

**BIRLA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, MESRA, RANCHI**  
(END SEMESTER EXAMINATION)

CLASS: MTECH.  
BRANCH: SER

SEMESTER : I  
SESSION : MO/2024

SUBJECT: SR513 APPLIED MATHEMATICS

TIME: 3 Hours

FULL MARKS: 50

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. The question paper contains 5 questions each of 10 marks and total 50 marks.
2. Attempt all questions.
3. The missing data, if any, may be assumed suitably.
4. Before attempting the question paper, be sure that you have got the correct question paper.
5. Tables/Data hand book/Graph paper etc. to be supplied to the candidates in the examination hall.

Q.1(a)	Find a real root of the equation $2x - 3 = \cos x$ correct to three decimal places using iteration method.	[5]	CO 1	BL III
Q.1(b)	Using the Gauss elimination method, solve the equations: $x + 2y + 3z - u = 10$ , $2x + 3y - 3z - u = 1$ , $2x - y + 2z + 3u = 7$ , $3x + 2y - 4z + 3u = 2$ .	[5]	CO 1	III
Q.2(a)	Prove that the $n^{\text{th}}$ differences of a polynomial of the $n^{\text{th}}$ degree are constant.	[5]	CO 2	III
Q.2(b)	Find $y(2)$ from the following data using Lagrange's formula <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 5px;"> <span>x: 0      1      3      4      5</span> <span>y: 0      1      81      256      625</span> </div>	[5]	CO 2	III
Q.3(a)	Find the value of $\cos(1.74)$ from the following table: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 5px;"> <span>x: 1.7      1.74      1.78      1.82      1.86</span> <span>sin x: 0.9916      0.9857      0.9781      0.9691      0.9584</span> </div>	[5]	CO 3	III
Q.3(b)	Using three-point Gaussian quadrature formula, evaluate $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$ .	[5]	CO 3	III
Q.4(a)	Using Euler's method, solve the differential equation $dy/dx = 1 + y^2$ with the initial condition $y = 0$ when $x = 0$ .	[5]	CO 4	III
Q.4(b)	Using the Runge-Kutta method of fourth order, solve $dy/dx = (y^2 - x^2)/(y^2 + x^2)$ when $y(0) = 1$ at $x = 0.2$ .	[5]	CO 4	III
Q.5(a)	Classify the steady two-dimensional velocity potential equation, $(1 - M^2)\partial^2\phi/\partial x^2 + \partial^2\phi/\partial y^2 = 0$ where, $M$ is Mach number.	[5]	CO 5	III
Q.5(b)	Discretize 1-D unsteady heat conduction equation $\partial u/\partial t = c^2 \partial^2 u/\partial x^2$ using Crank-Nicolson method and show the Gauss-Seidel method to solve it (where, $c$ is a constant).	[5]	CO 5	III

:::22/11/2024:::E