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Internal Test: 2016-17 Max. Marks: 25 Subject: Mathematics US03CMTH02 Numerical Analysis Timing: 03.00 pm - 04.30 pm Date: 05/10/2016 Q: 1. Answer the following by choosing correct answers from given choices. 3 [1] Aitkin's Δ^2 -process is used for finding approximate integral of a function [A] derivative of a function [C] root of an equation none of this [D][2] $\delta_{\frac{7}{2}}$ is given by [A] y_4-y_3 [B] y_3-y_4 [C] y_7-y_2 [3] For the given data $\begin{bmatrix} x & x_0 = 3 & x_1 = 4 & x_2 = 5 & x_3 = 6 & x_4 = 7 & x_5 = 8 \\ y & 5 & 8 & 11 & 15 & 23 & 30 \end{bmatrix}$ $[x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3] =$ [B] 2 [C] 3 [D] none 4 Q: 2. Answer any TWO of the following. [1] Find an interval containing an initial approximation of $\tan x = 1$ [2] If $E^{10}y_1 = 20$ then find $E^5y_6 + E^6y_5$ [3] If $y_1 = 4$, $y_3 = 12$, $y_4 = 19$ and $y_x = 7$ find x. Write the formula you use and also give it's name Q: 3 [A] Let $x = \xi$ be a root of f(x) = 0 and I be an interval containing ξ . Also suppose $\phi(x)$ and $\phi'(x)$ are continuous in I, where $\phi(x)$ is defined by $x = \phi(x)$ which is equivalent to f(x) = 0. If $|\phi'(x)| < 1$ for all $x \in I$, then prove that the sequence of approximations $x_0, x_1, x_2, ..., x_n$ defined by $x_{n+1} = \phi(x_n)$ converges to ξ , provided that the initial approximation x_0 is chosen in I 3 [B] Using Bisection method find a real root of the equation $x^3 - x - 4 = 0$ correct 3 upto three decimal palaces OR 3 Q: 3 [A] Discuss the False Position method for approximation [B] Find a real root of $x^3 - 3x + 5 = 0$, correct upto three decimal places, by 3 Newton-Raphson method Derive Newton's Forward Difference interpolation formula for equally spaced Q: 4.

values of argument

Q: 4 [A] Derive Stirling's interpolation formula for equally spaced values of argument

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[B] Find the cubic polynomial which takes the following values

$$y(0) = 1, y(1) = 0, y(2) = 1, y(3) = 10$$

Hence find the value of y(4) - y(0.5)

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Q: 5. Obtain 1^{st} and 2^{nd} order numerical differentiation formula from Newton's forward difference formula

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OR

Q: 5 [A] Using Langrange's interpolation formula express the following function as a sum of partial fractions

 $\frac{x^2 + x - 3}{x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2}$

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[B] Given the set of tabulated points (x,y) which are (1,-3), (3,9), (4,30) and (6,132) obtain the value of y when x=2 using Newton's divided difference formula

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