

BIRLA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY MESRA, RANCHI
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS
END SEMESTER EXAMINATION

Class: MSc/ PhD

Course: MA423 Numerical Methods

Time : 2 hours

Session: SP/2022

Maximum Marks : 50

1(a)	Derive the Newton-Raphson method formula to find reciprocal and to find nth root. When does the method fail? Solve the following by the Newton-Raphson method $3x = \cos x + 1$	5m										
1(b)	Solve $x^3 + x - 1 = 0$ by iterative method, take initial approx. as $x_0 = 1.0$.	5m										
2(a)	Solve the following system by the Gaussian – Elimination method $2x - 7y + 4z = 9$; $x + 9y - 6z = 1$; $-3x + 8y + 5z = 6$	5m										
2(b)	Compare the of Gauss Jacobi and Gauss seidel methods and hence solve the following by Gauss seidel Method or Jacobi method $x + y + 54z = 110$, $27x + 6y - z = 85$, $6x + 15y + 2z = 72$	5m										
3(a)	Find all the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of the matrix using the Jacobi Method or Givens method $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.	5m										
3(b)	Find the largest eigenvalue in modulus and the corresponding eigenvector of the matrix using power method $\begin{bmatrix} -15 & 4 & 3 \\ 10 & -12 & 6 \\ 20 & -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$.	5m										
4(a)	Evaluate $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)}$, using trapezoidal rule or Simpsons 3/8 rule. How to find the error in Trapezoidal and Simpson's 1/3 method? Briefly explain.	5m										
4(b)	Using table find $y(10)$ using Newton's divided differences and Lagrange interpolation <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>X</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> <td>9.5</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Y</td> <td>2.709442</td> <td>2.197225</td> <td>2.251292</td> <td>397895</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	X	8	9	9.5	11	Y	2.709442	2.197225	2.251292	397895	5m
X	8	9	9.5	11								
Y	2.709442	2.197225	2.251292	397895								
5(a)	Solve the Following Boundary value problem $y'' + 2xy' + 2y = 5x$, $h=0.1$, $y(0)=1$, $y(0.5)=1.5$ by difference method. (Any other data required may be assumed)	5m										
5(b)	If $\frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 + y^2$; $y(0) = 1$ Find $y(0.1)$ and $y(0.2)$ by Euler Method or Runge-Kutta fourth order method.	5m										