



**MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD UNIVERSITY OF  
TECHNOLOGY, WEST BENGAL**

Paper Code : BM-401

**STATISTICS, NUMERICAL METHODS AND  
ALGORITHMS**

Time Allotted : 3 Hours

Full Marks : 70

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own  
words as far as practicable.*

**GROUP - A**

**( Multiple Choice Type Questions )**

1. Choose the correct alternatives for any *ten* of the following : 10 × 1 = 10
- i) The number of significant figures in 0.002560 is
- a) 6 b) 5
- c) 4 d) none of these.
- ii) Which of the following relations is true ?
- a)  $E = 1 + \Delta$  b)  $E = 1 - \Delta$
- c)  $E = 1/\Delta$  d) None of these.

- iii) If  $f(3) = 4$ ,  $f(4) = 13$  and  $f(6) = 43$ , then  $f(5) =$
- a) 20
  - b) 26
  - c) 25
  - d) none of these.
- iv) In Simpson's 1/3 rd rule for finding  $\int_a^b f(x)dx$ ,  $f(x)$  is approximated by
- a) Line segment
  - b) Parabola
  - c) Circular sector
  - d) None of these.
- v) In Guass elimination method, the given system of equations represented by  $AX=B$  is converted to another system  $UX=Y$  where  $U$  is
- a) Diagonal matrix
  - b) Identity matrix
  - c) Upper triangular matrix
  - d) none of these.
- vi) The Newton-Raphson's method fails when
- a)  $f'(x) = 1$
  - b)  $f'(x) = 0$
  - c)  $f'(x) = -1$
  - d) none of these.

vii) One of the roots of  $x^3 - 17x + 5 = 0$  lies in between

- a) 1 and 2    b) 0 and 1  
c) -1 and 0     d) none of these.

viii) Runge-Kutta formula has a truncation error, which is of the order of

- a)  $h^2$     b)  $h^4$   
c)  $h^5$     d) none of these.

ix) The percentage error in approximating  $\frac{4}{3}$  to 1.3333 is

- a) 0.0025%    b) 25%  
c) 0.00025%     d) none of these.

x) Find the value of  $\Delta^3 y$  from the following table.

$x:$	0	1	2	3
$y:$	3	6	11	18

- a) 0    b) 3  
c) 5    d) none of these.

xi) The degree of precision of Simpson's 1/3 rd rule is

- a) 1    b) 3  
c) 5    d) none of these.





6. Given  $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = \frac{1}{x^2}$ ,  $y(1) = 1$ . Evaluate  $y(1.2)$  by modified Euler's method correct up to 4 decimal places.

### GROUP - C

#### ( Long Answer Type Questions )

Answer any *three* of the following.  $3 \times 15 = 45$

7. (a) Solve the system of linear equations by Gauss Elimination method :

$$5x_1 - x_2 = 9$$

$$-x_1 + 5x_2 - x_3 = 4$$

$$-x_2 + 5x_3 = -6$$

- b) Evaluate  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2 + 1}$  using Simpson's 1/3 rd rule taking  $n = 6$ , hence find the value of  $\pi$ .

- c) Prove that :  $E^{-1} \equiv 1 - D$ . 5 + 5 + 5

8. a) Find the value of  $\sqrt{2}$  correct up to four significant figures from the following table :

$x :$	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7
$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$	1.3784	1.4491	1.5166	1.5811	1.6432

- b) Find the roots of the equation  $x^3 - 4x + 1 = 0$  using Regula Falsi method.

- c)  $\int_0^1 e^x dx$  by Trapezoidal rule taking  $h=0.1$ . 5 + 5 + 5



9. a) Solve the following system of equations by L-U

Factorization method :

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 + x_2 - x_3 &= 2 \\2x_1 + 3x_2 + 5x_3 &= -3 \\3x_1 + 2x_2 - 3x_3 &= 6\end{aligned}$$

- b) Find the polynomial of the least degree which attains the prescribed values of the given points :

x:	0	1	2	3
y:	3	6	11	18

Hence find  $y$  for  $x = 1.1$ .

- c) Using Newton-Raphson method, find a real root of the following equation correct to three decimal places  $x^4 - x - 1 = 0$ . 5 + 5 + 5

10. a) Using Runge-Kutta method of fourth order with  $h=0.1$  find  $y(1.1)$ . Given  $\frac{dy}{dx} = y^2 + xy$ ,  $y(1) = 1$ .

- b) Using divided difference formula, evaluate  $f(8)$ .

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

- c) Solve the following system of equations by Gauss-Seidel iterative method :

$$\begin{cases}x + y + 54z = 110 \\27x + 6y - z = 85 \\6x + 15y + 2z = 72\end{cases}$$

5 + 5 + 5

11. a) Find  $A^{-1}$  where  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 1 \\ -15 & 6 & -5 \\ 5 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ .

b) Using Taylor's series method find  $y$  at  $x = 1.1, 1.2$  solving  $\frac{dy}{dx} = (x^2 + y^2)$  given by  $y(1) = 2.3$ .

c) Write down the general rules for rounding off a number to  $n$  significant figures. 6 + 6 + 3

