## Name of School/ Department: School of Computer Sciences and information Technology Name of Program: B.Sc. CS



## Name of School/ Department: School of computer sciences and information Technology Name of Program: B.Sc. CS $\quad$ Branch/ Specialization: BCA

## VISION:

Department of Mathematics committed to promote interdisciplinary Mathematical Science and research for attracting young talented students to contribute effectively in augmenting the national pool of human resource who are responsible citizens, sincere professional service and have deep respect for life.

## MISSION:

1. To provide excellent knowledge of Mathematical sciences for suitable career and groom them for National recognition
2. To train the students for interdisciplinary applications and research.
3. To prepare our undergraduate and postgraduate students to understand the mathematical model to apply in other disciplinary approach.
4. To explore applications of mathematics and statistics and engage in collaborative research in an interdisciplinary environment.

## PROGRAM OUTCOMES:

PO1: Apply the technique of mathematics and its approach in the solution of different Mathematical Problem.
PO2: Identify, formulate, and analyze complex problems reaching substantiated conclusions using mathematical model and its solution approach.
PO3: Use research-based knowledge and research methods including design of experiments, analysis and interpretation of numerical data to provide valid conclusions.
PO4: Students develop critical thinking skills to identify, analyze and solve problems of their core areas using modern tools.
PO5: Students develop lifelong learning skills with interdisciplinary approach towards sustainable development.
PO6: Ability to communicate effectively the comprehended scientific data and knowledge, write effective reports, design documentation and make effective presentations.
PO7: Apply ethical, moral and social values in personal and professional life leading to highly cultured and civilized society.
PO8: Ability to work effectively as an individual or as a member or Team leader in diverse teams and in multidisciplinary environment.

PROGRAM SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:

PSO01: Students acquire knowledge of traditional and modern techniques of solving algebraic, transcendental equations, system of linear differential and integral equations, which have applications in many disciplines.
PSO02: The students attain sound knowledge in the areas of Mechanics, Thermal Physics, Waves and oscillations, optics, electromagnetism, modern physics, solid-state physics for pursing higher education and research.

## COURSE DESCRIPTION:

1) Derive appropriate numerical methods to solve algebraic and transcendental equations
2) Develop appropriate numerical methods to approximate a function

## COURSE OUTCOMES:

| SNO | DESCRIPTION | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{PO} \\ (1 \ldots 8) \\ \text { MAPPIN } \end{gathered}$ | $\text { PSO }(1,2)$ <br> MAPPING |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CO1 | Understand the concept of error and approximation | PO1 | PSO1 |
| CO2 | Students will learn about the solution of simultaneous linear equation | PO3 | PSO1 |
| CO3 | Students will understand interpolation and curve fitting | PO5 | PSO2 |
| CO4 | Students will learn numerical differentiation and integration | P07, | PSO2 |
| C05 | Define the concept of numerical solution of ODE and PDE | PO2 | PSO2 |

COURSE OUTCOMES VS POs MAPPING (DETAILED; HIGH: 3; MEDIUM: 2; LOW: 1):

| SNO | PO1 | PO2 | PO3 | PO4 | PO5 | PO6 | PO7 | PO8 | PSO1 | PSO2 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| C01 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| CO2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - |
| CO3 | 2 | 1 | 1 |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| CO4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | - |
| CO5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |

## SYLLABUS:

| UNIT | DETAILS | Contact Hours |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | ERRORS AND APPROXIMATIONS, $\quad$ SOLUTION OF NON <br> LINEAR EQUATIONS: Introduction to numbers and their accuracy; absolute, relative and <br> percentage errors. Bisection method; Regular falsi method; secant method; fixed point <br> iteration method; Newton- Raphson method; convergence criteria of methods | 08 |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | SOLUTION OF SIMULTANEOUS LINEAR EQUATIONS: Gauss elimination <br> method; Gauss-Jordan method; UV factorization method; Jacobi's iteration method; <br> Gauss- Seidal iteration method | 08 |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | INTERPOLATION AND CURVE FITTING: Introduction to interpolation; Newton's <br> forward and backward interpolation formulae; Gauss's forward and backward interpolation <br> formulae; Stirling formula; Lagrange interpolation; Newton's divided difference formula; <br> Principle of least squares; curve fitting | 08 |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | NUMERICAL DIFFERENTIATION AND INTEGRATION:Numerical <br> differentiation formulae: differentiation by using forward interpolation formula; backward <br> interpolation formula; Stirlling formula; Newton-Cotes formula for numerical integration: |  |


|  | Trapezoidal rule; Simpson's rules; Boole's rule and Weddle's rule; Romberg' method |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{5}$ | NUMERICAL SOLUTION OF ORDINARY AND PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL <br>  <br>  <br> EQUATION: Taylor series method; Euler method; Euler modified method; Runge kutta <br> solution of differential equation | 08 |

## COURSE COMPLETION PLAN

| Total Class room sessions | $\mathbf{4 0}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Total Quizzes | $\mathbf{3}$ |
| Total Test | $\mathbf{4}$ |
| Total Assignment | $\mathbf{2}$ |

One Session = 50 Minutes

## EVALUATION \& GRADING

- Students will be evaluated based on the following stages.
- Internal Assessment $=40 \%$
- End Semester Examination $=60 \%$

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT: Internal Assessment shall be done based on the following:

| Description |  | \% of Weightage out of 40 <br> marks |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| No. |  |  | (


| $\mathbf{2}$ | Assignments (Problems/Presentations) | $15 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | Mid Sessional tests | $25 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | Attendance and conduct in the class | $60 \%$ |

