

b) Solve the following system of equations using Gauss-seidel method [7M] 10x + y + z = 12, 2x + 10y + z = 13, 2x + 2y + 10z = 14



Code No: **R201201**





UNIT-IV

7	a)	Find the Missing terms in the following data								[7M]
	,		X	45	50	55	60	65		
			у	3		2		-2.4		
	 b) Find y(25), Given that y₂₀=24,y₂₄=32,y₂₈=35,y₃₂=40 using Gauss forward difference formula 									[7M]
Q	0)	Given that $\sin 45^0 = 0.7077$, $\sin 50^0 = 0.766$, $\sin 55^0 = 0.8102$, $\sin 60^0 = 0.866$ find							6 find	[7]1]
0	a)	-0.7077, -0.7077, -0.7077, -0.700, -0.700, -0.8192, -0.8192, -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0.800 -0								[/1 v1]
		Sin52° using Newton's forward difference formula.								
		Find the unique polynomial $p(x)$ such that $p(1)=1,p(3)=27,p(4)=64$								
	b)									[7M]
		UNIT-V								
9	a)	Evaluate $\int_{1}^{3} x^{2} dx$ using Simpson's 1/3 rd and Simpson's 3/8 th Rules								[7M]
	b)	Evaluate y (0.1) by Euler's method for $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+y}{y-x}$, $y(0) = 1$ by taking h = 0.01							: 0.01	[7M]
		(OR)								
10	a)	Find y(0.1) using RK method of fourth order . If $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2e^x y$, y(0) = 2								[7M]
	b)	By Taylor's method find y(0.1) given that $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x + y^2$, y(0) = 1								[7M]
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