

B.E. METALLURGICAL AND MATERIAL ENGINEERING SECOND YEAR SECOND SEMESTER - 2018**NUMERICAL ANALYSIS****Time: 3 hours****Full Marks: 100**

*Answer Question No. 1 and any four from the rest
Answer all the parts of a question in contiguous location*

1. Answer all the question:

- i. What is iterative method? What is non-linear equation? (2+1)
- ii. Convert Decimal-to-Binary and Hexa-decimal: (2)
(14.875)₁₀
- iii. Describes the different types of error in numbers? (5)
Compare the following: (2x5)
- iv. Newton-Raphson method and Secant method for solving non-linear equations.
- v. Iterative method and direct method for solving linear simultaneous equations.

2. 2x10

- i. Find the real root of the following equation by Newton-Raphson method, correct upto 4-Decimal places.
$$x^3 - 3x + 1 = 0$$
- ii. Find the real root of the following equation by Regular-Falsi method, correct upto 4-Decimal places.

$$xe^x = \cos x$$

3. 2x10

- i. Solve the Langrage Interpolation formulae. For the following table of values, find out $f(9)$ (use appropriate formula):

x	5	7	11	13	17
f(x)	150	392	1452	2366	5202

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- ii. Solve the following equations by Gauss-seidal method (show all the steps clearly):

$$\begin{aligned} 83x + 11y - 4z &= 95 \\ 7x + 52y + 13z &= 104 \\ 3x + 8y + 29z &= 71 \end{aligned}$$

4.

2x10

- i. Solve the following equation by Gauss-elimination method:

$$\begin{aligned} 2x - y + 3z &= 9 \\ x + y + z &= 6 \\ x - y + z &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

- ii. Find the real root of the following equation by Bi-section method, correct upto 3-Decimal places.

$$x^3 - x - 4 = 0$$

5.

2x10

- i. Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ at $x=1.5$ from following table by forward differences:

x	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0
Y	3.375	7.0	13.625	24	38.875	59

- ii. Find the real root of the following equation by secant method, correct upto 4-Decimal places.

$$x^3 - x - 1 = 0$$

6.

2x10

- i. Evaluate $\int_a^b \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$ by using simpson 1/3 rule.

- ii. Find $y(2.2)$ using Euler's method from the equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -xy^2 \text{ with } y(2) = 1.$$