

## Quiz #3 Solution

### Question # 1

#### Question # 1

1 point possible (graded)

Question # 1: Function,  $f(x)$ , is non-linear if the degree of  $f(x)$  is

☐ greater than or equal to 1.

☐ equal to 1.

☒ greater than 1.

Ans

☐ None of the above.

You have used 0 of 1 attempt

### Question # 2

#### Question # 2

1 point possible (graded)

Question # 2: If putting  $x = x_a$  in  $f(x)$  gives 0, then which of the following statements is correct?

☐  $x_a$  is called the STAR of the function.

☒  $x_a$  is the  $x$ -intercept of  $f(x)$ .

Ans

☐  $(x + x_a)$  is one of the factors of  $f(x)$ .

☐ None of the above.

You have used 0 of 1 attempt

### Question # 3

#### Question # 3

1 point possible (graded)

Question # 3: Consider an interval  $[a, b]$  for a function  $f(x)$ . Now  $f(a) > 0$  and  $f(b) > 0$ . What will we do in the case of the interval bisection method?

☐ We will start finding points randomly in the interval and see if they yield zero.

☒ We will discard the interval and conclude that there is no solution to this function.

Ans

☐ We will find turning points that lie in the given interval and start working with those.

☐ We will find the midpoint of  $a$  and  $b$  and continue running the algorithm.

You have used 0 of 1 attempt

#### Question # 4

#### Question # 4

1 point possible (graded)

Question # 4: In the interval bisection method, if we decrease the error bound, then the number of iterations to find the solution

☐ Remains the same.

☐ Decrease.

☒ Increase.

Ans :

☐ None of the above.

You have used 0 of 1 attempt

#### Question# 5

#### Question# 5

1 point possible (graded)

Question # 5: Consider the following function,  $f(x) = x^2 - 5x + 6$  in the interval  $[2.5, 6]$ . For the interval bisection method, what will be the midpoint for the second iteration? Consider that the first iteration starts with the extreme points of the given interval.

☒ 3.375.

Ans

☐ 0.515.

☐ 5.125.

☐ 4.25.

You have used 0 of 1 attempt

#### Question # 6

### Question # 6

1 point possible (graded)

Question # 6: Consider the following function,  $f(x) = x^2 - 5x + 6$  in the interval  $[0, 2.5]$  and error bound  $\delta = 0.00001$ . Find the minimum number of iterations to find the root in interval bisection method.

☐ 20.

☐ 18.

☐ 19.

☒ 17. Am

You have used 0 of 1 attempt

### Question #7

### Question #7

1 point possible (graded)

Question # 7: Consider the following function,  $f(x) = x^4 - x - 10$ , with  $g(x) = x^4 - 10$ . Starting with the initial point  $x = 2$ ,  $g(x)$  is

☐ superlinearly converging.

☒ diverging. Am

☐ sublinearly converging.

☐ linearly convergin.

You have used 0 of 1 attempt

### Question # 8

### Question # 8

1 point possible (graded)

Question # 8: Consider for the following function,  $f(x) = x^4 - x - 10$ , and  $g(x) = \frac{10}{x^3 - 1}$ . Starting with the initial point  $x = 2$ ,  $g(x)$  is

☐ linearly converging.

☒ in the infinite loop. Am

☐ superlinearly converging.

☐ diverging.

You have used 0 of 1 attempt

### Question # 9

#### Question # 9

1 point possible (graded)

Question # 9: Imagine you have a function  $f(x)$  with roots 1 and 5 and one of its fixed point representations is  $g(x)$ . For both 1 and 5,  $g(x)$  is converging. Now if initially we start from 100, which fixed point shall it converge to?

☐ 1.

☐ 5 and 1 simultaneously.

☒ 5. *Ans*

☐ First 5, then 1.

You have used 0 of 1 attempt

### Question # 10

#### Question # 10

1 point possible (graded)

Question # 10: Imagine you have a function  $f(x)$  with roots 1 and 5 and one of its fixed point representations is  $g(x)$ . For 1,  $\lambda < 1$  and for 5,  $\lambda > 1$ . Now if initially we start from 100, which fixed point shall we converge to?

☒ 1. *✓*

☐ 5 and 1 simultaneously.

☐ 5.

☐ First 5, then 1.

You have used 0 of 1 attempt

### Question # 11

#### Question # 11

1 point possible (graded)

Question # 11: Newton's method fails at the

☐ Steep points.

☒ Turning points. *Ans:*

☐ Downward going points.

☐ Touching points.

You have used 0 of 1 attempt

Question # 12

Question # 12

1 point possible (graded)

Question # 12: Secant method is also known as

☐ Inverse cosecant function.

☐ Quasi Tangent method.

☒ Quasi Newton method. *Ans*

☐ Newton method.

You have used 0 of 1 attempt

Question # 13

Question # 13

1 point possible (graded)

Question # 13: Consider the sequence of points  $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6, \dots$ . We will apply Aitken's acceleration

☒  $x_3, x_5, x_7, \dots$  *Ans*

☐ Only  $x_3$ .

☐  $x_2, x_4, x_6, \dots$

☐ Only  $x_2$ .

You have used 0 of 1 attempt

### Question # 14

### Question # 14

1 point possible (graded)

Question # 14: We can apply Aitken's acceleration to

☐ Secant method.

☒ Newton's method.

*Am*

☐ Both of the above.

☐ None of the above.

You have used 0 of 1 attempt

### Question # 15

### Question # 15

1 point possible (graded)

Question # 15: Number of starting points needed in Secant method is

☐ 4.

☒ 2.

*Am*

☐ 3.

☐ 1.