

BLG202E –Final Exam Part A

Spring 2023, Duration: 30 minutes exam + 10 minutes for uploading

Instructions:

- Do NOT communicate with other people, including your friends, classmates, and family members! Do NOT use any online tool such as <https://chat.openai.com/>.
- This is an open-book exam.
- Give your answers in English.
- Use an A4 paper for each question.
- Write the question number, your Name and iTÜ ID on the top of each page and **sign all pages**.
- Scan or take photo of your answers and upload them on Ninova within a pdf file **before the deadline!**
- There will be no extension for time without penalty. There will be a late submission option for 5 mins where you will lose 10 points.

ANSWER ONLY ONE OPTION FROM THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

QUESTION 3)

OPTION 1

(25 pts) Compare errors while computing $f'(x)$ via

- (a) $\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$
- (b) $\frac{f(x+h) - f(x-h)}{2h}$

OPTION 2

You are asked to derive a formula for the third derivative of function f around x_0 using the Taylor's series expansion at $(x_0 \mp h)$ and $(x_0 \mp 2h)$.

- a) (15 points) What is the formula for the third derivative?
- b) (10 points) What is the truncation error for this formula?

QUESTION 4)**OPTION 1**

Let

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 3 \\ 24 & -27 & 31 \\ 6 & 0 & 23 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 63 \\ 75 \end{pmatrix}$$

- (a) (15 pts) Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 7 \\ 3 & 5 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$. Find matrices L and U such that $A = LU$ where L is a lower triangular and U is an upper triangular matrix
- (b) (10 pts) By using the results in part a) find a solution for the above system.

OPTION 2

Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

- a) (15 points) Find the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of A .
- b) (10 points) Apply Power method to find the eigenvalue and eigenvector of A . start with $v_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ initial guess and iterate three iterations (You should find v_3 and λ_3).

Algorithm: Power Method.

Input: matrix A and initial guess \mathbf{v}_0 .

for $k = 1, 2, \dots$ until termination

$$\tilde{\mathbf{v}} = A\mathbf{v}_{k-1}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_k = \tilde{\mathbf{v}} / \|\tilde{\mathbf{v}}\|$$

$$\lambda_1^{(k)} = \mathbf{v}_k^T A \mathbf{v}_k$$

end