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**SUBJECT CODE NO:- B-2169**  
**FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**  
**B.Sc. S.Y (Sem.-IV) Examination OCT/NOV 2019**  
**Mathematics MAT - 401**  
**Numerical Methods**

[Time: 1:30 Hours]

[Max.Marks:50]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

- N.B
- i) Attempt all questions
  - ii) Figures to the right indicate full marks
  - iii) Use of non-programmable calculator and logarithmic table is allowed

- Q.1 A) Attempt any one: 08
- a) Explain the method of false position for obtaining root of an equation  $f(x) = 0$ .
  - b) Derive Lagrange's interpolation formula.

- B) Attempt any one: 07
- c) Find a real root of the equation  $f(x) = x^3 - x - 1 = 0$  by using Bisection method.
  - d) The population of a town in the decennial census was as given below. Estimate the population for the year 1895.

Year: $x$	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
Population: $y$ (In thousands)	46	66	81	93	101

- Q.2 A) Attempt any one : 08
- a) Prove that:  $\mu \equiv \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}\delta^2}$  with usual notations.
  - b) Explain the method of fitting the data points  $(x_i, y_i), i=1, 2, \dots, m$  to a polynomial of the  $n^{\text{th}}$  degree.

- B) Attempt any one: 07
- c) Economize the power series  

$$\sin x \approx x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120} - \frac{x^7}{5040}$$
  - d) Find the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Q.3 A) Attempt any one: 05

- a) Describe the method to determine eigenvalues of symmetric tridiagonal matrix.
- b) Explain the Euler's method to find solution of a differential equation  $y' = f(x, y)$ .

B) Attempt Any One: 05

c) Solve the system of equations

$$5x - 2y + z = 4$$

$$7x + y - 5z = 8$$

$$3x + 7y + 4z = 10$$

By using Gaussian elimination method.

d) Solve the equation

$y' = x + y^2$ , Subject to the condition  $y=1$  when  $x=0$  using picard's method of successive approximations.

Q.4 Choose the correct alternative and rewrite the sentence. 10

i) If a function  $f(x)$  is continuous between  $a$  and  $b$  then there exists at least one root of  $f(x)=0$  between  $a$  and  $b$  if \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a)  $f(a)>0$  and  $f(b)>0$
- b)  $f(a)<0$  and  $f(b)<0$
- c)  $f(a)$  and  $f(b)$  are of opposite signs.
- d)  $f(a) f(b)=0$

ii)  $E^5 Y_2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_, where  $E$  is shift operator

- a)  $Y_7$
- b)  $Y_5$
- c)  $Y_3$
- d)  $Y_2$

iii) The chebyshev polynomial of degree 2 is \_\_\_\_\_

- a)  $2x^2 + 1$
- b)  $2x^2 - 1$
- c)  $2x^2 + 2$
- d)  $2x^2 - 2$

iv) Eigenvalues of the matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \text{ are } \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

- a) 1, 4
- b) 2, 3
- c) 1, 3
- d) -1, -3

v) If  $\frac{dy}{dx} = y - x$ ,  $y(0) = 2$ , then by second order Runge-kutta formula with  $h=0.1$   $K_1 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) 2
- b) -2
- c) -0.2
- d) 0.2