

# NMA ASSIGNMENT

Roll no. 69

Div B

1. Observed radius = 12.65 cm  
Actual radius = 12.5 cm

$$\text{Observed area} = \pi r^2$$

$$A_o = \pi \times (12.65)^2$$

$$\therefore A_o = \underline{502.725 \text{ cm}^2}$$

$$\text{Actual Area} = \pi r^2$$

$$A_A = \pi \times (12.5)^2$$

$$A_A = \underline{490.874 \text{ cm}^2}$$

(i) Absolute error = Observed value - Actual value  
$$= 502.725 - 490.874$$
$$= \underline{11.857 \text{ cm}^2}$$

(ii) Relative error =  $\frac{\text{Absolute error}}{\text{Actual value}}$   
$$= \frac{11.857}{490.874} = \underline{0.02414}$$

(iii) Percentage Error = Relative Error  $\times 100$   
$$= \underline{2.414\%}$$

2 (i)

$$x_1 = 4$$

$$x = 5$$

$$x_2 = 6$$

$$y_1 = 0.60206$$

$$y = ?$$

$$y_2 = 0.7781513$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{y_2(x-x_1) + y_1(x_2-x_1)}{(x_2-x_1)}$$

$$= \frac{0.7781513(1) + 0.60206(1)}{2}$$

$$\therefore y = 0.6901$$

(ii)

$$x_1 = 4.5$$

$$x = 5$$

$$x_2 = 5.5$$

$$y_1 = 0.6532125$$

$$y = ?$$

$$y_2 = 0.7403627$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{y_2(x-x_1) + y_1(x_2-x_1)}{x_2-x_1}$$

$$= \frac{0.7403627(0.5) + 0.6532125(0.5)}{1}$$

$$y = 0.6901$$

3.

$$2^x - x - 10 = 0$$

$$a = 1.5 \quad b = 2$$

$$f(a) = f(1.5) = (1.5)^4 - 1.5 - 10$$
$$= -6.4375$$

$$f(b) = f(2) = 2^4 - 2 - 10$$
$$= 4$$

1st iteration:

$$x_1 = \frac{2 + 1.5}{2} = 1.75$$

$$f(x_1) = f(1.75) = 1.75^4 - 1.75 - 10 = -2.3711$$

2nd iteration

$$x_2 = \frac{1.75 + 2}{2} = 1.875$$

$$f(x_2) = 1.875^4 - 1.875 - 10 = 0.4846$$

3rd iteration

$$x_3 = \frac{1.75 + 1.875}{2} = 1.8125$$

$$f(x_3) = f(1.8125) = 1.8125^4 - 1.8125 - 10 = -1.0202$$

4th iteration

$$x_4 = \frac{1.875 + 1.8125}{2} = 1.84375$$

$$f(x_4) = f(1.84375) = 1.84375^4 - 1.84375 - 10 = -0.2877$$

5th iteration

$$x_5 = \frac{1.875 + 1.84375}{2} = 1.859375$$

$$f(x_5) = 1.859375^4 - 1.859375 - 10 = 0.093$$

$\therefore$  Root of  $x^4 - x - 10 = 0$  is 1.859375

which  $\approx 1.86\%$

4.  $f(x) = x^3 - x - 1$   
 $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 1$

|   |    |    |   |
|---|----|----|---|
| x | 0  | 1  | 2 |
| y | -1 | -1 | 5 |

$$\therefore x_0 = \frac{1+2}{2} = 1.5$$

$$f(x_0) = 0.875$$

$$f'(x_0) = 5.75$$

$$\therefore x_1 = x_0 - \frac{f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)}$$

$$= 1.5 - \frac{0.875}{5.75} = 1.34783$$

$$f(x_1) = 0.10068$$

$$f'(x_1) = 4.44991$$

$$x_2 = 1.34783 - \frac{0.10068}{4.44991}$$

$$= 1.3252$$

$$f(x_2) = 0.00205$$

$$f'(x_2) = 4.2684$$

$$x_3 = 1.3252 - \frac{0.00205}{4.2684}$$

$$4.2684$$

$$x_3 = 1.3247$$

$$f(x_3) = 0.000007545$$

$$f'(x_3) = 4.2645$$

$$x_4 = 1.3247 - \frac{0}{4.2645}$$

$$4.2645$$

$$x_4 = 1.3247$$

Root of  $x^3 - x - 1 = 0$  is 1.3247

5.

$$A^2 = A$$

$$\begin{aligned} 7A - (I+A)^3 &= 7A - (I^3 + A^3 + 3A^2I + 3AI^2) \\ &= 7A - I^3 - A^2A - 3A^2 - 3A \\ &= 7A - I - A \cdot A - 3A - 3A \\ &= 7A - I - A - 6A \\ &= 7A - 7A - I \\ \therefore 7A(I+A)^3 &= -I \end{aligned}$$

6.

