



**KSSEM K.S. SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT, BENGALURU-560109**

**DEPARTMENT OF BASIC SCIENCE**

**SESSION: 2021-2022 (EVEN SEMESTER)**

**ASSIGNMENT-I**

<b>Academic Year</b>	2021-22		
<b>Batch</b>	2021-22		
<b>Year/Semester/Section</b>	Common to all Branches-II SEM	<b>Dept</b>	<b>Mathematics</b>
<b>Subject Code-Title</b>	21MAT21 – ADVANCED CALCULUS AND NUMERICAL METHODS		
<b>Name of the Instructor</b>	DIVYA R		

<b>Assignment No: 1</b>		<b>Total marks:15</b>		
<b>Date of Issue: 20/06/2022</b>		<b>Date of Submission: 4/07/2022</b>		
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Assignment Questions</b>	<b>K Level</b>	<b>CO</b>	<b>Marks</b>
1.	<p><b>Form</b> the partial differential equation by eliminating arbitrary functions from.</p> <p>a) <math>\phi(x + y + z, x^2 + y^2 + z^2) = 0</math></p> <p>b) <math>lx + my + nz = \phi(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)</math></p> <p>c) <math>z = f\left(\frac{xy}{z}\right)</math></p> <p>d) <math>z = e^{ax+by}f(ax - by)</math></p>	K3 Applying	CO1	1
2.	<p><b>Solve</b> PDE by direct integration method. <math>\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial t} = e^{-t} \cos x</math></p> <p>given <math>z = 0</math> when <math>t = 0</math> and <math>\frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = 0</math> when <math>x = 0</math></p>	K3 Applying	CO1	1
3.	<p><b>Solve</b> <math>\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \sin x \sin y</math>, for which <math>\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -2 \sin y</math>, when <math>x = 0</math> and <math>z = 0</math>, when <math>y</math> is an odd multiple of <math>\frac{\pi}{2}</math>.</p>	K3 Applying	CO1	1
4.	<p><b>Solve</b> <math>\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = z</math>, given that, when <math>y = 0</math>, <math>z = e^x</math> and <math>\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^{-x}</math></p>	K3 Applying	CO1	1

5.	<b>Solve</b> $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 4z = 0$ subject to the condition that $z = 1$ and $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y$ when $x = 0$	K3 Applying	CO1	1
6.	a) <b>Solve</b> $(y - z)p + (z - x)q = (x - y)$ . b) <b>Solve</b> $(y^2 + z^2)p + x(yq - z) = 0$ .	K3 Applying	CO1	1
7.	<b>Derive</b> one dimensional heat and wave equation in the standard form.	K3 Applying	CO1	1
8.	<b>Compute</b> the real root of $x \log_{10} x - 1.2 = 0$ , correct to four decimals by using Regula Falsi method.	K3 Applying	CO2	1
9.	<b>Find</b> a real root of $x \log_{10} x - 1.2 = 0$ , by correct to four decimal places, using Regula falsi method the root lies between (2,3).	K3 Applying	CO2	1
10.	<b>Find</b> a real root of the equation $x^3 + x^2 + 3x + 4 = 0$ , by performing two iterations using Newton – Raphson method.	K3 Applying	CO2	1

*Wijay*  
18/6/2022  
Course In charge

*C. Vasudev*  
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**DEPARTMENT OF BASIC SCIENCE**

**SESSION: 2021-2022 (EVEN SEMESTER)**

**ASSIGNMENT-II**

<b>Academic Year</b>	2021-22		
<b>Batch</b>	2021-22		
<b>Year/Semester/Section</b>	Common to all Branches-II SEM	<b>Dept</b>	<b>Mathematics</b>
<b>Subject Code-Title</b>	21MAT21 – ADVANCED CALCULUS AND NUMERICAL METHODS		
<b>Name of the Instructor</b>	Manoharkumar K N		

**Assignment No: 2**

**Date of Issue: 22/07/2022**

**Total marks:15**

**Date of Submission: 4/08/2022**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Assignment Questions</b>	<b>K Level</b>	<b>CO</b>	<b>Marks</b>												
1.	<p>From the following data, <b>find</b> the number of students who have obtained</p> <p>(i) less than 45 marks</p> <p>(ii) between 40 and 45 marks.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Marks</td> <td>30-40</td> <td>40-50</td> <td>50-60</td> <td>60-70</td> <td>70-80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. of Students</td> <td>31</td> <td>42</td> <td>51</td> <td>35</td> <td>31</td> </tr> </table>	Marks	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	No. of Students	31	42	51	35	31	K3 Applying	CO2	1
Marks	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80											
No. of Students	31	42	51	35	31											
2.	<p>Given <math>f(40) = 184, f(50) = 204, f(60) = 226, f(70) = 250, f(80) = 276,</math> <math>f(90) = 304</math>, <b>find</b> <math>f(38)</math> using Newton's forward interpolation formula.</p>	K3 Applying	CO2	1												
	<p>Using Newton's divided difference interpolation, <b>find</b> the polynomial of the given data</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>x</td> <td>3</td> <td>7</td> <td>9</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f(x)</td> <td>168</td> <td>120</td> <td>72</td> <td>63</td> </tr> </table>	x	3	7	9	10	f(x)	168	120	72	63	K3 Applying	CO2	1		
x	3	7	9	10												
f(x)	168	120	72	63												
4.	<p><b>Find</b> the polynomial <math>f(x)</math> by using Lagrange's formula from the following data:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>x</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f(x)</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>12</td> <td>147</td> </tr> </table>	x	0	1	2	5	f(x)	2	3	12	147	K3 Applying	CO2	1		
x	0	1	2	5												
f(x)	2	3	12	147												
5.	<p>Use Lagrange's interpolation formula to fit a polynomial for the data:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>X</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>y</td> <td>-12</td> <td>0</td> <td>6</td> <td>12</td> </tr> </table> <p>Hence <b>estimate</b> <math>y</math> at <math>x=2</math></p>	X	0	1	3	4	y	-12	0	6	12	K3 Applying	CO2	1		
X	0	1	3	4												
y	-12	0	6	12												

