questions in the specified fields;
 - if it is not possible to print the proof, indicate the QUESTION number and answer it on, at most, an A4 sheet;
 - all questions must be answered in your own handwriting;
 - all answer sheets must contain the student's name and signature;
 - send a single document, in .pdf format, containing all the answer sheets.
- 5) Only the resolutions that comply with all instructions in the notice and that are sent by e-mail (ps_posgrem@eesc.usp.br), with delivery time **until 10:15 am** (Brasilia time), will be considered suitable for correction.

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QUESTION 1: (Linear Algebra)

Considering the matrices \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{B} defined below, determine the eigenvalues, λ_1 and λ_2 , and eigenvectors, \mathbf{v}_1 and \mathbf{v}_2 , corresponding to the generalized eigenvalue problem $\lambda\mathbf{B}\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{v}$. Normalize the eigenvectors such that $|\mathbf{v}_1| = |\mathbf{v}_2| = 1$.

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } \mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

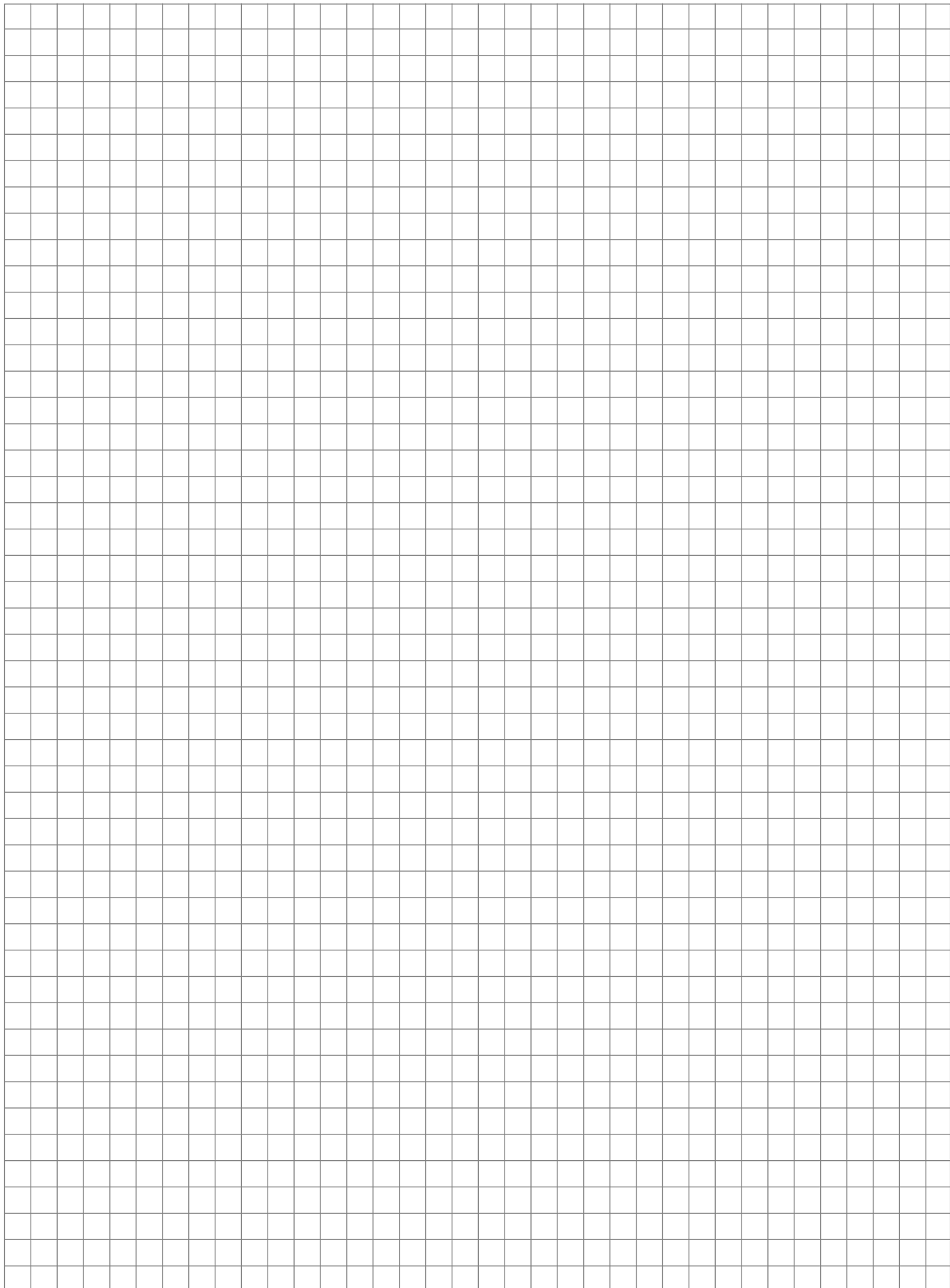
Justify your answer in the checkered area.

Answer:



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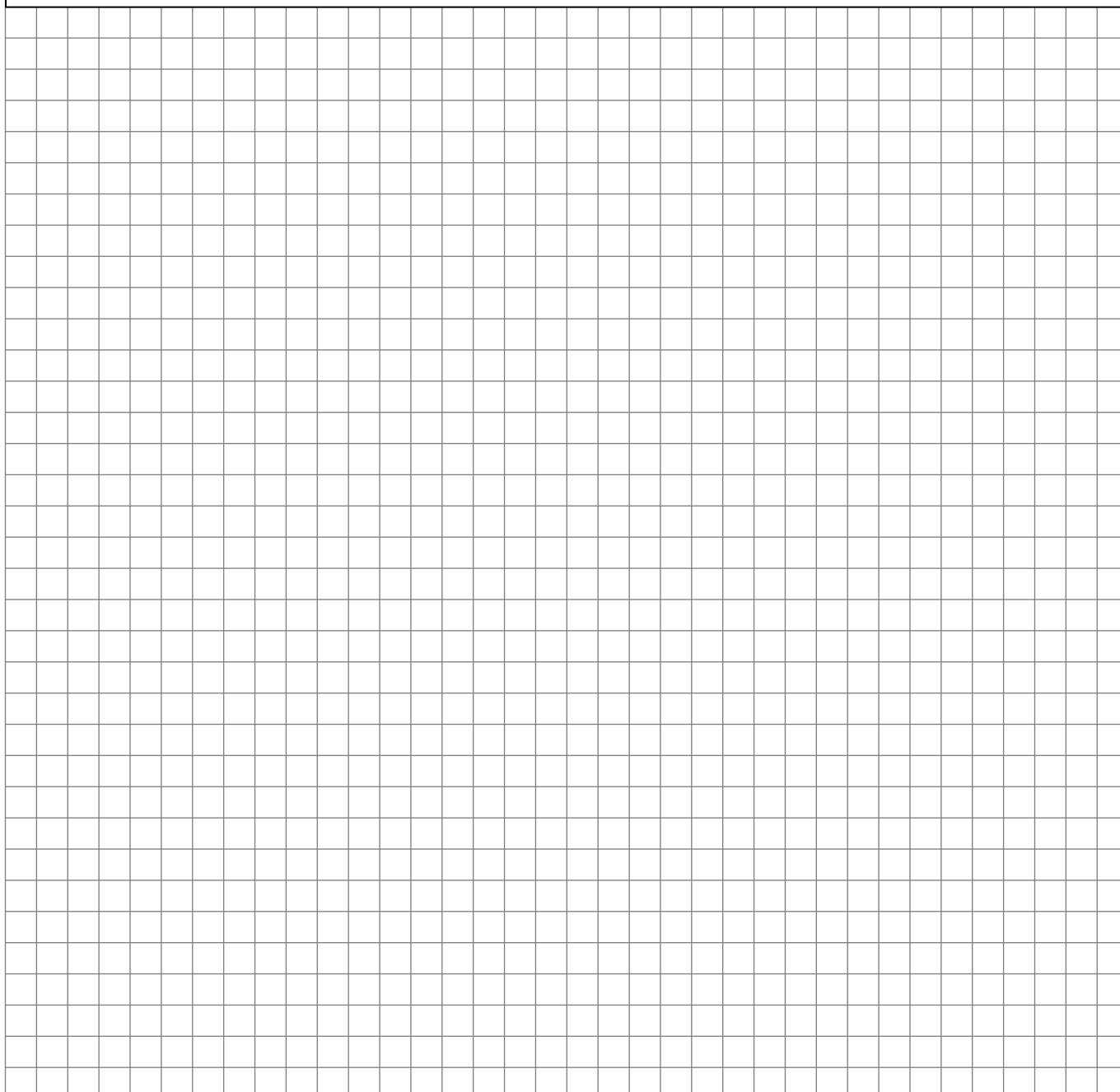
QUESTION 2: (Differential and Integral Calculus)

