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**V—41—2017**

**FACULTY OF ARTS/SCIENCE**

**B.Sc. (Third Year) (Sixth Semester) EXAMINATION**

**OCTOBER/NOVEMBER, 2017**

**MATHEMATICS**

Paper XVI (MT-304)

(Numerical Analysis)

**(Thursday, 12-10-2017)**

**Time : 10.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon**

*Time—2 Hours*

*Maximum Marks—40*

*N.B. :— (i) All questions are compulsory.*

*(ii) Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

*(iii) Use of non-scientific/non-programmable calculator is allowed.*

1. Attempt any *five* of the following : 2 each

(a) Evaluate  $\Delta e^{ax+b}$ ; interval of differencing being unity.

(b) Define shift operator  $E$  and backward operator  $\nabla$ .

(c) Prove that :

$$\mu^2 = 1 + \frac{1}{4}\delta^2.$$

(d) Prove that :

$$\delta = 2 \sin \frac{U}{2}.$$

(e) Define numerical differentiation.

(f) Define initial value problem and boundary value problem of differential equation.

2. Attempt any *two* of the following : 5 each

(a) Prove that the  $n$ th differences of a rational integral function (polynomial) of the  $n$ th degree are constant when the values of the independent variables are at equal intervals.

P.T.O.

- (b) Estimate the population for the year 1975. The population of a country in the decennial census were as under :

Year	Population (in lakhs)
$x$	$y$
1941	46
1951	67
1961	83
1971	95
1981	102

- (c) Evaluate :

$$\frac{\Delta^2 x^3}{E x^2}.$$

3. Attempt any *two* of the following : 5 each

- (a) Prove that Gauss's forward formula for equal intervals.  
 (b) Prove that Lagrange's interpolation formula for unequal intervals.  
 (c) By means of Newton's divided difference formula, find  $f(8)$  from the following table :

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

4. Attempt any *two* of the following : 5 each

- (a) Prove that the general quadrature formula for equidistant ordinates.
- (b) Evaluate :

$$\int_{-3}^3 x^4 dx$$

by using Trapezoidal rule, take seven equidistant ordinates.

- (c) Given :

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y-x}{y+x}$$

with the boundary condition  $y = 1$  for  $x = 0$  find approximately for  $x = 0.1$  by Euler's method (upto three steps).