

SECOND SEMESTER B.C.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY 2015

(CUCBCSS—UG)

Complementary Course

BCA 2C04—NUMERICAL METHODS IN 'C'

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A

Answer all ten questions.

1. Add the normalized floating points 0.6756 E4 and 0.7644 E6.
2. Define the percentage error.
3. Find the second approximation of a real root of the equation $x^3 - x - 1 = 0$ using bisection method.
4. Write the **Newton-Raphson** formula.
5. Give an example of a matrix which is both upper and lower triangular.
6. Write the following system of equations in matrix form.

$$2x + 4y + z = 3, 3x + 2y - 2z = 2, x - y + z = 6.$$

7. Find the **eigen** values of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$
8. Find $V ({}^3x)$.
9. Express the shift operator E in terms of the differential operator D.
10. Write the Gauss **Quadrature** formula.

(10 x 1 = 10 marks)

Part B

Answer all five questions.

11. Find the relative error and percentage error if 0.005998 is rounded-off to 3 decimal digits.
12. Find the second approximation to the 4th root of 32 using **Regula-falsi** method.
13. Solve $2x + 3y = 8, x - 2y + 3 = 0$ using **cramer's** rule

Turn over

Part D

Answer any five questions.

24. Find the real root of $x^4 - x = 10$, correct to 3 decimal places by **Newton-Raphson** method,

25. Estimate the production for the year 1964 and 1966 from the following table

year	1961	1962	1963	1965	1967
Production :	200	220	260	350	430

26. Find the **Lu** factorization of the matrix

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

27. Find the value of y when x = 5. Given that

x	1	3	4	8	10
y	8	15	19	32	40

28. Using Gauss-Jordan method find the inverse of the matrix

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & -3 \\ -2 & -4 & -4 \end{vmatrix}$$

29. Find $f'(1.1)$ from the **following** table

x	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0
$f(x)$	0	0.128	0.544	1.296	2.432	4.000

30. Use modified **Euler's** method to determine y(0.2) is two steps from $\frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 + y$, $y(0) = 1$.

31. Calculate $\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{1+x}$ by dividing [2,10] in to 8 equal parts **upto** 4 decimal places using

(a) Trapezoidal rule ; (b) Simpson's rule.

(5 x 8 = 40 marks)