

Code No: R07A1BS09

R07**Set No. 2**

I B.Tech Examinations, December 2010
NUMERICAL METHODS
Aeronautical Engineering

Time: 3 hours

Max Marks: 80

Answer any FIVE Questions
 All Questions carry equal marks

1. (a) Solve: $\nabla^2 u = 0$ in the square region bounded by $x = 0$, $x = 4$, $y = 0$, $y = 4$ and with boundary conditions $u(0, y) = 0$, $u(4, y) = 8 + y^2$, $u(x, 0) = x^2$, $u(x, 4) = 5x - 3$ by taking $h = k = 1$. solve by Jacobi's method.
- (b) Solve the equation $u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$ in the domain of following Figure 1b by Gauss-seidel's method. [8+8]

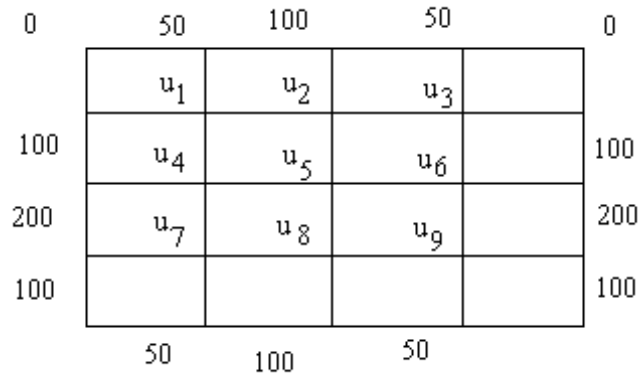


Figure 1b

2. (a) Given $\sin 45^\circ = 0.7071$, $\sin 50^\circ = 0.7660$, $\sin 55^\circ = 0.8192$ and $\sin 60^\circ = 0.8660$. Find $\sin 52^\circ$ using Newton's interpolation formula. Estimate the error.
- (b) Find the second difference of the polynomial $x^4 - 12x^3 + 42x^2 - 30x + 9$ with interval of differencing $h=2$. [12+4]

3. Show that on $[t_i, t_{i+1}]$ we have $B_i^k(x) = \frac{(x-t_i)^k}{(t_{i+1}-t_i)(t_{i+2}-t_i)\dots(t_{i+k}-t_i)}$ [16]

4. (a) Solve the system $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 13 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$ by LU decomposition method.

(b) Solve the system.

$$2x - 3y + z = -1$$

$$x + 4y + 5z = 25$$

$$3x - 4y + z = 2$$

if it is consistent. [8+8]

5. (a) Fit a parabola to the data:

x	0.5	1	2	4	8	12
y	160	120	94	75	62	56

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(b) Fit a straight line to the data below:

x	19	25	30	36	40	45	50
y	76	77	79	80	82	83	85

[8+8]

6. (a) Using Euler's method find $y(0.2)$ given $dy/dx = \log(x + y)$ and $y(0) = 1$, $h = 0.2$.
- (b) Solve by Taylor series method $dy/dx = y + x^3$ for $x = 1.1, 1.2$ given $y(1) = 1$. [8+8]
7. (a) By dividing the range in to five equal parts, evaluate $\int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx$ by Trapezoidal rule and Simpson's rule.
- (b) Evaluate $\int_1^6 \frac{dx}{1-x^2}$ by trapezoidal rule and Simpson's $1/3^{\text{rd}}$ rule. [8+8]
8. Find the root of the equation $x^3 + x^2 - 100 = 0$ correct to three decimal places by
- (a) Bisection method
- (b) Method of false position. [8+8]

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R07**Set No. 4**

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1. Find the root of the equation $x^3 + x^2 - 100 = 0$ correct to three decimal places by

(a) Bisection method

(b) Method of false position.

[8+8]

2. (a) Solve the system $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 13 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$ by LU decomposition method.

(b) Solve the system.

$$2x - 3y + z = -1$$

$$x + 4y + 5z = 25$$

$$3x - 4y + z = 2$$

if it is consistent.

