

# POKHARA UNIVERSITY

Level: Bachelor Semester: Fall Year : 2017  
 Programme: BE Full Marks: 100  
 Course: Numerical Methods Pass Marks: 45  
 Time : 3hrs.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Attempt all the questions.

1. a) Find a positive root of the equation  $x \sin x - 1 = 0$  using any closed end method up to four decimal place. 8

- b) Solve  $f(x) = 3x + \sin x - e^x$  by secant method. 7

2. a) Find the number of students securing marks between 50-55 using appropriate interpolation technique. 8

Mark Obtained	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60
No. of students	10	20	30	40

- b) The voltage  $v$  across a capacitor at time  $t$  seconds is given by following table. 7

Time $t$ (sec)	0	2	4	6	8	4
voltage $v$	150	63	28	12	5.6	124

If the relationship between voltage  $v$  and time  $t$  is of the form  $v = e^{kt}$ . Using least-square approximation estimate the temperature at  $t=2.6$  minute.

3. a) Estimate the following Integrals by 8
- Simpson's 3/8 method
  - Simpson's 1/3 method and compare the result.

$$\int_2^1 \frac{e^x \cdot dx}{x} \quad (\text{Assume } n=4)$$

- b) Apply Romberg's method to evaluate 7

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{1 + \sin x}} \cdot dx$$

4. a) Solve the system  $3x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 10$  8

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 = 14$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 14$$

By using Do-Little method.

- b) Find the inverse of the matrix by using Gauss Jordan method. 7

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

5. a) Determine the largest eigenvalue and the corresponding eigenvector 8

$$\text{of the matrix: } A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ using the power method.}$$

- b) Solve the differential equation  $y' = y + \sin x$  using appropriate 7  
 method within  $0 \leq x \leq 0.2$  with initial condition  $y(0) = 2$  and step size  $h=0.1$ .

6. a) Apply R-K-4 method to solve  $y(0.2)$  for the given equation 8  
 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} - y$  given that  $y=1$  and  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$  when  $x=0$ . (Assume  $h=0.2$ .) 7

- b) Solve the parabolic equation  $2f_{xx}(x,t) = f_t(x,t)$   $0 \leq t \leq 1.5$  and given initial condition  $f(x,0) = 50(4-x)$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 4$  with boundary condition  $f(0,t) = 0 = f(4,t)$   $0 \leq t \leq 1.5$

7. Write short notes on: (Any two) 2x5

- Gauss Seidel Method of Iteration
- Cubic Spline
- Laplace method for partial Differential