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# Assignment 1

Write a C-program to calculate the sum correct up to 4 decimal places of

where is the last digit of your university roll number.

## Program

#include <stdio.h>

int main()

{

int i, R = 0, N;

double sum = 0.0;

printf("Input the value of R: ");

scanf("%d", &R);

N = 10 + R;

for (i = 0; i < N; i++)

sum = sum + 1.0/(i+1);

printf("The sum of the series correct upto 4D is %.4f", sum);

return 0;

}

## Output

Input the value of R: 4

The sum of the series correct upto 4D is 3.2516

# Assignment 2

Write a C program to enter 10 integers into an array and sort them in ascending order.

## Program

#include <stdio.h>

int main()

{

int a[10], N = 10;

int i, j, temp;

printf("Input %d integers:\n", N);

for (i = 0; i < N ; i++)

scanf("%d", &a[i]);

for (i = 0; i < N-1; i++)

{

for (j = i+1; j < N; j++)

{

if (a[i] > a[j])

{

temp = a[i];

a[i] = a[j];

a[j] = temp;

}

}

}

printf("The integers in ascending order are:\n");

for (i = 0; i < N; i++)

printf("%d \t", a[i]);

printf("\n");

return 0;

}

## Output

Input 10 integers: 12 -13 56 0 1 -34 0 8 9 11

The integers in ascending order are:

-34 -13 0 0 1 8 9 11 12 56

# Assignment 3

Find a root of the following equation correct to 5D by bisection method

where and is the last digit of your university roll number.

## Program

#include <stdio.h>

#include <math.h>

#define R 4

double f(double x)

{

double a = (R / 10.0) + 0.2;

return exp(-a\*x) - 10\*a\*log(x) - 0.8;

}

int main()

{

double a0 = 0, b0 = 1, a, b, x, error = 0.00001;

printf("Root finding by Bisection Method\n");

printf("Input the root containing interval\n");

printf("The lower bound: ");

scanf("%lf", &a0);

printf("The upper bound: ");

scanf("%lf", &b0);

printf("\n");

if (f(a0) \* f(b0) > 0)

{

printf("The interval (%f, %f) contains no root.\n", a0, b0);

return 0;

}

a = a0;

b = b0;

printf("a \t\t b \t\t x \t\t f(x)\n");

do

{

x = (a + b) / 2;

printf("%f \t %f \t %f \t %f\n", a, b, x, f(x));

if (f(a) \* f(x) > 0)

a = x;

else

b = x;

} while (fabs(f(x)) >= error);

printf("\nThe root in the interval (%f,%f) correct to 5D ");

printf("is %.5f\n", a0, b0, x);

return 0;

}

## Output

Root finding by Bisection Method

Input the root containing interval

The lower bound: 0

The upper bound: 2

a b x f(x)

0.000000 2.000000 1.000000 -0.251188

0.000000 1.000000 0.500000 4.099701

0.500000 1.000000 0.750000 1.563721

0.750000 1.000000 0.875000 0.592744

0.875000 1.000000 0.937500 0.157014

0.937500 1.000000 0.968750 -0.050309

0.937500 0.968750 0.953125 0.052521

0.953125 0.968750 0.960938 0.000902

0.960938 0.968750 0.964844 -0.024754

0.960938 0.964844 0.962891 -0.011939

0.960938 0.962891 0.961914 -0.005522

0.960938 0.961914 0.961426 -0.002311

0.960938 0.961426 0.961182 -0.000705

0.960938 0.961182 0.961060 0.000098

0.961060 0.961182 0.961121 -0.000303

0.961060 0.961121 0.961090 -0.000102

0.961060 0.961090 0.961075 -0.000002

The root in the interval (0.000000,2.000000) correct to 5D is 0.96107

# Assignment 3

1. Find a root of the above equation which lies in .

## Program

#include <stdio.h>

#include <math.h>

double f(double x)

{

return pow(x,5) + 0.7\*pow(x,4) - 7.77\*pow(x,3) + 22.041\*pow(x,2)

