

PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)

BSc DEGREE EXAMINATION MAY 2022
(Second Semester)

Branch – STATISTICS

NUMERICAL METHODS

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 50 Marks

SECTION-A (5 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL marks (5 x 1 = 5)

- 1 Newton-Raphson method is applicable to the solution of
 - (i) Algebraic equations only
 - (ii) Transcendental equations only
 - (iii) Both algebraic and transcendental Equations
 - (iv) None of these
- 2 The process of computing intermediate values of a function from a given set of the values of 'x' and 'y'
 - (i) Differentiation
 - (ii) Integration
 - (iii) Interpolation
 - (iv) None of these
- 3 Which of the following formula is used when the interpolation is required near the middle values of the table?
 - (i) Bessels's formula
 - (ii) Stirlings formula
 - (iii) Both Bessels's and Stirlings formule
 - (iv) Euler's Formula
- 4 Numerical integration comprises a broad family of algorithms for calculating the numerical value of a _____
 - (i) Definite integral
 - (ii) Indefinite integral
 - (iii) Simple integral
 - (iv) Compound integral
- 5 Which is not a method of solving the Ordinary Differential Equations?
 - (i) Euler's method
 - (ii) Runge-Kutta method
 - (iii) Milne's Predictor-Corrector Method
 - (iv) Stirlings Method

SECTION - B (15 Marks)

Answer ALL Questions

ALL Questions Carry EQUAL Marks (5 x 3 = 15)

- 6 a Find the root between 0 and 1 of the equation $x^3 = 6x - 4$, correct to 5 decimal places, using Newton-Raphson method.
OR
b Solve $x^3 = 2x + 5$ for the positive root by iteration method.
- 7 a Using Newton's forward formula, find the value of y when x=142 from the following:

x:	140	150	160	170	180
y:	3.685	4.854	6.302	8.076	10.225

OR
b Find the missing value of the table given below. What assumption have you made to find it?

Year:	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Export (in tons):	443	384	--	397	467
- 8 a Given the following table, find y(35), by using Stirling's formula.

x:	20	30	40	50
y:	512	439	346	243

OR
b Apply Bessel's formula to obtain the value of y(45). Given that

x:	40	44	48	52
y:	51.08	63.24	70.88	79.84

Cont...

- 9 a Dividing the range into 6 equal parts, evaluate $\int_0^6 \frac{1}{1+x} dx$ by Trapezoidal rule.

OR

- b Find the age corresponding to the annuity value 13.6 given the table
- | | | | | | |
|---------------|------------|------|------|------|----|
| Age | : 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 |
| Annuity value | : 15.914.9 | 14.1 | 13.3 | 12.5 | |

- 10 a Solve $\frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 - y$, $y'(0)=1$ numerically using Taylor series, upto $x=0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4$.

OR

- b Explain the Second Order Runge-Kutta method of solving a system of differential equations.

SECTION - C (30 Marks)

Answer ALL Questions

ALL Questions Carry EQUAL Marks (5 x 6= 30)

- 11 a Find the positive root of $x^3 - 4x + 1 = 0$ by Regula Falsi method.

OR

- b By Horner's method, find the positive root, between 1 and 2, which satisfies $x^3 - 3x + 1 = 0$ to 3 decimal places.

- 12 a Using Newton's divided difference formula, find the values of $f(2)$ and $f(8)$ given the following table:

x	: 4	5	7	10	11	13
f(x)	: 48	100	294	900	1210	2028

OR

- b Given the values

x:	14	17	31	35
y:	68.7	64.0	44.0	39.1

use Lagrange's formula to find the value of y corresponding to $x = 27$.

- 13 a Using Gauss backward interpolation formula, find the population for the year 1936 given that

year	:	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951
Population ('000)	:	12	15	20	27	39	52

OR

- b From the following table, find $f(34)$ using Everett's formula.

x	: 20	25	30	35	40
f(x)	: 11.4699	12.7834	13.7648	14.4982	15.0463

- 14 a From the following table of values of x and y, find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ and $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ for $x = 50$.

x:	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
y:	3.6840	3.7084	3.7325	3.7563	3.7798	3.8030	3.8259

OR

- b Evaluate $\int_0^6 \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$ after dividing the range into 6 equal parts, using (i) Simpson's 1/3rd rule and (ii) Simpson's 3/8th rule.

- 15 a Solve the equation $dy/dx = -y$; $y(0) = 1$, using Euler's method and tabulate the solution at $x = 0, 0.01, 0.02, 0.03, 0.04$.

OR

- b Obtain the values of y at $x = 0.1, 0.2$ taking $h = 0.1$ by second order Runge-Kutta method, given the differential equation $dy/dx = x - 2y$; $y(0) = 1$.

Z-Z-Z

END