



**RAJARATA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA**  
**FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCES**

**Bachelor of Science in Applied Sciences**  
**First Year - Semester II Examination – Jan/Feb 2023**

**MAA 1203 - NUMERICAL ANALYSIS I**

**Time: Two (2) hours.**

**Answer all four (4) questions.**

**Calculators will be provided.**

1. a) Distinguish the difference between a floating-point number system and the real number system.

Suppose that  $a = \frac{5}{7}$  and  $b = \frac{1}{3}$ .

Use five-digit chopping for calculating,

- i.  $a + b$ ,
- ii.  $\frac{a}{b}$ ,
- iii.  $a \times b$ .

Calculate the absolute and relative errors in each case above.

**(50 marks)**

- b) Let  $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n$  be  $n$  points such that  $x_{k+1} - x_k = h$ , where  $h$  is a constant and  $y_k = y(x_k)$  for all  $k = 0, 1, \dots, n$ . The forward difference operator  $\Delta$  is defined by

$$\Delta y_k = y_{k+1} - y_k.$$

- i. Find  $\Delta^r y_0$  for  $r = 2, 3, 4$ .

**(30 marks)**

Contd.

- ii. Compute  $\Delta^4 y_k$  for the discrete function,  $y_k = y(x_k)$ , defined in the following table:

$x_k$	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
$y_k$	1.40	1.6	1.76	2.00	2.28

(20 marks)

2. a) The equation  $x^3 - 5x + 1 = 0$  has a root between 0 and 1.
- Express  $x$  in the form  $ax^3 + b$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  should be determined.
  - Hence, determine an iteration function  $\phi(x)$  such that  $x_{n+1} = \phi(x_n)$ ,  $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$
  - Show that the sequence of iterations,  $(x_n)$ , obtained from the preceding iteration method converges to the root. Starting with  $x_0 = 0.5$ , perform three iterations of this iteration method to get an approximation for the root.

(40 marks)

- b) Let  $f(x) = x^3 + x^2 - 3x - 3$  be a function of a real variable  $x$ .
- Show that the equation  $f(x) = 0$  has a root between 1 and 2.
  - Using the method of Regula Falsi for three iterations, determine an approximation for the root.
  - If the exact root is 1.7321, compute the absolute and relative errors.

(60 marks)

3. a) Differentiate between interpolation and extrapolation.

(10 marks)

- b) Write down two advantages of the Lagrange interpolation over direct interpolation.

(10 marks)

- c) The following table represents the data for  $f(x) = e^x$ :

$x$	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.9
$f(x)$	1.105171	1.221403	1.648721	2.459603

Contd.

- i. Using Lagrange interpolation, approximate  $f(0.35)$ .  
(55 marks)
- ii. Determine the maximum absolute error at  $x = 0.35$ , and compare it with the actual error, provided  $f(0.35) = 1.419067$ .  
(25 marks)

4. Consider the initial-value problem:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{x + y}, \quad y(0) = 1.$$

- a) Write down the numerical schemes of the Euler's and fourth order Runge-Kutta methods for this differential equation.  
(20 marks)
- b) Use Euler's method with step size  $h = 0.1$  to obtain an approximation for  $y(0.2)$ .  
(40 marks)
- c) Use the fourth order Runge-Kutta method with step size  $h = 0.1$  to obtain an approximate for  $y(0.2)$ .  
(40 marks)

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