- 17.6824\*x - 276.46048;

}

double df(double x)

{

return 5\*pow(x,4) + 4\*0.7\*pow(x,3) - 3\*7.77\*pow(x,2)

+ 2\*22.041\*x - 17.6824;

}

int main()

{

double x = 0, error = 0.0000001;

printf("Root finding by Newton-Raphson Method\n");

printf("Enter initial approximation of the root: ");

scanf("%lf", &x);

printf("\nx \t\t f(x)\n");

printf("%f \t %f\n", x, f(x));

while (fabs(f(x)) >= error)

{

x = x - f(x)/df(x);

printf("%f \t %f\n", x, f(x));

}

printf("\n");

printf("The root of the equation correct upto 6D is %.6f\n", x);

return 0;

}

## Output

Root finding by Newton-Raphson Method

Enter initial approximation of the root: 2.7

x f(x)

2.700000 -135.771040

3.238257 66.620656

3.111487 5.094133

3.100086 0.037737

3.100000 0.000002

3.100000 0.000000

The root of the equation correct upto 6D is 3.100000

1. Find a double root of the above equation which lies in .

## Program

#include <stdio.h>

#include <math.h>

double f(double x)

{

return pow(x,5) + 0.7\*pow(x,4) - 7.77\*pow(x,3) + 22.041\*pow(x,2)

- 17.6824\*x - 276.46048;

}

double df(double x)

{

return 5\*pow(x,4) + 4\*0.7\*pow(x,3) - 3\*7.77\*pow(x,2)

+ 2\*22.041\*x - 17.6824;

}

int main()

{

int m = 2;

double x = 0, error = 0.0000001;

printf("Root finding by Newton-Raphson Method\n");

printf("Enter initial approximation of the root: ");

scanf("%lf", &x);

printf("Enter the multiplicity of the root: ");

scanf("%d", &m);

printf("\nx \t\t f(x)\n");

printf("%f \t %f\n", x, f(x));

while (fabs(f(x)) >= error)

{

x = x - m \* f(x)/df(x);

printf("%f \t %f\n", x, f(x));

}

printf("\n");

printf("The root of the equation upto 5D is %.5f with ");

printf("multiplicity %d\n", x, m);

return 0;

}

## Output

Root finding by Newton-Raphson Method

Enter initial approximation of the root: -3.4

Enter the multiplicity of the root: 2

x f(x)

-3.400000 -16.965000

-3.119800 -0.064618

-3.100095 -0.000001

-3.100000 0.000000

The root of the equation upto 5D is -3.10000 with multiplicity 2

1. Find a pair of complex roots of the above equation, one of them has the initial value .

## Program

#include <stdio.h>

#include <math.h>

#include <complex.h>

double complex f(double complex z)

{

return cpow(z,5) + 0.7\*cpow(z,4) - 7.77\*cpow(z,3)

+ 22.041\*cpow(z,2) - 17.6824\*z - 276.46048;

}

double complex df(double complex z)

{

return 5\*cpow(z,4) + 4\*0.7\*cpow(z,3) - 3\*7.77\*cpow(z,2)

+ 2\*22.041\*z - 17.6824;

}

int main()

{

double x = 0, y = 0;

double complex z;

double error = 0.0000001;

printf("Root finding by Newton-Raphson Method\n");

printf("Enter initial approximation of the root\n");

printf("Enter the real part: ");

scanf("%lf", &x);

printf("Enter the imaginary part: ");

scanf("%lf", &y);

z = x + I\*y;

printf("\nz \t\t\t f(z)\n");

printf("%f + i\*%f \t %f + i\*%f\n", creal(z), cimag(z),

creal(f(z)), cimag(f(z)));

while (cabs(f(z)) >= error)

{

z = z - f(z)/df(z);

printf("%f + i\*%f \t %f + i\*%f\n", creal(z), cimag(z),

creal(f(z)), cimag(f(z)));

