

**School of Mathematics, Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology, Patiala**  
Mid-Term Examination, March 2018

B.E. IV Semester

UMA007 : Numerical Analysis

Time Limit: 02 Hours

Maximum Marks: 25

Instructor(s): Arvind K. Lal, Kavita Goyal, Meenu Rani, Paramjeet Singh, Raj Nandkeolyar, Vivek Sangwan.

**Instructions:** You are expected to answer all the questions. Organize your work, in a reasonably neat, organized, and coherent way. Mysterious or unsupported answers will not receive full credit. Calculator without graphing mode is permitted.

1. (a) Find the largest interval in which  $fl(x)$  must lie to approximate  $\sqrt{3}$  with relative error at most  $10^{-4}$ . [3 marks]
- (b) Suppose two points  $(x_0, y_0)$  and  $(x_1, y_1)$  are on a straight line with  $y_1 \neq y_0$ . Two formulas are available to find the  $x$ -intercept of the line:

$$x = \frac{x_0 y_1 - x_1 y_0}{y_1 - y_0} \quad \text{and} \quad x = x_0 - \frac{(x_1 - x_0)y_0}{y_1 - y_0}.$$

- (i) Show that both formulas are algebraically correct.
- (ii) Use the data  $(x_0, y_0) = (1.31, 3.24)$  and  $(x_1, y_1) = (1.93, 4.76)$  and three-digit rounding arithmetic to compute the  $x$ -intercept both ways. Which method is better and why? [4 marks]
2. (a) Use the bisection method to find the first five approximations  $c_n$  to the root  $\alpha$  of the equation  $x - 2 \sin x = 0$  in  $[1.5, 2]$ . Also find the error estimate  $|\alpha - c_5|$ . [3 marks]
- (b) What are the solutions  $\alpha$ , if any, of the equation  $x = \sqrt{1+x}$ ? Does the iteration  $x_{n+1} = \sqrt{1+x_n}$  converge to any of these solutions assuming  $x_0$  is chosen sufficiently close to  $\alpha$ ? [3 marks]
3. (a) Consider the system  $Ax = b$ , where matrix  $A$  is of order  $n$ . Show that a total of  $\frac{n(n-1)(2n+5)}{6}$  additions/subtractions and  $\frac{n(n^2+3n-1)}{3}$  multiplications/divisions are required to solve the system using Gauss elimination. [3 marks]
- (b) Solve the following linear system

$$\begin{aligned} 4x_1 + x_2 - x_3 &= 3 \\ 2x_1 + 7x_2 + x_3 &= 19 \\ x_1 - 3x_2 + 12x_3 &= 31 \end{aligned}$$

with three iterations of Gauss-Seidel method. Use three digit chopping arithmetic and take initial approximation  $\mathbf{x}^{(0)} = \mathbf{0}$ .

[3 marks]

4. (a) Let  $f \in C^2[a, b]$ . If  $\alpha$  is a simple root of  $f(x) = 0$  and  $f'(\alpha) \neq 0$ , then prove that the Newton's method generates a sequence  $\{x_n\}$  converging at least quadratically to root  $\alpha$  for any initial approximation  $x_0$  near to  $\alpha$ . [4 marks]
- (b) The iterative scheme  $x_{n+1} = \frac{x_n}{2} + \frac{5}{2x_n}$ ,  $n \geq 0$  converges to  $\sqrt{5}$ . Find the order of convergence of the iterative scheme. [2 marks]