CS 228 - 1st Test - WS 1997 - Dr. Zobrist 100 pts Total - Question Points Noted on Exam Closed Book - 8 1/2 Crib Sheet Allowed

- (25) 1. Use the iterative method for finding a root to f(x) = x**2 1; i.e., x = g(x). Answer the following questions.
 - a. Where are the roots (find by solving equation)

roots = ____

b. Choose a starting point x0 = 0.95. Do three iterations.

iteration	x	g(x)
1		
2		
3		

- c. Does it converge? Yes ____ No ____
- d. Will any starting point converge to the positive root? Yes _____ No ____
- e. Demonstrate analytically whether it will, or will not converge.

(20) 2. Use the Biscetion Method on f(x) = x**2 -1 to find the positive root; start at x0 = -0.5 and proceed in increments of 1.0.

(25) 3. From the table below find the representation for x = (1/3 + 1/2) and determine the error.

mantissa	exponent $n = -1$ $n = 0$ $n = +1$			
.100	.25	.5	1.	
.101	.3125	.625	1.25	
.110	.375	.75	1.5	
.111	.4375	.375	1.75	

- (10) 4. Define the following: a. Absolute error
 - b. Relative error
- (10) 5. Determine the maximum absolute error for f(x) = x**2 1, when x = 5.1 +/- 0.05

(10) 6. Convert the following binary representation to decimal form,

101.1101>	
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C.Sc. 228

2nd Test

Dr. Zobrist

WS 97

100 pts. total - All questions equally weighted - Closed book - $8 \% \times 11$ crib sheet allowed.

1.

Х	√X'	f[,]	f[,,]	f[,,,]
1.05	1.02470			
1.10	1.04881			
1.15	1.07238			
1.20	1.09544			

Complete the divided difference table.

Note: f[,]; f[,,]; f[,,,] are the first, second, third divided difference, respectively.

2. Apply Lagranges formula (first order) to obtain $\sqrt{1.12}$ from the Table in question #1. Choose X_0 = 1.10, X_1 = 1.15.



3. Obtain a formula of the type $p(x) = Ae^{Mx}$ from the following data (in the least squares sense):

хi	1	2	3	4
Pi	7	11	17	27

Use the data linearization method, i.e., logarithmic transformations.



4. Solve by Gaussian Elimination $X_1 + \frac{1}{2} X_2 + \frac{1}{3} X_3 = 1$

$$\frac{1}{2} X_1 + \frac{1}{3} X_2 + \frac{1}{4} X_3 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{3}$$
 $X_1 + \frac{1}{4}$ $X_2 + \frac{1}{5}$ $X_3 = 0$

trf Utilize AX = B \Rightarrow UX = Y, i.e., upper triangularization followed by back substitution.

5. Show that the following equations satisfy property III for a cubic spline, i.e., S_k $(X_{k+1}) = S_{k+1}(X_{k+1})$

x	0	1	2	3
У	0	.5	2.0	1.5

and

$$S_0 = .4X^3 + .1X$$
 ; $0 \le x \le 1$
 $S_1 = -(x-1)^3 + 1.2(x-1)^2 + 1.3(x-1) + .5$; $1 \le x \le 2$
 $S_2 = .6(x-2)^3 - 1.8(x-2)^2 + .7(x-2) + 2$; $2 \le x \le 3$

CS 228 - 2nd Test - WS 1997 - Dr. Zobrist 100 pts Total - Question Points Noted on Exam Closed Book - 8 1/2 Crib Sheet Allowed

(30) 1. For $f(x) = \cos x : 0 \le x \le \pi/2$; calculate the upper bound on the error in integration using the Trapezoidal Rule, when using four intervals. Also, determine the value of f(x) dx using the Trapezoidal Rule, using the same four intervals, and compare with the actual value (ie, determine error).

(30) 2. For $f(x) = \cos x : x = 0$, $\overline{H}/2$, construct an interpolating linear polynomial p(x) passing through the given points, and then differentiate to obtain p'(x). Compare the result with the true value at $x = \overline{H}/4$.

(20) 4. Define Adaptive Ouadrature.

CS 228 - Final Exam - WS 1997 - Dr. Zobrist 100 pts Total - Question Points Noted on Exam Closed Book - 8 1/2 Crib Sheet Allowed

(30) 1. Apply the Euler Method to determine the solution of:

$$y = -2xy;$$
 $y(0) = 1;$ Step Size = .2;

determine y for x = 0., .2, .4, .6, .8, 1.

 $-x^{\mathcal{I}}$

Compare to the exact solution (y = e) exact

Also, determine the single step truncation error and the global truncation error.

(30) 2. Apply the Fourth Order Runge-Kutta Method to determine the solution of:

$$y' = -2xy$$
; $y(0) = 1$; Step Size = .2;
determine y for x = 0., .2, .4, .6, .8, 1.
Compare to the exact solution ($y_{exacr} = e^{-x^2}$)

(40) 3. Apply the Method described below to determine the solution of:

$$y' = -2xy$$
; $y(0) = 1$., Step Size = .5;
determine y for x = 0., .5, 1... 2
Compare to the exact solution ($y = e$ exact

METHOD

$$y = y + (h/2)[f(x, y) + f(x, p)]$$

$$p = y + h f(x, y)$$

$$k+1 k k k$$

$$x = x + h$$

$$k+1 k$$

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