

Assignment - Numeric Methods of Algebra

- 1) ~~Area~~ Measured length = 12.65 cm
Actual length = 12.5 cm

$$\text{Area using measured length, } A_M = \pi \times (12.65)^2 \\ \Rightarrow 502.725$$

$$\text{Area using actual length, } A_A = \pi \times (12.5)^2 \\ \Rightarrow 490.874$$

$$\text{Absolute error} = |A_M - A_A| = |502.725 - 490.874| \\ \Rightarrow 11.851$$

$$\text{Relative error} = \frac{\text{Absolute error}}{A_A} = 0.0241$$

$$\text{Percentage error} = \text{Relative error} \times 100 = 2.41\%.$$

2.	x	$f(x) = \log(x)$
	4	0.60206
	4.5	0.6532125
	5.5	0.7403627
	6	0.7781513

Using $x=4$ & $x=6$

$$x_k = 5, \quad x_0 = 4, \quad x_1 = 6$$

$$\log(x_k) f(5) = \frac{(x_k - x_1)}{(x_0 - x_1)} \cdot f(x_0) + \frac{(x_k - x_0)}{(x_1 - x_0)} \cdot f(x_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(-1)}{(-2)} \cdot \log(4) + \frac{1}{2} \log 6$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.30103 + 0.38907565$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.69010565$$

Using $x=4.5$ & $x=5.5$,

$$x_k = 5, \quad x_0 = 4.5, \quad x_1 = 5.5$$

$$f(5) = \frac{(x_k - x_1)}{(x_0 - x_1)} f(x_0) + \frac{(x_k - x_0)}{(x_1 - x_0)} f(x_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(-0.5)}{(-1)} \log(4.5) + \frac{0.5}{1} \log(5.5)$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.32660625 + 0.3701835$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.6967876$$

$$3 \quad x^4 - x - 10 = 0$$

$$\text{So, } f(x) = x^4 - x - 10$$

~~Further,~~

$$x_8 = \frac{x_7 + x_5}{2} = 1.859375$$

x	y
1	-10.1
1.5	-6.437
2	4

$$x_1 = 1.5$$

$$x_2 = 2$$

$$x_3 = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} = 1.75$$

$$y_3 = -2.3711$$

Further,

$$x_4 = \frac{x_3 + x_2}{2} = 1.875$$

$$y_4 = 0.48462$$

Further,

$$x_5 = \frac{x_4 + x_3}{2} = 1.8125$$

$$y_5 = -1.02025$$

Further,

$$x_6 = \frac{x_5 + x_4}{2} = \frac{3.687}{2} = 1.84375$$

$$y_6 = -0.287734$$

Further,

$$x_7 = \frac{x_6 + x_5}{2} = 1.859375$$

$$6. \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = A$$

$$T_{11} = -6 \quad T_{12} = 4 \quad T_{13} = 4$$

$$T_{21} = 1 \quad T_{22} = -1 \quad T_{23} = -1$$

$$T_{31} = -6 \quad T_{32} = 2 \quad T_{33} = 4$$

$$|A| = -1(6-8) - 1(+4) \Rightarrow 2 - 4 \Rightarrow -2$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{-2} \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 4 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -6 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$7. A = 8\mathbf{i} - 9\mathbf{j} \\ B = 7\mathbf{i} - 9\mathbf{j}$$

$$A_x = 8, A_y = -9 \\ B_x = 7, B_y = -9$$

Scalar Product,

$$A \cdot B = AB \cos \theta$$

$$A \cdot B = A_x B_x + A_y B_y$$

So,

$$A_x B_x + A_y B_y = AB \cos \theta \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$A_x B_x + A_y B_y \Rightarrow (8)(7) + (-9)(-9) = 137$$

$$A = \sqrt{8^2 + (-9)^2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{64+81} \Rightarrow \sqrt{145}$$

$$B = \sqrt{7^2 + (-9)^2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{49+81} \Rightarrow \sqrt{130}$$