Find the limit, if any:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1 - \cos x}{\operatorname{sen} x} \right)$$

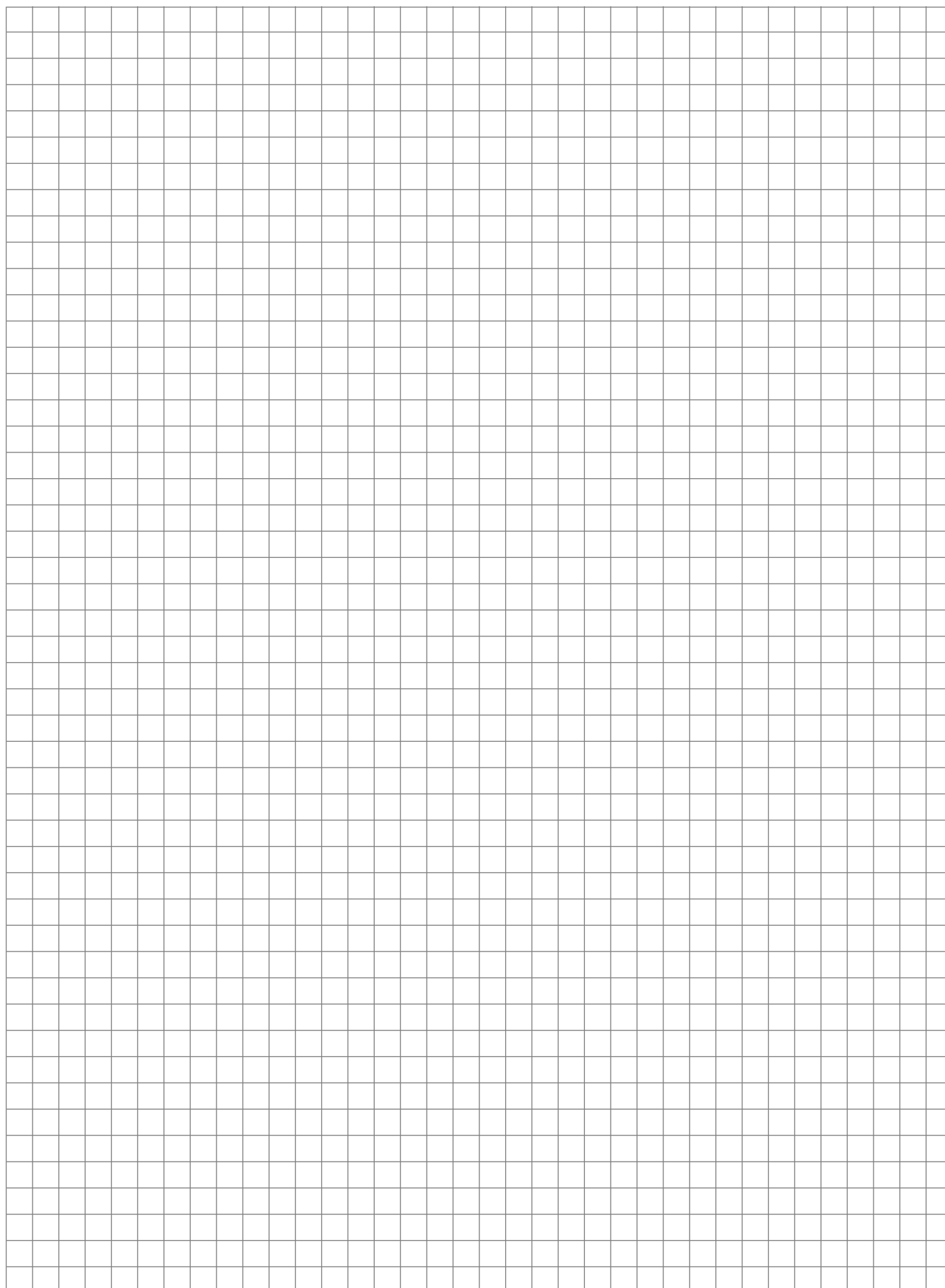
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QUESTION 3: (Computation)

Select one of the options below, analyze the code and indicate the expected output.

Option 1: Code referring to an abstract data structure implemented in C programming language.

```

1  #include <stdio.h>
2  #include <stdlib.h>
3
4
5  struct no
6  {
7      int data;
8      struct no *right_filho;
9      struct no *left_filho;
10 };
11
12 struct no* search(struct no *raiz, int x)
13 {
14     if(raiz==NULL || raiz->data==x)
15         return raiz;
16     else if(x>raiz->data)
17         return search(raiz->right_filho, x);
18     else
19         return search(raiz->left_filho, x);
20 }
21
22 struct no* find_minimum(struct no *raiz)
23 {
24     if(raiz == NULL)
25         return NULL;
26     else if(raiz->left_filho != NULL)
27         return find_minimum(raiz->left_filho);
28     return raiz;
29 }
30
31 struct no* new_no(int x)
32 {
33     struct no *p;
34     p = malloc(sizeof(struct no));
35     p->data = x;
36     p->left_filho = NULL;
37     p->right_filho = NULL;
38     return p;
39 }
40
41 struct no* insert(struct no *raiz, int x)
42 {
43     if(raiz==NULL)
44         return new_no(x);
45     else if(x>raiz->data)
46         raiz->right_filho = insert(raiz->right_filho, x);
47     else
48         raiz->left_filho = insert(raiz->left_filho, x);
49     return raiz;
50 }
51
52 struct no* apague(struct no *raiz, int x)
53 {
54     if(raiz==NULL)
55         return NULL;
56     if (x>raiz->data)
57         raiz->right_filho = apague(raiz->right_filho, x);
58     else if(x<raiz->data)
59         raiz->left_filho = apague(raiz->left_filho, x);
60     else
61     {
62         if(raiz->left_filho==NULL && raiz->right_filho==NULL)
63             { free(raiz);
64               return NULL;
65             }
66         else if(raiz->left_filho==NULL || raiz->right_filho==NULL)
67             { struct no *temp;
68               if(raiz->left_filho==NULL)
69                   temp = raiz->right_filho;
70               else
71                   temp = raiz->left_filho;
72               free(raiz);
73               return temp;
74             }
75         else
76             { struct no *temp = find_minimum(raiz->right_filho);
77               raiz->data = temp->data;
78               raiz->right_filho = apague(raiz->right_filho, temp->data);
79             }
80     }
81     return raiz;
82 }
83
84 void manipule(struct no *raiz)
85 {
86     if(raiz!=NULL)
87     {
88         manipule(raiz->left_filho);
89         printf("%d ", raiz->data);
90         manipule(raiz->right_filho);
91     }
92 }
93
94 int main()
95 {
96     struct no *raiz;
97     raiz = new_no(20);
98     insert(raiz, 5);
99     insert(raiz, 1);
100    insert(raiz, 15);
101    insert(raiz, 9);
102    insert(raiz, 7);
103    insert(raiz, 12);
104    insert(raiz, 30);
105    insert(raiz, 25);
106    insert(raiz, 40);
107    insert(raiz, 45);
108    insert(raiz, 42);
109
110    manipule(raiz);
111    printf("\n");
112
113    raiz = apague(raiz, 1);
114    raiz = apague(raiz, 40);
115    raiz = apague(raiz, 45);
116    raiz = apague(raiz, 9);
117
118    manipule(raiz);
119    printf("\n");
120
121    return 0;
122 }

