Reg. No. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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## B.E / B.TECH. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2023

Fourth Semester

## MA18451 - COMPUTATIONAL METHODS

## (Common to EE, CH, CE, ME \& MR)

(Regulation 2018 )

## TIME: 3 HOURS

CO 1 Apply numerical technique to solve algebraic and transcendental equations
CO 2 Apply the knowledge and skills of numerical methods to do interpolation and approximation
CO 3 Develops the skill to evaluate differentiation and integration numerically.
CO 4 Acquire the skill to solve ordinary differential equation numerically
CO 5 Acquire the skill to solve partial differential equation numerically.

## PART- A (10 x $2=\mathbf{2 0}$ Marks $)$

(Answer all Questions)

CO RBT LEVEL 13

1. Show that the Newton Raphson formula for $\frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}$ is $x_{n+1}=\frac{1}{2}\left(x_{n}+\frac{1}{N x_{n}}\right)$.
2. Explain diagonally dominant
3. Using Lagrange's formula fit a polynomial to the data.

| $x$ | -1 | 1 | 2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $y$ | 7 | 5 | 15 |

4. Find the third order divided differences with arguments $2,4,9,10$ of the function $f(x)=x\left(x^{2}-2\right)$.
5. Find the value of $\int_{1}^{2} \frac{d x}{x}$ by Simpson's $\frac{1}{3}$ rd rule by taking $\mathrm{h}=1 / 4$
6. What is the order of the error in the trapezoidal rule and Simpson's $1 / 3^{\text {rd }}$ rule?
7. What is the disadvantage in using Taylor's series method?
8. Find the value of $k_{1}$ to solve $y^{\prime}=x^{3}+y, y(0)=2, h=0.2$ by fourth order 4 Runge - Kutta method
9. Write the diagonal and standard five point formulae for solving the Laplace equation
10. State the Bender-Schmidt formula for solving one dimensional heat equation.

## PART- B (5 x 14 = 70 Marks)

11. (a) (i) Solve the following system of equations by Gauss elimination method.

$$
3 x+4 y+5 z=18, \quad 2 x-y+8 z=13,5 x-2 y+7 z=20
$$

(ii) Solve using Gauss- Jordan method

$$
x+y+z=9, \quad 2 x-3 y+4 z=13, \quad 3 x+4 y+5 z=40
$$

## (OR)

(b) (i) Using Gauss Jordan method find the inverse of the following $\left[\begin{array}{lll}2 & 6 & 6 \\ 2 & 8 & 6 \\ 2 & 6 & 8\end{array}\right]$
(ii) Solve using Gauss- Seidel method correct to three places of decimals

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 10 x-5 y-2 z=3 \\
& 4 x-10 y+3 z=-3 \\
& x+6 y+10 z=-3
\end{aligned}
$$

12. (a) Find the values of $y$ at $x=21 \& x=28$ from the following data

| $x$ | 20 | 23 | 26 | 29 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $y$ | 0.3420 | 0.3907 | 0.4384 | 0.4848 |

(b) Find $f(8)$ and $f(15)$ by Newton's divided difference formula for the data.

| $x$ | 4 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 13 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $f(x)$ | 48 | 100 | 294 | 900 | 121 <br> 0 | 202 <br> 8 |

13. (a) The table gives the velocity of a moving particle at time $t$ seconds. Find
at $t=2$ seconds

| t | 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| v | 4 | 6 | 16 | 34 | 60 | 94 | 136 |

(OR)
(b) Evaluate $\int_{1}^{1.4} \int_{2}^{2.4} \frac{1}{x y} d x d y$ using Trapezoidal rule and Simpson's $1 / 3^{\text {rd }}$ rule.
14. (a) Using the fourth order Runge- kutta method given $\frac{d y}{d x}=x+z$, $\frac{d z}{d x}=x-y^{2}, y(0)=2, z(0)=1$, find $y(0.1), z(0.1)$

## (OR)

(b) (i) Using Adam's - Bashforth method find y(1.4) given $\frac{d y}{d x}=x^{2}(1+y)$ and $y(1)=1, y(1.1)=1.233, y(1.2)=1.548$, $y(1.3)=1.979$
(ii) Using Taylor series method compute the value of $y$ at $x=0.1$ and $x=0.2$ given $\frac{d y}{d x}=2 y+3 e^{x}, y(0)=0$
15. (a) Solve the Poisson equation $u_{x x}+u_{y y}=-81 x y, 0<x<1$,

$$
0<y<1 \quad \text { given that } \quad u(0, y)=0, \quad u(x, 0)=0
$$

$u(1, y)=100, u(x, 1)=100$ and $h=\frac{1}{3}$.

## (OR)

(b) Solve by Crank-Nicholson implicit finite difference method $u_{x x}=u_{t}$ $0<x<2, \quad t>0, \quad u(0, t)=u(2, t)=0$ and given that $u(x, 0)=\sin \frac{\pi x}{2}, 0 \leq x \leq 2 u \operatorname{sing} \Delta x=0.5$ and $\Delta t=0.25$ for 2 time steps.

## PART- C ( $\mathbf{1 \times 1 0 = 1 0 ~ M a r k s ) ~}$

(Q.No. 16 is compulsory)Marks CO RBT LEVEL
(10) 13

