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Roll no: 31

Numerical methods & Algebra

Assigning Assignment 1.

1) To find :  $\sqrt{7 + \sqrt{7 + \sqrt{7} \dots}}$

$$\text{Let } u = \sqrt{7 + \sqrt{7 + \sqrt{7} \dots}} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Squaring both sides.

$$u^2 = 7 + \sqrt{7 + \sqrt{7} \dots} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

Substituting (1) in (2)

$$u^2 = 7 + u$$

$$u^2 - u - 7 = 0$$

$$u = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$u = 3.1926, -2.1926$$

$$\therefore u = 3.1926$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{7 + \sqrt{7 + \sqrt{7} \dots}} = 3.1926$$

$$2) 7x^2 - 6y^2 = -11x^2 - 4y^2$$

$$7x^2 + 11x^2 = -4y^2 + 6y^2$$

$$18x^2 = 2y^2$$

$$9x^2 = y^2$$

$$\frac{x^2}{y^2} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\text{and } \frac{x}{y} = \pm \frac{1}{3}$$

$$3) x + 3y = 4, \quad x^2 + y^2 - 4y = 12$$

$$x + 3y = 4$$

$$x = 4 - 3y \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Substituting ① in the equation:

$$n^2 + y^2 - 4y = 12$$

$$(4-3y)^2 + y^2 - 4y = 12$$

$$16 - 24y + 9y^2 + y^2 - 4y = 12$$

$$10y^2 - 28y + 4 = 0$$

$$5y^2 - 14y + 2 = 0$$

$$y = \frac{14 \pm \sqrt{(-14)^2 - 4(5)(2)}}{10}$$

$$= 2.648996, 0.1510004$$

when  $y = 2.648996$

$$n = -3.946498$$

when  $y = 0.1510004$

$$n = 3.546998$$

$\therefore$  The ordered pairs that satisfy the integer are  
 $(-3.94670, 2.648996)$  &  $(0.151, 3.547, 0.151)$

4)  $d = 2n^2 - 16n + 34$

$d$  = density of smoke

$n$  = speed of the engine.

a)  $n = 3.5$ :

$$d = 2(3.5)^2 - 16(3.5) + 34$$

$$= 2.5 \text{ million particles per cubic foot.}$$

b) for minimum smoke  $\frac{d}{dn} > 0$

$$\frac{d}{dn} = 4n - 16 > 0 \rightarrow 4n > 16$$

$$\therefore n \geq 4$$

no. of revolutions for min smoke = 4/min.

$$\text{min out put} = 24$$

c)  $d = 100$

$$100 = 2n^2 - 16n + 34$$

$$2n^2 - 16n - 66 = 0$$

$$n^2 - 8n - 33 = 0$$

$$n^2 - 11n + 3n - 33 = 0$$

$$(n-11)(n+3) = 0$$

$$n = 11 \quad \text{or} \quad n = -3 \text{ (Invalid)}$$

Speed of engine is 110 revolutions/min.

5) Company 1: 1500/day + 25/km

Company 2: 2100/day + 22/km

$n$  = total no. of km driver in a day.

a) Total cost of a car from company 1 =  $1500 + 25n$

b) " " " " 2 =  $2100 + 22n$

c)  $1500 + 25n > 2100 + 22n$

d)  $1500 + 25n > 2100 + 22n$

$$25n - 22n > 2100 - 1500$$

$$3n > 600$$

$$n > 200 //$$

It is less expensive to rent from Company #2 when the no. of km driver in a day is greater than 200.

6)  $f(x) = x^3 - 7x^2 + 14x - 6 = 0$

a) considering  $a=0$ ,  $b=1$

$$f(a) = f(0) = -6$$

$$f(b) = f(1) = 2$$

Since  $f(a)$  &  $f(b)$  have opposite signs the interval is appropriate.

$$x = 0.58 //$$

b) Considering  $a=1$   $b=3.2$

$$f(a) = f(1) = 2$$

$$f(b) = f(3.2) = -0.112$$

The interval is appropriate as  $f(a)$  &  $f(b)$  have opposite signs.

$$\cancel{x=0} \quad x = 3.0011$$

c) Considering  $a=3.2$   $b=4$

$$f(a) = f(3.2) = -0.112$$

$$f(b) = f(4) = 2$$

$$\therefore x = 3.42$$

7)  $f(x) = 230x^2 + 18x^3 + 9x^2 - 221x - 9$

$$\therefore f'(x) = 460x^2 + 54x^2 + 18x - 221$$

Since  $f(x)$  has real zero in  $(-1, 0)$  we consider the midpoint  $-0.5$  as  $x_0$

$$\therefore x_1 = x_0 - \frac{f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)} = -0.5 - \frac{f(-0.5)}{f'(-0.5)} = -0.5 - 0.15045$$

$$x_2 = x_1 - \frac{f(x_1)}{f'(x_1)} = -0.0418168$$

$$x_3 = x_2 - \frac{f(x_2)}{f'(x_2)} = -0.0406593435$$

$$x_4 = x_3 - \frac{f(x_3)}{f'(x_3)} = -0.04065928832$$

Since  $f(x)$  has a real zero in  $(0, 1)$  we consider the midpoint  $0.5$  as  $x_0$

$$\therefore x_1 = x_0 - \frac{f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)} = 0.5 - \frac{f(0.5)}{f'(0.5)} = -0.70508920$$

$$\therefore x_2 = -0.3237911142$$

$$\therefore x_3 = -0.06460313103$$

$$\therefore x_4 = -0.04062615115$$

$$\therefore x_5 = -0.04065928835$$

8) 70, 86, 81, 83

Grade on final exam:  $x$

$$a) \text{ Converse average} = \frac{70 + 86 + 81 + 83 + x}{5} = \frac{320 + x}{5}$$

$$b) 80 \leq \frac{320 + x}{5} < 90$$

$$c) 80 \leq \frac{320 + x}{5} < 90$$

$$400 \leq 320 + x < 450$$

$$80 \leq x < 130$$

If we assume that all marks are out of 100:-

$$80 \leq x \leq 100 //$$

$$a) x_1 = 8.54$$

$$x_2 = -11.81$$

$$y_1 = 4\% = 0.04$$

$$y_2 = 20\% = 0.20$$

$$y_2 = 20\% = 0.20$$

Using linear interpolation

$$y - 0.04 = \frac{0.20 - 0.04}{-11.81 - 8.54} (0 - 8.54)$$

$$y = 10.7144963\%$$

$$IRR = 10.7145\%$$

10. Revenue =  $R(n) = 32n - 0.21n^2$   
 Cost =  $c(n) = 195 + 12n$

To stay profitable  $R(n) > C(n)$

$$32n - 0.21n^2 > 195 + 12n$$

$$+0.21n^2 - 32n + 20n + 195 < 0$$

Equating the inequality to 0

$$0.21n^2 - 20n + 195 = 0$$

$$n = 84.21142753, 11.0266771$$

Since  $n < 11.0266771$  &  $n > 84.2114275$  do not satisfy the original inequality:

$$11.0266771 < n < 84.2114275 \rightarrow \text{satisfy original inequality}$$

$$12 < n < 84$$

No. of orders to remain profitable should be greater than 12 & less than 84, with minimum orders being 12.