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

$$\therefore |A| = 1 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} + 1 \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$|A| \neq 0 \therefore$  inverse exists.

$$\therefore \text{co-factor matrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 4 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -6 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{Adjoint matrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 1 & -6 \\ 4 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \times \text{Adjoint}$$

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

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1/2 & 3 \\ -2 & -1/2 & -1 \\ -2 & -1/2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

9. The smallest 3 digit no. that leaves remainder of 2 is 101 and the largest is 998.

$$d = 3$$

$$\therefore t_n = a + (n-1)d$$

$$998 = 101 + (n-1)3$$

$$n-1 = \frac{998 - 101}{3} \Rightarrow 299$$

$$n = 299 + 1$$

$$n = 300$$

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} (a + l) = \frac{300}{2} (101 + 998)$$

$$S_n = 164850 //$$

$\therefore$  Sum of all nos. that leave a remainder of 2 when divided by 2 is 164850.

10.  $t_6 = 32$

$$t_8 = 128$$

$$t_6 = ar^5$$

$$t_8 = ar^7$$

$$\therefore \frac{ar^7}{ar^5} = \frac{128}{32}$$

$$r^2 = 4$$

$$r = 2$$

11. Expand  $(4+3x)^5 = (3x+4)^5$

$$(a+b)^n = a^n + na^{n-1}b + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}a^{n-2}b^2 + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{3!}a^{n-3}b^3 + \dots$$

$$\therefore (3x+4)^5 = (3x)^5 + 5(3x)^4 \cdot 4 + \frac{5 \times 4 \times 3}{2} (3x)^3 \cdot 4^2$$

$$+ \frac{5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2}{3 \times 2} (3x)^2 \cdot 4^3$$

$$+ \frac{5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1}{1 \times 3 \times 2} (3x) \cdot 4^4$$

$$= 243x^5 + 1625x^4 + 4320x^3 + 5760x^2 + 3940x + 1024$$

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

$$\therefore \lambda^3 - 0(\lambda^2) + (-13)\lambda - (-30 + 18 + 0) = 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda^3 - 13\lambda + 12 = 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda = 1 \text{ satisfies.}$$

$$\therefore \begin{array}{c|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & -13 & 12 \end{array}$$

$$\downarrow \begin{array}{c|ccc} & 1 & -12 & 12 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc} & 1 & 1 & -12 & 10 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \lambda^2 + \lambda - 12 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + 4\lambda - 3\lambda - 12 = 0$$

$$(\lambda + 4)(\lambda - 3) = 0$$

$$\lambda = -4 \text{ or } \lambda = 3$$

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

$$x_0 = 5$$

$$\therefore f(x) = x^3 - 7x^2 + 8x - 3$$

$$f(5) = -13$$

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

$$f'(5) = 13$$

$$\therefore x_1 = 5 - \left( \frac{-13}{13} \right)$$

$$x_1 = 5 + 1 = 6$$

$$f(6) = 9$$

$$f'(6) = 32$$

$$x_2 = 6 - \left( \frac{9}{32} \right)$$

$$\therefore \boxed{x_2 = 5.71875}$$

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

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

$$\text{let } 1-x = y$$

$$\therefore [x^2 + y]^4 =$$

using binomial theory:

$$(a+b)^n = a^n + na^{n-1}b + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}a^{n-2}b^2 + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{3!}a^{n-3}b^3 + \dots$$

$$[x^2 + y]^4 = (x^2)^4 + 4(x^2)^3y + \frac{4 \times 3}{2}(x^2)^2y^2 + \frac{4 \times 3 \times 2}{3!}(x^2)y^3 + y^4$$

$$= x^8 + 4x^6y + 6x^4y^2 + 4x^2y^3 + y^4$$

$$= \therefore [x^2 + (1-x)]^4 = x^8 + 4x^6(1-x) + 6x^4(1-x)^2 + 4x^2(1-x)^3 + (1-x)^4$$

15.

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

$$\therefore f(x) = 3 \log x - e^{-x}$$

$$a = 1$$

$$b = 2$$

$$\therefore f(a) = -0.367879$$

$$f(b) = 1.944106$$

$$\therefore \frac{a+b}{2} = \frac{1+2}{2} = 1.5 = x_1$$

$$f(x_1) = 0.993265$$

$$x_2 = \frac{1+1.5}{2} = 1.25$$

$$f(x_2) = \frac{\cancel{1.5}}{2} \quad 3 \log(1.25) - e^{-1.25}$$

$$f(x_2) = \underline{\underline{0.382925}}$$

$$x_3 = \frac{1+1.25}{2} = 1.125$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_3) &= 3 \log(1.125) - e^{-1.125} \\ &= 0.02869664 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore x_4 = \frac{1+1.125}{2} = 1.0625$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_4) &= 3 \log(1.0625) - e^{-1.0625} \\ &= -0.16372 \end{aligned}$$