

10 / Rahmm

CSE 330 Numerical Methods

SUMMER 2022

Quiz 2

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

Time: 20mins

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Sec: 07

[CO4] Consider the following data points

$$x_0 \quad f(-1)=2$$

$$x_1 \quad f(1)=3$$

$$x_2 \quad f(2)=-2$$

$$x_3 \quad f(3)=4$$

- Set a 2nd degree polynomial to create an over-determined system and show the coefficient matrix. [2]
- Solve the overdetermined system with the help of Least Square Approximation method and Gaussian Elimination. [5]
- Suppose you have a 70X70 coefficient matrix and you are applying Gaussian elimination row operations. How many elements of the matrix will be zero after 20 row operations. [3]

$$p_2(x) = a_0 + a_1(x) + a_2(x)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow p_2(-1) = a_0 - a_1 + a_2 = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow p_2(1) = a_0 + a_1 + a_2 = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow p_2(2) = a_0 + 2a_1 + 4a_2 = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow p_2(3) = a_0 + 3a_1 + 9a_2 = 4$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

⑥  $Ax = b$

$$\Rightarrow A^T \cdot Ax = A^T b$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^T A$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 & 15 \\ 5 & 15 & 35 \\ 15 & 35 & 99 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$A^T b$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 9 \\ 33 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -4 & 5 & 15 \\ 5 & 15 & 35 \\ 15 & 35 & 99 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 9 \\ 33 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} R_1 \\ R_2 \\ R_3 \end{array} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} -4 & 5 & 15 & 7 \\ 5 & 15 & 35 & 9 \\ 15 & 35 & 99 & 33 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} R_2 = R_2 - \left(\frac{5}{4}\right)R_1 \\ R_3 = R_3 - \left(\frac{15}{4}\right)R_1 \end{array}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} -4 & 5 & 15 & 7 \\ 0 & \frac{35}{4} & \frac{65}{4} & \frac{17}{4} \\ 0 & \frac{65}{4} & \frac{171}{4} & \frac{27}{4} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} -4 & 5 & 15 & 7 \\ 0 & \frac{35}{4} & \frac{65}{4} & \frac{17}{4} \\ 0 & \frac{65}{4} & \frac{171}{4} & \frac{27}{4} \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} R_3 = R_3 - \left(\frac{65/4}{35/4}\right)R_2 \end{array}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} -4 & 5 & 15 & 7 \\ 0 & \frac{35}{4} & \frac{65}{4} & \frac{17}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{98}{7} & \frac{44}{7} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\frac{98}{7} x_3 = \frac{44}{7}$$

$$\boxed{x_3 = \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{35}{4} x_2 + \frac{65}{4} x_3 = \frac{17}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{35}{4} x_2 + \frac{65}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{17}{4}$$

$$\boxed{\therefore x_2 = -\frac{9}{10}}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 4x_1 + 5x_2 + 15x_3 = 7 \\ \Rightarrow 4x_1 + 5\left(-\frac{9}{10}\right) + 15\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 7 \\ \therefore x_1 = 1 \end{array}$$

①

$$69 + 63 = 137 \text{ rows}$$

$$1190 \text{ rows.}$$