

Numerical Methods & Algebra

Assignment Questions

1) $r_i = 12.5 \text{ cm}$ ($r_i \rightarrow$ ideal radius)
 $r_c = 12.65 \text{ cm}$ ($r_c \rightarrow$ calculated radius)

i) Absolute Error = $|r_i - r_c|$
 $= |12.5 - 12.65|$
 $= 0.15 \text{ cm}$

ii) Relative Error = $\frac{|r_i - r_c|}{r_i} = \frac{0.15}{12.5}$
 $= 0.012$

iii) Percentage Error = (Relative Error) $\times 100$
 $= 0.012 \times 100$
 $= 1.2\%$

2)

$$x \quad f(x) = \log(x)$$

$$4.0 \quad 0.60206$$

$$4.5 \quad 0.6532125$$

$$5.0 \quad 0.7403627$$

$$6.0 \quad 0.7781513$$

$$a) \quad x_1 = 4 \quad y_1 = 0.60206$$

$$x_2 = 6 \quad y_2 = 0.7781513$$

$$x = 5$$

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

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

$$= 0.60206 + 0.08804565$$

$$= 0.690106$$

$$b) \quad x_1 = 4.5$$

$$y_1 = 0.6532125$$

$$x_2 = 5.5$$

$$y_2 = 0.7403627$$

$$x = 5$$

$$y = 0.6532125 + \frac{(5 - 4.5)}{(5.5 - 4.5)} \times (0.7403627 - 0.6532125)$$

$$= 0.6967876$$

$$3) \quad x^4 - x - 10 = 0, \quad a = 1.5, \quad b = 2$$

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

$$= -6.4375$$

$$\Rightarrow y_0 = -6.4375$$

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

$$\Rightarrow y_1 = 4$$

$$= 4$$

~~$$y_1 = -6.4375$$~~

~~$$y_2 = 4$$~~

~~$$x_2 = \frac{6.4375 + 4}{2}$$~~

~~$$x_2 = -1.21875$$~~

~~$$y_2 = (-1.21875)^4 + 1.21875 - 10$$~~

~~$$= -9.012481 \quad (-ve)$$~~

$$2. \quad x_0 = 1.5$$

$$x_1 = 2$$

$$x_2 = \frac{1.5 + 2}{2} = 1.75$$

$$y_2 = (1.75)^4 - 1.75 - 10 \\ = -2.371094 (-ve)$$

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

$$= 1.875$$

$$y_3 = (1.875)^4 - 1.875 - 10 \\ = 0.484619 (+ve)$$

$$x_4 = \frac{x_2 + x_3}{2} = \frac{1.75 + 1.875}{2}$$

$$= 1.8125$$

$$y_4 = (1.8125)^4 - 1.8125 - 10 \\ = -1.020248 (-ve)$$

$$x_5 = \frac{x_4 + x_3}{2} = 1.84375$$

$$y_5 = (1.84375)^4 - 1.84375 - 10$$

$$= -0.287734 \text{ (-ve)}$$

$$x_6 = \frac{x_5 + x_3}{2} = \frac{1.84375 + 1.875}{2}$$

$$= 1.859375$$

$$y_6 = (1.859375)^4 - 1.859375 - 10$$

$$= 0.093378$$

$\therefore$ Root of $x^4 - x - 10$ approx. is equal to 1.859375

$$4) f(x) = x^3 - x - 1, \quad f'(x) = 3x^2 - 1$$

x	$f(x)$
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0	-1
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1	-1
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2	5
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$$x_0 = 1, \quad f(x_0) = -1$$

$$f'(x_0) = 2$$

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

$$= 1 - \frac{(-1)}{2}$$

$$= 1.5$$

$$f(x_1) = (1.5)^3 - 1.5 - 1$$
$$= 0.875$$

$$f'(x_1) = 3 \times (1.5)^2 - 1$$
$$= 5.75$$

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

$$= 1.347826$$

$$f(x_2) = 0.100682$$

$$f'(x_2) = 4.449905$$

$$x_3 = 1.347826 - \frac{0.100682}{4.449905}$$

$$= 1.325200$$

$$f(x_3) = 0.002059$$

$$f'(x_3) = 4.268469$$

$$x_4 = 1.3250 - \frac{0.002059}{4.268469}$$

$$= 1.324718$$

$$f(x_4) = -0.0000009$$

$\therefore$ Root of Eq $x^3 - x - 1$ is 1.324718

$$5) A^2 = A$$

$$7A - (I + A)^3 = 7A - [I^3 + A^3 + 3A^2I + 3AI^2]$$

$$= 7A - I - A^3 - 3A^2 - 3AI^2 (A^2 = A)$$

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

$$= 7A - 7A - I$$

$$= -I$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} |A| &= 1(0-6) + 1(-4) + 2(4) \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Expansion} \\ \text{using} \\ R_1 \end{array} \right] \\ &= -6 - 4 + 8 \\ &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Adj } A &= \begin{bmatrix} -6 & +4 & 4 \\ +1 & -1 & -1 \\ -6 & +2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}^T \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 1 & -6 \\ 4 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \cdot \text{Adj } A$$

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

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

$$7) \vec{a} = 8\hat{i} - 9\hat{j}, \vec{b} = 7\hat{i} - 9\hat{j}$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cdot \cos \theta$$

$$|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{8^2 + (-9)^2} = \sqrt{64 + 81} = \sqrt{145}$$

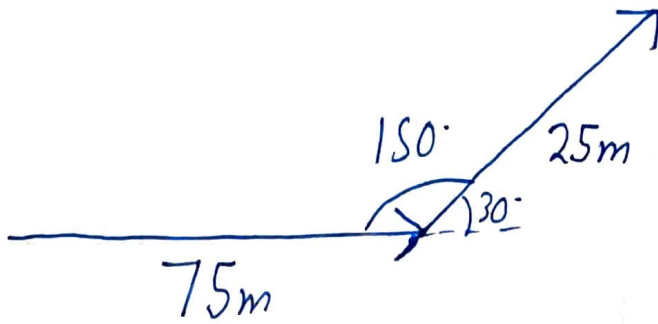
$$|\vec{b}| = \sqrt{7^2 + (-9)^2} = \sqrt{49 + 81} = \sqrt{130}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}|} = \frac{(8 \times 7) + (-9) \times (-9)}{\sqrt{145} \times \sqrt{130}}$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{56 + 81}{\sqrt{145 \times 130}} \right) = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{137}{\sqrt{18850}} \right)$$

$$\boxed{\theta = 3.758556^\circ}$$

8)



$$R^2 = A^2 + B^2 + 2AB \cos 30^\circ$$

$$R = \sqrt{75^2 + 25^2 + 2 \times 75 \times 25 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$$

$$R = 97.46 \text{ m}$$

9) 101, 104, 107, 998

$$a = 101, d = 3, a_n = 998$$

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

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

$$299 = n-1$$

$$\boxed{n = 300}$$

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

$$= \frac{300}{2} [1091 + 998] = 150 \times 1099$$

$$\Rightarrow 164850$$

$$10) a_6 = 32, a_8 = 128$$

$$ar^5 = 32, ar^7 = 128$$

$$ar^5 \cdot r^2 = 128$$

$$r^2 = \frac{128}{32}$$

$$r = 4^{1/2} = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} 11) (4+3x)^5 &= 1 \times 4^5 \times (3x)^0 + 5 \times 4^4 \times (3x)^1 \\ &+ 10 \times 4^3 \times (3x)^2 + 10 \times 4^2 \times (3x)^3 \\ &+ 5 \times 4^1 \times (3x)^4 + 1 \times 4^0 \times (3x)^5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow 1024 &+ 3840x + 5760x^2 + 4320x^3 \\ &+ 1620x^4 + 243x^5 \end{aligned}$$

$$12) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A - \lambda I$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow -\lambda^3 + 0\lambda^2 + 13\lambda - 12 = 0$$

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

$$\lambda = 1 \text{ satisfied}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
 1 & 1 & 0 & -13 & 12 \\
 \hline
 & \downarrow & 1 & -1 & -12 \\
 \hline
 & 1 & -1 & -12 & 0 \\
 \hline
 \lambda^2 & -12 & & &
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
 1 & 1 & 0 & -13 & 12 \\
 \hline
 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -12 \\
 \hline
 & 1 & 1 & -12 & 0
 \end{array}$$

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

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

$$\lambda = -4, 3$$

Eigen Values $\rightarrow 1, -4, 3$

$$13) f(x) = x^3 - 7x^2 + 8x - 3, \quad x_0 = 5$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_0) &= 5^3 - 7 \times 5^2 + 8 \times 5 - 3 \\ &= -13 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x_0) &= 3 \times 5^2 - 14 \times 5 + 8 \\ &= 13 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= x_0 - \frac{(-13)}{13} \\ &= 5 + 1 = 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_1) &= 6^3 - 7 \times 6^2 + 8 \times 6 - 3 \\ &= 9 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x_1) &= 3 \times 6^2 - 14 \times 6 + 8 \\ &= 32 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$x_2 = 5.71875$$

$$14) (1-x+x^2)^4, \text{ Let } a = (1-x), \text{ ~~Let } a = (1-x)~~ \\ = (\text{~~1-x~~)^2 (a+x^2)^4$$

$$= 1 \cdot a^4 (x^2)^0 + 4 \times a^3 \cdot (x^2)^1 + 6 \times a^2 \times (x^2)^2 \\ + 4 \times a \times (x^2)^3 + 1 \cdot a^0 \cdot (x^2)^4$$

$$= a^4 + 4a^3x^2 + 6a^2x^4 + 4ax^6 + x^8$$

$$= (1-x)^4 + 4(1-x)^3 \cdot x^2 + 6(1-x)^2 \cdot x^4 \\ + 4(1-x) \cdot x^6 + x^8$$

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

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

x	$f(x)$
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1	- 0.367879
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2	1.944106
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$$x_{0.2} = \frac{x_1 + x_0}{2} = \frac{1+2}{2} = 1.5$$

$$f(x_2) = 3 \log(1.5) - e^{-1.5} = + 0.993265$$

$$x_3 = \frac{x_0 + x_2}{2} = \frac{1 + 1.5}{2} = 1.25$$

$$f(x_3) = 3\log(1.25) - e^{-1.25} \\ = 0.382926$$

$$x_4 = \frac{x_0 + x_3}{2} = \frac{1 + 1.25}{2} = 1.125$$

$$f(x_4) = 3\log(1.125) - e^{-1.125} \\ = 0.0286966$$

$$x_5 = \frac{x_0 + x_4}{2} = \frac{1 + 1.125}{2} = 1.0625$$

$$f(x_5) = 3\log(1.0625) - e^{-1.0625} \\ = -0.163717$$

$$x_6 = \frac{x_4 + x_5}{2} = \frac{1.125 + 1.0625}{2} \\ = 1.09375$$

$$f(x_6) = 3\log(1.09375) - e^{-1.09375} \\ = -0.066122$$

Root of $3\log(x) = e^{-x}$ is 1.09375