## DETAILED SESSION PLAN

| Lecture session/ Number | Topics to be covered | Teacher Centric Approach | Learner Centric Approach | T1/R1 | Relevance with POs and PSOs |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Numbers and accuracy | TC1, TC2 | LC1, LC3. | T1/R1 | PO1 |
| 2 | Absolute error | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{TC} 1 \\ & \mathrm{TC} 1, \mathrm{TC} 2 \end{aligned}$ | LC1, LC3. | T1/R1T1/R1 | PO4 |
| 3 | Relative error |  | LC1, LC3. |  | PO1,PSO1 |
| 4 | Percentage error | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{TC} 1 \\ & \mathrm{TC} 1, \mathrm{TC} 2 \end{aligned}$ | LC1, LC3. | T1/R1T1/R1 | PO4,PSO2 |
| 5 | Bisection method |  | LC1, LC3. |  | PO2, PSO2 |
| 6 | Regular falsi method | TC1, TC2 | LC1, LC3. | T1/R1 | PO4 |
| 7 | Secant method | TC1 | LC1, LC3. | T1/R1 | PO1,PSO1 |
| 8 | Fixed point iteration | TC1, TC2 | LC1, LC3. | T1/R1 | PO2,PSO2 |
| 9 | Newton Raphson method | TC1 | LC1, LC3. | T1/R1/W1 | PO4,PSO1 |
| 10 | Convergence criteria | TC1, TC2 | LC1, LC3. | T1/R1 | PO1,PSO1 |
| 11 | Gauss elimination method | TC1 | LC1, LC3. | T1/R1 | PO1 |


| 12 | Gauss Jordan method | TC1 | LC1, LC3. | T1/R1 | PO4,PSO2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13 | UV factorization method | TC1 | LC1, LC3. | T1/R1 | PO3 |
| 14 | Jacobi iteration method | TC1 | LC1, LC3. | T2/R2 | PO2,PSO2 |
| 15 | Gauss seidal iteration method | TC1, TC2 | LC1, LC3. | T1/R1 | PO2,PSO1 |
| 16 | Interpolation | TC1 | LC1, LC3. | T1/R1 | PO1,PSO1 |
| 17 | Newton forward interpolation | TC1 | LC1, LC3. | T2/R1/W2 | PO3,PSO2 |
| 18 | Newton backward interpolation | TC1 | LC1, LC3. | T1/R1 | PO1 |
| 19 | Gauss forward interpolation | TC1 | LC1, LC3. | T1/R1 | PO4,PSO1 |
| 20 | Gauss backward interpolation | TC1 | LC1, LC3. | T1/R1 | PO3 |
| 21 | Stirling formula | TC1 | LC1, LC3. | T2/R2 | PO3,PSO1 |
| 22 | Lagrange interpolation | TC1 | LC1, LC3. | T1/R1 | PO2 |
| 23 | Newton divided difference | TC1, TC2 | LC1, LC3. | T1/R1 | PO4,PSO1 |
| 24 | Principle of least square | TC1 | LC1, LC3. | T1/R1 | PO2,PSO1 |
| 25 | Curve fitting | TC1 | LC1, LC3. | T1/R1/W1 | PO3,PSO1 |
| 26 | Numerical differentiation | TC1, TC2 | LC1, LC3. | T1/R2/W2 | PO1 |
| 27 | Differentiation by forward interpolation | TC1 | LC1, LC3. | T1/R1 | PO4,PSO3 |
| 28 | Differentiation by backward | TC1, TC2 | LC1, LC3. | T1/R1 | PO1,PSO1 |


| 29 | Newton cotes formula | TC1 | LC1, LC3. | T2/R1/W3 | PO2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 30 | Numerical integration | TC1 | LC1, LC3. | T1/R1 | PO1 |
| 31 | Trapezoidal rule | TC1 | LC1, LC3. | T1/R1 | PO4,PSO2 |
| 32 | Simpson rule | TC1 | LC1, LC3. | T1/R1 | PO1 |
| 33 | Boole's rule | TC1 | LC1, LC3. | T3/R1/W2 | PO4,PSO1 |
| 34 | Weddle rule | TC1 | LC1, LC3. | T1/R1 | PO3,PSO1 |
| 35 | Romberg method | TC1, TC2 | LC1, LC3. | T1/R1 | PO2 |
| 36 | Taylor series method | TC1 | LC1, LC3. | T1/R1 | PO4,PSO1 |
| 37 | Euler method | TC1, TC2 | LC1, LC3. | T1/R1 | PO3 |
| 38 | RK method | TC1 | LC1, LC3. | T1/R1 | PO4,PSO1 |
| 39 | Modified Euler method |  | LC1, LC3. | T1/R1/W3 | PO1 |
| 40 | P-C methods | TC1, TC2 | LC1, LC3. | T1/R1 | PO2,PSO2 |

## REFERENCES:

| Text Book | T1 $\quad$ Grewal, B. S., "Numerical methods in Engineering and Science |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Reference <br> Book |  |  | R1 | 1) M.K. Jain, S.R.K. Iyengar and R.K. Jain, Numerical Methods for Scientific and Engineering Computation, 6th <br> Ed., New age International Publisher, India, 2007 |
|  | R2 | Sastry, S.S.," " Introductory Methods of Numerical Analysis |  |  |  |


|  | R3 | 1) Curtis F "Applied Numerical Analysis". |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Web based <br> materials | W1 | 1) Brian Bradie, A Friendly Introduction to Numerical Analysis, Pearson Education, India, 2007. |

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HOD: Prof Ritu Arun Sindhu

