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Total No. of Pages : 02

Total No. of Questions : 09

**B.Tech.(Aerospace Engg.) (2012 Onwards)/B.Tech.(ANE) (Sem.-4)**

**NUMERICAL ANALYSIS**

**Subject Code : ANE-204**

**M.Code : 60512**

**Time : 3 Hrs.**

**Max. Marks : 60**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :**

1. **SECTION-A is COMPULSORY** consisting of **TEN** questions carrying **TWO** marks each.
2. **SECTION-B** contains **FIVE** questions carrying **FIVE** marks each and students have to attempt any **FOUR** questions.
3. **SECTION-C** contains **THREE** questions carrying **TEN** marks each and students have to attempt any **TWO** questions.

**SECTION-A**

**1. Answer briefly :**

- a) Evaluate the sum  $S = \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{7}$  to four significant digits and find its absolute and relative errors.
- b) Write the Newton-Cote's quadrature formula.
- c) Using Euler's method, find  $y(1)$ , given that  $y' = x + y$  and  $y(0) = 1$ .
- d) Write the normal equations for fitting a straight line to the data using a method of least squares.
- e) Find a root of  $x^3 - x - 1 = 0$  using a bisection method correct to two decimal places.
- f) Evaluate  $\int_5^{12} \frac{dx}{x}$  by Gauss quadrature formula.
- g) Using Taylor's series method find  $y(0.2)$  for  $y' = 2y + 3e^x$ ,  $y(0) = 0$ .
- h) What is the condition of convergence of fixed point iteration method?
- i) Write a short note on finite difference method.
- j) Classify the partial differential equation :

$$y^2 u_{xx} - 2xy u_{xy} + x^2 u_{yy} + 2u_x - 3u = 0$$

## SECTION-B

- Find a root of  $xe^x = \cos x$  using Regula-falsi method correct to four decimal places.
- Solve the following system of equation using the Gauss-Seidel iteration method :

$$6x + 3y + 1 = 9$$

$$2x - 5y + 2z = -5$$

$$3x + 2y + 8z = -4$$

- Estimate the values of  $f(22)$  and  $f(42)$  from the following available data :

$x :$	20	25	30	35	40	45
$f(x) :$	354	332	291	260	231	204

- Use Runge-Kutta method to approximate  $y$  when  $x = 1.2$ . given that  $y = 1.2$  when  $x = 1$  and  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x + y^2$ .
- Evaluate  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin x \, dx$ , using Simpson's 1/3 rule.

## SECTION-C

- Use the power method to find the largest eigen value and the associated eigen vectors of the matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & 4 \\ -1 & 4 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$  starting with  $[0, 0, 1]^T$  as initial eigen vector.
- For IVP  $y' = x - y^2$ ,  $y(0) = 1$ , estimate  $y(0.8)$  using the Milne's predictor-corrector method with  $h = 0.2$ .
- Solve the equation  $\nabla^2 u = -10(x^2 + y^2 + 10)$  over the square with sides  $x = 0 = y$ ,  $x = 3 = y$  with  $u = 0$  on the boundary and mesh length equal to one.

**NOTE : Disclosure of Identity by writing Mobile No. or Making of passing request on any page of Answer Sheet will lead to UMC against the Student.**