

- (b) Using Golden Section search method find the minimum point with the three decimal places of accuracy taking initial point  $x^{(0)} = 0$  and an initial  $\Delta = 1$ ;  
 $f(x) = e^x - 400x^3 + 10$ .

8. (a) What do you understand by the non-traditional optimization algorithms ? Discuss any *one* of them in detail giving suitable example.

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**AA82**

**M. Tech. EXAMINATION, 2020**

(First Semester)

(B. Scheme) (Re-appear)

(ME)

MEM503B

NUMERICAL AND OPTIMIZATION METHODS

*Time : 2½ Hours]*

*[Maximum Marks : 75*

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Before answering the question-paper candidates should ensure that they have been supplied to correct and complete question-paper. No complaint, in this regard, will be entertained after the examination.

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**Note :** Attempt *Four* questions in all. All questions carry equal marks.

1. (a) Describe the various types of errors encountered in a numerical process.

- (b) What do you mean by numerical instability ? Explain with suitable examples.
2. (a) List different standard forms of the polynomials that could be used for constructing interpolation functions.
- (b) Fit the power equation  $y = ax^b$  to the following data :
- |     |   |     |     |      |     |      |     |
|-----|---|-----|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| $x$ | : | 7.5 | 10  | 12.5 | 15  | 17.5 | 20  |
| $y$ | : | 2.4 | 1.6 | 1.2  | 0.8 | 0.6  | 0.6 |
3. Estimate approximate first derivative of  $\ln(1 + x^2)$  at  $x = 1$  with  $h = 0.01$ , using :
- (i) first-order forward difference formula
  - (ii) second order central difference formula.
4. (a) Explain the principle of Newton-Raphson formula with the help of graphical illustration.

- (b) Solve the following sets of equations by Gauss-Siedel method :
- $$2x + y + 3z = 7; 4x + 2y + 3z = 4;$$
- $$x - y + z = 0.$$
5. (a) State the formula of Euler's method. Illustrate its concept graphically.
- (b) Use 4th order Runge-Kutta method to estimate  $y(0.5)$  of the following differential with  $h = 0.25$  :
- $$\frac{dy}{dx} = \sin x + y; y(0) = 2$$
6. Given the boundary-value problem :
- $$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 3x + 4y; y(0) = 1; y(1) = 1$$
- Obtain its solution in the range  $0 \leq x \leq 1$  with  $\Delta x = 0.25$  using a suitable numerical methods.
7. (a) State the fundamental rules for Region-elimination methods for Single-variable optimization.