



Vu Buddy- MTH603

1. For the given data points $(1, -3), (2, 0)$, and $(3, 15)$, the zero-order divided difference will be

- 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. If only two data points are given, the formula for Lagrange's interpolation polynomial will be

$$y = f(x) = \frac{(x - x_1)((x_0 - x_1))}{((x_0 - x_1))} y_0 + \frac{(x - x_0)((x_1 - x_0))}{((x_1 - x_0))} y_1$$

- a. $\frac{(x - x_0)((x_1 - x_0))}{((x_1 - x_0))} y_1$

$$y = f(x) = \frac{(x_1 - x_0)((x - x_0))}{((x_1 - x_0))} y_0 + \frac{(x - x_0)((x_1 - x_0))}{((x_1 - x_0))} y_1$$

- b. $\frac{(x_1 - x_0)((x - x_0))}{((x_1 - x_0))} y_1$

$$y = f(x) = \frac{(x - x_0)((x_0 - x_1))}{((x_0 - x_1))} y_0 + \frac{(x - x_1)((x_1 - x_0))}{((x_1 - x_0))} y_1$$

- c. $\frac{(x - x_0)((x_0 - x_1))}{((x_0 - x_1))} y_1$

$$y = f(x) = \frac{(x - x_0)((x_1 - x_0))}{((x_1 - x_0))} y_0 + \frac{(x - x_1)((x_1 - x_0))}{((x_1 - x_0))} y_1$$

- d. $\frac{(x - x_1)((x_1 - x_0))}{((x_1 - x_0))} y_1$

4. $\begin{gathered}$

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

$\begin{array}{*{20}{c}} x & y & \{1^{st}D.D\} & \{2^{nd}D.D\} & \{3^{rd}D.D\} \\ \hline 1 & 0.7 & 0.25 & 0.025 & \\ 3 & 1.2 & 0.35 & -0.0625 & a \\ 5 & 1.9 & 0.1 & & \\ 7 & 2.1 & & & \end{array}$ \hfill \\\

$\end{gathered}$ [/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. $\text{For the given data, } \{(x_0, y_0), (x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \text{ and } (x_3, y_3)\}$, the first - order divide difference will be given as

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

7. $\text{For the given data, } (1, -3), (2, 0), \text{ and } (3, 15)$, the first - order divide difference will be

- 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. For the given three data points, the degree of Lagrange's interpolation polynomial could be

x	y
0.3	0.067
0.7	0.248
0.9	0.518

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

a.

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

b. (0.067)

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

c.

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

d.

10. If $f(x) = 2x^3 - 5x^2 + 9x - 6$, then its-----derivative is zero for all x.

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