

Numerical Computing Methods
Assignment (2)

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Grade

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Section: 1105

Signature: 

2. Find the value of an annuity at $5\frac{3}{8}\%$, given the following table:

Rate:	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$	5	$5\frac{1}{2}$	6
Annuity value:	172.2903	162.8889	153.7245	145.3375	137.6483

$$a = 6, h = 0.5, u = -1.25, x = 5.375$$

x	y	Δy	$\Delta^2 y$	$\Delta^3 y$	$\Delta^4 y$
4	172.2903				
4.5	162.8889	-9.4014	0.237	0.5404	-0.62
5	153.7245	-9.1644	0.7774	-0.6796	
5.5	145.3375	-8.387	0.6978		
6	137.6483	-7.6892			

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(5.375) &= f(a) + u \Delta y + \frac{u(u+1)}{2!} \Delta^2 y + \frac{u(u+1)(u+2)}{3!} \Delta^3 y + \dots \\
 &= 137.6483 + (-1.25)(-7.6892) + \frac{(-1.25)(-1.25+1)}{2!} (0.6978) + \frac{(-1.25)(-1.25+1)(-1.25+2)}{3!} (-0.62) \\
 &= \frac{(-1.25)(-1.25+1)(-1.25+2)(-0.62)}{4!} \\
 &= 137.6483 + (9.6115) + (0.10063) + (-3.1093 \times 10^{-3}) + (-0.01059) = 147.355
 \end{aligned}$$

4. The table below gives the value of $\tan x$ for $0.10 \leq x \leq 0.30$.

x :	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.30
$y = \tan x$:	0.1003	0.1511	0.2027	0.2553	0.3093

Find: (i) $\tan 0.50$ (ii) $\tan 0.26$ (iii) $\tan 0.40$.

(i) $x = 0.50, a = 0.30, h = 0.05, u = 4$

x	y	Δy	$\Delta^2 y$	$\Delta^3 y$	$\Delta^4 y$
0.10	0.1003				
0.15	0.1511	0.0508			
0.20	0.2027	0.0516	8×10^{-4}		
0.25	0.2553	0.0528	1.2×10^{-3}	4×10^{-4}	
0.30	0.3093	0.054	1.2×10^{-3}	0	-4×10^{-4}

$f(0.50) = 0.3093 + 0.216 + 0.012 + 0 + (-0.014) = \boxed{0.5233}$ (i)

(ii) $x = 0.26, h = 0.05, a = 0.30, u = -0.8$

$f(0.26) = 0.3093 + (-0.0432) + (-9.6 \times 10^{-5}) + 0 + (7.04 \times 10^{-6}) = \boxed{0.266011}$ (ii)

(iii) $x = 0.40, h = 0.05, a = 0.30, u = 2$

$f(0.40) = 0.3093 + (0.108) + 3.6 \times 10^{-5} + 0 + (-2 \times 10^{-5}) = \boxed{0.4189}$ (iii)

6. From the following table of values of x and $f(x)$, determine

(i) $f(0.23)$

(ii) $f(0.29)$

x :	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.26	0.28	0.30
$f(x)$:	1.6596	1.6698	1.6804	1.6912	1.7024	1.7139

(i) $u = 1.5$, $x \neq 0.23$, $a = 0.20$, $h = 0.02$

x	y	Δy	$\Delta^2 y$	$\Delta^3 y$	$\Delta^4 y$	$\Delta^5 y$
0.20	1.6596					
0.22	1.6698	0.0102	4×10^{-4}	-2×10^{-4}	4×10^{-4}	-7×10^{-4}
0.24	1.6804	0.0106	2×10^{-4}	2×10^{-4}	3×10^{-4}	
0.26	1.6912	0.0108	4×10^{-4}	-1×10^{-4}		
0.28	1.7024	0.0112	3×10^{-4}			
0.30	1.7139	0.0115				

$$f(0.23) = 1.6596 + 0.0153 + 1.5 \times 10^{-4} + 1.25 \times 10^{-5} + 0.375 \times 10^{-6} + 8.203125 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$= \boxed{1.6750}$$

(ii) $x = 0.29$, $h = 0.02$, $a = 0.30$, $u = -0.5$

$$f(0.29) = 1.7139 + (-5.75 \times 10^{-3}) + (-3 \times 10^{-5}) + 6.25 \times 10^{-6} + (1.1718 \times 10^{-5}) +$$

$$(1.91406 \times 10^{-5})$$

$$= \boxed{1.7081}$$

8. In an examination, the number of candidates who obtained scores between certain limits are as follows:

Scores	Number of candidates
0—19	41
20—39	62
40—59	65
60—79	50
80—99	17

Estimate the number of candidates who obtained fewer than 70 scores.

less than 19	41	$a = 99$
less than 39	103	$h = 20$
less than 59	168	$k = 70$
→ less than 79	218	$u = -1.45$
less than 99	235	

x	y	Δy	$\Delta^2 y$	$\Delta^3 y$	$\Delta^4 y$
19	41				
39	103	62			
59	168	65	3		
79	218	50	-15	-18	
99	235	17	-33	-18	0

$$f(70) = 235 + (-24.65) + (-10.76625) + (-1.0766)$$

$$= 198.50715$$

12. Using Newton's backward difference formula, find the value of $e^{-1.9}$ from the following table of values of e^{-x} :

x :	1	1.25	1.50	1.75	↓	2.00
e^{-x} :	0.3679	0.2865	0.2231	0.1738		0.1353

$$a = 2.00, h = 0.25, x = 1.9, u = -0.4$$

x	y	Δy	$\Delta^2 y$	$\Delta^3 y$	$\Delta^4 y$
1	0.3679	-0.0814			
1.25	0.2865	-0.0634	0.018		
1.50	0.2231	-0.0493	0.0141	-3.9×10^{-3}	6×10^{-4}
1.75	0.1738	-0.0385	0.0108	-7.3×10^{-3}	
2.00	0.1353				

$$f(1.9) = 0.1353 + 0.01544(-1.296 \times 10^{-3}) + (2.112 \times 10^{-4}) + (-2.496 \times 10^{-5})$$

$$= 0.1495$$