Substituting the values in (1), we get,

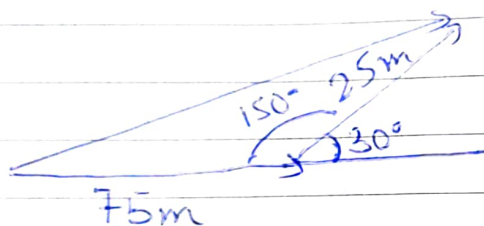
$$137 = \sqrt{145} \cdot \sqrt{130} \cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{137}{\sqrt{145} \cdot \sqrt{130}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \theta = 0.997$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = 4.44^\circ$$

8.



$$a = 75 \text{ m}$$

$$b = 25 \text{ m}$$

$$a \cdot b = ab \cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow 75 \cdot 25 \cos 30^\circ$$

$$R = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + 2AB \cos \theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{75^2 + 25^2 + 2(75)(25) \cos 30^\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow 97.46 \text{ m}$$

$$a = 101$$

$$t = 998$$

$$d = 3$$

$$t_n = a + (n-1)d \Rightarrow 998 = 101 + (n-1)3$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{897}{3} = n-1$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 299 + 1 \Rightarrow n = 300$$

LT

2

9

10

11

Noon

01

02

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04

05

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AUGUST

$$12. A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A - \lambda I| = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & -5-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (3-\lambda) [(2-\lambda)(-5-\lambda) - (-3)(2)] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (3-\lambda) [-10 + 5\lambda - 2\lambda + \lambda^2 + 6] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (3-\lambda)(\lambda^2 + 3\lambda - 4) = 0$$

Assuming $\lambda^2 + 3\lambda - 4 = 0$,

$$\lambda^2 + 3\lambda - 4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^2 - 4\lambda + \lambda - 4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda(\lambda - 4) + 1(\lambda - 4) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda - 4)(\lambda + 1) = 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda = 3, 4, -1$$

$$13. f(x) = x^3 - 7x^2 + 8x - 3$$

$$x_0 = 5$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 14x + 8$$

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

JUNE
2016

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Sunday 26

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = x_0 - \frac{f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)} = 5 - \frac{f(5)}{f'(5)} = 5 - \frac{(-13)}{13} = 6$$

$$\Rightarrow x_2 = x_1 - \frac{f(x_1)}{f'(x_1)} = 6 - \frac{f(6)}{f'(6)} = 6 - \frac{9}{32} = 5.71875$$

14. $(1 - x + x^2)^4$

$$=) [(1-x) + x^2]^4$$

$$\Rightarrow (1-x)^4 + 4(1-x)^3x^2 + 16(1-x)^2x^4 + 4(1-x)x^6 + 4x^8$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - 4x + 16x^2 - 4x^3 + x^4 + [4 - 12x + 12x^2 - 4x^3]x + [16 - 32x + 16x^2]x^2 + [4 - 4x]x^3 + 4x^4$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - 4x + 16x^2 - 4x^3 + x^4 + 4x^2 - 12x^3 + 12x^4 - 4x^5 + 16x^4 - 32x^5 + 16x^6 + 4x^6 - 4x^7 + 4x^8$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - 4x + 20x^2 - 16x^3 + 29x^4 - 36x^5 + 20x^6 - 4x^7 + 4x^8$$

15. $e^{-x} = 3 \log(x)$

$$\Rightarrow \cancel{e^{-x}} = 4 \log(x)^3 \quad e^{-x} - 3 \log(x) = 0$$

$$f(x) = e^{-x} - 2 \log(x)$$

x	$\frac{d}{dx} f(x)$
1.1	0.2086
1.2	0.0636
1.3	-0.069
1.4	-0.191

$$x_1 = 1.2 \quad x_3 = \frac{1.2 + 1.3}{2}$$

$$x_2 = 1.3$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{205}{2} = 102.5$$

$$y_3 = -0.0042$$

$$x_4 = \frac{x_2 + x_3}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1.2 + 1.25}{2} \Rightarrow 1.225$$

$$y_4 = 0.0293$$

$$x_5 = \frac{x_4 + x_3}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1.225 + 1.25}{2} \Rightarrow 1.2375$$

$$y_5 = 0.0125$$

$$x_6 = \frac{x_5 + x_3}{2} \Rightarrow 1.24375$$

$$y_6 = 0.0041$$