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Ans to the ques no:- 2

(a)

The given function, $f(x) = e^x - x$

On the interval $[1, 3]$, the actual integral value of the function =

$$\int_1^3 f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_1^3 (e^x - x) dx$$

$$= \int_1^3 e^x dx - \int_1^3 x dx$$

$$= [e^x]_1^3 - \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_1^3$$

$$= e^3 - e - \left(\frac{3^2}{2} - \frac{1^2}{2} \right)$$

$$= e^3 - e - \frac{9}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2e^3 - 2e - 9 + 1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2e^3 - 2e - 8}{2}$$

$$= e^3 - e - 4$$

(Ans)

b

No of segments, $m = 4$

$$\therefore \text{Height} = \frac{3-1}{4} = 0.5$$

$$\therefore \text{Points} \Rightarrow 1+(0.5 \times 0), 1+(0.5 \times 1), 1+(0.5 \times 2), 1+(0.5 \times 3) \\ = 1, = 1.5, = 2, = 2.5$$

$$\text{And, } 1+(0.5 \times 4) \\ = 3$$

$$\therefore C_{1,m}(f) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot h \cdot [f(1) + 2f(1.5) + 2f(2) + 2f(2.5) + f(3)] \\ = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.5 [e-1 + 2e^{1.5} - 3 + 2e^2 - 4 + 2e^{2.5} - 5 + e^3 - 3] \\ = \frac{1}{4} [e + 2e^{1.5} + 2e^2 + 2e^{2.5} + e^3 - 16]$$

(Ans)

(c)

Result obtained from symbolic integration

$$= e^3 - e - 4$$

And, from Newton-Cotes's composite formulation using 4 segments

$$= \frac{1}{4} [e + 2e^{1.5} + 2e^2 + 2e^{2.5} + e^3 - 16]$$

∴ Error in percentage =

$$\left| \frac{(e^3 - e - 4) - \frac{1}{4} [e + 2e^{1.5} + 2e^2 + 2e^{2.5} + e^3 - 16]}{(e^3 - e - 4)} \right| \times 100 \%$$

$$= 2.6955 \%$$

To decrease the error more, we need to increase the number of segments in our given interval. If the number of segments are large enough, then the error will be minimized more.

d

Using the Simpson rule of finding

$$\int_1^3 f(x) dx = \frac{3-1}{6} \left[f(1) + 4 \cdot f\left(\frac{1+3}{2}\right) + f(3) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left[f(1) + 4 \cdot f(2) + f(3) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left[e-1 + 4e^2-8 + e^3-3 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left[e^3 + 4e^2 + e - 12 \right]$$

(Ans)

Ans, to the ques. no. 3

a

Given function, $f(x) = 6x^2 - 4x - 9$

Given interval $[-2, 2]$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \int_{-2}^2 f(x) dx &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \cancel{2-(-2)}, b-a \cdot (f(a) + f(b)) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (2 - (-2)) \cdot [f(-2) + f(2)] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \cdot [6 \times (-2)^2 - 4 \times (-2) - 9 + 6 \times 2^2 - 4 \times 2 - 9] \\
 &= 2 \cdot [6 \times 4 + 8 - 9 + 6 \times 4 - 8 - 9] \\
 &= 60 \quad \underline{\underline{(Ans)}}
 \end{aligned}$$

(b)
Exact integrated value.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{-2}^2 f(x) dx &= \int_{-2}^2 (6x^2 - 4x - 9) dx \\
 &= \left[6 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} - 4 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - 9x \right]_{-2}^2 \\
 &= [2x^3 - 2x^2 - 9x]_{-2}^2 \\
 &= (2 \times 2^3 - 2 \times 2^2 - 9 \times 2) - (2 \times (-2)^3 - 2 \times (-2)^2 - 9 \times (-2)) \\
 &= -4 \quad \underline{\underline{(Ans)}}
 \end{aligned}$$

(c)

Relative error :- $\left| \frac{-4 - 60}{-4} \right| \times 100\%$

$= 1600\%$

(Ans)

— 0 — x — 0 —

Ans to the ques no:- 1

(a)

The linear equation will be :-

x_1 = number of PSG jersey

x_2 = number of Barcelona jersey

$\therefore x_1 + x_2 = 30$ ————— (i)

$\therefore 400x_1 + 400x_2 = 12000$ ————— (ii)

$\therefore 500x_1 + 300x_2 = 13000$ ————— (iii)

b

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 400 & 400 \\ 500 & 300 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b = \begin{bmatrix} 30 \\ 12000 \\ 13000 \end{bmatrix}$$

c

Here, $A = [a_1 \ a_2]$

$$\therefore a_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 400 \\ 500 \end{bmatrix} = u_1$$

$$\therefore \|u_1\| = \sqrt{1^2 + 400^2 + 500^2} = 640.3132046$$

$$\therefore v_1 = \frac{1}{640.3132046} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 400 \\ 500 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.561 \times 10^{-3} \\ 0.624694 \\ 0.780868 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore q_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 400 \\ 300 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore u_2 = q_2 - (q_2 \cdot v_1) \cdot v_1$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 400 \\ 300 \end{bmatrix} - \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 400 \\ 300 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1.561 \times 10^{-3} \\ 0.624694 \\ 0.780868 \end{bmatrix} \right) \begin{bmatrix} 1.561 \times 10^{-3} \\ 0.624694 \\ 0.780868 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \cancel{400} \\ 300 \end{bmatrix} - 484.139561 \begin{bmatrix} 1.561 \times 10^{-3} \\ 0.624694 \\ 0.780868 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0.244258 \\ 97.560921 \\ -78.049090 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore r_{12} = 484.139561$$

$$\therefore r_{22} = \sqrt{0.244258^2 + 97.560921^2 + (-78.049090)^2}$$

$$= 124.9393994$$

$$\therefore v_2 = \frac{1}{124.9393994} \begin{bmatrix} 0.244258 \\ 97.560921 \\ -78.04909 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1.955 \times 10^{-3} \\ 0.780866 \\ -0.6246956 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore Q = [v_1 \ v_2]$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1.561 \times 10^{-3} & 1.955 \times 10^{-3} \\ 0.624694 & 0.780866 \\ 0.780868 & -0.624696 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore R = \begin{bmatrix} r_{11} & r_{12} \\ 0 & r_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 640.3132046 & 484.139561 \\ 0 & 124.939399 \end{bmatrix}$$

(Ans)

d

We know, $R \cdot x = Q^T \cdot b$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 640.3132046 & 484.139561 \\ 0 & 124.939399 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.561 \times 10^{-3} & 0.624694 & 0.780868 \\ 1.955 \times 10^{-3} & 0.780866 & -0.624696 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 30 \\ 12000 \\ 13000 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 17647.65883 \\ 1249.40265 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore 124.939399 \ x_2 = 1249.40265$$

$$\Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{1249.40265}{124.939399} \approx 10$$

$$\therefore 640.3132046 x_1 + 484.139561 x_2 = 17647.65883$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{17647.65883 - 484.139561 \times 10}{640.3132046}$$

$$\approx 20$$

$$\therefore x_1 = 20$$

$$x_2 = 10$$

(Ans)

— 0 — x — 0 —