```

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Option 2: Code referring to an abstract data structure implemented in Python programming language.

```

1 class Node:
2     """ Implements a node from the tree """
3
4     def __init__(self, data):
5         self.data = data
6         self.left = None
7         self.right = None
8
9 class BinarySearchTree:
10    """ Implements a binary search tree """
11
12    def __init__(self, data):
13        self.parent_node = Node(data)
14        self.list_parent_nodes = [self.parent_node]
15
16    def insert(self, new_node):
17        parent = self.parent_node
18
19        while True:
20            if new_node.data > parent.data:
21                if parent.right == None:
22                    parent.right = new_node
23                    if parent not in self.list_parent_nodes:
24                        self.list_parent_nodes.append(parent)
25                    break
26                else:
27                    parent = parent.right
28            elif new_node.data < parent.data:
29                if parent.left == None:
30                    parent.left = new_node
31                    if parent not in self.list_parent_nodes:
32                        self.list_parent_nodes.append(parent)
33                    break
34                else:
35                    parent = parent.left
36            else:
37                print("Esse nó já existe!")
38
39    def print_tree(self):
40        for parent in self.list_parent_nodes:
41            print('Parent node:', parent.data)
42            print('Left Node:', parent.left.data if parent.left != None else None)
43            print('Right Node:', parent.right.data if parent.right != None else None)
44            print('\n')
45
46    def shift_binary_number_left(binary):
47        """ Shifts all bits to the left by one place and adds a zero to the right """
48        return int(binary << 1)
49
50    def main():
51        tree = BinarySearchTree(shift_binary_number_left(3)) # b'0011'
52        tree.insert(Node(shift_binary_number_left(1))) # b'0001'
53        tree.insert(Node(shift_binary_number_left(4))) # b'0100'
54        tree.insert(Node(shift_binary_number_left(2))) # b'0010'
55        tree.print_tree()
56
57    if __name__ == "__main__":
58        main()

```

Justify your answer in the checkered area.

Answer (Indicate the selected option):

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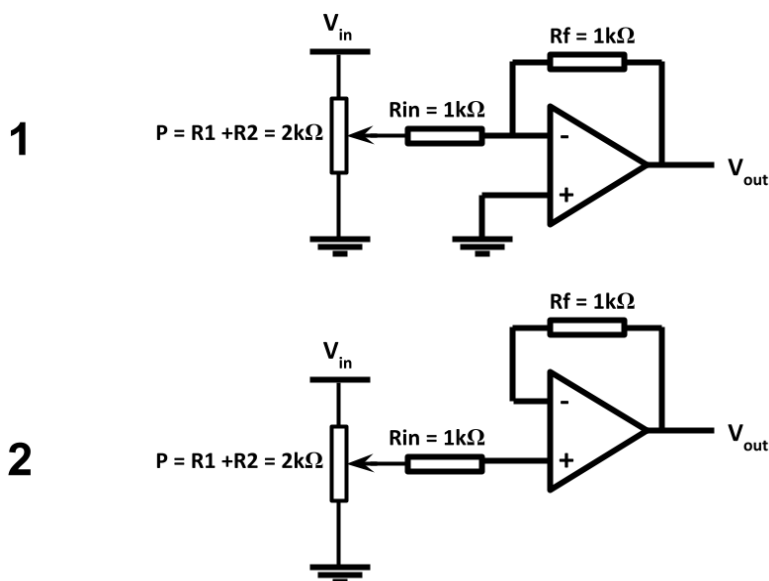
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A large grid of graph paper, consisting of 20 columns and 30 rows of small squares, intended for calculations or drawing.

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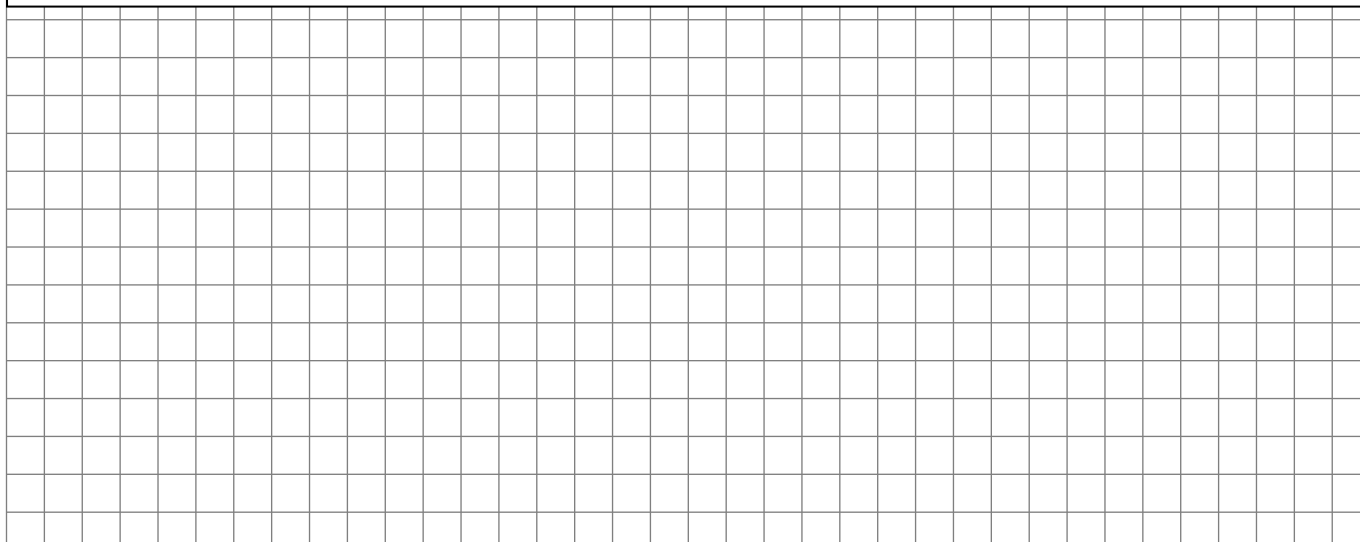
QUESTION 4: (Electronics)

In the circuits below, a potentiometer P has been placed to adjust the output voltage level V_{out} . Regardless of the sign (positive or negative) of the output voltage, which of the two circuits will result in a linear adjustment of V_{out} as a function of the value of R_2 ? Assume that P is a composition of two resistors (R_1 and R_2), that R_2 varies linearly with the potentiometer's position setting, and that the operational amplifier is an ideal component.



