



Vu Buddy- MTH603

Printed by BC210404349

1. [math-block] For the given data, the zero - order difference will be, [/math-block]
- a. -2
 - b. -3
 - c. -1
 - d. 0
2. Given the following data $x:1\ 2\ 5$ $y:1\ 4\ 10$ Value of 1st order divided difference $f[2, 5]$ is
- a. 2
 - b. 0
 - c. -2
 - d. 1
3. [math-block] If only two data points are given, the formula for Lagrange's interpolation polynomial will be [/math-block]
- [math-block] $y = f(x) = \frac{(x - x_1)}{(x_0 - x_1)}y_0 + \frac{(x - x_0)}{(x_1 - x_0)}y_1$
- a. $\frac{(x - x_0)}{(x_1 - x_0)}y_1$ [/math-block]
 - b. $\frac{(x - x_1)}{(x_0 - x_1)}y_1$ [/math-block]
 - c. $\frac{(x - x_0)}{(x_1 - x_0)}y_1$ [/math-block]
 - d. $\frac{(x - x_1)}{(x_0 - x_1)}y_1$ [/math-block]

4. [math-block] \begin{gathered}

What will be the value of 'a' in the given divide difference table? \hfill \\

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} x & y & 1 & 0.7 & 0.25 & 0.025 \\ \hline 4 & 46 & & & & \\ 5 & 102 & & & & \\ 6 & 294 & & & & \\ 7 & 346 & & & & \end{array}$$

\end{gathered} [/math-block]

- a. -0.0387
- b. -0.0146
- c. -0.0021
- d. -0.0245

5. Given the following data $x: 4 \ 5 \ 7 \ 10$ $y: 46 \ 102 \ 294 \ 346$ Value of 1st order divided difference $f[5, 7]$ is

- a. 92
- b. 94
- c. 96
- d. 91

6. [math-block] For the given data, the first-order divided difference will be given as
[/math-block]

- a. [math-block] $y[[y_0], [y_1], [y_2]]$ [/math-block]
- b. [math-block] $y[[x_0], [x_1], [x_2]]$ [/math-block]
- c. [math-block] $y[[x_0], [x_1]]$ [/math-block]
- d. [math-block] $y[[x_0]]$ [/math-block]

7. [math-block] For the given data, the first-order divided difference will be, [/math-block]

- a. 3
- b. -3
- c. -2
- d. 2

8. In Lagrange's interpolation, for n values of y corresponding to n values of x, we can represent the function f(x) by a polynomial of degree

- a. n-1
- b. n+1
- c. n+2
- d. n

9. [math-block] \begin{gathered} For\,the\,giv\,three\,data,\{\text{point}\}s,\,the\,\\ \text{degree}\},\,of\,Lagrange's\,\{\text{interpolation}\},\,polynomial\,could\,be \hfill \\ \begin{array}{*{20}{c}} x&{0.3}&{0.7}&{0.9} \\\backslash y&{0.067}&{0.248}&{0.518} \end{array} \hfill \\ \end{gathered} [/math-block]

$$y = f(x) = \frac{(x - 0.7)(x - 0.9)}{(0.3 - 0.7)(0.3 - 0.9)}(0.248) + \frac{(x - 0.3)(x - 0.9)}{(0.7 - 0.3)(0.7 - 0.9)}(0.067) + \frac{(x - 0.3)(x - 0.7)}{(0.9 - 0.3)(0.9 - 0.7)}(0.518)$$

- a. [/math-block]

$$y = f(x) = \frac{(x - 0.7)(x - 0.9)}{(0.3 - 0.7)(0.3 - 0.9)}(0.518) + \frac{(x - 0.3)(x - 0.9)}{(0.7 - 0.3)(0.7 - 0.9)}(0.248) + \frac{(x - 0.3)(x - 0.7)}{(0.9 - 0.3)(0.9 - 0.7)}$$

- b. (0.067) [/math-block]

$$y = f(x) = \frac{(x - 0.7)(x - 0.9)}{(0.3 - 0.7)(0.3 - 0.9)}(0.067) + \frac{(x - 0.3)(x - 0.9)}{(0.7 - 0.3)(0.7 - 0.9)}(0.518) + \frac{(x - 0.3)(x - 0.7)}{(0.9 - 0.3)(0.9 - 0.7)}(0.248)$$

- c. [/math-block]

$$y = f(x) = \frac{(x - 0.7)(x - 0.9)}{(0.3 - 0.7)(0.3 - 0.9)}(0.067) + \frac{(x - 0.3)(x - 0.9)}{(0.7 - 0.3)(0.7 - 0.9)}(0.248) + \frac{(x - 0.3)(x - 0.7)}{(0.9 - 0.3)(0.9 - 0.7)}(0.518)$$

- d. [/math-block]

10. If $f(x) = 2\{x^3\} - 5\{x^2\} + 9x - 6$ [/math], then its-----derivative is zero for all x.

- a. 3rd
- b. 2nd
- c. 4th
- d. 5th