}

printf("\n");

printf("The roots of the equation upto 5D are ");

printf("%.5f + i\*%.5f) and (%.5f - i\*%.5f)\n",

creal(z), cimag(z), creal(z), cimag(z));

return 0;

}

## Output

Root finding by Newton-Raphson Method

Enter initial approximation of the root

Enter the real part: 1.4299

Enter the imaginary part: 2.1520

z f(z)

1.429900 + i\*2.152000 -225.021076 + i\*-62.451576

0.728407 + i\*2.939392 -52.493383 + i\*243.583173

1.111315 + i\*2.682717 -61.025890 + i\*27.969082

1.213853 + i\*2.807117 4.713991 + i\*-6.243556

1.200148 + i\*2.799944 -0.014576 + i\*-0.077478

1.200000 + i\*2.800000 -0.000008 + i\*0.000002

1.200000 + i\*2.800000 -0.000000 + i\*-0.000000

The roots of the equation upto 5D are (1.20000 + i\*2.80000) and (1.20000 - i\*2.80000)

# Assignment 3

Find a positive root of the following equation correct upto 6D by secant method

Where is the last digit of your university roll number.

## Program

#include <stdio.h>

#include <math.h>

#define R 4

double f(double x)

{

return pow(x,2) \* tanh(x) - exp((1+R/20)\*sin(x)) - 3;

}

int main()

{

double x0 = 0, x1 = 1, x, error = 0.0000001;

printf("Root finding by Secant Method\n");

printf("Input two initial approximations of the root: ");

scanf("%lf%lf", &x0, &x1);

printf("\n");

printf("x \t\t f(x)\n");

do

{

x = x1 - f(x1)\*(x1-x0) / (f(x1)-f(x0));

printf("%f \t %f\n", x, f(x));

x0 = x1;

x1 = x;

} while (fabs(f(x)) >= error);

printf("\nThe root correct to 6D is %.6f\n", x);

return 0;

}

## Output

Root finding by Secant Method

Input two initial approximations of the root: 1 5

x f(x)

1.696634 -3.005450

2.099890 -1.091674

2.329919 0.261049

2.285527 -0.011541

2.287407 -0.000102

2.287424 0.000000

The root correct to 6D is 2.287424

# Assignment 3

Find a positive root of the following equation correct upto 5D by Regula Falsi method

where and is the last digit of your university roll number.

## Program

#include <stdio.h>

#include <math.h>

#define R 4

double f(double x)

{

double d = 1 + R/10.0;

return d\*pow(x,2) + x\*log(1+x) - 2;

}

int main()

{

double a0 = 0, b0 = 1, a, b, x, error = 0.0000001;

printf("Root finding by Regula-Falsi Method\n");

printf("Input the root containing interval\n");

printf("The lower bound: ");

scanf("%lf", &a0);

printf("The upper bound: ");

scanf("%lf", &b0);

printf("\n");

if (f(a0) \* f(b0) > 0)

{

printf("The interval (%f, %f) contains no root.\n", a0, b0);

return 0;

}

a = a0;

b = b0;

printf("a \t\t b \t\t x \t\t f(x)\n");

do

{

x = b - f(b) \* (b-a) / (f(b) - f(a));

printf("%f \t %f \t %f \t %f\n", a, b, x, f(x));

if (f(a) \* f(x) > 0)

a = x;

else

b = x;

} while (fabs(f(x)) >= error);

printf("\nThe root in the interval (%f,%f) correct to 5D is "

%.5f\n", a0, b0, x);

return 0;

}

## Output

Root finding by Regula-Falsi Method

Input the root containing interval

The lower bound: 0

The upper bound: 1

a b x f(x)

0.000000 1.000000 0.955499 -0.081029

0.955499 1.000000 0.976201 -0.000877

0.976201 1.000000 0.976424 -0.000009

0.976424 1.000000 0.976426 -0.000000

The root in the interval (0.000000,1.000000) correct to 5D is 0.97643

# Assignment 4

Find the solution of the following system of linear equations by LU decomposition correct to 4D.

Where and is the last digit of your university roll number.

