

૧. દરેક પ્રશ્નનો [a] અથવા [a(i)] અને [a(ii)] ન લખવાના રહેશે.

૨. પ્રશ્ન : ૧[a] અથવા ૧[a(i)] અને ૧[a(ii)] તથા ૨[a] અથવા ૨[a(i)] અને ૨[a(ii)] ના 14 માર્ક્સ ના બદલે ૧૮ માર્ક્સ રહેશે.

૩. પ્રશ્ન : ૩[a] અથવા ૩[a(i)] અને ૩[a(ii)] તથા ૪[a] અથવા ૪[a(i)] અને ૪[a(ii)] ના 14 માર્ક્સ ના બદલે ૧૭ માર્ક્સ રહેશે.

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B.SC.SEM- IV

Mathematics: Paper no. MAT-CC-404 CODE:21017/21038

Linear Algebra-II & Numerical Analysis-II

Total marks - 70

Q.1 A If $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ is a linear map defined by $T(x, y) = (x+y, y)$ then find 14
 $[T; B_1, B_2]$, where $B_1 = \{(1,0), (1,1)\}$ and $B_2 = \{(0,1), (2,0)\}$ and also
 obtain linear transformation associated with a matrix $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$.

OR

A(i) State and prove Schwartz's inequality. 07

A(ii) Prove that an orthogonal set of non zero vectors in inner product space 07
 is linearly independent.

B Choose any four questions out of the following six questions. 04

(i) Find the linear map associated with identity real matrix of order 2.

(ii) What is the dimension of a vector space $L(\mathbb{R}^2, \mathbb{R}^3)$?

(iii) Write a statement of triangular inequality.

(iv) True/False : Every inner product space is a vector space.

(v) Find an element in inner product space which is orthogonal to every other element.

(vi) Find an orthonormal basis of $\{(2,0), (2,2)\}$.

Q.2 A Derive stirling interpolation formula and using its derive its derivatives 14
 formula.

OR

A(i) Derive Newton Divided Difference formula. 07

A(ii) Derive Bessel's interpolation formula. 07

B Choose any four questions out of the following six questions. 04

(i) For interpolation near the middle of a table, Bessel's formula is most efficient near $p = \dots\dots\dots$ (a) $1/2$ (b) 1 (c) $1/9$ (d) 2

- (ii) When the arguments are not equally spaced which formula is useful?
(a)Lagrange's (b)Stirling (c)Bessel's (d)Everett's
- (iii) Stirling interpolation formula gives good estimate when
(a) $-\frac{1}{4} \leq p \leq \frac{1}{4}$ (b) $-1 \leq p \leq 1$ (c) $-2 \leq p \leq 2$ (d)None of these
- (iv) Which formula contains only even differences?
(a)Everett's (b) sterling (c)Bessel's (d)Lagrange's
- (v) Write a relation between divided difference and forward difference.
- (vi) Define Divided difference.

Q.3 A Derive a general quadrature rule and using its derive Simpson's $\frac{3}{8}$ rule. 14
OR

- A(i) Discuss Newton's cotes formula. 07
- A(ii) Find the sum of the second power of the first n natural numbers by 07
using Euler-Maclaurin formula.

B Choose any three questions out of the following five questions. 03

- (i) Define numerical integration.
- (ii) General quadrature formula derive by using formula.
(a)Newton's forward (b)Newton's backward
(c)Gauss forward (d)Gauss backward
- (iii) Write Trapezoidal rule.
- (iv) Simpson's $\frac{1}{3}$ rule derive by put n=..... in general quadrature formula.
(a)6 (b)1 (c)2 (d) 3
- (v) Weddle's rule requires the division of the whole range into a multiple of
.....number of subintervals.
(a)1 (b)2 (c)4 (d)6

Q.4 A Discuss false position method and Newton Raphson method. 14
OR

- A(i) Discuss Euler's method. 07
- A(ii) Discuss Picard's method. 07

- B Choose any three questions out of the following five questions. 03
- (i) Write a condition for the sequence of approximations converges to a root in iteration method.
- (ii) Newton-Raphson method has a order of convergence.
(a)0 (b)1 (c)2 (d)3
- (iii) Which method is not useful for finding an approximate solution of first order differential equation ?
(a)Runge-Kutta (b)Newton-Raphson (c)Taylor's series (d)Euler
- (iv) Which method yield the solution in series form ?
(a)Runge-Kutta (b)Newton-Raphson (c)Taylor's series (d)Euler
- (v) Milne's formula derive by using formula.
(a)Newton's forward (b)Newton's backward
(c)Gauss forward (d)Gauss backward

