

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

CLASS: IMSc
BRANCH: MATHS & COMPUTING

SEMESTER : IV/ VI
SESSION : SP/2023

SUBJECT: MA311 NUMERICAL TECHNIQUES

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.
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|--|------|----|----|----|----|------|------|---|----|----|---|----|--|--|--|
| Q.1(a) Perform four iterations of the secant method to determine real root of $\cos x - x e^x = 0$ in the interval $[0,1]$ with $x_0 = 0, x_1 = 1$. | [5] | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q.1(b) Prove that the secant method has 1.618 convergence rate. | [5] | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q.2(a) Apply the Gauss elimination method to find the solution of: $10x - y + 2z = 4; x + 10y - z = 3; 2x + 3y + 20z = 7$. | [5] | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q.2(b) Determine the Euclidean and the maximum absolute row sum norms of the matrix, $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 9 \\ 4 & 9 & 16 \\ 9 & 16 & 25 \end{pmatrix}$. | [5] | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q.3(a) Find the missing term in the following table: | [5] | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">x</td> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">0</td> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">1</td> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">2</td> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">3</td> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">f(x)</td> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">1</td> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">2</td> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">9</td> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">k</td> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">81</td> </tr> </table> | x | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | f(x) | 1 | 2 | 9 | k | 81 | | | |
| x | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| f(x) | 1 | 2 | 9 | k | 81 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q.3(b) Using suitable interpolation formula, compute $f(2.8)$ from the following table: | [5] | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">x</td> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">0</td> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">1</td> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">2</td> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">f(x)</td> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">1</td> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">2</td> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">11</td> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">34</td> </tr> </table> | x | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | f(x) | 1 | 2 | 11 | 34 | | | | | |
| x | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| f(x) | 1 | 2 | 11 | 34 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q.4(a) By dividing the interval $[0,4]$ into 8 equal parts and applying Simpson's 1/3 rd rule to compute the value of $\int_0^4 \frac{dx}{1+x}$. | [5] | 4 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q.4(b) Find the value of $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$ taking 5 sub-intervals by Trapezoidal rule correct to five significant figures. | [5] | 4 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q.5 Using fourth order R-K Method, evaluate $y(1.1)$ given for given IVPs: $y' = \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{y}{x}; y(1) = 1$ with $h = 0.1$. | [10] | 5 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

:::24/04/2023:::M