(3 Hours)

Total Marks: 80

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Note:

- Question **1** is **compulsory**.
- Solve ant **three** questions from questions no. 2 to 6.
- Assume necessary data wherever necessary.
- Q1 Answer the following questions
 - a) What do you mean by an error? Discuss propagation of error with suitable example.
 - b) Write the algorithm for golden section search method.
 - c) What is the need for optimization? Explain constrained optimization.
 - d) What do you mean by bracketing method? Discuss the methods with suitable example.
- Q2 a) Solve the equation y'' = 8 + 6xy' using 4^{Th} order RK method at x=0.2 correct up to 4decimal places. Initial conditions are x =0, y = 0, y' = 0.1. The step size h = 0.2

Q2 b) Solve the equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x + y$ using Milne's Predictor-Corrector method. Find y at x = 0.4 and x = 0.5 with step size of 0.1. Given that y(0) = 0.2, y(0.1) = 0.2313, y(0.2) = 0.2870, y(0.3) = 0.3696. 10

Q3 a) Write the algorithm for Newton's divided difference interpolation. For the following data, find y at x = 4.8.

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- Q3 b) Minimize $Z = 2x_1^2 + x_2^2$ subjected to $x_1 + x_2 = 1$ $x_1, x_2 \ge 0$ Using Lagrange's multiplier method.
- Q3 c) What are the basic requirements of Linear programming? Discuss the various 5 terms used in LPP.

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Q4 a) Solve the following system of equations using LU method. What are the advantages of this method?

$$x + y + z = 1$$

$$4x + 3y - z = 6$$

$$3x + 5y + 3z = 4$$

- Q4 b) Solve using Secant method to obtain root of equation $xe^x \cos 3x 0.51 = 0$. Do four iterations. Write the algorithm for the same.
- Q5 a) Minimize cost $Z = 400x_1 + 800x_2$ subject to $6x_1 + 2x_2 \ge 12$ $2x_1 + 2x_2 \ge 8$ $4x_1 + 12x_2 \ge 24$ $x_1, x_2 \ge 0$ using graphical method.
- Q5 b) Determine root of equation f(x) = 0.51x sinx using Newton Raphson 10 method for three iterations.
- Q6 a) Using Simplex method solve $Max \ Z = 3x_1 + 2x_2$ subjected to $x_1 + x_2 \le 4$ $x_1 - x_2 \le 2$ $x_1, x_2 \ge 0$
- Q6 b) Solve the equation $dy/dx = 1 + xy^2$ with y (0) = 0.2 using Adam's Bashforth method. Determine y at x=0.5 with a step size of 0.1.

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