

Basc. 2209

# KERALA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY 

## B.Tech.(Food Engg. \& Technology)

VIII Semester Final Re- Examination - August 2023 2019 Admission

Numerical Methods for Engineering Applications (1+1)
Marks: 50
Time: 2 hours
I
State True or False
(10x1=10)

1. The Runge-Kutta method is self - starting method.
2. The order of convergence in Newton-Raphson method is 2.

Fill in the blanks
3. Milne's predictor formula is
4. The bisection methods for finding the root of an equation $f(x)=0$ is
5. The order of the difference equation $y_{n+2}-2 y_{n+1}+y_{n}=0$ is
6. In $\qquad$ method, we approximate the curve of solution by the tangent in each interval.
7. Simpson's Rule is used for numerical
8. In the Gauss elimination method for solving a system of linear algebraic equations, triangularization leads to $\qquad$ triangular matrix.
9. The number of significant digits in the number 204.020050 is
10. $\qquad$ is used to denote the process of finding the values outside the interval ( $\mathrm{x}_{0}, \mathrm{x}_{\mathrm{n}}$ ).

II Write short notes on ANY FIVE of the following
$(5 \times 2=10)$

1. If the temperature of a room is $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, find the percentage error.
2. Evaluate $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{d x}{1+x}$ using Trapezoidal rule.
3. Find the value of $\int_{1}^{2} \frac{d x}{5+3 x}$ using Simpson's rule.
4. Find the P.I of $y_{n+2}-4 y n+1+3 y_{n}=5^{n}$
5. Use Taylor's series method to $\frac{d y}{d x}=x^{2}+\mathrm{y}^{2}, \mathrm{y}(0)=1$ for $\mathrm{x} \in[0,0.4]$ with $\mathrm{h}=0.2$
6. What are the classifications of the partial differential equations?
7. Write Lagrange's interpolation formula.

III Answer ANY FIVE of the following
(5x4=20)

1. Find by Newton's method, the real root of the equation $3 \mathrm{x}=\cos x+1$
2. Prove that $E \nabla=\Delta=\nabla E$
3. Given $\mathrm{y}_{3}=2, \mathrm{y}_{4}=-6, \mathrm{y}_{5}=8, \mathrm{y}_{6}=9$ and $\mathrm{y}_{7}=17$, calculate $\Delta^{4} \mathrm{y}_{3}$
4. Find the polynomial $f(x)$ by using Lagrange's formula and hence find $f(3)$ for

| x | 0 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| y | 2 | 3 | 12 | 147 |

5. Construct the backward difference table for the data

| x | -1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{f}(\mathrm{x})$ | -8 | 3 | 1 | 12 |

6. Using Newton's divided difference formula, find the values of $f(2), f(8)$ and $f(15)$ given the following table.

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

7. Solve the difference equation $y_{x+3}-2 y_{x+2}-y_{x+1}-2 y_{x}=0$
8. Using Taylor series method, find, correct to four decimal places, the value of $y(0.1)$, given $\frac{d y}{d x}=x^{2}+y^{2}$ and $y(0)=1$
9. Given $y^{\prime}=x^{3}+y, y(0)=2$, compute $y(0.2), y(0.4)$ and $y(0.6)$ using the Runge-Kutta method of fourth order.
