MATHEMATICS MODEL PAPER SRI A.S.N.M. GOVERNMENT COLLEGE(A), PALAKOL. W.G.DT (Affiliated to Adikavi Nannaya University, Rajahmahendravaram)

SEMESTER VI Paper – VII B: ELECTIVE – B: NUMERICALANALYSIS

Time: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 75

SECTION –A

Answer any **FIVE** questions. Each question carries **FIVE** marks. **5 x 5 = 25 Marks**

- 1) Evaluate the sum S = $\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{7}$ to four significant digits and find its absolute and relative errors.
- 2) Explain Bisection Method
- 3) Find a root of the equation $x^3-2x-5=0$ by using Newton- Raphson method.
- 4) Prove that 1) $E = e^{hD}$ 2) $\nabla = E^{-1}\Delta$
- 5) Prove that $\sqrt{1 + \delta^2 \mu^2} = 1 + \delta^2/2$
- 6) Derive Newton's forward interpolation formula.
- 7) Find the third divided difference for the function $f(x) = x^3 + x + 2$ for the arguments 1,3,6,11
- 8) Using the inverse Lagrange's Interpolation Formula if $y_1 = 4$, $y_3 = 12$, $y_4 = 19$, $y_x = 7$ then find the value of x

SECTION - B

Answer any FIVE questions at least two from each part. Each question carries Ten marks: 5 X 10 = 50 M

PART – I

- 9. If $u=4x^2y^3/z^4$ and errors in x, y, z be 0.001, compute the relative maximum error in u, when x=y=z=1.
- 10. Define absolute, relative, percentage error, and derive general error formula of a function of 'n' variables
- 11. Find the root of a equations $\cos x = 3x 1$ correct to three decimal places using Iteration method.
- 12. Find the real root of the equation $x^3-9x+1=0$ by using Regula Falsi Method.
- 13. Given, sin $45^{\circ} = 0.7071$, sin $50^{\circ} = 0.7660$, sin $55^{\circ} = 0.8192$, sin $60^{\circ} = 0.8660$, find sin 52° .

PART-II

- 14. State and prove Newton- Gregory backward interpolation formula
- 15. Apply Guass forward formula to find the value of f(9) if f(0)=14, f(4)=24, f(8)=32, f(12)=35, f(16)=40
- . 16. State and prove Bessel's formula.

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17. By means of Newton's divided difference formula, find the value f(8) and f(15) from the following table :

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

18. State and prove Lagrange's Interpolation Formula