[8+8]

3. (a) By dividing the range in to five equal parts, evaluate $\int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx$ by Trapezoidal rule and Simpson's rule.

(b) Evaluate $\int_1^6 \frac{dx}{1-x^2}$ by trapezoidal rule and Simpson's 1/3rd rule.

[8+8]

4. (a) Fit a parabola to the data:

x	0.5	1	2	4	8	12
y	160	120	94	75	62	56

(b) Fit a straight line to the data below:

x	19	25	30	36	40	45	50
y	76	77	79	80	82	83	85

[8+8]

5. (a) Using Euler's method find $y(0.2)$ given $dy/dx = \log(x + y)$ and $y(0) = 1$, $h = 0.2$.

(b) Solve by Taylor series method $dy/dx = y + x^3$ for $x = 1.1, 1.2$ given $y(1) = 1$.

[8+8]

6. (a) Given $\sin 45^\circ = 0.7071$, $\sin 50^\circ = 0.7660$, $\sin 55^\circ = 0.8192$ and $\sin 60^\circ = 0.8660$. Find $\sin 52^\circ$ using Newton's interpolation formula. Estimate the error.

(b) Find the second difference of the polynomial $x^4 - 12x^3 + 42x^2 - 30x + 9$ with interval of differencing $h=2$.

[12+4]

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7. Show that on $[t_i, t_{i+1}]$ we have $B_i^k(x) = \frac{(x-t_i)^k}{(t_{i+1}-t_i)(t_{i+2}-t_i)\dots(t_{i+k}-t_i)}$ [16]
8. (a) Solve: $\nabla^2 u = 0$ in the square region bounded by $x = 0, x = 4, y = 0, y = 4$ and with boundary conditions $u(0, y) = 0, u(4, y) = 8 + y^2, u(x, 0) = x^2, u(x, 4) = 5x - 3$ by taking $h = k = 1$. solve by Jacobi's method.
- (b) Solve the equation $u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$ in the domain of following Figure 1b by Gauss-seidel's method. [8+8]

0	50	100	50	0
	u_1	u_2	u_3	
100	u_4	u_5	u_6	100
200	u_7	u_8	u_9	200
100				100
	50	100	50	

Figure 1b

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R07**Set No. 1**

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1. (a) Solve the system $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 13 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$ by LU decomposition method.
- (b) Solve the system.
 $2x-3y+z=-1$
 $x+4y+5z=25$
 $3x-4y+z=2$
 if it is consistent. [8+8]
2. (a) By dividing the range in to five equal parts, evaluate $\int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx$ by Trapezoidal rule and Simpson's rule.
- (b) Evaluate $\int_1^6 \frac{dx}{1-x^2}$ by trapezoidal rule and Simpson's 1/3rd rule. [8+8]
3. (a) Given $\sin 45^\circ=0.7071$, $\sin 50^\circ=0.7660$, $\sin 55^\circ=0.8192$ and $\sin 60^\circ=0.8660$. Find $\sin 52^\circ$ using Newton's interpolation formula. Estimate the error.
- (b) Find the second difference of the polynomial $x^4 - 12x^3 + 42x^2 - 30x + 9$ with interval of differencing $h=2$. [12+4]
4. Show that on $[t_i, t_{i+1}]$ we have $B_i^k(x) = \frac{(x-t_i)^k}{(t_{i+1}-t_i)(t_{i+2}-t_i)\dots(t_{i+k}-t_i)}$ [16]
5. Find the root of the equation $x^3 + x^2 - 100 = 0$ correct to three decimal places by
- (a) Bisection method
- (b) Method of false position. [8+8]
6. (a) Solve: $\nabla^2 u = 0$ in the square region bounded by $x = 0$, $x = 4$, $y = 0$, $y = 4$ and with boundary conditions $u(0, y) = 0$, $u(4, y) = 8 + y^2$, $u(x, 0) = x^2$, $u(x, 4) = 5x - 3$ by taking $h = k = 1$. solve by Jacobi's method.
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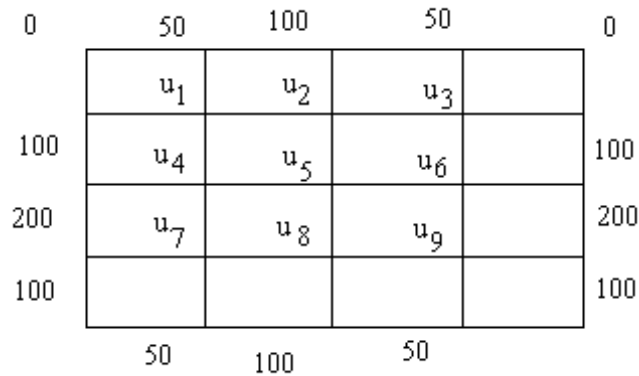
R07**Set No. 1**