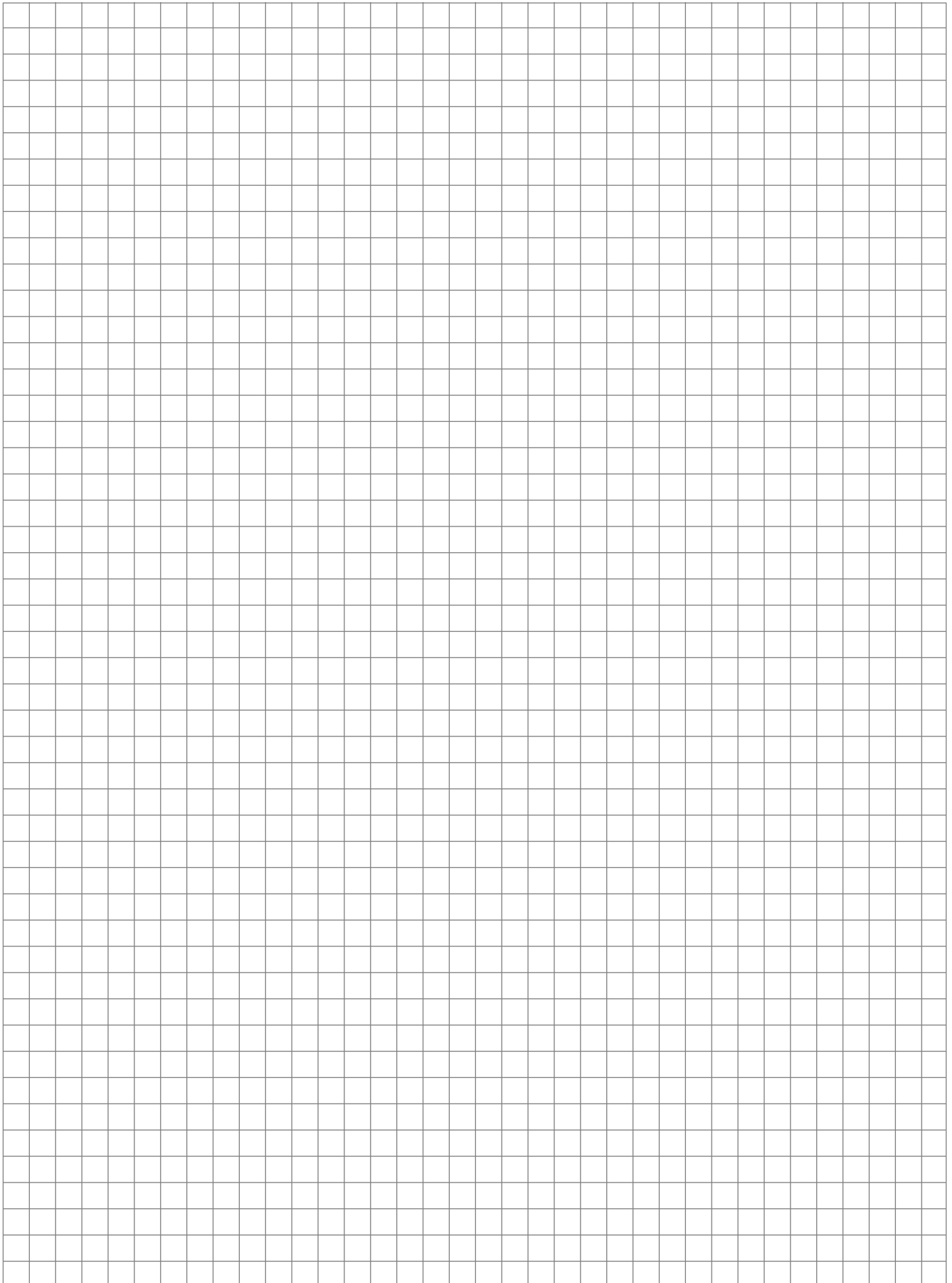
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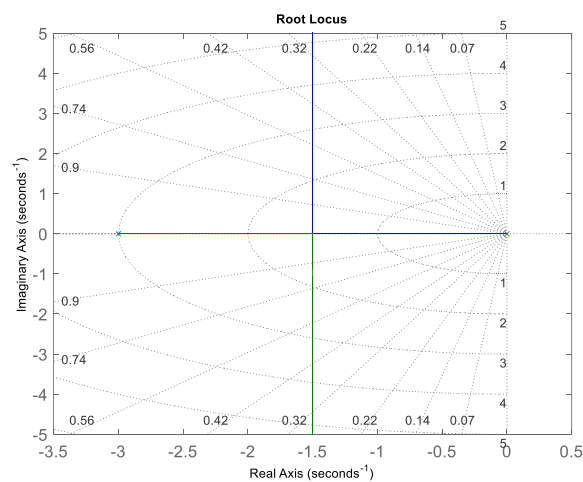
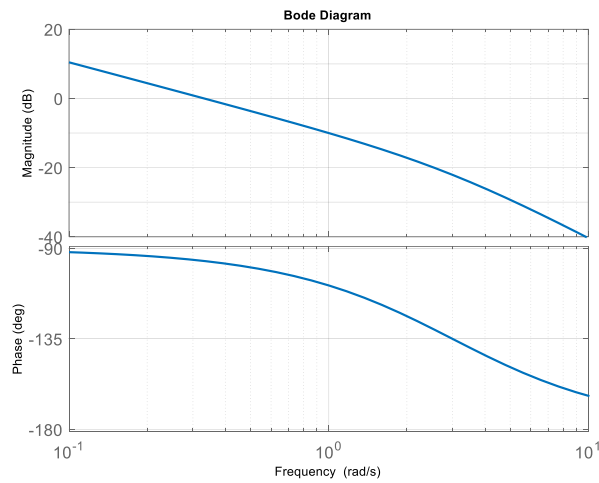
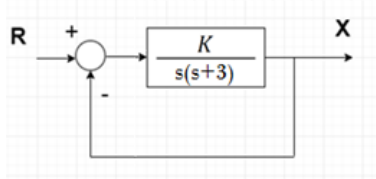
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QUESTION 5: (Control Systems)

In the Root Locus diagram below, highlight the roots of this closed-loop system (see the block diagram) that guarantee a Phase Margin higher than 45° . The Bode diagram of the Transfer Function:

$$P(s) = \frac{1}{s(s+3)}$$

is also illustrated.

