

Third Semester B.E AY 2019-20
TRANSFORM CALCULUS, FOURIER SERIES AND NUMERICAL TECHNIQUES (18MAT31)
QUESTION BANK

MODULE 5: Numerical Solution of Ordinary Differential Equations and Calculus of Variations

- Using Runge Kutta method solve $y'' = x(y')^2 - y^2$ at $x=0.2$ with $x_0=0, y_0=1, (y')_0=0, h=0.2$
- Using Runge Kutta method find the solution at $x=0.1$ of the D.E $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - x^2 \frac{dy}{dx} - 2xy = 1$ with $y(0)=1, y'(0)=0, h=0.1$. Also find $y'(0.1)$
- Using Runge Kutta method solve $y'' = y + xy'$ with $y(0)=1, y'(0)=0$ to find $y(0.2)$ and $y'(0.2)$
- Apply Milne's predictor-corrector method to compute $y(0.4)$ given the differential equation $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 1 + \frac{dy}{dx}$ and the following table of values. Apply corrector formula once

x	0	0.1	0.2	0.3
y	1	1.1103	1.2427	1.3990
y'	1	1.2103	1.4427	1.6990

- Obtain the solution of $2y'' = 4x + y'$ at $x=1.4$ by Milne's method given that

x	1	1.1	1.2	1.3
y	2	2.2156	2.4649	2.7514
y'	2.3178	2.3178	2.6725	3.0657

Apply the corrector formula once

- Using Milnes predictor-corrector method obtain the solution at the point $x=0.4$ of the D.E $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 3x \frac{dy}{dx} - 6y = 0$ with $y(0)=1, y(0.1)=1.03995, y(0.2)=1.138036, y(0.3)=1.29865, y'(0)=0.1, y'(0.1)=0.6955, y'(0.2)=1.258, y'(0.3)=1.873$. Apply corrector formula once
- Derive Euler's equation in the standard form $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y'} \right) = 0$
- Find the extremal of the functional $\int_0^\pi (y'^2 - y^2 + 4y \cos x) dx, y(0)=0=y(\pi)$
- Find the curve on which the functional $\int_0^1 [(y')^2 + 12xy] dx$ with $y(0)=0$ and $y(1)=1$ can be extremized
- Solve the Euler equation for the functional $\int_{x_0}^{x_1} (1 + x^2 y') y' dx$
- Find the extremal of the functional $\int_{x_1}^{x_2} (y'^2 - y^2 + 2y \sec x) dx$
- Find the extremals of the functional $\int_{x_0}^{x_1} \left(\frac{y'^2}{x^3} \right) dx$
- Find the curve on which the functional $\int_0^{\pi/2} (y'^2 - y^2 + 2xy) dx$ with $y(0)=0=y(\pi/2)$ can be extremized
- Find the extremal of the functional $\int_{x_1}^{x_2} (y'^2 + y^2 + 2ye^x) dx$
- Find the extremal of the functional $\int_0^{\pi/2} (y^2 - y'^2 - 2y \sin x) dx$ with $y(0)=0=y(\pi/2)$
- Prove that geodesics of a plane are straight lines
- A heavy cable hangs freely under gravity between two fixed points. Show that the shape of the cable is a catenary