

**2023**  
**M.Sc.**  
**Third Semester**  
 CORE – 09  
**MATHEMATICS**  
*Course Code: MMAC 3.11*  
 (Numerical Analysis)

*Total Mark: 70*  
*Time: 3 hours*

*Pass Mark: 28*

*Answer five questions, taking one from each unit.*

**UNIT-I**

1. (a) Write a short notes on errors on numerical methods. 3  
 (b) Discuss the rate of convergence of Regula-Falsi method. 5  
 (c) Perform four iteration of the Newton Raphson method to obtain the root of the equation  $f(x) \equiv \sin x = 1 + x^3$  which lies in the interval  $(-2, -1)$ . 6
2. (a) What is an iterative method? What are the criterion for termination of iterative methods? 2  
 (b) Find the root of the equation  $f(x) \equiv x^3 - x^2 - x + 1 = 0$  by performing three iteration of the Muller's method and taking  $x_0 = 0.6, x_1 = 0.8$  and  $x_2 = 1.2$ . 6  
 (c) Perform three iteration of the multipoint method to find the smallest positive root of the equation  $f(x) \equiv x^3 - 5x + 1 = 0$ . 6

**UNIT-II**

3. (a) Solve the system of equations by matrix inversion method 7  

$$4x - y = 1$$

$$-x + 4y - z = 0$$

$$-y + 4z = 0$$

(b) Solve the system of equation by LU decomposition method taking

$$u_{ii} = 2 \text{ for } i = 1, 2, 3 \quad 7$$

$$x + y - z = 2$$

$$2x + 3y + 5z = -3$$

$$3x + 2y - 3z = 6$$

4. (a) By using Gauss-Seidel method solve the system of equations 6

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 7 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

(b) Find the eigenvalue which is nearest to 5 for the matrix 8

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

### UNIT-III

5. (a) Deduce the Lagrange interpolating polynomial for the data 5

$x$	0	3	4	5	7	10
$f(x)$	3	31	69	131	351	1011

(b) Construct the interpolating polynomial that fits the data 5

$x$	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
$f(x)$	-1.5	-1.27	-0.98	-0.63	-0.22	0.25

using Newton's backward interpolation and hence estimate the values of  $f(x)$  at 0.15, 0.45

(c) Prove the following: 1×3=3

(i)  $\mu^2 = 1 + \frac{1}{4}\delta^2$

$$(ii) \Delta(f(x)/g(x)) = (g(x)\Delta f(x) - f(x)\Delta g(x)) / (g(x)g(x+h))$$

$$(iii) (1 + \Delta)(1 - \nabla) = 1$$

(d) Compute:  $\Delta^3(1 - 2x)(1 - 3x)(1 - 4x)$  1

6. (a) Construct the Hermite interpolation polynomial that fits the data 7

$x$	$f(x)$	$f'(x)$
1	7.389	14.778
2	54.598	109.196

Estimate the value of  $f(x)$  at  $x = 1.5$ , if the data is representing the function  $f(x) = e^{2x}$ , find the absolute error at  $x = 1.5$

(b) For the following data, obtain the piecewise quadratic interpolating polynomials 7

$x$	-2	0	1	3	4
$f(x)$	-23	1	4	82	193

Interpolate at  $x = -0.5$  and  $x = 2.0$

#### UNIT-IV

7. (a) Find the first two derivatives of  $f(x)$  at  $x = 1$  from the following 6

$x$	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
$f(x)$	104	17	0	-1	8	69	272

(b) Using divided difference, find the value of  $f''(8)$ , given that  $f(6) = 1.556, f(7) = 1.690, f(9) = 1.908, f(12) = 2.158$  8

8. (a) Find the value of  $I = \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{3x+5}$  using Simpson's 1/3 rule with 8 subinterval. Compare with the exact solution and find the absolute errors in the solutions. 7

(b) Find the value of the integral  $I = \int_2^3 \frac{\cos 2x}{1 + \sin x} dx$  using the Gauss

Legendre two and three points integration rule. 7

## UNIT-V

9. (a) Reduce the system of higher order initial value problem into a system of first order differential equations

$$u''' + e^x u'' + v'' + u + v = \sin x, u(0) = 0, u'(0) = 1, u''(0) = 2$$

$$v''' + \cos x v'' + \log x (u' + v') + u + 3v = 9, v(0) = 3, v'(0) = 2, v''(0) = 0$$

3

- (b) Use Picard's method to solve  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 + xy$ , with  $x_0 = 2, y_0 = 0$  5

- (c) Solve the initial value problem  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x + 3y, y(0) = 1$ , using

modified Euler's method with  $h = 0.25$  over the interval  $[0,1]$ .

Compare with the exact solution.

6

10. (a) Find the solution at  $t = 0.5$  for the initial value problem

$y' = t - y^2, y(0) = 1$  by the Adam-Bashforth method of order three with  $h = 0.1$ . Determine the starting values using a second order Runge-Kutta method.

7

- (b) Find the solution at  $t = 0.2$  for the initial value problem

$u' = t^2 - 3u, u(0) = 2$  using Adam-Moulton third order method with  $h = 0.1$ .

7