

Student's Name	Student's ID	Group No.

Question No.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Total
Mark							

[I] Determine whether the following is **True** or **False**. **Justify** your answer.

[6 Points]

(1) The **Bisection method** generates a sequence  $\{p_n\}$  approximating  $p$  with **rate of convergence**  $O(2^{-n})$ . (                    )

(2) If the Composite Midpoint Rule is used to compute  $\int_0^2 2x^3 - 9 \, dx$  with an error of at most  $0.5 \times 10^{-4}$ , **then the number of points** should be used **is 13**. (                    )

(4) The sequence  $\mathbf{x}^{(k)} = (e^{1-k}, 2 + \frac{3}{k}, \sin(\frac{1}{k}))^T$  is **convergent**. ( )

---

(5) The matrix  $C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0.3 \end{bmatrix}$  is **convergent**. ( )

---

**[II] Choose the correct answer.** [9 Points]

(1) If the **Modified Newton's Method** is used to find the root of  $f(x) = e^{2x} - 2x - 1$  with  $p_0 = 1$ , then  $p_1$  equals

- (a)  $-0.6713$                       (b)  $0.6565$                       (c) *zero*                      (d) None of the previous
- 

(2) If  $f(1.2) = 1.6402$ ,  $f(1.3) = 1.7047$  and  $f(1.4) = 1.7127$ , then the **Forward-Difference** formula to determine  $f'(1.3)$  gives

- (a)  $f'(1.3) = 0.08$                       (b)  $f'(1.3) = 0.645$                       (c)  $f'(1.3) = 0.725$                       (d) None of the previous

OVER

(3) If  $\frac{1}{2}$  is approximated by a **third Lagrange Polynomial** for  $f(x) = 2^x$  through the points  $-2, 0, 2, 4$ , then the approximate value is

- (a) 0.7656                      (b) 0.4909                      (c) 0.4417                      (d) None of the previous
- 

(4) If Gaussian elimination with **scaled partial pivoting** is used in solving the system

$$\begin{aligned} 3.03x_1 - 12.1x_2 + 14x_3 &= -119 \\ -3.03x_1 + 12.1x_2 - 7x_3 &= 120 \\ 6.11x_1 - 14.2x_2 + 21x_3 &= -139 \end{aligned}$$

then **the first row interchange** needed is

- (a)  $R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2$                       (b)  $R_1 \leftrightarrow R_3$                       (c)  $R_2 \leftrightarrow R_3$                       (d) None of the previous
- 

(5) If  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ , then  $\rho(B)$  equals

- (a) 1                                      (b) 2                                      (c) 5                                      (d) None of the previous
- 

(6) If  $M = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ , then  $\|M\|_2$  equals

- (a) 6                                      (b)  $15 + \sqrt{125}$                       (c) 26                                      (d) None of the previous

OVER

[III]

[5 Points]

- (a) **Approximate**  $\int_{8.1}^{8.9} x \ln(x) \, dx$  using the Composite Simpson Rule with  $h = 0.2$ .
- (b) **Find a bound** for the error term of the approximation in (a).

OVER

[IV] Let  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \\ -3 & -4 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$ .

[6 Points]

- (a) **Show** that  $A$  is positive definite.
- (b) **Find** the  $LU$  factorization of  $A$  where  $L$  is a lower triangular matrix with ones on its diagonal and  $U$  is an upper triangular matrix.

- (c) Use the  $LU$  factorization in (b) to **solve** the system  $A\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 6 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$

OVER

[V] Consider the system

[7 Points]

$$\begin{aligned}4x_1 - x_2 - x_3 &= 3 \\-2x_1 + 6x_2 + x_3 &= 9 \\-x_1 + x_2 + 7x_3 &= -6\end{aligned}$$

- (a) **Show** that if the Gauss-Seidel method is applied to solve the system, it gives a sequence of vectors that **converges** to the unique solution of the system for any choice of  $\mathbf{x}^{(0)}$ .
- (b) **Find** the **second** iteration  $\mathbf{x}^{(2)}$  of the **Gauss-Seidel** method to approximate the solution of the system using  $\mathbf{x}^{(0)} = \mathbf{0}$ .
- (c) **Compute**  $\|\mathbf{x}^{(2)} - \mathbf{x}^{(1)}\|_2$ .

OVER

[VI] Let  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0.03 & 58.9 \\ 5.31 & -6.10 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $\mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 59.2 \\ 47.0 \end{bmatrix}$ .

[7 Points]

- (a) Use Gaussian elimination with **partial pivoting** and 3-digit **chopping** arithmetic to **approximate** the solution of the system  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ .
- (b) **Compute** the residual vector  $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{b} - A\tilde{\mathbf{x}}$ , where  $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}$  is the approximation in (a).
- (c) Use **one** iteration of the **iterative refinement** technique to improve  $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}$ .
- (d) **Is**  $A$  well-conditioned? **Justify your answer.**

Good Luck