

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. The question paper contains 5 questions each of 5 marks and total 25 marks.
2. Attempt all questions.
3. The missing data, if any, may be assumed suitably.
4. Tables/Data handbook/Graph paper etc., if applicable, will be supplied to the candidates.

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- Q.1(a) Find the negative root of  $x^3 - 4x + 9 = 0$  lying between 2 and -3 using [5] 1 2  
Bisection Method. Perform five iterations only correct to three decimal places.
- Q.1(b) Use the method of iteration to solve the equation  $3x - \log_{10} x = 6$ . [5] 1 3  
Take initial approximation  $x_0 = 2$ .
- Q.2(a) Solve the following system of equations using Gauss-Elimination method. [5] 2 2  
 $5x - 2y + 3z = 18$ ,  
 $x + 7y - 3z = -22$ ,  $2x - y + 6z = 22$
- Q.2(b) Find the solution of the system. [5] 2 3  
 $28x + 4y - z = 32$ ,  $2x + 17y + 4z = 35$ ,  $x + 3y + 10z = 24$   
with initial approximation  $(x_0, y_0, z_0) = (0, 0, 0)$  correct to 4 decimal place using Gauss Seidel method.
- Q.3(a) Find the value of  $y$  at  $x = 6$  from the following data. [5] 3 2
- |     |     |     |    |    |
|-----|-----|-----|----|----|
| $x$ | 3   | 7   | 9  | 10 |
| $y$ | 168 | 120 | 72 | 63 |
- Q.3(b) Find  $y'(0.5)$  and  $y''(0.5)$  from the following data. [5] 3 3
- |        |   |   |    |    |    |
|--------|---|---|----|----|----|
| $x$    | 0 | 1 | 2  | 3  | 4  |
| $f(x)$ | 1 | 1 | 15 | 40 | 85 |
- Q.4(a) On dividing the interval into 10 equal parts and applying Simpson's [5] 4 3  
 $1/3^{\text{rd}}$  rule, find the value of the integral  $\int_0^5 \frac{dx}{4x+5}$  correct to 4 decimal places.
- Q.4(b) Evaluate  $\int_{1.0}^{1.5} \sqrt{x} dx$  taking  $h = 0.05$  by Trapezoidal rule. [5] 4 2
- Q.5(a) Consider the initial value problem (IVP)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y-x}{y+x}$ ,  $y(0) = 1$ . Taking step [5] 5 2  
size  $h = 0.02$ , find the value of  $y(0.1)$  using Euler's method correct to 4 decimal places.
- Q.5(b) Consider the initial value problem (IVP)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = x + y$ ,  $y(0) = 1$ . Taking [5] 5 3  
step size  $h = 0.1$ , find the value of  $y(0.2)$  using Runge-Kutta fourth order method correct to 4 decimal place