

Printed Pages-2  
Paper ID: 1035

Paper Code: NCS-303

**B. TECH**  
**(SEM. III) THEORY EXAMINATION 2017-18**  
**COMPUTER BASED NUMERICAL AND STATISTICAL**  
**TECHNIQUES**

**Note: 1.** Attempt all Sections. If require any missing data; then choose suitably.

**Time : 3 Hours**

**Total Marks: 100**

**SECTION-A**

1. Attempt **all** parts of this section: **(10×2=20)**

- Find the number of trustworthy figure in  $(0.491)^3$  assuming that the number 0.491 is correct to last figure.
- Explain underflow and overflow conditions of error in floating point addition and subtraction.
- State intermediate value property for existence of root in the interval  $[a, b]$ .
- Prove that  $\Delta + \nabla = \frac{\Delta}{\nabla} - \frac{\nabla}{\Delta}$ , where  $\Delta$  and  $\nabla$  are forward and backward difference operators respectively.
- Write Simpson's three-eighth and Boole's rules of integration.
- Define Chebyshev polynomials. Find the value of  $T_2(x)$ .
- Using least square approximations, write the normal equations for the curve  $y = ax + bx^2$ .
- Evaluate  $\Delta \tan^{-1}x$ .
- Define type-I and type-II error in statistical hypothesis.

- Differentiate between ill conditioned and well conditioned methods.

**SECTION-B**

2. Attempt any **three** parts of this section: **(10×3=30)**.

- Find a quadratic factor of the polynomial  $x^4 + 5x^3 + 3x^2 - 5x - 9 = 0$  starting with  $p_0 = 3, q_0 = -5$  by using Bairstow's method.
- Using Gram – Schmidt orthogonalization process, compute the first three orthogonal polynomials  $P_0(x), P_1(x), P_2(x)$  which are orthogonal on interval  $[0, 1]$  w. r. t. weight function  $w(x) = 1$ . Using these polynomials obtain least square approximation of first degree for  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$  on interval  $[0, 1]$ .
- Find the value of integral, using Gauss – Legendre three point integration rule –  
$$I = \int_2^3 \frac{\cos 2x}{1 + \sin x} dx.$$
- The speed  $v$  meters per second of a car,  $t$  seconds after its start, is given in the following table –

$t$	0	12	24	36	48	60
$v$	0	3.6	10.08	18.9	21.6	18.54
		72	84	96	108	120
		10.26	5.40	4.50	5.40	9.00

Using Simpson's one – third rule find the distance travelled by the car in 2 minutes.

- Using Runge – Kutta method of fourth order find  $y(0.1)$  and  $y(0.2)$  correct to four decimal places for

the differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y - x, \text{ with initial condition } y(0) = 2.$$

### SECTION-C

3. Attempt any **one** part of the following: **(10×1=10)**.

- (a) Prove that Newton - Raphson method is quadratic convergent.
- (b) Perform two iteration of linear iteration method followed by one iteration of the Aitken's  $\Delta^2$  method to find the root of the equation  $x = \frac{1}{2} + \sin x$ , take  $x_0 = 1$ .

4. Attempt any **one** part of the following: **(10×1=10)**.

(a) Obtain the cubic spline for the following data -

$x$	0	1	2	3
$f(x)$	2	-6	-8	2

under the conditions  $M_0 = 0 = M_3$ .

(b) Write down the computer algorithms of least square curve fitting.

5. Attempt any **one** part of the following: **(10×1=10)**.

- (a) Estimate the integral  $I = \int_0^1 e^{-x^2} dx$  by using Trapezoidal rule with 10 subintervals. Also, find an error bound.
- (b) Obtain the approximate value of  $I = \int_{-1}^1 e^{-x^2} \cos x dx$  using Labatto integration method for  $n = 2, 3$ .

6. Attempt any **one** part of the following: **(10×1=10)**.

(a) Solve the following equations by relaxation method -

$$9x - y + 2z = 9, \quad x + 10y - 2z = 15, \\ 2x - 2y - 13z = -17.$$

(b) For  $x = 0.4845$  and  $y = 0.4800$ , calculate the value of  $\frac{x^2 - y^2}{x + y}$  using normalized floating point arithmetic. Compare the value of  $(x - y)$ . Indicate the error in the former.

7. Attempt any **one** part of the following: **(10×1=10)**.

(a) Given  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2}(1 + x^2)y^2$  and  $y(0) = 1$ ,

$$y(0.1) = 1.06, y(0.2) = 1.12, y(0.3) = 1.21.$$

Evaluate by Milne's predictor-corrector method  $y(0.4)$ .

(b) The theory predicts the proportion of beans in the four groups A, B, C, D should be in the ratio 9 : 3 : 3 : 1. In an experiment with 1600 beans, the numbers in the four groups were 882, 313, 287 and 118. Does the experimental result support the theory?