## Program

#include <stdio.h>

#include <math.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

#define N 10

/\*

Decomposes matrix a into lower and upper triangular matrix l

and u respectively. The diagonal elements of matrix u are 1.

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE) if l[i][i] is zero.

\*/

void lu\_decompose(double a[][N], double l[][N], double u[][N],

int n)

{

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)

u[i][i] = 1;

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)

{

// compute ith row of l

for (int j = 0; j <= i; j++)

{

double sum = 0;

for (int k = 0; k < i; k++)

sum += l[i][k] \* u[k][j];

l[i][j] = a[i][j] - sum;

}

// compute ith row of u

for (int j = i+1; j < n; j++)

{

double sum = 0;

for (int k = 0; k < i; k++)

sum += l[i][k] \* u[k][j];

if (l[i][i] == 0)

{

printf("l[%d][%d] is zero. Cannot divide by "

"zero\n", i, i);

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE);

}

u[i][j] = (a[i][j] - sum) / l[i][i];

}

}

}

/\*

a must be a lower triangular matrix.

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE) if a[i][i] == 0

\*/

void forward\_substitute(double a[][N], double b[], double x],

int n)

{

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)

{

double root = b[i];

for (int j = 0; j < i; j++)

root = root - a[i][j]\*x[j];

if (a[i][i] == 0)

{

printf("The diagonal elements must be numerically largest\n");

printf("a[%d][%d] is zero\n", i, i);

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE);

}

x[i] = root / a[i][i];

}

}

/\*

a must be an upper triangular matrix.

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE) if a[i][i] == 0

\*/

void back\_substitute(double a[][N], double b[], double x[], int n)

{

for (int i = n-1; i >= 0; i--)

{

double root = b[i];

for (int j = i+1; j < n; j++)

root = root - a[i][j]\*x[j];

if (a[i][i] == 0)

{

printf("The diagonal elements must be numerically"

"largest\n");

printf("a[%d][%d] is zero\n", i, i);

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE);

}

x[i] = root / a[i][i];

}

}

int main()

{

int n = 4;

double a[N][N] = {0}, b[N] = {0};

double l[N][N] = {0}, u[N][N] = {0};

double x[N] = {0}, z[N] = {0};

printf("Enter the number of equations present: ");

scanf("%d", &n);

printf("\n");

if (n > N)

{

printf("Too many equations\n");

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE);

}

printf("The diagonal elements must be numerically largest\n");

printf("Enter the coefficients of the system:\n");

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)

for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)

scanf("%lf", &a[i][j]);

printf("\nEnter the right-hand side of the system: ");

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)

scanf("%lf", &b[i]);

printf("\n");

lu\_decompose(a, l, u, n);

printf("The lower triangular matrix is:\n");

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)

{

for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)

printf("%.6f\t", l[i][j]);

printf("\n");

}

printf("\n");

printf("The upper triangular matrix is:\n");

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)

{

for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)

printf("%.6f\t", u[i][j]);

printf("\n");

}

printf("\n");

forward\_substitute(l, b, z, n);

back\_substitute(u, z, x, n);

printf("The solution for the given system correct to 6D is:\n");

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)

printf("Root %d: %.6f\n", i+1, x[i]);

printf("\n");

return 0;

}

## Output

Enter the number of equations present: 4

The diagonal elements must be numerically largest

Enter the coefficients of the system:

1.5161 0.1254 0.1397 0.1490

0.1582 1.5675 0.1768 0.1871

0.1968 0.2071 1.6168 0.2271

0.2368 0.2471 0.2568 1.6671

Enter the right-hand side of the system: 1.5471 1.6471 1.7471 1.8471

The lower triangular matrix is:

1.516100 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000

0.158200 1.554415 0.000000 0.000000

0.196800 0.190822 1.578751 0.000000

0.236800 0.227514 0.211236 1.593738

The upper triangular matrix is:

1.000000 0.082712 0.092144 0.098278

0.000000 1.000000 0.104363 0.110365

0.000000 0.000000 1.000000 0.118257

0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 1.000000

The solution for the given system correct to 6D is:

Root 1: 0.781478

Root 2: 0.871437

Root 3: 0.874727

Root 4: 0.878007

# Assignment 4

Solve the following system of linear equations by Gaussian elimination method correct to 6D. where and ;

Where and is the last digit of your university roll number.