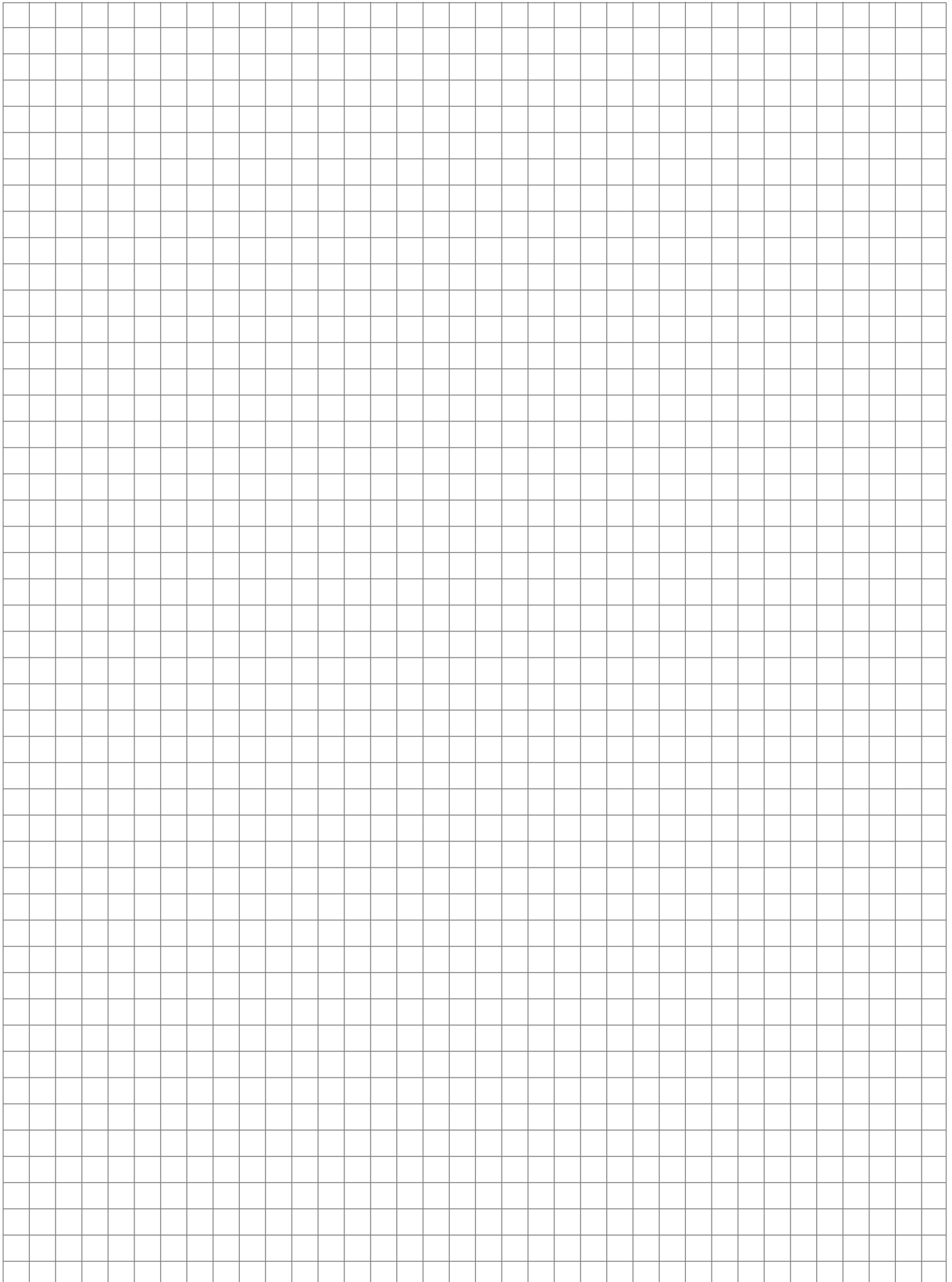


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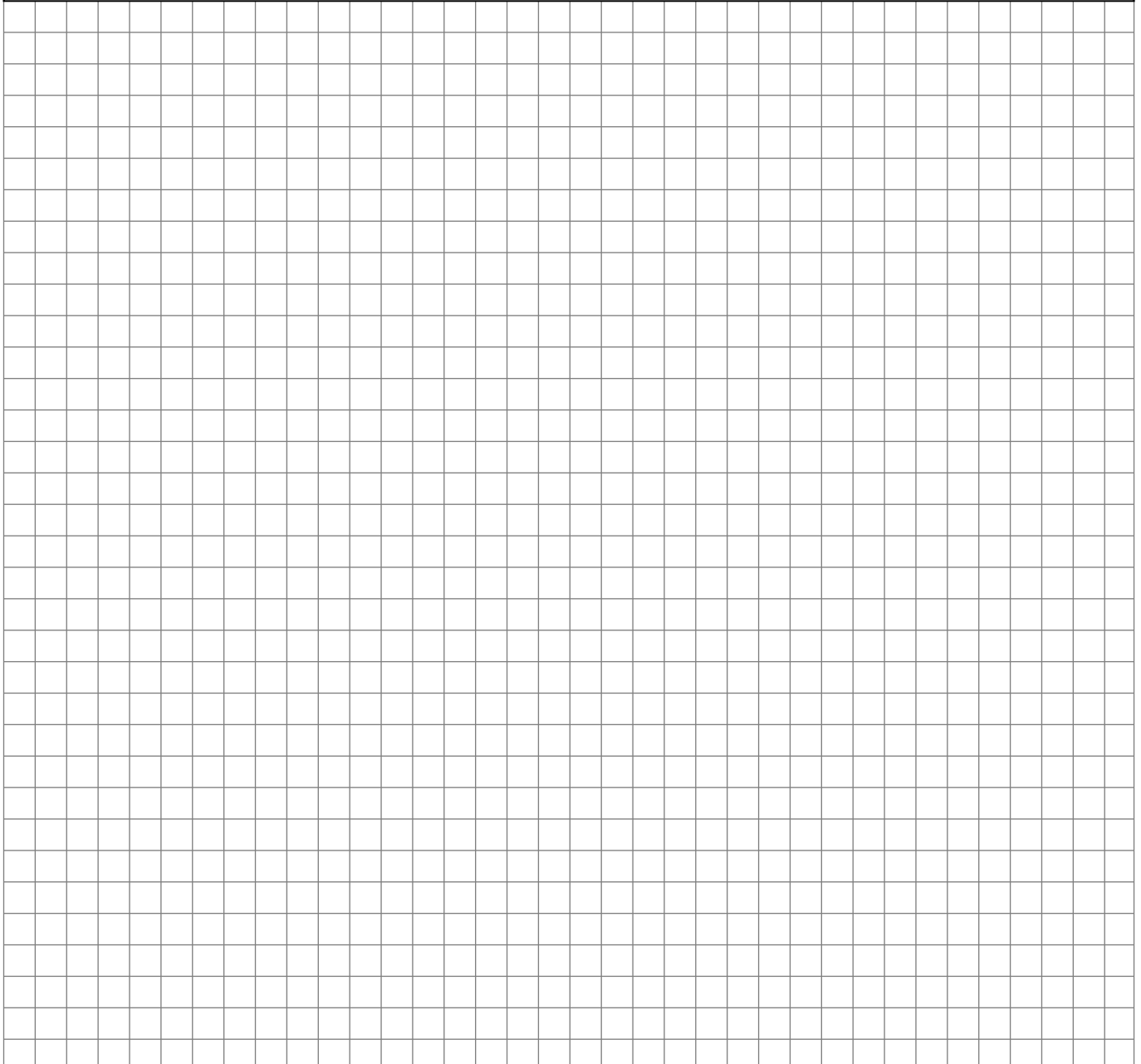
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QUESTION 6: (Materials)

Calculate the number of atoms effectively contained in the unit cell and the number of slip systems for dislocation gliding in the crystal structure present in the steel AISI 310.

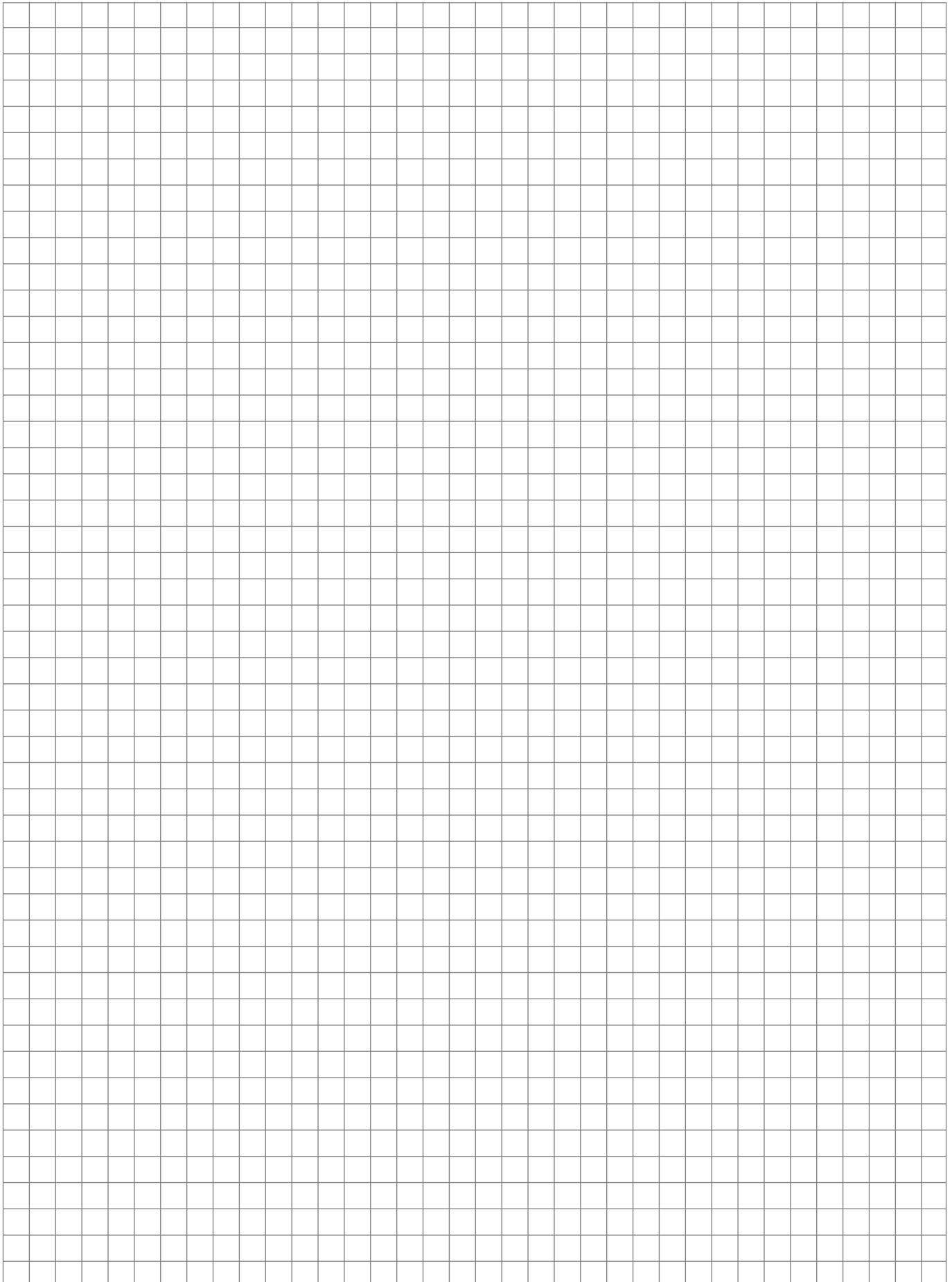
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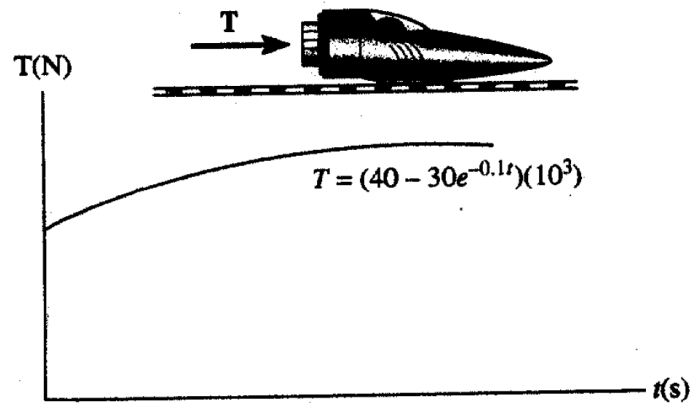


