

**SECTION – A (5 x 6 = 30)****Answer ALL the questions.**

1. (a) Evaluate  $f(x) = \frac{1-\cos x}{x}$ , for  $x = 0.01$  using 5 digit decimal arithmetic.

(Or)

(b) Solve  $x^3 - 3x + 1$ , starting with  $x_0 = 0.5$ , using Newton's Method.

2. (a) Solve the following system of equations by Crout's method.

$$x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 = 2.5$$

$$4x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 = 5.5$$

$$3x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 = 9.$$

(Or)

(b) Find the inverse of the Matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 4 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ .

3. (a) Find the interpolating polynomial in Lagrange form for  $f(-1)$ .

$x$	-2	0	1	3
$f$	7	3	1	27

(Or)

(b) Find the Oscillatory interpolating polynomial for the data

$$f(-1) = -2, f'(-1) = 13, f(0) = 3, f'(0) = 0, f''(0) = -8 \text{ and } f(2) = 19.$$

Hence interpolate  $f(-0.5)$ .

4. (a) Evaluate  $\int_1^2 \frac{e^{2x}}{1+x^2} dx$ , using Composite Trapezoidal rule with  $h = 0.2$ .

(Or)

(b) Using 3 - Point Gauss - Chebyshev quadrature, evaluate the integral  $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{(1+x)e^x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$ .

5. (a) Solve the difference equations  $y_{n+2} - 3y_{n+1} + 2y_n = 2^n$ .

(Or)

(b) Solve  $\frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 + y^2$ ,  $y(2) = 3$ , using 3 - rd order Taylor's series method, compute  $y(2.1)$ .

**SECTION – B ( 3 x 15 = 45 )**

**Answer any THREE of the following questions.**

6. Do two iterations of Muller's method to find the real root of  $f(x) = x^3 + 2x - 1 = 0$ , starting with values 0.5, 1, and 1.5.

7. Solve the system of linear equations, by Gauss - elimination method with scaling, partial pivoting, storing multipliers and 5 digit arithmetic with rounding.

$$0.6x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 = 6.2$$

$$x_1 + 0.5x_2 + 2x_3 = -0.5$$

$$2x_1 + 4x_2 + 0.7x_3 = 14.6.$$

8. Generate the forward difference table and find interpolating polynomial for the data.

$x$	0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8
$f$	0.12	0.46	0.74	0.9	1.2

Find  $f(0.1)$ .

9. Evaluate the integral  $\int_{-1}^3 \int_{-2}^1 (x^2 + xy + y^2) dy dx$  by using Composite Simpson's rule with spacing 0.5 along  $x$  - axis and  $y$  - axis.

10. Solve  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + y \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 2x$ ,  $y(1) = 1$  and  $y'(1) = 1$ , using Runge - Kutta method of order 4 to find approximate values of  $y(1.1)$  and  $y'(1.1)$  with spacing  $h = 0.1$ .

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