## Program

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

#include <stdbool.h>

#include <math.h>

#define N 10

/\*

Converts a n\*n matrix into an upper triangular matrix

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE) if the diagonal elements are zero.

\*/

void to\_upper\_triangular(double a[][N+1], int n)

{

for (int k = 0; k < n; k++)

{

for (int i = k+1; i < n; i++)

{

if (a[k][k] == 0)

{

printf("The diagonal elements must be numerically "

"largest\n");

printf("a[%d][%d] is zero\n", k, k);

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE);

}

double m = a[i][k]/a[k][k];

for (int j = k; j < n+1; j++)

a[i][j] = a[i][j] - m \* a[k][j];

}

}

}

/\*

a must be augmented upper triangular matrix.

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE) if a[i][i] == 0

\*/

void back\_substitute(double a[][N+1], double x[], int n)

{

for (int i = n-1; i >= 0; i--)

{

double root = a[i][n];

for (int j = i+1; j < n; j++)

root = root - a[i][j]\*x[j];

if (a[i][i] == 0)

{

printf("The diagonal elements must be numerically"

"largest\n");

printf("a[%d][%d] is zero\n", i, i);

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE);

}

x[i] = root / a[i][i];

}

}

int main()

{

int n = 4;

double a[N][N+1] = {0}, b[N] = {0}, x[N] = {0};

printf("Solution of system of linear equations by Gaussian "

"Elimination\n");

printf("Enter the number of equations present: ");

scanf("%d", &n);

printf("\n");

if (n > N)

{

printf("Too many equations\n");

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE);

}

printf("The diagonal elements must be numerically largest\n");

printf("Enter the coefficients of the system:\n");

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)

for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)

scanf("%lf", &a[i][j]);

printf("\nEnter the right-hand side of the system: ");

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)

scanf("%lf", &b[i]);

printf("\n");

// augmented matrix

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)

a[i][n] = b[i];

// upper triangular matrix

to\_upper\_triangular(a, n);

printf("The augmented upper triangular matrix is:\n");

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)

{

for (int j = 0; j <= n; j++)

printf("%.6f\t", a[i][j]);

printf("\n");

}

printf("\n");

// back substitution

back\_substitute(a, x, n);

printf("The solution for the given system correct to 6D is:\n");

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)

printf("Root %d: %.6f\n", i+1, x[i]);

printf("\n");

return 0;

}

## Output

Solution of system of linear equations by Gaussian Elimination

Enter the number of equations present: 4

The diagonal elements must be numerically largest

Enter the coefficients of the system:

8.97 1.99 1.04 -2.02

1.64 8.03 2.29 0.82

2.90 0.86 9.55 0.96

0.70 -2.00 1.82 7.89

Enter the right-hand side of the system: 3.49 1.90 -4.00 2.55

The augmented upper triangular matrix is:

8.970000 1.990000 1.040000 -2.020000 3.490000

0.000000 7.666165 2.099855 1.189320 1.261918

0.000000 0.000000 9.154430 1.579458 -5.163976

0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 7.980138 3.946321

The solution for the given system correct to 6D is:

Root 1: 0.516771

Root 2: 0.265773

Root 3: -0.649417

Root 4: 0.494518

# Assignment 4

Solve the following system of linear equations by Gauss Jacobi method correct to 6D.

and . Here and is the last digit of your university roll number.

