Assignment: MATH 3490 Numerical Analysis

Instructor: Dr. Puneet Rana

Issue Date: Sept 09, 2021 Deadline: Sept 15, 2021

UNIT 1: AS 1 Error Analysis (30 Points)

Note: All questions are of equal marks

Question 1: Round off the numbers 925150 and 26.36125 to four significant figures and compute absolute, relative and percentage errors.

Question 2: If x = 5.675, y = 4.373 and z = 3.373, calculate x(y - z) and xy - xz, to four significant figures, which one is more accurate?

Question 3: Use three-digit rounding arithmetic to perform the following calculations. Compute the absolute error and relative error with the exact value determined to at least five digits.

(a)
$$-10\pi + 6e - \frac{3}{32}$$

(b)
$$\frac{\sqrt{13} + \sqrt{11}}{\sqrt{13} - \sqrt{11}}$$

Question 4: Evaluate $f(x) = x^3 - 6.1x^2 + 3.2x + 1.5$ at x = 4.71 using three-digit arithmetic

Question 5: Given $r = 3h(h^6 - 2)$, find the percentage error in r at h=1 if there is 5% error in h.

Question 6: The derivative of a function f(x) at a particular value of x can be approximately calculated by $f'(x) \approx \frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}$. For $f(x) = 7e^{0.5x}$, find the percentage error in calculating f'(2)using values from h = 0.3 and h = 0.15.

Question 7: Use the 64-bit-long real format to find the decimal equivalent of the following floatingpoint machine numbers.

Question 8: Obtain a second-degree polynomial approximation to $f(x)=(1+x)^{1/2}$, $x \in [0,0.1]$ using Taylor's series expansion about x=0. Use the expansion to approximate f(0.05) and bound the truncation error.

Question 9: If $f(x) = x^3 - e^{-x}$, $x_0 = 0.5$

- (a) Find the Taylor Polynomial, $T_2(x)$, of degree at most 2 for f(x) expanded about x_0 .
- (b) Evaluate $T_2(0.8)$ and compute the actual error $|f(0.8) T_2(0.8)|$.

Question 10: Find the limit of each of following sequence and determine its rate of convergence.

(a)
$$\left\{\frac{2^{n}+3}{2^{n}+7}\right\}$$

(b)
$$\left\{ \frac{1-2n^2}{3n^2+n-1} \right\}$$

(b)
$$\left\{\frac{1-2n^2}{3n^2+n-1}\right\}$$
 (c) $\left\{ln\left(\frac{2n-1}{2n+1}\right)\right\}$ (d) $\left\{sin\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right\}$

(d)
$$\left\{ \sin\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right\}$$