6.	<p>a) Use Taylor's series method to <b>find</b> <math>y</math> at <math>x = 0.1, 0.2, 0.3</math> considering the terms upto the third degree given that <math>\frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 + y^2</math> and <math>y(0) = 1</math></p> <p>b) Employ Taylor's series method to <b>find</b> <math>y(0.1)</math> given that <math>\frac{dy}{dx} - 2y = 3e^x</math> whose solution passes through the origin</p>	K3 Applying	CO3	2
7.	<p>a) Given <math>\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 + \frac{y}{x}</math>, <math>y = 2</math> at <math>x = 1</math>, <b>find</b> the approximate value of <math>y</math> at <math>x = 1.4</math> by taking step size <math>h = 0.2</math> applying Modified Euler's Method.</p> <p>b) Use Modified Euler's Method to <b>solve</b> <math>\frac{dy}{dx} = x + \sqrt{y}</math> in the range <math>0 \leq x \leq 0.4</math> by taking <math>h = 0.2</math>, given that <math>y = 1</math> at <math>x = 0</math> initially</p>	K3 Applying	CO3	2
8.	Using Runge – Kutta method of fourth order, <b>find</b> $y(0.2)$ for the equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y-x}{y+x}$ , $y(0) = 1$ taking $h = 0.2$	K3 Applying	CO3	2
9.	<p>Given <math>\frac{dy}{dx} = x - y^2</math> and the data <math>y(0) = 0, y(0.2) = 0.02,</math>  <math>y(0.4) = 0.0795, y(0.6) = 0.1762</math>, <b>compute</b> <math>y</math> at <math>x = 0.8</math> by applying</p> <p>i) Milne's Method  ii) Adam – Bashforth Method</p>	K3 Applying	CO3	2
10.	The following table gives the solution of $5xy' + y^2 - 2 = 0$ , <b>find</b> the value of $y$ at $x = 4.5$ using Milne's predictor and corrector formula. Use corrector formula twice.	K3 Applying	CO3	2



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**DEPARTMENT OF BASIC SCIENCE**

**SESSION: 2021-2022 (EVEN SEMESTER)**


**ASSIGNMENT-III (Activity)**

<b>Academic Year</b>	2021-22		
<b>Batch</b>	2021-22		
<b>Year/Semester/Section</b>	Common to all Branches-II SEM	<b>Dept</b>	<b>Mathematics</b>
<b>Subject Code-Title</b>	21MAT21 – ADVANCED CALCULUS AND NUMERICAL METHODS		
<b>Name of the Instructor</b>	Nagarathna T K		

**Assignment No: 3**  
**Date of Issue: /08/2022**

**Total marks:20**  
**Date of Submission: /08/2022**

Sl. No.	Assignment Questions	K Level	CO	Marks
1.	Find the angle between the surfaces $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9$ and $z = x^2 + y^2 - 3$ at the point $(2, -1, 2)$	K3 Applying	CO4	2
2.	Find the directional derivatives of $\phi = xy^2 + yz^3$ at $(2, -1, 1)$ along $i + 2j + 2k$ .	K3 Applying	CO4	2
3.	If $\vec{F} = \nabla(xy^3z^2)$ find $\text{div}\vec{F}$ and $\text{curl}\vec{F}$ at the point $(1, -1, 1)$ .	K3 Applying	CO4	2
4.	If $\vec{F} = (x + y + az)i + (bx + 2y - z)j + (x + cy + 2z)k$ find $a, b, c$ such that $\text{curl}\vec{F} = \vec{0}$ and then find $\phi$ such that $\vec{F} = \nabla\phi$	K3 Applying	CO4	2
5.	Find the value of the constnt 'a' such that the vector field. $\vec{F} = (xy - z^3)i + (a - 2)x^2j + (1 - a)xz^2k$ is irrotational and hence find scalar function $\phi$ such that $\vec{F} = \nabla\phi$	K3 Applying	CO4	2
6.	Derive the relation between Gamma and Beta functions	K3 Applying	CO5	2
7.	Show that $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\sin\theta} d\theta * \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{\sin\theta}} = \pi$	K3 Applying	CO5	2
8.	Show that $\gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\pi}$	K3 Applying	CO5	2
9.	Evaluate $\int_{-1}^1 \int_0^z \int_{x-z}^{x+z} (x + y + z) dx dy dz$ .	K3 Applying	CO5	2
10.	Evaluate $\int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} xyz dx dy dz$	K3 Applying	CO5	2

  
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Head of the Department

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