## Program

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

#include <stdbool.h>

#include <math.h>

#define N 10

int main()

{

int n = 4;

double a[N][N] = {0}, b[N] = {0};

double x0[N] = {0}, x1[N] = {0};

double error = 0.0000001;

bool flag = false;

printf("Solution of system of linear equations by Gauss Jacobi"

"Method\n");

printf("Enter the number of equations present: ");

scanf("%d", &n);

printf("\n");

if (n > N)

{

printf("Too many equations\n");

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE);

}

printf("The system must be diagonally dominant.\n");

printf("Enter the coefficients of the system:\n");

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)

for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)

scanf("%lf", &a[i][j]);

printf("\nEnter the right-hand side of the system: ");

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)

scanf("%lf", &b[i]);

printf("\nEnter initial approximation of the roots:\n");

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)

{

printf("Root %d: ", i+1);

scanf("%lf", &x0[i]);

}

printf("\n");

while (flag == false)

{

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)

{

x1[i] = b[i];

for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)

{

if (i != j)

x1[i] = x1[i] - a[i][j]\*x0[j];

}

if (a[i][i] == 0)

{

printf("The coefficient matrix must be ");

printf("diagonally dominant\n A[%d][%d] is zero\n,

i, i);

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE);

}

x1[i] /= a[i][i];

}

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)

{

if (fabs(x1[i]-x0[i]) < error)

flag = true;

x0[i] = x1[i];

}

}

printf("The solution for the given system correct to 6D is:\n");

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)

printf("Root %d: %.6f\n", i+1, x0[i]);

printf("\n");

return 0;

}

## Output

Solution of system of linear equations by Gauss Jacobi Method

Enter the number of equations present: 4

The system must be diagonally dominant.

Enter the coefficients of the system:

7.60 1.28 1.34 -1.70

2.20 8.94 1.31 0.84

2.24 -0.75 5.96 7.76

2.12 1.84 -2.55 9.64

Enter the right-hand side of the system: -1.65 3.21 -8.44 31.17

Enter initial approximation of the roots:

Root 1: 0

Root 2: 0

Root 3: 0

Root 4: 0

The solution for the given system correct to 6D is:

Root 1: 0.821157

Root 2: 0.579464

Root 3: -4.078072

Root 4: 1.863470

# Assignment 4

Solve the following system of linear equations by Gauss Siedel method correct to 4D.

where and ;

Here and is the last digit of your university roll number.

## Program

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

#include <stdbool.h>

#include <math.h>

#define N 10

int main()

{

int n = 4;

double a[N][N] = {0}, b[N] = {0};

double x0[N] = {0}, x1[N] = {0};

double error = 0.0000001;

bool flag = false;

printf("Solution of system of linear equations by Gauss Siedel "

"Method\n");

printf("Enter the number of equations present: ");

scanf("%d", &n);

printf("\n");

if (n > N)

{

printf("Too many equations\n");

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE);

}

printf("The system must be diagonally dominant.\n");

printf("Enter the coefficients of the system:\n");

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)

for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)

scanf("%lf", &a[i][j]);

printf("\nEnter the right-hand side of the system: ");

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)

scanf("%lf", &b[i]);

printf("\nEnter initial approximation of the roots:\n");

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)

{

printf("Root %d: ", i+1);

scanf("%lf", &x0[i]);

}

printf("\n");

while (flag == false)

{

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)

{

x1[i] = b[i];

for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)

{

if (j < i)

x1[i] = x1[i] - a[i][j]\*x1[j];

else if (j > i)

x1[i] = x1[i] - a[i][j]\*x0[j];

}

if (a[i][i] == 0)

{

printf("The coefficient matrix must be diagonally");

printf(" dominant\n A[%d][%d] is zero\n", i, i);

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE);

}

x1[i] /= a[i][i];

}

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)

{

if (fabs(x1[i]-x0[i]) < error)

flag = true;

x0[i] = x1[i];

}

}

printf("The solution for the given system correct to 4D is:\n");

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)

printf("Root %d: %.4f\n", i+1, x0[i]);

printf("\n");

return 0;

}

## Output

Solution of system of linear equations by Gauss Siedel Method

The system must be diagonally dominant.

