

Roll No.

Total No. of Pages : 02

Total No. of Questions : 09

B.Tech. (EE/EEE) (Sem.-5)

NUMERICAL ANALYSIS

Subject Code : EE-311/AM-351

Paper ID : [A0418]

Time : 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks : 60

INSTRUCTION TO CANDIDATES :

1. SECTION-A is COMPULSORY consisting of TEN questions carrying TWO marks each.
2. SECTION-B contains FIVE questions carrying FIVE marks each and students has to attempt any FOUR questions.
3. SECTION-C contains THREE questions carrying TEN marks each and students has to attempt any TWO questions.

SECTION-A

I. Write briefly :

- a) How Secant method is better than method of False Position?
- b) State the conditions when Newton-Raphson method fails.
- c) Explain the concept of pivoting.
- d) Define the terms interpolation and extrapolation.
- e) Give properties of triangular matrices.
- f) Give formula for composite Simpson's rule.
- g) Define the operators Δ , ∇ , E and μ .
- h) What is the order of the error in trapezoidal rule?
- i) Write down the Simpson's $3/8$ rule of integration given $(n+1)$ data.
- j) Why Gauss Seidel iteration is a method of successive corrections?

SECTION-B

2. Using Regula Falsi method, $x^3 - x^2 - 2 = 0$ compute following equations correct to three decimal places.
3. Explain Picard's method to solve first order ordinary differential equation.
4. Solve the equation by Gauss Jordan method :

$$\begin{aligned} 2x_1 - 3y + 4z &= 7 \\ 5x_1 - 2y + 2z &= 7 \\ 6x_1 - 3y + 10z &= 23 \end{aligned}$$
5. Using secant method, solve the equation $3x - \cos x = 0$ correct to three decimal places.
6. Explain LU triangularization method to solve system of linear equations.

SECTION-C

7. Integrate differential equation $y' = x + y$, $y(0) = 1$ using Runge-Kutta method from 0 to 0.4.
8. Using Euler's method, find the approximate value of y at $x = 1.1$ for the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y-x}{y+x}$, $y(0) = 1$.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y-x}{y+x}, y(0) = 1$$

9. Given that :

x	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
y	7.989	8.403	8.781	9.129	9.449

Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ and d^2y/dx^2 at $x = 1.1$.