

University of Ruhuna
Bachelor of Science General Degree
Level III (Semester I) Examination - 2021

Subject: Applied Mathematics

Course Unit: AMT311β

(Numerical Methods with Applications) .

Time: Two (02) Hours

Answer All Questions
Calculators provided by the university are allowed to use.

1. a) In the usual notation, define the matrix norms, $\|A\|_1$, $\|A\|_2$ and $\|A\|_\infty$, where A is a matrix of order n .

Find $\|A\|_1$, $\|A\|_2$ and $\|A\|_\infty$ for the matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -3 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Define the condition number $\kappa(A)$ for a non-singular matrix A .

Calculate $\kappa(A)$ for the above matrix A .

- b) Determine whether each of the given matrices is in row echelon form

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

- (i) By recording the row operations you perform, determine reduced row echelon forms of B and C .
- (ii) Obtain solutions for the system of linear equations

$$3x_1 + 3x_2 + 4x_3 = 10$$

$$2x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 = 12$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 = 3.$$

by converting into row echelon form, and applying back substitution.

2. a) Obtain solution for the following linear system by using Gauss Jordan method with partial pivoting

$$x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = 1$$

$$4x_1 + 3x_2 - 3x_3 = 3$$

$$3x_1 + 5x_2 + 3x_3 = 2.$$

Continued...

- b) In the usual notation, use the decomposition $A = L + D + U$ in order to write down the general formula of the Jacobi iterative method for the system $Ax = b$.
- c) Solve the system of equations

$$\begin{aligned} 10x_1 + x_2 + x_3 &= 3 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 &= 1 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 + 7x_3 &= 2. \end{aligned}$$

upto the second iterative $x^{(2)}$ using Jacobi iterative method with initial approximation $x^0 = (0, 0, 0)^T$.

3. a) (i) Consider the initial value problem

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = f(y, t) = t^2y - t + 5, \quad y(0) = 5.$$

Show that the function satisfies the Lipschitz condition on $D = \{(t, y) | 0 \leq y \leq 3, 0 \leq t \leq 4\}$.

- (ii) In the usual notation, obtain general form of the Picard iteration formula

$$y_{n+1}(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(s, y_n(s)) ds, \quad n \geq 0,$$

for the initial value problem

$$y' = f(x, y); \quad y(x_0) = y_0.$$

Hence, solve the following initial value problem

$$y' = 2(y + 1); \quad y(0) = 0.$$

for $y_2(x)$.

- b) Consider

$$\frac{dy^2}{dx^2} + 5\frac{dy}{dx} - 3y - 5x = 0, \quad \text{with } y(0) = 0 \text{ and } y'(0) = 1.$$

By using Heun's method and taking step size as 0.2, find the approximation for $y(0.2)$ and x' at $t = 0.1$

- c) In the usual notation, express the general form of the fourth order Runge Kutta method to solve the initial value problem,

$$y' = f(x, y); \quad y(x_0) = y_0,$$

with step size h .

Consider the initial value problem

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 + y^2 + 5, \quad y(0) = 5$$

By using fourth order Runge Kutta scheme, obtain the approximation at $x = 0.1$ with step size 0.1.

-
4. In order to solve the heat equation $u_{xx} = cu_t$ numerically for $t > 0$ and $0 \leq x \leq a$ subject to boundary conditions $u(0, t) = T_0$, $u(a, t) = T_a$ and the initial condition $u(x, 0) = f(x)$, $0 < x < a$, we use the discretization $x_i = ih$, for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ and $t_j = jk$ for $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ where $h = a/n$, and $k > 0$ are step sizes in x and t axes respectively.

In the usual notation, derive

$$u_{i,j+1} = ru_{i+1,j} + (1 - 2r)u_{i,j} + ru_{i-1,j},$$

where $r = k/ch^2$.

Consider the heat equation $u_{xx} = 2u_t$ $t > 0$ and $0 \leq x \leq 1$,
with boundary conditions

$$T_0 = 1, \quad T_a = 0, \quad t > 0,$$

and initial condition $u(x, 0) = 0$, for $0 < x < 1$.

- a) Find the approximated temperature at each of the interior mesh points for time steps $j = 0, 1, 2$ when $h = 0.2$ and $k = 1/30$.
 - b) Sketch the approximated solution with respect to x obtained in part (a).
 - c) Discuss the stability of the solution based on the results obtained in part (b).
-