1. The sum of deviation of the actual values of Y and the computed values of Y is_____.
   A. 0
   B. 1
   C. Maximum
   D. Minimum

2. In the function y = f(x), the independent variable x is called_____.
   A. entry
   B. argument
   C. intermediate
   D. interpolation

3. The relationship between E and delta is_____.
   A. E =1-delta
   B. E =1+delta
   C. E = delta-1
   D. E = delta
4. The relationship between E and small delta is_____.
   A. small delta = 1-E
   B. small delta = E-1
   C. small delta = (E-1)-1
   D. small delta = E^(1/2)-E^(-1/2)
5. Choose the correct one.
   A. E = ehD = 1-delta
   B. E = ehD = 1+delta
   C. E = e-hD = 1+delta
   D. E = 1/ ehD = 1/1+delta
6. In the function y = f(x), the dependent variable y is called_____.
   A. entry
   B. argument
   C. intermediate
   D. interpolation
7. Iteration method is a_____method
   A. direct
   B. indirect
   C. self correcting
   D. step by step

8. Gauss Elimination Method & Gauss Jordan Methods are_____methods.
   A. direct
   B. indirect
   C. self correcting
   D. step by step

9. The rate of convergence of Gauss Seidel Method is_____that of Gauss Jacobi Method.
   A. once
   B. twice
   C. thrice
   D. reciprocal

10. _____method is very fast compared to other methods.
   A. Gauss Elimination
   B. Gauss Jordan
   C. Gauss Seidel
   D. Gauss Jacobi

11. The order of convergence of Regula-Falsi method is_____.
   A. 2
   B. 1.172
   C. 1.618
   D. 1.17

12. The Newton Raphson Method is also called_____.
   A. Bolzano's Bisection Method
   B. Iterative Method
   C. Method of Tangents
   D. Newton's Method

13. The order of Newton Raphson Method is_____.
   A. 1
   B. 2
   C. 3
   D. 4

14. The modification of Gauss Elimination Method is_____.
   A. Gauss Jordan Method
   B. Gauss Jacobi Method
   C. Gauss Elimination Method
   D. Gauss Seidel Method

15. If alpha,beta,gamma are the roots of the equation x3-14x+8=0,then product of the roots is _____.

A. -8
B. -18
C. 28
D. 38

16. _____method is used for finding the dominant Eigen-value of a matrix.

A. Gauss Elimination Method
B. Gauss Jordan Method
C. Newton Raphson Method
D. Power method

17. Euler corrector is_____.

A. Yn+1 = Yn + hYn.
B. Y n+1 = Yn+h/2(Yn + Y n+1)
C. Y n+1 = Yn +h/2(Y'n+Y' n+1)
D. Y n+1 = Yn' -hYn'

18. Let f is_____on (a, b) and f(a)<f(b). Then bisection method generates a sequence {Pn} approximating a zero p of f with |Pn-P|less than or equal to(b-a)/2n,n greater than or equal to1.

A. continuous function
B. discontinuous function
C. constant function
D. multivariate function

19. In Euler's method: Given initial value problem y'=dy/dx=f(x, y) with y(x0) = y0, then approximation is given by_____.

A. yn+1=yn+hf(xn-1, yn-1)
B. yn+1=yn+hf(xn, yn)
C. yn+1=yn+hf(xn-1, yn)
D. yn+1=yn+hf(xn, yn-1)

20. y(x+h) = y(x) + h f(x,y) is referred as_____method.

A. Euler
B. Modified Euler
C. Taylor's Series
D. Runge-Kutta

21. When more than one value is involved then the problem is known as_____.

A. initial Value Problem.
B. boundary Value Problem
C. interpolation
D. extrapolation

22. The error in the trapezoidal rule is of the order_____.
A. h
B. h^ 2
C. h ^ 3
D. h ^4

23. A smooth curve that can be drawn to pass through near the plotted points is called_____.
A. curve fit
B. approximating curve
C. empirical curve
D. lineare
curve

24. The equation of approximate curve taken as an approximate relation between x and y is called___.
A. curve fit
B. approximating curve
C. empirical relation
D. linear
form

25. The general problem of finding equations of approximating curves which fit a given data is called_____.
A. curve fitting
B. approximating curve
C. empirical relation
d. linear form