

Assignment-1

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Subject: Numerical Methods And Algebra

Section: FY-B

- ① The radius of a circular plate is measured as 12.65 cm instead of actual length 12.5 cm. Find the following in calculating area of the circular plate.

- (i) Absolute error
(ii) Relative error
(iii) Percentage error.

Solⁿ

measured radius = 12.65 cm

actual radius = 12.5 cm

$$\text{Area} = \pi r^2 = \frac{22}{7} \times (12.65)^2 = 502.9279 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Actual Area} = \pi r^2 = \frac{22}{7} \times (12.5)^2 = 491.0714 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\therefore \text{Absolute error} = |502.9279 - 491.0714| = \boxed{11.8465}$$

$$\text{Relative error} = \frac{491.0714}{11.8465} \times \frac{11.8465}{491.0714} = \boxed{0.0241}$$

$$\text{Percentage error} = \boxed{2.41\%}$$

② The following table is given

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

(a) Interpolate $\log(5)$ using point $x=4$ & $x=6$

(b) Interpolate $\log(5)$ using point $x=4.5$ & $x=5.5$

Soln

$$(a) f(5) = \frac{(5-6)}{(4-6)} (0.60206) + \frac{(5-4)}{(6-4)} (0.7781513)$$

$$f(5) = 0.6901$$

$$(b) f(5) = \frac{(5-5.5)}{(4.5-5.5)} (0.6532125) + \frac{(5-4.5)}{(5.5-4.5)} (0.7403627)$$

$$f(5) = 0.6967$$

- ③ Find the root of $x^4 - x - 10 = 0$ approximately upto 5 iteration using Bisection method. let $a = 1.5$ & $b = 2$

Soln

x	$f(x)$
1.5	-6.4375
2	4

$$\bar{x}_1 = \frac{1.5 + 2}{2} = 1.75$$

$$f(x_1) = -2.3711$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = \frac{1.75 + 2}{2} = 1.875$$

$$f(x_2) = 0.4842$$

$$\bar{x}_3 = \frac{(1.875 + 1.75)}{2} = 1.8125$$

$$f(x_3) = -1.0202$$

$$\bar{x}_4 = \frac{(1.8125 + 1.875)}{2} = 1.84375$$

$$f(x_4) = -0.2877$$

$$\bar{x}_5 = \frac{(1.84375 + 1.875)}{2} = 1.859375$$

$$f(x_5) = 0.0934$$

$$\bar{x}_6 = \frac{(1.859375 + 1.84375)}{2} = 1.8515625$$

$$f(x_6) = -0.0984$$

$$\bar{x}_7 = \frac{(1.8515625 + 1.859375)}{2} = 1.85546875$$

$$f(x_7) = -0.0028$$

$$\bar{x}_8 = \frac{(1.85546875 + 1.859375)}{2} = 1.857421875$$

$$f(x_8) = 0.0452$$

$$\bar{x}_9 = \frac{(1.857421875 + 1.8515625)}{2} = 1.8544921875$$

$$f(x_9) = 0.0211$$

$$\bar{x}_{10} = \frac{(1.8544921875 + 1.85546875)}{2} = 1.85498046875$$

$$f(x_{10}) = 0.0091$$

$$\bar{x}_{11} = \frac{(1.85498046875 + 1.85546875)}{2} = 1.855224609375$$

$$f(x_{11}) = 0.0032$$

$$\bar{x}_{12} = \frac{(1.855224609375 + 1.85546875)}{2} = 1.8553466796875$$

$$f(x_{12}) = 0.0002$$

$$\bar{x}_{13} = \frac{(1.855590802 + 1.85546875)}{2} = 1.855529776 \quad f(x_{13}) = -0.0013$$

$$\bar{x}_{14} = \frac{(1.855529776 + 1.855590802)}{2} = 1.855560289 \quad f(x_{14}) = -0.00059$$

$$\bar{x}_{15} = \frac{(1.855560289 + 1.855590802)}{2} = 1.855575546 \quad f(x_{15}) = -0.00022$$

$$\bar{x}_{16} = \frac{(1.855575546 + 1.855590802)}{2} = 1.855583174 \quad f(x_{16}) = -0.00003$$

Hence, the approximate value of the x is 1.855583174.

- ④ Find a root of an equation $f(x) = x^3 - x - 1$ using Newton Raphson method.

