

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. The question paper contains 5 questions each of 5 marks and total 25 marks.
2. Attempt all questions.
3. The missing data, if any, may be assumed suitably.
4. Tables/Data handbook/Graph paper etc., if applicable, will be supplied to the candidates.

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|--|-----|-----|----|----|----|-----|--------|-----|----|----|----|----|--|--|--|
| Q.1(a) Find the negative root of $x^3 - 4x + 9 = 0$ lying between 2 and -3 using Bisection Method. Perform five iterations only correct to three decimal places. | [5] | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q.1(b) Use the method of iteration to solve the equation $3x - \log_{10} x = 6$. Take initial approximation $x_0 = 2$. | [5] | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q.2(a) Solve the following system of equations using Gauss-Elimination method. $5x - 2y + 3z = 18$,
$x + 7y - 3z = -22$, $2x - y + 6z = 22$ | [5] | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q.2(b) Find the solution of the system.
$28x + 4y - z = 32$, $2x + 17y + 4z = 35$, $x + 3y + 10z = 24$
with initial approximation $(x_0, y_0, z_0) = (0,0,0)$ correct to 4 decimal place using Gauss Seidel method. | [5] | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q.3(a) Find the value of y at $x = 6$ from the following data. | [5] | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">x</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">3</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">7</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">9</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">10</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">y</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">168</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">120</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">72</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">63</td> </tr> </table> | x | 3 | 7 | 9 | 10 | y | 168 | 120 | 72 | 63 | | | | | |
| x | 3 | 7 | 9 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| y | 168 | 120 | 72 | 63 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q.3(b) Find $y'(0.5)$ and $y''(0.5)$ from the following data. | [5] | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">x</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">0</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">1</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">2</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">3</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">$f(x)$</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">1</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">1</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">15</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">40</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">85</td> </tr> </table> | x | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | $f(x)$ | 1 | 1 | 15 | 40 | 85 | | | |
| x | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| $f(x)$ | 1 | 1 | 15 | 40 | 85 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q.4(a) On dividing the interval into 10 equal parts and applying Simpson's 1/3 rd rule, find the value of the integral $\int_0^5 \frac{dx}{4x+5}$ correct to 4 decimal places. | [5] | 4 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q.4(b) Evaluate $\int_{1.0}^{1.3} \sqrt{x} dx$ taking $h = 0.05$ by Trapezoidal rule. | [5] | 4 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q.5(a) Consider the initial value problem (IVP) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y-x}{y+x}$, $y(0) = 1$. Taking step size $h = 0.02$, find the value of $y(0.1)$ using Euler's method correct to 4 decimal places. | [5] | 5 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q.5(b) Consider the initial value problem (IVP) $\frac{dy}{dx} = x + y$, $y(0) = 1$. Taking step size $h = 0.1$, find the value of $y(0.2)$ using Runge-Kutta fourth order method correct to 4 decimal place | [5] | 5 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | |