

B.Sc. Semester - 6 (CBCS) Examination
May/June-2021 (NEW COURSE)
Optimization and Numerical Analysis -2(Core)

Time: 1:30 Hours

Marks: 42

Instructions:

1. Figures to the right indicate marks.
2. There are five questions in the question paper.
3. Answer any three of the following questions.

Q.1(A) Answer any two of the following questions.

(10)

- (1) Explain Canonical form of an LPP with its characteristics.
- (2) Solve the following LPP by graphical method.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Minimize } Z &= 2x_1 - x_2 \\ \text{Subject to } &x_1 + x_2 \leq 5, \\ &x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 8, \\ &x_1, x_2 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

- (3) Solve the following LPP by Big-M Method.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Minimize } Z &= x_1 - 3x_2 + 2x_3 \\ \text{Subject to } &3x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 \leq 7 \\ &-2x_1 + 4x_2 \leq 12 \\ &-4x_1 + 3x_2 + 8x_3 \leq 10 \\ &\text{and } x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Q.1(B) Answer any one of the following questions.

(04)

- (1) Define: Feasible solution, Optimum Solution, Basic Solution and Degenerate Basic Feasible Solution of an LPP.
- (2) Define Convex set & Convex Combination. Prove that Interval $I = [a, b] \subset R$ is convex.

Q.2(A) Answer any two of the following questions.

(10)

- (1) Describe Vogel's approximation method to find initial solution of a transportation problem.
- (2) Explain North West Corner Method (NWCM) to find initial solution of a transportation problem.
- (3) Find optimal basic feasible solution by MODI method.

	X	Y	Z	W	Supply
A	21	16	25	13	11
B	17	18	14	23	13
C	32	27	18	41	19
Demand	6	10	12	15	43

Q.2(B) Answer any one of the following questions.

(04)

- (1) Find dual of the following primal LPP.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Maximize } Z_x &= 8x_1 + 3x_2 \\ \text{Subject to } &x_1 - 6x_2 \geq 2 \\ &5x_1 + 7x_2 = -4 \\ &x_1, x_2 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

- (2) Solve the following assignment problem.

		Men			
		1	2	3	4
JOB	A	10	12	19	11
	B	5	10	7	8
	C	12	14	18	11
	D	8	15	11	9

Q.3(A) **Answer any two of the following questions.** (10)

- (1) Derive Gauss's backward interpolation formula.
- (2) Show that n^{th} divided difference of a polynomial of n^{th} degree is constant.
- (3) Given $y_1 = 22, y_2 = 30, y_4 = 82, y_7 = 106, y_8 = 206$. Find y_6 using Lagrange's interpolation formula.

Q.3(B) **Answer any one of the following questions.** (04)

- (1) Derive relation between divided differences and forward differences.
- (2) Derive Sterling's formula.

Q.4(A) **Answer any two of the following questions.** (10)

- (1) State and prove Simpson's 1/3 rule.
- (2) Derive Newton's divided difference formula.
- (3) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ and $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ at $x = 1.1$ for the following data.

X	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6
Y	7.989	8.403	8.781	9.129	9.451	9.750	10.031

Q.4(B) **Answer any one of the following questions.** (04)

- (1) Evaluate $\int_4^5 \log(x) dx$ using Trapezoidal rule.
- (2) Evaluate $\int_0^{10} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$ using Simpson's 3/8 rule.

Q.5(A) **Answer any two of the following questions.** (10)

- (1) Solve $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y), y(x_0) = y_0$ by modified Euler's method.
- (2) Solve $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y), y(x_0) = y_0$ by Runge Kutta's method.
- (3) If $\frac{dy}{dx} + y = x, y(0) = 1$, then find $y(0.2)$ using Picard's method.

Q.5(B) **Answer any one of the following questions.** (04)

- (1) Solve the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y)$ with initial condition $x = x_0, y = y_0$ by Picard's method.
- (2) Using Taylor's series method to solve $\frac{dy}{dx} = y(x + y), y(0) = 1$ at $x = 0.1$.