Soln

x	y
0	-1
1	-1
2	5

$$f(x) = x^3 - x - 1$$

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

$$x_0 = 1$$

$$f(x_0) = -1$$

$$f'(x_0) = 2$$

$$x_1 = 1 + \frac{1}{2} = 1.5$$

$$x_1 = 1.5$$

$$f(x_1) = 0.875$$

$$f'(x_1) = 5.75$$

$$x_2 = 1.5 - \frac{0.875}{5.75} = 1.3478$$

$$f(x_2) = 0.1006$$

$$f'(x_2) = 4.4497$$

$$x_3 = 1.3478 - \frac{0.1006}{4.4497} = 1.3252$$

$$f(x_3) = 0.0019$$

$$f'(x_3) = 4.2684$$

$$x_4 = 1.3252 - \frac{0.0019}{4.2684} = 1.3247$$

$$f(x_4) = -0.000076$$

Hence, the approximate value of x is 1.3247.

- ⑤ If A is a square matrix such that $A^2 = A$, then find the value of $7A - (I + A)^3$, here I is an Identity matrix.

Solⁿ

$$7A - (I + A)^3$$

$$= 7A - (I^3 + 3I^2A + 3IA^2 + A^3)$$

$$= 7A - I - 3A - 3A - A^3$$

$$= -I$$

⑥ Find out the inverse of

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

Solⁿ

$$\begin{aligned} |A| &= 1(-6) + 1(-4) + 2(-4) \\ &= -6 - 4 - 8 \\ &= -18 \end{aligned}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{-18} \begin{bmatrix} -6 & +1 & -6 \\ +4 & -1 & +2 \\ +4 & -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

⑦ Using the definition of the scalar product, find the angle between the following vectors & Find the smallest nonnegative angle)

$$\begin{aligned} (a) \quad A &= 8\hat{i} - 9\hat{j} \\ B &= 7\hat{i} - 9\hat{j} \end{aligned}$$

Solⁿ

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 8\hat{i} - 9\hat{j} \\ B &= 7\hat{i} - 9\hat{j} \end{aligned}$$

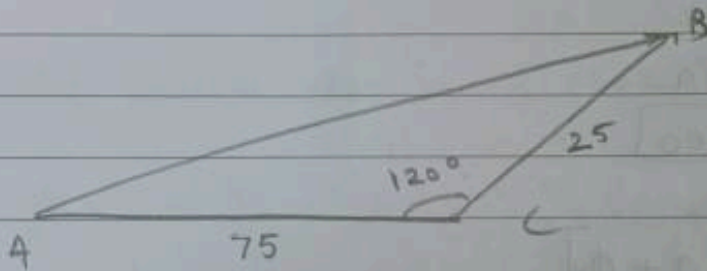
$$\cos \theta = \frac{(8\hat{i} - 9\hat{j}) \cdot (7\hat{i} - 9\hat{j})}{|8\hat{i} - 9\hat{j}| \cdot |7\hat{i} - 9\hat{j}|}$$

$$\cos \theta = \left[\frac{56 + 81}{\sqrt{145} \times \sqrt{130}} \right]$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1} \left[\frac{137}{5\sqrt{154}} \right]$$

- ⑧ Salma walked 75 metre to the east, Then she turned 30 degree to left & walk 25 metre. Determine the magnitude of Salma displacement vector.

Solⁿ



$$AB = \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2 + 2(AC)(BC)\cos \theta}$$

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

$$AB = 97.46 \text{ metre}$$

- ④ What is the sum of all 3 digit numbers that leave remainder 2 when divided by 3.

Solⁿ

$$101, 104, \dots, 998$$

$$a = 101$$

$$d = 3$$

$$t_n = 101 + (n-1)d$$

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

$$(n-1)d = 897$$

$$n-1 = 299$$

$$n = 300$$

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} [a + t_n]$$

$$= \frac{300}{2} [101 + 998]$$

$$S_n = 164850$$

- ⑩ The 6th term of a GP is 32 & its 8th term is 128, then find the common ratio of GP.

Soln

$$T_6 = ar^5 = 32$$

$$T_8 = ar^7 = 128$$

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

$$r^2 = 4$$

$$\boxed{r = 2}$$

- ⑪ Use Binomial Theorem to expand $(4+3x)^5$.