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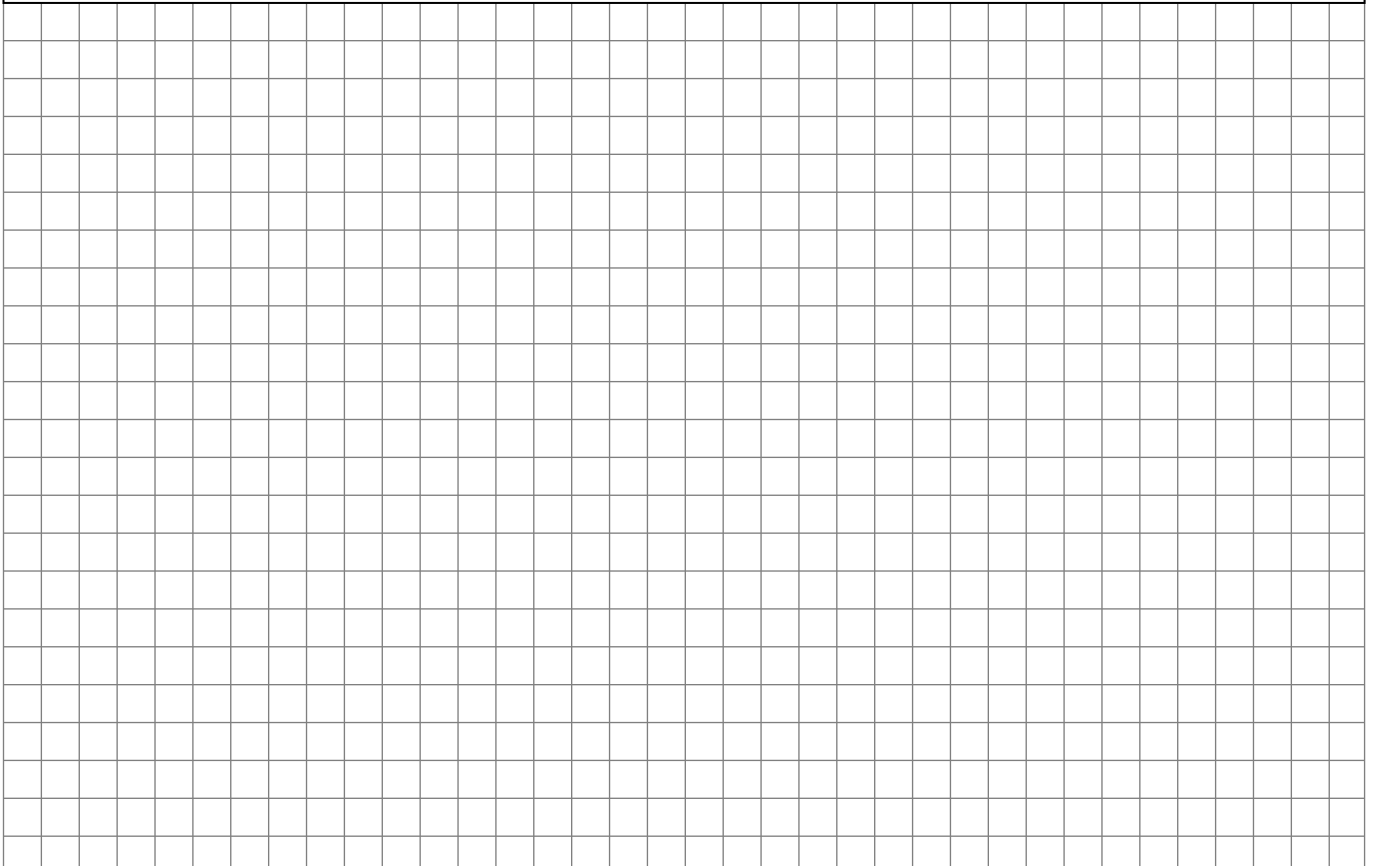
QUESTION 7: (General Mechanics)

Consider a jet-powered sled with a mass of 3×10^3 kg that initially is at rest. Since the engine produces a horizontal thrust given by the figure below, determine the speed of the sled after 4 s. Present the necessary hypotheses for the solution of the problem.