Enter the coefficients of the system:

9.31 2.34 1.42 -0.81

2.52 10.66 -2.22 -0.12

1.14 0.35 10.98 2.98

0.23 -2.38 0.59 8.24

Enter the right-hand side of the system: 4.58 12.44 -10.36 12.78

Enter initial approximation of the roots:

Root 1: 0

Root 2: 0

Root 3: 0

Root 4: 0

The solution for the given system correct to 4D is:

Root 1: 0.7115

Root 2: 0.6988

Root 3: -1.5399

Root 4: 1.8432

# Assignment 5

# Assignment 6

Evaluate the following integral by Trapezoidal rule correct to 5D using 13 ordinates

where is the last digit of your university roll number.

## Program

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

#include <math.h>

#define MAX\_LEN 2000

#define R 4

double f(double x)

{

double c = (2 + R)/10.0;

return sqrt(12.3 \* sin(c\*x) + 3.2 \* cos(c\*x));

}

double to\_radians(double angle)

{

double PI = 4 \* atan(1);

return angle \* PI / 180.0;

}

int main()

{

int num\_ordinates = 13;

double x[MAX\_LEN] = {0}, y[MAX\_LEN] = {0}, sum = 0, h = 0;

printf("Integration by Trapezoidal Rule\n");

printf("Enter the number of ordinates (including end-points):");

scanf("%d", &num\_ordinates);

if (num\_ordinates > MAX\_LEN)

{

printf("Too many points.\n");

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE);

}

h = (to\_radians(45) - to\_radians(0)) / (num\_ordinates - 1);

x[0] = 0;

y[0] = f(x[0]);

for (int i = 1; i < num\_ordinates; i++)

{

x[i] = x[0] + i\*h;

y[i] = f(x[i]);

}

for (int i = 0; i < num\_ordinates-1; i++)

sum += y[i] + y[i+1];

sum \*= h/2;

printf("The integration correct upto 5D is %.5f\n", sum);

return 0;

}

## Output

Integration by Trapezoidal Rule

Enter the number of ordinates (including end-points): 13

The integration correct upto 5D is 1.89533

# Assignment 6

Compute the value of the integral correct to 5D by Simpson’s one third rule taking 13 ordinates

where is the last digit of your university roll number.

## Program

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

#include <math.h>

#define MAX\_LEN 200

#define R 4

double f(double x)

{

return pow(1.5 + (R+1)/20.0 \* pow(sin(x), 3), 3/2.0);

}

double to\_radians(double angle)

{

double PI = 4 \* atan(1);

return angle \* PI / 180.0;

}

int main()

{

int num\_ordinates = 13;

double x[MAX\_LEN] = {0}, y[MAX\_LEN] = {0}, sum = 0, h = 0;

printf("Integration by Simpson's Rule\n");

printf("Enter the number of ordinates (including end-points):");

scanf("%d", &num\_ordinates);

if (num\_ordinates > MAX\_LEN)

{

printf("Too many points.\n");

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE);

}

h = (to\_radians(60) - to\_radians(15)) / (num\_ordinates - 1);

x[0] = to\_radians(15);

y[0] = f(x[0]);

for (int i = 1; i < num\_ordinates; i++)

{

x[i] = x[0] + i\*h;

y[i] = f(x[i]);

}

for (int i = 0; i < num\_ordinates-2; i += 2)

sum += y[i] + 4\*y[i+1] + y[i+2];

sum \*= h/3;

printf("The integration correct upto 5D is %.5f\n", sum);

return 0;

}

## Output

Integration by Simpson's Rule

Enter the number of ordinates (including end-points): 13

The integration correct upto 5D is 1.53960

# Assignment 6

Compute the value of the following integral correct to 5D by Weddle’s rule using 13 ordinates

where is the last digit of your university roll number.