Soln

$$(4+3x)^5 = {}^5C_0(4)^5 + {}^5C_1(4)^4(3x) + {}^5C_2(4)^3(3x)^2 + {}^5C_3(4)^2(3x)^3 + {}^5C_4(4)(3x)^4 + {}^5C_5(3x)^5$$

$$= 1024 + 3840x + 5760x^2 + 4320x^3 + 1620x^4 + 243x^5$$

$$\boxed{(4+3x)^5 = 243x^5 + 1620x^4 + 4320x^3 + 5760x^2 + 3840x + 1024}$$

- ⑫ Find all the eigenvalues and eigenvector for matrix A if

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

Soln

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

$$\left| \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{bmatrix} \right| = 0$$

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

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

$$(2-\lambda)[-15-3\lambda+5\lambda+\lambda^2] + 3[6-2\lambda] = 0$$

$$(2-\lambda)[\lambda^2+2\lambda-15] + 3[6-2\lambda] = 0$$

$$2\lambda^2+4\lambda-30-\lambda^3-2\lambda^2+15\lambda+18-6\lambda = 0$$

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

$$(\lambda-1)(-\lambda^2-\lambda+12)=0$$

$$(\lambda-1)(-\lambda^2-4\lambda+3\lambda+12)=0$$

$$(\lambda-1)(-\lambda(\lambda+4)+3(\lambda+4))=0$$

$$(\lambda-1)(-\lambda+3)(\lambda+4)=0$$

hence eigen value are 1, 3 & -4.

for $\lambda=3$,

$$(A-\lambda I)x=0$$

$$\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \right) \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & -8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + 2R_1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & -14 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$R_1 \rightarrow R_1 + \frac{3}{14}R_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -14 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 / -14$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$x_1 = 0, y_2 = 0 \text{ and } z_1 = \alpha$$

$$\text{eigen vector} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \alpha \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(ii) \text{ for } \lambda = 1$$

$$(A - \lambda I)X = 0$$

$$\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \\ z_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & -6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 2R_1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x-3y \\ 0 \\ 2z \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

eigen vector is $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} y$.

(iii) for $\lambda = -4$

$$(A - \lambda I)x = 0$$

$$\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \right) \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - 3R_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_3 \\ y_3 \\ z_3 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2x-y \\ 7z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2x - y = 0$$

$$7z = 0$$

Hence the eigen vector is $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \times$

- ⑬ Use Newton Rapshon Method to determine x_2 for $f(x) = x^3 - 7x^2 + 8x - 3$, if $x_0 = 5$.

Solⁿ

$$f(x) = x^3 - 7x^2 + 8x - 3$$
$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 14x + 8$$

$$x_0 = 5$$

$$f(x_0) = -13$$

$$f'(x_0) = 13$$

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

$$x_1 = 6$$

$$x_1 = 6$$

$$f(x_1) = 9$$

$$f'(x_1) = 32$$

$$x_2 = 6 - \frac{9}{32}$$

$$x_2 = 5.71875$$

⑭ Expand the following. $(1-x+x^2)^4$

Solⁿ $(1-x+x^2)^4 = (\underbrace{x^2-x}_a + \underbrace{1}_b)^4$

$$= (x^2-x)^4 + 4(x^2-x)^3 + 6(x^2-x)^2 + 4(x^2-x) + 1$$

$$= [x^8 - 4x^7 + 6x^6 - 4x^5 + x^4] + 4[x^6 - 3x^5 + 3x^4 - x^3] + 6[x^4 - 2x^3 + x^2] + 4[x^2 - x] + 1$$

$$= x^8 - 4x^7 + 6x^6 - 4x^5 + x^4 + 4x^6 - 12x^5 + 12x^4 - 4x^3 + 6x^4 - 12x^3 + 6x^2 + 4x^2 - 4x + 1$$

$$(1-x+x^2)^4 = x^8 - 4x^7 + 10x^6 - 16x^5 + 19x^4 - 16x^3 + 10x^2 - 4x + 1.$$

⑮ Find the approximated value of x till 4 iteration for $e^{-x} = 3\log(x)$ using Bisection Method.

Solⁿ $3\log(x) - e^{-x} = 0$

x	y
1	-0.3679
2	1.9441

$$x_1 = \frac{1+2}{2} = 1.5 \rightarrow f(x_1) = 0.9933$$

$$x_2 = \frac{1+1.5}{2} = 1.25 \rightarrow f(x_2) = 0.3829$$

$$x_3 = \frac{1+1.25}{2} = 1.125 \rightarrow f(x_3) = 0.0287$$

$$x_4 = \frac{1+1.125}{2} = 1.0625 \rightarrow f(x_4) = -0.1637$$

Hence the value of x is 1.0625.