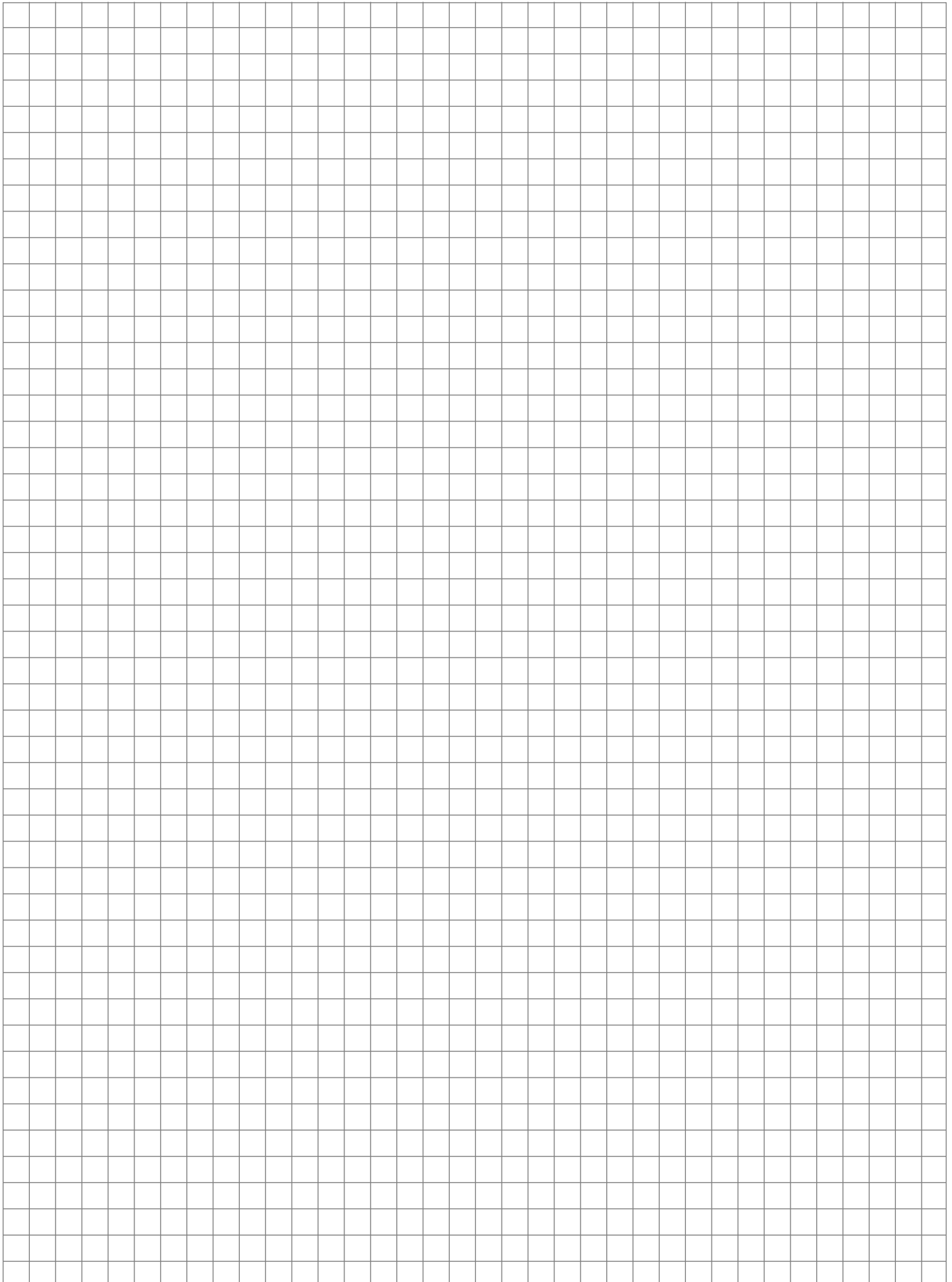
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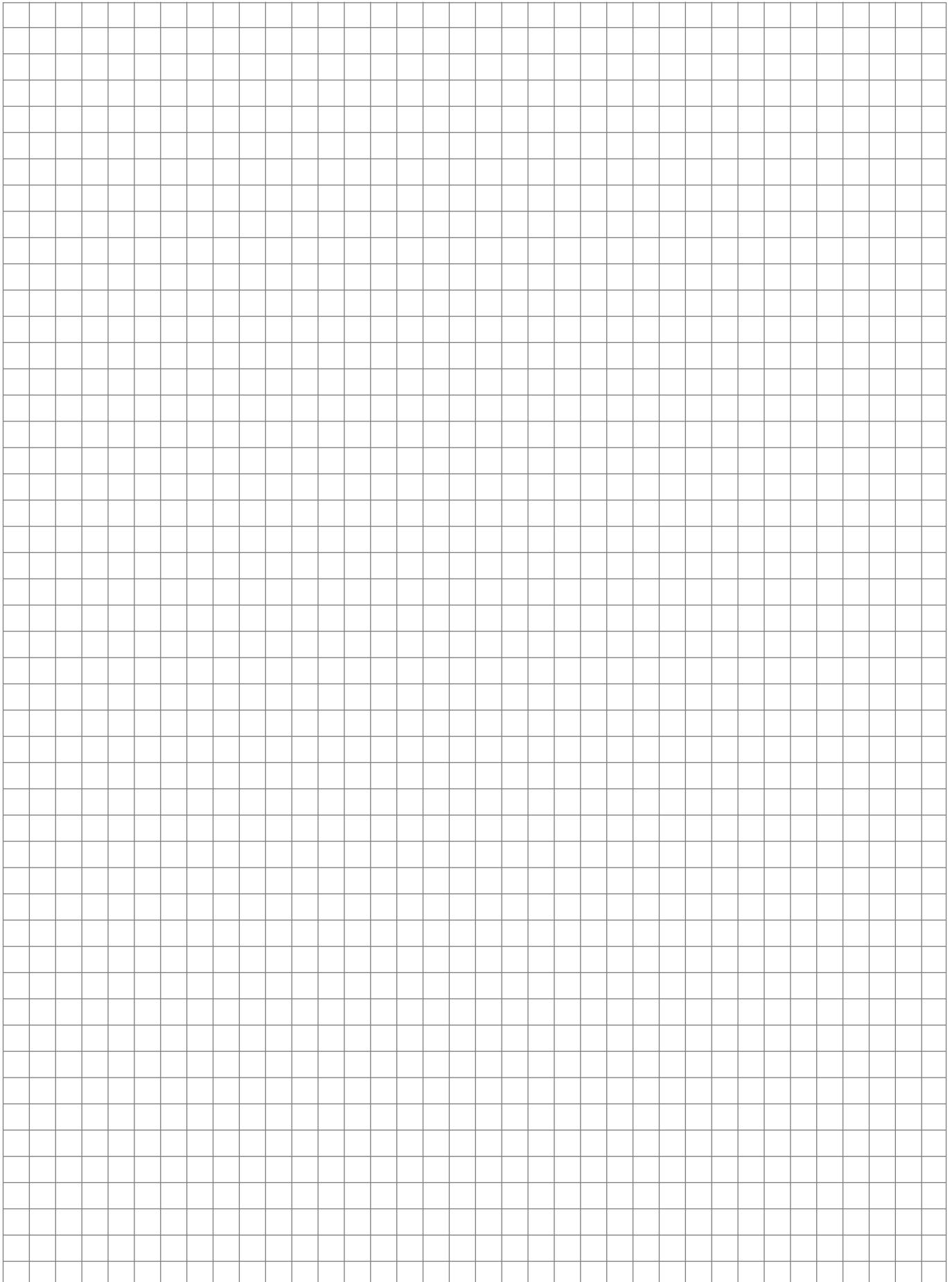
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QUESTION 9: (Thermodynamics)

A compressor admits 340 m³/min of air at 95 kPa and 25 °C at its inlet with negligible speed. The compressor discharges compressed air at 200 kPa and 120 °C through an outlet with a cross-sectional area equal to 0.025 m². Heat is transferred from the compressed air at a rate equal to 60 kJ/min. Determine the input power required to drive the compressor in kW. Consider air as an ideal gas with $R_{ar}=287 \text{ J}/(\text{kg}\cdot\text{K})$ and $c_p=1008 \text{ J}/(\text{kg}\cdot\text{K})$.

Ideal gas relations: $p\forall = mR_gT$ $dh = c_p dT$

Energy Conservation: $\dot{Q} = \frac{dE}{dt} + \sum_{sai} \left(h + \frac{V^2}{2} + gz \right) - \sum_{ent} \left(h + \frac{V^2}{2} + gz \right) + \dot{W}$

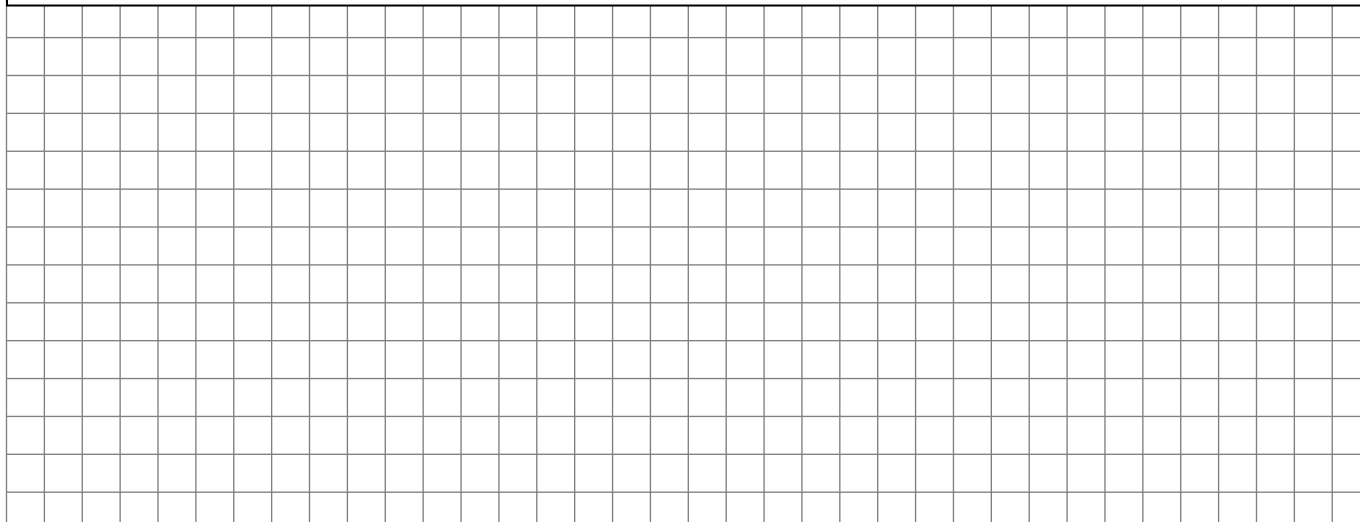
The total energy is given by: $E = U + EC + EP$

Where: p – pressure, \forall – volume, V – velocity, m – mass, t – time, T – temperature, U – total internal energy, EC – total kinetic energy, EP – total potential energy, Q̇ – heat transfer rate, Ẇ – power, h – specific enthalpy, R_g – gas constant, z – height, g – gravitational acceleration, and c_p – specific heat at constant pressure.