Figure 1b

7. (a) Fit a parabola to the data:

x	0.5	1	2	4	8	12
y	160	120	94	75	62	56

- (b) Fit a straight line to the data below:

x	19	25	30	36	40	45	50
y	76	77	79	80	82	83	85

[8+8]

8. (a) Using Euler's method find $y(0.2)$ given $dy/dx = \log(x+y)$ and $y(0) = 1$, $h = 0.2$.
- (b) Solve by Taylor series method $dy/dx = y + x^3$ for $x = 1.1, 1.2$ given $y(1) = 1$. [8+8]

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R07**Set No. 3**

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Answer any FIVE Questions
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1. (a) Solve: $\nabla^2 u = 0$ in the square region bounded by $x = 0$, $x = 4$, $y = 0$, $y = 4$ and with boundary conditions $u(0, y) = 0$, $u(4, y) = 8 + y^2$, $u(x, 0) = x^2$, $u(x, 4) = 5x - 3$ by taking $h = k = 1$. solve by Jacobi's method.
- (b) Solve the equation $u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$ in the domain of following Figure 1b by Gauss-seidel's method. [8+8]

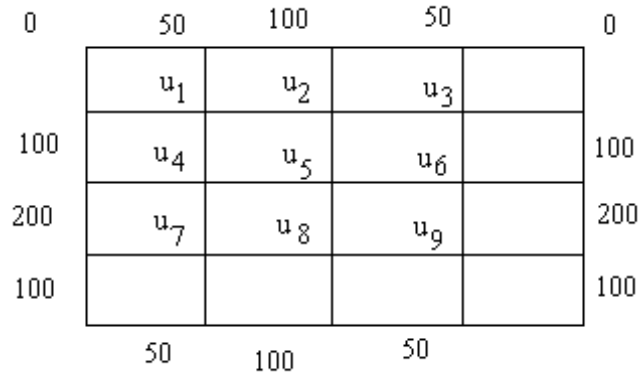


Figure 1b

2. (a) Fit a parabola to the data:

x	0.5	1	2	4	8	12
y	160	120	94	75	62	56

- (b) Fit a straight line to the data below:

x	19	25	30	36	40	45	50
y	76	77	79	80	82	83	85

[8+8]

3. (a) Solve the system $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 13 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$ by LU decomposition method.

- (b) Solve the system.

$$2x - 3y + z = -1$$

$$x + 4y + 5z = 25$$

$$3x - 4y + z = 2$$

if it is consistent.

[8+8]

4. (a) Using Euler's method find $y(0.2)$ given $dy/dx = \log(x + y)$ and $y(0) = 1$, $h = 0.2$.

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- (b) Solve by Taylor series method $dy/dx = y + x^3$ for $x = 1.1, 1.2$ given $y(1) = 1$. [8+8]
5. (a) By dividing the range in to five equal parts, evaluate $\int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx$ by Trapezoidal rule and Simpson's rule.
- (b) Evaluate $\int_1^6 \frac{dx}{1-x^2}$ by trapezoidal rule and Simpson's $1/3^{\text{rd}}$ rule. [8+8]
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