# KERALA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY 

B.Tech (Food.Engg) 2012 Admission

IV ${ }^{\text {th }}$ Semester One time Special Re-Examination-June -2016
Cat. No: Basc. 2209
Marks: 80.00
Title: Numerical Methods for Engineering Applications (1+1)

1. Newton - Raphson method is also called as $\qquad$
2. Gauss - Jordan elimination method is $\qquad$ method
3. Jacobi method is used only for $\qquad$ matrices The back-ward operator $\nabla y_{n}=$ $\qquad$
4. Stirling's formula is useful when $\qquad$
5. In Gauss elimination method,the coefficient matrix is transformed to $\qquad$ form.
6. Gauss backward interpolation formula is useful when $u=\frac{x-x_{0}}{h}$ lies between
7. The order of convergence in Newton- Raphson method $\theta$ is $\qquad$
8. If the eigen values of A are $-2,1,0$ then the determinant of A is $\qquad$
9. Simpson's rule will give exact result when we decrease the interval by $\qquad$
II Write short notes on any TEN of the following
$10 \times 3=30$
10. What is the order of convergence in Newton-Raphson method? Gauss - Seidal method is better than Gauss-Jacobi method why?
?. Write the Newton's backward interpolation formula.
11. 

State trapezoidal rule to evaluate $\int_{x_{0}}^{x_{n}} y(x) d x$
4. Form the divided difference table for the following data :

| $\mathrm{x}:$ | 2 | 5 | 10 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{y}:$ | 5 | 29 | 100 |

5. Explain Newton's divided difference.
6. Give Newton's divided difference formula
7. Evaluate $\Delta\left(\frac{u_{k}}{v_{k}}\right)$
8. Give the relation between forward and shift operator.
9. Give the complementary function for the different nature of roots
10. Explain Taylor series
11. Give Runge kutta method of fourth order
12. Find the nature of partial differential equation $x f_{x x}+f_{y y}=0$.
13. Solve $\frac{d y}{d x}=-y, y(0)=1$ to find $y(0.01)$ using.Euler's method.
14. Differentiate interpolation and Extrapolation.
15. By applying the Fourth order Runge Kutta method find $y(0.2)$ from $y^{1}=y-x, y(0)=2$ taking $\mathrm{h}=0.1$
16. Write Trapezoidal rule for double integrals.
17. What is the advantage and disadvantage in Taylor series method?
18. (i) Fit' a polynomial to the following data

| $x:$ | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $y:$ | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

(ii) Use Lagrange's interpolation formula to find $Y(9.5)$ from the following table.

| x | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| y | 3 | 1 | 1 | 9 |

7. Solve by Gauss-Jacobi method $20 \mathrm{x}+\mathrm{y}-2 \mathrm{z}=17 ; 3 \mathrm{x}+20 \mathrm{y}-\mathrm{z} \neq-18 ; 2 \mathrm{x}-3 \mathrm{y}+20 \mathrm{z}=25$
8. Evaluate $\int^{1} e^{-x^{2}} d x$ by dividing the range of integration in to four equal parts Using (i) Trapezoidal rule (ii) Simpson's rule

## IV Answer any ONE of the following

$$
1 \times 10=10
$$

1. Solve $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{xx}}+\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{yy}}=0$ in $0 \leq x \leq 4,0 \leq y \leq 4$, given that: $\mathrm{U}(0, \mathrm{y})=0, \mathrm{U}(4, \mathrm{y})=8+2 \mathrm{y}$, $\mathrm{U}(\mathrm{x}, 0)=\frac{x^{2}}{2}$ and $\mathrm{U}(\mathrm{x}, 4)=2$, Taking $\mathrm{h}=\mathrm{k}=1$. obtain the result, correct to one decimal.
2. Use Gauss elimination method and Gauss Jordan method to solve
$2 x+3 y-z=5 ; 4 x+4 y-3 z=3 ; 2 x-3 y+2 z=2$
