

**DIPLOMA VIEP COMPUTER SCIENCE AND
ENGINEERING (BTCSEVI)**

Term-End Examination

December, 2013

**BICS-033 : NUMERICAL METHODS AND
COMPUTATION**

Time : 2 hours

Maximum Marks : 70

Note : Attempt any five questions. Question No. 1 is compulsory. Calculator is allowed. Each question carries equal marks.

1. (a) The order of convergence of Newton-Raphson method is 1.62. (True/False) 7x2=14
- (b) A homogeneous system of linear equations always has infinitely many solutions. (True/False)
- (c) Computers do not introduce any sort of error in a numerical computation. (True/False)
- (d) Define shift operator.
- (e) Define forward difference operator.
- (f) What is the necessary and sufficient condition for the convergence of Gauss-Seidal iteration method ?
- (g) Write Euler's method for solving an initial value problem.
2. (a) Use Regular-Falsi method to solve the equation $x \log_{10} x = 1.2$ correct upto three decimal places. 7
- (b) Use Newton-Raphson method to solve the transcendental equation $e^x = 5x$. 7

3. (a) Apply Gauss - Jordan method to solve 7
 $x + y + z = 9,$
 $2x - 3y + 4z = 13,$
 $3x + 4y + 5z = 40.$
- (b) Solve $5x - y + z = 10,$ $2x + 8y - z = 11,$ 7
 $-x + y + 4z = 3,$ using the Gauss - Seidel iteration method.

4. (a) Find the Lagrange's interpolating polynomial passing through (0, 2), (1, 3) 7
(2, 12) and (5, 147)

- (b) Show that $\Delta + \nabla = \frac{\Delta}{\nabla} - \frac{\nabla}{\Delta}$ 7

5. Find the least square fit $y = a + bx + cx^2$ for the 14
data :

x	-3	-1	1	3
y	15	5	1	5

6. (a) Evaluate the first derivative at $x = -3$ from 7
the following table :

x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
y	-33	-12	-3	0	3	12	33

- (b) Use Simpson's $\frac{1}{3}$ rd rule to solve the integral 7

$$\int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx.$$

7. Apply the fourth order Runge-kutta method to **14**

find $y(0.2)$, given that $\frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 + y^2$, $y(0) = 1$

(Take stepsize $h = 0.1$)

8. Write short notes on **any four** of the following :

- (a) Types of error **3.5x4=14**
 - (b) Linear programming
 - (c) Brents method
 - (d) Linear regression
 - (e) Bisection method
 - (f) Trapezoidal Rule
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