

Roll No. 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Total No. of Pages : 03

Total No. of Questions : 09

**B.Tech.(CE) (2011 Onwards) (Sem.-6)**  
**NUMERICAL METHODS IN CIVIL ENGINEERING**  
 Subject Code : BTCE-604  
 Paper ID : [A2291]

Time : 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks : 60

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :**

1. SECTION-A is COMPULSORY consisting of TEN questions carrying TWO marks each.
2. SECTION-B contains FIVE questions carrying FIVE marks each and students have to attempt any FOUR questions.
3. SECTION-C contains THREE questions carrying TEN marks each and students have to attempt any TWO questions.

**SECTION-A****1. Write briefly :**

- a. Find the positive root between 0 and 1, of the equation  $x = e^{-x}$  to a tolerance of 0.05%.
- b. Evaluate  $\Delta^n (e^{3x+5})$ .
- c. Find the Eigen vectors of the matrix

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

- d. Find the general solution of the differential equation

$$\Delta^2 u_{n-1} - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \Delta^2 u_n = 0$$

- e. Solve the boundary value problem  $u'' = x_u$   
 $U(0) + u'(0) = 1, u(1) = 1$  with  $h = 1/3$ . Use the second order method.
- f. Fit a polynomial of second degree to the data prints  $(x, y)$  given by  $(0, 1), (1, 6)$  and  $(2, 17)$ .
- g. Show that the set of functions  $[\phi_n(x)]$  are orthogonal on the interval  $a < x < b$  where,

$$\phi_n(x) = \sin nx, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, [0, \pi]$$

h. What is meant by saying that Runge-Kutta formula is of the fourth order?

i. Find the general solution of the difference equation :

$$\Delta^2 u_n - 3\Delta u_n + 2u_n = 0$$

j. Find the root of the equation  $x \sin x + \cos x = 0$ .

### SECTION-B

2. Solve the system of equations

$$u' = -3u + 2v \quad u(0) = 0$$

$$v' = 3u - 4v \quad v(0) = 0.5$$

With  $h = 0.2$  on the interval  $[0, 0.4]$ , use the classical Runge-Kutta fourth order method.

3. Solve the boundary value problem

$$u'' = u - 4xe^x \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$u(0) - u'(0) = -1 \quad u(1) + u'(1) = -e$$

Using the second order method with  $h = 1/3$ . Use suitable fourth order approximation to the boundary conditions. Compare with the exact solution  $u(x) = x(1-x)e^x$

4. The following values of the function

$F(x) = \sin x + \cos x$  are given

X	$10^\circ$	$20^\circ$	$30^\circ$
F(x)	1.1585	1.2817	1.3660

Construct the quadratic interpolating polynomial that fits the data. Hence, find  $F\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right)$  and compare with the exact value.

5. Find a real root, correct to three decimal places of the equation

$$2x - 3 = \cos x$$

Lying in the interval  $\left[\frac{3}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ .

6. Estimate Y at X = 5 by fitting a least square curve of the form  $y = \frac{b}{x(x-a)}$  to the following data :

X	3.6	4.8	6.0	7.2	8.4	9.6	10.8
Y	0.83	0.31	0.17	0.10	0.07	0.05	0.04

### SECTION-C

7. Find the inverse of the matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

Using the Gauss-Jordan method.

8. Design a computational algorithm to
- Implement Lagrange's interpolation formula and use it to compute the value of F(5) from the following data for x and F(x) :  
(2, 46), (7, 71), (10, 110).
  - Fit a curve of the form  $y = \frac{a}{x} + bx$

By the method of least squares to the following data of x and F(x) : (1, 5.43), (2, 6.28), (4, 10.32), (6, 14.86), (8, 19.51).

9. Apply Galerkin's method to solve the boundary value problem as

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 64y + 10 = 0$$

$$y(0) = y(1) = 0$$