

İstanbul Commerce University
Numerical Analysis
Summer School
Sample Midterm Exam

Name-Surname:
ID Number:

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Attention. The test duration is 100 minutes. The use of a calculator is allowed but cell phone or other equivalent electronic devices or documents are not allowed. Show your work in reasonable detail. A correct answer without proper or too much reasoning may not get any credit. Good luck.

(10) 1. Let $X_A = 11.33$ and $Y_A = 2.15$, and let absolute error bounds for X and Y be $|e_X| \leq 0.005$ and $|e_Y| \leq 0.005$, respectively. Give a relative error bounds for $x + xy$.

(10+10) 2. (a) Find the 2nd Taylor polynomial of the function $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ about $x = 25$.
(b) Use part (a) to approximate $\sqrt{26}$.

(5+5+5+5) 3. Let A be a 3×3 matrix given by

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 60 & 30 & 20 \\ 30 & 25 & 15 \\ 20 & 15 & 12 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Give the LU decomposition of A ;

- (a) By using the Doolittle's factorization.
- (b) By using the Crout's factorization.
- (c) By using the Cholesky factorization.
- (d) Use part (a), (b) or (c) to solve the following system of equations

$$\begin{aligned} 60x_1 + 30x_2 + 20x_3 &= 1 \\ 30x_1 + 25x_2 + 15x_3 &= \frac{5}{2} \\ 20x_1 + 15x_2 + 12x_3 &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

(10+10) 4. (a) Use Gauss-Jordan method to find the inverse of

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(b) Use part (a) to solve the following system of equation $Ax = b$ where $b = (1, 2, 1)^T$.

(5+5+5+5) 5. Let the system of equation

$$\begin{aligned} 4x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 &= 11 \\ -x_1 + 2x_2 &= 3 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 + 4x_3 &= 16 \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

be given.

- (a) Write the iteration matrix of the system (1) by using Richardson method.
- (b) Write the iteration matrix of the system (1) by using Jacobi method.
- (c) Write the iteration matrix of the system (1) by using Gauss-Seidel method.
- (d) Apply one of the above methods for two iterations with the initial point $x = (1, 1, 1)^T$.

(5+5+5) 6. Consider the equation $x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$. Starting with $x_1 = 1$ and $x_2 = 2$, compute x_2 and x_3 ;

- (a) Using the Bisection method.
- (b) Using the Newton-Rapson method.
- (c) Using the Secant method.