



**JB-3118**

**Second Year B. Sc. (Sem. III) Examination  
March/April – 2013**

**CCM - 303 CS : Numerical Methods**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

**Instructions :**

(1)

नीचे दृशावेव निशानीवाणी विगतो उत्तरवही पर अवश्य लपवी. Fillup strictly the details of signs on your answer book.	Seat No. :
Name of the Examination :	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text" value="S. Y. B. Sc. (Sem.-3)"/>	<input type="text"/>
Name of the Subject :	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text" value="CCM - 303 CS : Numerical Methods"/>	<input type="text"/>
Subject Code No. : <input type="text" value="3"/> <input type="text" value="1"/> <input type="text" value="1"/> <input type="text" value="8"/>	<input type="text"/>
Section No. (1, 2,.....): <input type="text" value="Nil"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Student's Signature

- (2) All questions are compulsory.
- (3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- (4) Follow usual notations.
- (5) Use of scientific non-programmable calculator is allowed.

1 Answer any **five** of the following questions :

10

(1) Solve the difference equation :

$$f(x+2) - 8f(x+1) + 15f(x) = 0.$$

(2) Find the order and degree of the difference equation :

$$f^3(x)f^4(x+1) + 3f(x)f(x+2) - 7f^2(x+3) = (x+5)^6.$$

(3) State when the function  $f$  is said to be analytic at point  $x = x_0$ .

(4) Solve :  $2y_{k+2} - 5y_{k+1} + 2y_k = 0$ .

(5) State the general form of second order partial differential equation and state when it is of parabolic type.

(6) Show that the Laplace equation is of elliptic type.

- 2 (a) Solve any **one** of the following system of equations by Gauss elimination method : 7
- (i)  $2x + y + z = 10$ ,  $3x + 2y + 3z = 18$ ,  $x + 4y + 9z = 16$
- (ii)  $5x - 2y + z = 4$ ,  $7x + y - 5z = 8$ ,  $3x + 7y + 4z = 10$ .
- (b) Solve any **one** of the following system of equations by Gauss-Seidel method : 8
- (i)  $9x - 2y + z = 17$ ,  $4x + 5y - 2z = -9$ ,  $x - 3y - 5z = 4$ .
- (ii)  $27x + 6y - z = 85$ ,  $6x + 15y + 2z = 72$ ,  $x + y + 54z = 110$ .
- 3 (a) Find linearly independent solutions of the difference equation  $y_{K+2} - 6y_{K+1} + 8y_K = 0$  and hence write the general solution. 5

OR

- 3 (a) For any constant  $k$ , show that : 5
- $$(E - k)^n f(x) = k^{x+n} \Delta^n \left( \frac{f(x)}{k^x} \right).$$
- (b) Solve any **two** of the following difference equations : 10
- (i)  $u_{x+2} + u_{x+1} + u_x = 0$ .
- (ii)  $f(x+3) - 3f(x+1) - 2f(x) = 0$ .
- (iii)  $\Delta u_x + \Delta^2 u_x = 0$ .
- 4 (a) Solve any **one** of the following differential equations : 7
- (i)  $(x^2 - 1)y'' + xy' - xy = 0$  in power of  $x$ .
- (ii)  $xy'' + y' - 2y = 0$  in powers of  $(x-1)$  with  $y(1)=1$ ,  $y'(1)=2$ .
- (b) Solve any **one** of the following differential equations at  $x=0$  : 8
- (i)  $x(1-x)y'' + (1-x)y' + y = 0$
- (ii)  $9x(1-x)y'' + 12y' + 4y = 0$ .

5 (a) Write down the finite-difference analogue of the 5

equation  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ . Given that  $u=1$  when  $t=0$  and

$u=0$  at  $x=0$  and  $x=1$ . Compute the solution of the above equation at  $x=0.1$  using Jacobi's equation.

**OR**

6 (a) State and prove the diagonal five point formula for 5  
the function  $u(x, y)$ .

(b) Solve the equation  $u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$  in the domain of any 10  
one of the following figures by Jacobi's method upto four iterations :

