## Ceng 375 Numerical Computing Final Jan 14, 2005 09.40–11.30 Good Luck!

## 1 (20 Pts)

I In Newton's method the approximation  $x_{n+1}$  to a root of f(x) = 0 is computed from the approximation  $x_n$  using the equation

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}$$

Derive the above formula, using a Taylor series of f(x).

II Consider the function:

$$f(x) = 5x - e^{-x}$$

- i Show that this function has a simple root in the interval 0 < x < 1
- ii Estimate this root using two iterations of the Secant Method.
- iii Estimate the error in your answer to part ii.

2 (20 Pts) Solve this system by Gaussian elimination with pivoting

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 4 & 6 \\ 8 & -3 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & 10 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

- i How many row interchanges are needed?
- ii Repeat without any row interchanges. Do you get the same results?
- iii You could have saved the row multipliers and obtained a LU equivalent of the coefficient matrix. Use this LU to solve but with right-hand sides of  $[1, -3, 5]^T$

## 3 (25 Pts)

- i A function  $f_{app}(x)$  is to be used as an approximation to a set of data  $(x_i, f_i)$  with i = 0, 1, 2, ..., N. Suppose further that the function  $f_{app}(x)$  depends on two parameters a and b. Provide full details of how the parameters a and b can be determined by a Least Squares Method.
- ii Using the result of the previous item, obtain the normal equations for the function  $f_{app}(x) = a + b\sqrt{x}$ . Do not attempt to solve these equations.

## 4 (20 Pts)

- i Find the Fourier coefficients for  $f(x) = x^3$  if it is periodic and one period extends from x = -1 to x = 2.
- ii Write the Fourier series for this function.

$x_i$	$f_i$
0.0000	0.0000
0.2000	0.5879
0.4000	1.0637
0.6000	1.3927
0.8000	1.5573
1.0000	1.5575
1.2000	1.4091

- i Approximate  $\int_0^{1.2} f(x) dx$  using the *Trapezoidal Rule* and a step size of h = 0.6.
- ii Approximate  $\int_0^{1.2} f(x) dx$  using the *Trapezoidal Rule* and a step size of h = 0.2.
- iii Estimate the *error* in your answer to previous item. **Hint:** Use the procedure to estimate the proportionality factor, C.