## Program

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

#include <math.h>

#define MAX\_LEN 200

#define R 4

double f(double x)

{

double q = (6 + R)/60.0;

return (q + x \* pow(cos(q\*x), 2)) / (sqrt(x + sin(q\*x)));

}

double to\_radians(double angle)

{

double PI = 4 \* atan(1);

return angle \* PI / 180.0;

}

int main()

{

int num\_ordinates = 13;

double x[MAX\_LEN] = {0}, y[MAX\_LEN] = {0}, sum = 0, h = 0;

printf("Integration by Weddle's Rule\n");

printf("Enter the number of ordinates (including end-points):");

scanf("%d", &num\_ordinates);

if (num\_ordinates > MAX\_LEN)

{

printf("Too many points.\n");

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE);

}

h = (to\_radians(40) - to\_radians(10)) / (num\_ordinates - 1);

x[0] = to\_radians(10);

y[0] = f(x[0]);

for (int i = 1; i < num\_ordinates; i++)

{

x[i] = x[0] + i\*h;

y[i] = f(x[i]);

}

for (int i = 0; i < num\_ordinates-2; i += 6)

sum += y[i] + 5\*y[i+1] + y[i+2] + 6\*y[i+3] + y[i+4]

+ 5\*y[i+5] + y[i+6];

sum \*= 3\*h/10;

printf("The integration correct upto 5D is %.5f\n", sum);

return 0;

}

## Output

Integration by Weddle's Rule

Enter the number of ordinates (including end-points): 13

The integration correct upto 5D is 0.44192

# Assignment 6

Compute the following integration using six-point Gauss quadrature rule.

## Program

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

#include <math.h>

#define MAX\_LEN 10

double f(double x)

{

return exp(0.03 \* sin(x)) / (pow(x,2) + 0.0009);

}

int main()

{

int n = 6, m = 0, i;

double u[MAX\_LEN] = {0}, w[MAX\_LEN] = {0};

double I = 0, a = 1.1, b = 3.3;

printf("Integration by Gauss Quadrature Rule\n");

printf("Enter limits of integration\n");

printf("Lower limit: ");

scanf("%lf", &a);

printf("Upper limit: ");

scanf("%lf", &b);

printf("Enter the number of points: ");

scanf("%d", &n);

printf("\n");

m = (n%2 == 0) ? n/2 : (n+1)/2;

if (m > MAX\_LEN)

{

printf("Too many points.\n");

exit(EXIT\_FAILURE);

}

for (i = 0; i < m; i++)

{

printf("Give the non-negative value of u[%d]: ", i);

scanf("%lf", &u[i]);

printf("Give the corresponding value of w[%d]: ", i);

scanf("%lf", &w[i]);

printf("\n");

}

if (n % 2 == 0)

{

I = 0;

i = 0;

}

else

{

I = w[0] \* f((u[0]\*(b - a) + (a + b)) / 2);

i = 1;

}

for ( ; i < m; i++)

I = I + w[i] \* (f((u[i]\*(b - a) + (a + b)) / 2)

+ f((-u[i]\*(b - a) + (a + b)) / 2));

I = (b - a) \* I / 2;

printf("The integration value is %f\n", I);

return 0;

}

## Output

Integration by Gauss Quadrature Rule

Enter limits of integration

Lower limit: 1.1

Upper limit: 3.3

Enter the number of points: 6

Give the non-negative value of u[0]: 0.2386191861

Give the corresponding value of w[0]: 0.4679139346

Give the non-negative value of u[1]: 0.6612093865

Give the corresponding value of w[1]: 0.3607615730

Give the non-negative value of u[2]: 0.9324695142

Give the corresponding value of w[2]: 0.1713244924

The integration value is 0.620976

# Assignment 7

# Assignment 8

Fit a curve of the form to the following data using Least Square method correct to 4D

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

where is the last digit of your university roll number.

## Program

## Output

# Assignment 8

Fit a curve of the form to the following data using Least Square method correct to 4D

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

where is the last digit of your university roll number.

## Program

## Output

# Assignment 8

Fit a curve of the form to the following data using Least Square method correct to 4D

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

where is the last digit of your university roll number.

## Program

## Output

# Assignment 8

Fit a curve of the form to the following data using Least Square method correct to 4D

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

where is the last digit of your university roll number.

## Program

## Output

# Assignment 9