

Hall Ticket Number:

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Code No. : 14163 N/O

**VASAVI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING (AUTONOMOUS), HYDERABAD**

Accredited by NAAC with A++ Grade

**B.E. IV-Semester Main & Backlog Examinations, July-2023****Numerical Methods, Probability and Statistics**

(Common to Civil, EEE &amp; Mech.)

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 60

Note: Tables of Area under the normal curves, t-test, F-test &amp; Chi-square test will be provided

Answer all questions from **Part-A** and any **FIVE** from **Part-B****Part-A (10 × 2 = 20 Marks)**

Q. No.	Stem of the question	M	L	CO	PO																
1.	Give the Newton's interpolation formula? Can we use it for unequally spaced intervals?	2	2	1	1,2,12																
2.	Find p for the following data if f(0.2) is asked	2	2	1	1,2,12																
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>x</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f(x)</td><td>176</td><td>185</td><td>194</td><td>203</td><td>212</td><td>220</td><td>229</td> </tr> </table>	x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	f(x)	176	185	194	203	212	220	229				
x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6														
f(x)	176	185	194	203	212	220	229														
3.	Write a Euler's formula to solve ordinal differential equation of first order.	2	1	2	1,2,12																
4.	State Newton's backward interpolation formula for first and second derivative at $x = x_0$	2	1	2	1,2,12																
5.	Define discrete random variable. Give an example.	2	1	3	1,2,12																
6.	Define continuous random variable. Give an example.	2	1	3	1,2,12																
7.	Define the F-test formula and when to use it?	2	2	4	1,2,12																
8.	Explain chi-square test.	2	1	4	1,2,12																
9.	Explain the principle of least squares.	2	2	5	1,2,12																
10.	Define positive and negative correlation.	2	1	5	1,2,12																
	<b>Part-B (5 × 8 = 40 Marks)</b>																				
11. a)	Find the solution of $x = 1925$ using Newton's backward Difference formula	4	3	1	1,2,12																
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>x</td><td>1891</td><td>1901</td><td>1911</td><td>1921</td><td>1931</td> </tr> <tr> <td>y</td><td>46</td><td>66</td><td>81</td><td>93</td><td>101</td> </tr> </table>	x	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	y	46	66	81	93	101								
x	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931																
y	46	66	81	93	101																
b)	Find the Solution of $x = 301$ using Lagrange's Interpolation formula	4	3	1	1,2,12																
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>x</td><td>300</td><td>304</td><td>305</td><td>307</td> </tr> <tr> <td>y</td><td>2.4771</td><td>2.4829</td><td>2.4843</td><td>2.487</td> </tr> </table>	x	300	304	305	307	y	2.4771	2.4829	2.4843	2.487										
x	300	304	305	307																	
y	2.4771	2.4829	2.4843	2.487																	
12. a)	Solve $y' = x + y$ , $y(0) = 1$ by Taylor's series method. Hence find the values of y at $x = 0.1$ and $x = 0.2$	4	3	2	1,2,12																
b)	Given $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y-x}{y+x}$ with initial condition $y = 1$ at $x = 0$ ; find y for $x = 0.1$ by Euler's method $h = 0.025$	4	3	2	1,2,12																
13. a)	Most graduate schools of business require applicants for admission to take the Graduate Management Admission Council's GMAT examination. Scores on the GMAT are roughly normally distributed with a mean of 527 and a standard deviation of 112. What is the probability of an individual scoring above 500 on the GMAT?	4	3	3	1,2,12																

Contd... 2

b)	A random variable X has the following probability distribution.	4	2	3	1,2,12																		
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>X=x<sub>i</sub></td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P(X=x<sub>i</sub>)</td> <td>c</td> <td>3c</td> <td>5c</td> <td>7c</td> <td>9c</td> <td>11c</td> <td>13c</td> </tr> </table> <p>Find c and P(0 &lt; X &lt; 4).</p>						X=x <sub>i</sub>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	P(X=x <sub>i</sub> )	c	3c	5c	7c	9c	11c	13c		
X=x <sub>i</sub>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6																
P(X=x <sub>i</sub> )	c	3c	5c	7c	9c	11c	13c																
14. a)	Define Null hypothesis, alternative hypothesis, Type-I and Type-II errors.	4	1	4	1,2,12																		
b)	A random sample of 10 boys had the following I.Q.: 70, 120, 110, 101, 88, 83, 95, 98, 107, and 100. Do these data support the assumption of a population mean I.Q. of 100? Test at 5% level of significance.	4	3	4	1,2,12																		
15. a)	Fit a second order polynomial to the following data	4	2	5	1,2,12																		
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>x</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.5</td> <td>1.0</td> <td>1.5</td> <td>2.0</td> <td>2.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>y</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.25</td> <td>1.0</td> <td>2.25</td> <td>4.0</td> <td>6.25</td> </tr> </table>						x	0	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	y	0	0.25	1.0	2.25	4.0	6.25				
x	0	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5																	
y	0	0.25	1.0	2.25	4.0	6.25																	
b)	Find the coefficient of correlation from the following data:	4	3	5	1,2,12																		
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>x</td> <td>78</td> <td>89</td> <td>97</td> <td>69</td> <td>59</td> <td>79</td> <td>68</td> <td>57</td> </tr> <tr> <td>y</td> <td>125</td> <td>137</td> <td>156</td> <td>112</td> <td>107</td> <td>138</td> <td>123</td> <td>108</td> </tr> </table>						x	78	89	97	69	59	79	68	57	y	125	137	156	112	107	138	123	108
x	78	89	97	69	59	79	68	57															
y	125	137	156	112	107	138	123	108															
16. a)	Use Lagrange's formula, to find the quadratic polynomial that takes the values	4	3	1	1,2,12																		
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>x</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F(x)</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table>						x	0	1	3	F(x)	0	1	0										
x	0	1	3																				
F(x)	0	1	0																				
b)	Find by Runge-Kutta method, the values of y at x = 0.1 to four decimal places from $\frac{dy}{dx} = x^2y - 1$ with y(0) = 1.	4	3	2	1,2,12																		
17.	Answer any <i>two</i> of the following:																						
a)	Explain the different types of Probability Distribution Functions? How to find expectation and variance of each PDF?	4	2	3	1,2,12																		
b)	Two random samples of sizes 7 and 6 gave the following values of the variable. Sample 1: 28 30 32 33 33 29 34 Sample 2: 29 30 30 24 27 29 Test the difference of the estimates of the population variances at 5% level of significance.	4	3	4	1,2,12																		
c)	Fit a simple straight line y= a+bx using below data.	4	2	5	1,2,12																		
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>x</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>y</td> <td>0.5</td> <td>2.5</td> <td>2.0</td> <td>4.0</td> <td>3.5</td> <td>6.0</td> <td>5.5</td> </tr> </table>						x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	y	0.5	2.5	2.0	4.0	3.5	6.0	5.5		
x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7																
y	0.5	2.5	2.0	4.0	3.5	6.0	5.5																

M : Marks; L: Bloom's Taxonomy Level; CO; Course Outcome; PO: Programme Outcome

i)	Blooms Taxonomy Level - 1	20%
ii)	Blooms Taxonomy Level - 2	30%
iii)	Blooms Taxonomy Level - 3 & 4	50%

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