



**MAJ-003-001541** Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Sc. (Sem. V) (CBCS) Examination**

October / November – 2016

**Statistics : S - 501**

*(Computational Techniques &  
Statistical Tool Box with Matlab)  
(New Course)*

**Faculty Code : 003**

**Subject Code : 001541**

Time :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

- Instructions :** (1) Q. No. 1 carries 20, Q. No. 2 and Q. No. 3 each carries 25 marks.  
(2) Students can use their own scientific calculator.

**1 Filling the blanks and short questions : (Each 1 mark) 20**

- (1) Interpolation and extrapolation approaches are \_\_\_\_\_.
- (2) For interpolation or extrapolation, the two variables should have \_\_\_\_\_ relationship.
- (3) The independent variate values in the interpolation are termed as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (4) In diagonal difference table, the \_\_\_\_\_ argument of the series is taken as origin.
- (5) Newton's formula for advancing differences utilizes \_\_\_\_\_ finite difference of each column of the difference table.
- (6) In Newton's backward formula, the origin is the \_\_\_\_\_ value of the argument in the series.
- (7) The origin  $x_0$  in difference table in the Newton's-Gauss backward formula is the \_\_\_\_\_ value of  $x$  to the given value of  $x$ .
- (8) The relation between  $u$  of Stirling formula and  $v$  of Bessel's formula is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (9) If the interpolating values lies near the beginning or the end of the central interval, \_\_\_\_\_ formula yields better results.
- (10) In Weddle's rule is applicable when the number of intervals  $n$  must be a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (11) Define Central difference operator.
- (12) Define Mean or Average operator.
- (13) Usual notations prove that  $E\Delta = \nabla E$ .
- (14) Usual notations prove that  $(1+\Delta)(1-\nabla)=1$ .
- (15) Usual notations prove that  $E^{-1} = 1-\nabla$ .
- (16) Usual notations prove that  $\frac{\Delta^{m+n}}{E^n} = \Delta^m \nabla^n$ .
- (17) If  $x = [1 \ 2 \ 3; 4 \ 5 \ 6]$  then using MATLAB function `mean(x, 2)` write is correct output?
- (18) If  $x = [3 \ 4 \ 5; 11 \ 34 \ 43]$  then using MATLAB function `median(x, 1)` write is correct output?
- (19) If  $x = [0 \ 1 \ 2; 3 \ 4 \ 5]$  then using MATLAB function `cumsum(x, 2)` write is correct output?
- (20) If  $x = [3 \ 7 \ 5; 0 \ 4 \ 2]$  then using MATLAB function `sort(x, 2)` write is correct output?

2 (a) Write the answer any **three** : (Each 2 marks)

6

- (1) Prove that  $\Delta f(x) = \frac{\Delta^n f(x)}{h^n n!}$ .
- (2) Obtain Newton's formula for obtaining inverse.
- (3) Usual notation prove that  $\Delta + \nabla = \frac{\Delta}{\nabla} - \frac{\nabla}{\Delta}$
- (4) Explain MATLAB function `binopdf`.
- (5) Explain MATLAB function `std`.
- (6) Evaluate  $\sqrt{50}$  using Newton's formula correct upto seven decimal.

(b) Write the answer any **three** : (Each 3 marks) **9**

- (1) Usual notation prove that  $\sqrt{1+\mu^2\delta^2} = 1 + \frac{\delta^2}{2}$ .
- (2) Obtain Gregory-Newton's Backward Interpolation formula.
- (3) Obtain Trapezoidal rule for numerical integration.
- (4) Explain Taylor's series method.
- (5) Apply Euler's Maclurin sum formula to find the sum  $1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3$ .
- (6) Explain MATLAB function prod and cumprod.

(c) Write the answer any **two** : (Each 5 marks) **10**

- (1) Obtain Bessel's formula for central difference interpolation.
- (2) Obtain Gauss backward interpolation formula.
- (3) Obtain Simpson's  $\frac{3}{8}$  rule for numerical integration.
- (4) Use Taylor's series method to solve  $\frac{dy}{dx} = xy + y^2$  with  $y(0) = 1$  at  $x = 0.1, 0.2, 0.3$ .
- (5) Explain For-Loop and While-Loop structure of MATLAB with example.

**3** (a) Write the answer any **three** : (Each 2 marks) **6**

- (1) If  $y = \frac{1}{x}$  then find  $f(a, b, c, d)$  and prepare the divided difference table.
- (2) Usual notation prove that  $\mu\delta = \frac{1}{2}\Delta E^{-1} + \frac{1}{2}\Delta$ .
- (3) Evaluate  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{23}}$  by using Newton's formula. Correct upto seven decimal.
- (4) Find by the interaction method, the root near 3.8 of the equation  $2x - \log_{10} x = 7$  correct upto four decimal.

- (5) Explain MATLAB function poisspdf.
- (6) Explain MATLAB function diff.

(b) Write the answer any **three** : (Each 3 marks) **9**

- (1) Usual notation prove that  $\Delta = \frac{1}{2}\delta^2 + \delta\sqrt{1 + \frac{\delta^2}{4}}$ .
- (2) Obtain Gregory-Newton's Forward Interpolation formula.
- (3) Obtain Simpson's  $\frac{1}{3}$  rule for numerical integration.
- (4) Apply Euler's Maclurin sum formula to find the sums  $\frac{1}{11^3} + \frac{1}{12^3} + \dots + \frac{1}{50^3}$  correct to 5 significant figures.
- (5) Explain False position method.
- (6) Explain MATLAB function sum and cumsum.

(c) Write the answer any **two** : (Each 5 marks) **10**

- (1) Obtain Stirling formula for central difference interpolation.
- (2) Obtain Gauss forward interpolation formula.
- (3) Given the differential equation  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x + y^2$ , with the initial condition  $y = 1$  when  $x = 0$ , use Picard's method to obtain  $y$  for  $x = 0.1$  correct to three decimal places.
- (4) Explain If-Else-End structure of MATLAB with example.
- (5) Explain number display format of MATLAB.