

**SEVENTH SEMESTER B.TECH. (ENGINEERING) DEGREE
EXAMINATION, JUNE 2010**

EC/IC/AI 04 705 F—NUMERICAL ANALYSIS

(2004 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

Answer all questions.

Section I

- I. 1 Show that the equation $\log_e x = x^2 - 1$ has exactly two real roots between 0.45 and 1.
- 2 Find an interactive formula to find \sqrt{N} where N is a positive number and hence find $\sqrt{5}$.
- 3 Explain the convergence of relaxation method.
- 4 Find the largest eigen value of $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ by power method.
- 5 Prove that $\Delta = \frac{1}{2} \delta^2 + \delta \sqrt{1 + \frac{\delta^2}{4}}$.
- 6 Obtain the function whose first difference is $9x^2 + 11x + 5$.
- 7 Using Taylor series method compute the solution of $y' = x + y$, $y(0) = 1$ at $x = 0.2$ correct to three decimal places.
- 8 Explain Milne's predictor corrector method.

(8 × 5 = 40 marks)

Section II

- II. (a) (i) Solve $xe^x - 2 = 0$ correct to three decimal places by Newton-Raphson method. (7 marks)
- (ii) Starting with $x_0 = 4.5$, $x_1 = 5.5$ and $x_2 = 5$ solve $x^3 - 13x - 12 = 0$ by Muller's method.

(8 marks)

Or

- (b) (i) Find a real root of the equation $2x - \log x = 6$ correct to three decimal places by method of false position.

(7 marks)

- (ii) Use Bairstow's method to determine the roots of $0.7x^3 - 4x^2 + 6.2x - 2 = 0$. (8 marks)

- III. (a) (i) Solve $x - y + z = 1$, $3x - 2y + 3z = 6$, $2x - 5y + 4z = 5$ by Gauss Jordan method. (7 marks)

- (ii) Solve $5x + 2y + z = 12$, $x + 4y + 2z = 15$, $x + 2y + 5z = 20$ by Jacobi's method. (8 marks)

Or

- (b) (i) Solve the system :

$$x + y + z = 2, 2x + 3y - 2z = -4, x - 2y + 4z = 17 \text{ Crout's method.}$$

(7 marks)

- (ii) Solve the system of non-linear equations $x^2 + y = 11$, $y^2 + x = 7$. (8 marks)

- IV. (a) (i) Find the missing term in the following table :—

x :	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
y :	2	4	8	—	32	64	128

(7 marks)

- (ii) Find the value of $\cos(1.747)$ using the values given in the table below :

x :	1.7	1.74	1.78	1.82	1.86
y :	0.9916	0.9857	0.9781	0.9691	0.9584

(8 marks)

Or

- (b) (i) Use Lagrange's interpolation formula to find $f(x)$ given :

$$f(5) = 12, f(6) = 13, f(9) = 14 \text{ and } f(11) = 16.$$

Also find $f(10)$.

(7 marks)

- (ii) Use Trapezoidal rule to evaluate $\int_0^1 x^3 dx$ considering five subintervals. (8 marks)

- V. (a) Solve the initial value problem $\frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 - y$; $y(0) = 1$ to find $y(0.4)$ using Adam's Bashforth method starting solutions required are to be obtained using Runge-Kutta method of order 4 using step value $h = 0.1$.

Or

(b) Solve the boundary value problem :

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$

Using the condition $u(0, t) = 0$, $u(1, t) = 0$ and $u(x, 0) = \sin \pi x$ $0 \leq x \leq 1$ taking $h = 0.2$ and $k = 0.02$.

(15 marks)

[4 × 15 = 60 marks]