

U.G. 5th Semester Examination - 2021**MATHEMATICS****Course Code: BMTMSERT504****Course Title: Numerical Methods**

Full Marks : 50

Time : 2 Hours

*The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.**Notations and symbols have their usual meanings.*

Answer all the questions by choosing correct alternative:

2×25=50

1. Newton-Raphson method for finding the roots of $f(x)$ will evidently fails if
 - a) $f'(x) > 0$
 - b) $f'(x) = 0$
 - c) $f'(x) < 0$
 - d) All of these
2. π is an
 - a) Exact No.
 - b) Approximate No.
 - c) Complex No.
 - d) None of these
3. Correct upto five significant figures of 13.07357
 - a) 13.735
 - b) 13.073
 - c) 13.074
 - d) None of these

4. How many significant figures are contained in 0.0705?
 - a) 2
 - b) 3
 - c) 4
 - d) 5
5. If a number be rounded off to three decimal places then the absolute error E satisfy the condition
 - a) $E \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-3}$
 - b) $E \leq \frac{1}{3} \times 10^{-3}$
 - c) $E \leq \frac{1}{2} \times 10^3$
 - d) None of these
6. Difference between the approximate nos. 77.4573 and 345.75 is
 - a) 268.291
 - b) 268.293
 - c) 268.29
 - d) None of these
7. If the approximate value is 0.3941 and given absolute error is as 0.25×10^{-2} then the number of significant figures are
 - a) 2
 - b) 3
 - c) 4
 - d) 5
8. If $f(x)$ has at least one real root of $f(x)=0$ in $[a, b]$ then
 - a) $f(a)f(b) > 0$
 - b) $f(a)f(b) = 0$
 - c) $f(a)f(b) < 0$
 - d) None of these

9. The maximum number of real roots of the equation $x^4 - x^3 - x^2 + x - 1 = 0$ are
- a) 0 b) 1
c) 2 d) 3
10. Iteration method is obviously conditionally convergent for the iteration function $\phi(x)$ if
- a) $|\phi'(x)| < 1$ b) $|\phi'(x)| > 1$
c) $|\phi'(x)| > -1$ d) None of these
11. A positive root of the equation $x^3 - x - 1 = 0$ lies between
- a) 0 and 1 b) 1 and 2
c) 2 and 3 d) All of these
12. If any number be correct upto n significant figures and K be the first significant figure then relative error E_r is
- a) $E_r \geq \frac{1}{K \times 10^{n-1}}$ b) $E_r \leq \frac{1}{K} \times 10^{n-1}$
c) $E_r \leq \frac{K}{10^{n-1}}$ d) $E_r \leq \frac{1}{K N 0^n}$
13. The order of the iterative process in Newton-Raphson method is
- a) 1st order b) 2nd order
c) 3rd order d) 4th order

14. A system of linear equations $Ax=b$ is said to be homogeneous if
- a) $b > 0$ b) $b < 0$
c) $b = 0$ d) $b \neq 0$
15. Gauss elimination method for solving a system of linear equation is a
- a) Direct Method b) Indirect Method
c) Mixed Method d) None of these
16. Newton's forward formula is used for interpolating a point in the tabular value as
- a) Near the beginning
b) Near the ending
c) Near the middle
d) None of these
17. The error E in Newton's forward formula is numerically
- a) $E > 0$ b) $E = 1$
c) $E < 1$ d) None of these
18. Newton's Backward formula is used for the arguments with
- a) Equal interval

- b) Unequal interval
 c) Both equal and unequal
 d) None of these
19. The equation $x^2 + 3x + 5 = e^x$ is an example of
 a) Transcendental
 b) Polynomial
 c) Poisson's equation
 d) None of these
20. The principle of functional replacement took place in
 a) Newton-Raphson
 b) Gaussian elimination
 c) Interpolation Method
 d) None of these
21. The number of correct significant figures in V_A w.r.t V_T where true value $V_T=0.05418$, Approximate value $V_A=0.05418$ is
 a) 2 b) 3
 c) 4 d) 5

22. In Newton-Raphson method if the curve $f(x)$ is constant then _____.
 a) $f(x)=0$ b) $f'(x) = c$
 c) $f''(x) = 0$ d) $f'(x) = 0$
23. If ΔA is the absolute error of an approximate value A , then the percentage error is
 a) $\frac{\Delta A}{A \times 100}$ b) $\frac{\Delta A \times 100}{A}$
 c) $\frac{A \times 100}{\Delta A}$ d) $\frac{A}{\Delta A \times 100}$
24. The solution of the system $Ax=b$ of n equation with n unknown will exist iff
 a) $\text{Rank}[A] = \text{Rank}[Ab] \leq n$
 b) $\text{Rank}[A] \neq \text{Rank}[Ab] \leq n$
 c) $\text{Rank}[A] > \text{Rank}[Ab] \leq n$
 d) $\text{Rank}[A] < \text{Rank}[Ab] \leq n$
25. The relation of $E_r =$ relative error, $\Delta P =$ absolute error and $p =$ Approximate value is
 a) $\Delta P \times p = E_r$ b) $\Delta P \times E_r = p$
 c) $\Delta P = E_r \times p$ d) None of these