The subscripts represent: sai – outlets and ent - inlets.

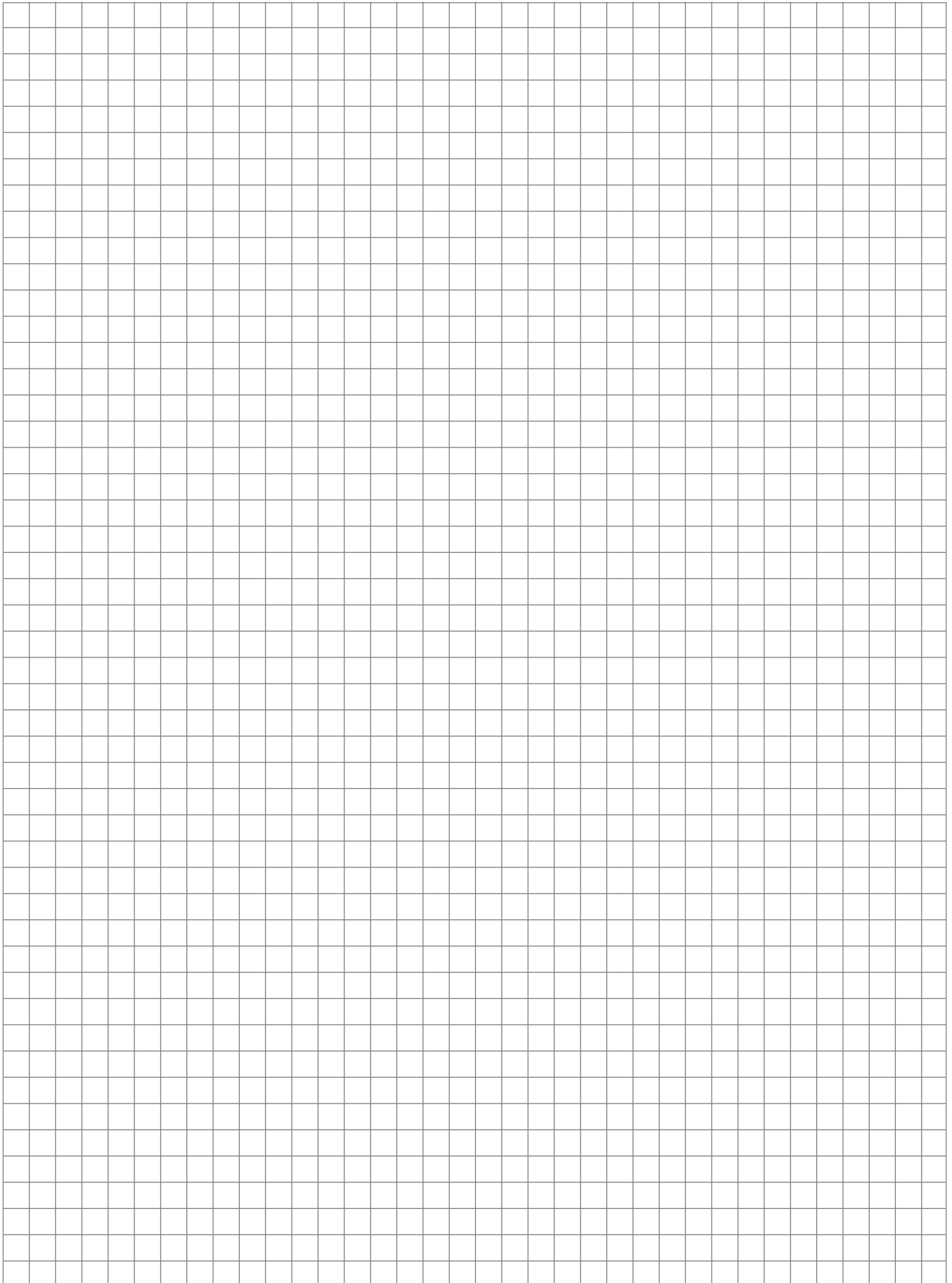
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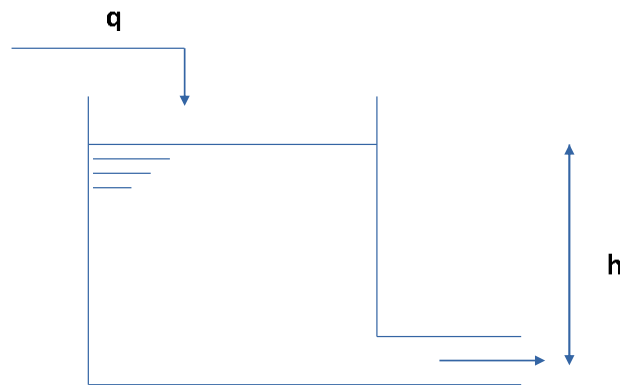
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QUESTION 10: (Fluid Mechanics)

Consider a tank into which water enters at a volumetric flow q . There is also a water outlet where the volumetric flow is proportional to h (ie, αh), where h is the level of the tank. The tank has base area A and starts with height h_0 . Calculate the expression of the tank level with as a function of time, $h(t)$.

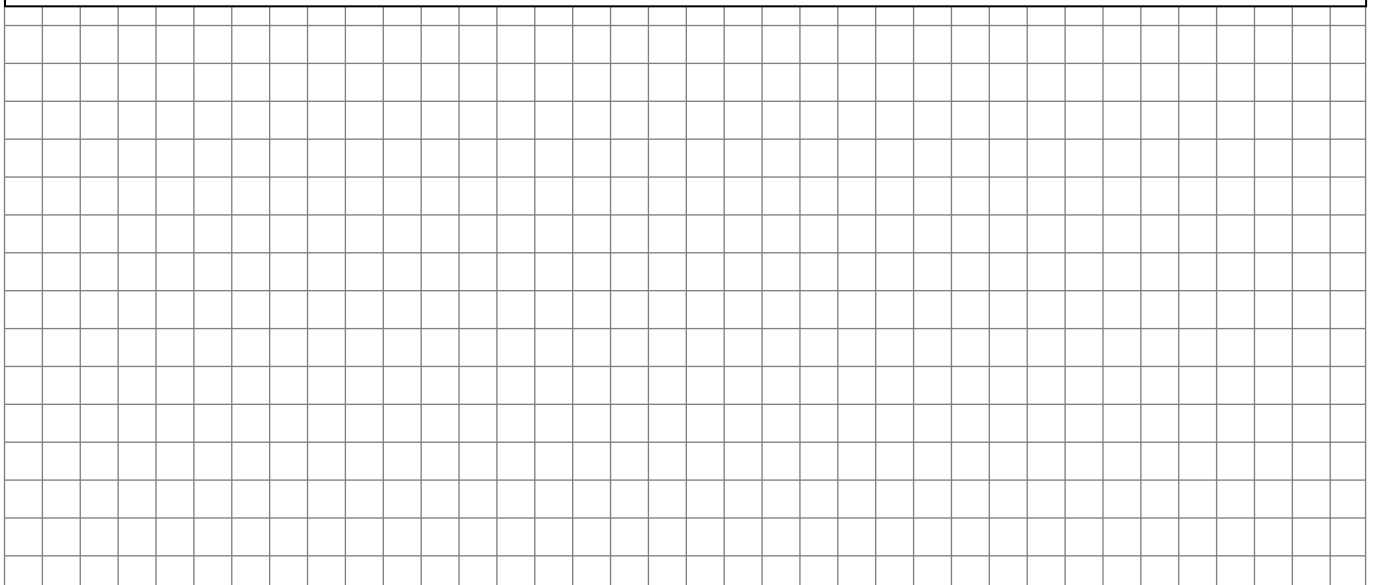


$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{VC} \rho dV + \int_{SC} \rho (\vec{V} \cdot \vec{n}) dA = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{VC} \rho \vec{V} dV + \int_{SC} \rho \vec{V} (\vec{V} \cdot \vec{n}) dA + \dot{a} \int_{ref VC} \rho dV = \vec{F}$$

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