

## SIXTH SEMESTER B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MARCH 2013

(CCSS)

Mathematics (Core Course)

MM 6B 11—NUMERICAL METHODS

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

I. Answer all *twelve* questions :

1. Forward difference  $\Delta y_0 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

2.  $\mu y_n =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

3.  $E \equiv 1 +$  \_\_\_\_\_.

(a)  $\nabla$ .

(b)  $\delta$ .

(c)  $\Delta$ .

(d)  $\mu$ .

4. Write Gauss forward formula.

5.  $E^n y_r =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

6.  $\Delta = \nabla E =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

(a)  $\delta E$ .

(b)  $\delta^{1/2} E$ .

(c)  $\delta^{1/2} E^{1/2}$ .

(d)  $\delta E^{1/2}$ .

7. Write Simpson's  $\frac{1}{3}$  - Rule.

8. Define the spectrum of a square matrix.

9.  $E^{1/2} - E^{-1/2} =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

(a)  $\delta$ .

(b)  $\mu$ .

(c)  $\Delta$ .

(d)  $\nabla$ .

Turn over

10. Define the characteristic equation of a square matrix A.

11. Show that 
$$e^r \left( u_0 + x\Delta u_0 + \frac{x^2}{2!} \Delta^2 u_0 + \dots \right) = e^{rE} u_0$$

12. Define Central difference operator  $\delta$ .

(12 × ¼ = 3 w)

II. Answer all *nine* questions :

13. Define Backward difference operator.

14. Define the shift operator E.

15. Show that 
$$e^r \left( u_0 + x\Delta u_0 + \frac{x^2}{2!} \Delta^2 u_0 + \dots \right) = \left( 1 + xE + \frac{x^2 E^2}{2!} + \dots \right) u_0.$$

16. Certain correspondence values of  $x$  and  $\log_{10} x$  are (300, 2.4771), (304, 2.4821), (305, 2.4843) and (307, 2.4871) using Lagrange's formula find  $\log_{10} 301$ .

17. Write Simpson's  $\frac{3}{8}$ -Rule.

18. Define the eigen vector of a square matrix.

19. Define the spectral radius of a square matrix.

20. Find the integers between which the real root of  $x^3 - 2x - 5 = 0$  lies.

21. Given  $\frac{dy}{dx} = y - x$  where  $y(0) = 2$ . Find  $y(0.1)$  correct to four decimal places by Kutta second order formula.

(9 × 1 = 9 w)

III. Answer any five questions from 7 :

22. Find a real root of  $x^3 - 2x - 5 = 0$  using secant method.

23. The table below gives the values of  $\tan x$  for  $0.10 \leq x \leq 0.30$ .

$x$	:	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.30
$y = \tan x$	:	0.1003	0.1511	0.2027	0.2553	0.3093

Find  $\tan 0.12$  using Newton's forward difference interpolation formula.

24. Using Trapezoidal rule evaluate  $I = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} dx$  correct to three decimal places. Take  $h = 0.5$ .

25. Solve the system  $2x + y + z = 10$ ,  $3x + 2y + 3z = 18$ ,  $x + 4y + 9z = 16$  by the Gauss-Jordan method.

26. Tabulate  $y = x^3$  for  $x = 2, 3, 4$  and  $5$  and calculate the cube root of  $10$  correct to three decimal places.

27. From the Taylor series for  $y(x)$  find  $y(0.1)$  correct to four decimal places if  $y(x)$  satisfies  $y' = x - y^2$  and  $y(0) = 1$ .

28. Using Simpson's rule evaluate  $I = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} dx$  correct to three decimal places. Take  $h = 0.5$ .

(5 × 2 = 10 weightage)

IV. Answer two questions from 3 :

29. Find the Lagrange interpolating polynomial of degree two approximating the function  $y = \ln x$  defined by the following table of values.

$x$	:	2	2.5	3
$y = \ln x$	:	0.69315	0.91629	1.09861

30. Determine the largest eigenvalue and the corresponding eigen vector of the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

31. Using Modified Euler's Method determine the value of  $y$  when  $x=0.1$

$$y(0)=1, y' = x^2 + y.$$

(2 × 4 = 8)