

Q3



MATHEMATICS DEPARTMENT
MATH330

• Name..... Key • Number..... • Section.....3.....

Q1. Consider the equation $f(x) = (x-1)\sin\pi x$.

(10 points)

Find the order of convergence and the asymptotic error constant both theoretically and numerically.

Theoretically

$P=1$ is a root of multiplicity $\boxed{2} \Rightarrow$ Multiple root

Since $f(1) = 0 = f'(1)$ & $f''(1) \neq 0$.

$$\Rightarrow R=1 \quad \& \quad A = \frac{2-1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Numerically: Take $P_0 = 0.9$. then

P_n	$ P - P_n $	$\frac{ E_{n+1} }{ E_n }$
P_0 0.9	0.1	—
P_1 0.95084	0.04916	0.4916
P_2 0.975519	0.024481	0.49798
P_3 0.98777	0.01223	0.49957
P_4 0.993887		
0.99694		
0.99847		
0.99923		

$$f'(x) = \pi(x-1)\cos\pi x + \sin\pi x$$

$$P_{n+1} = P_n - \frac{f(P_n)}{f'(P_n)}$$

↓
 ≈ 0.5

Q2



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MATH330

• Name..... Key • Number..... • Section.....6.....

Q1. Consider the function $g(x) = \sqrt{\sin x + 1}$.

a) Show that $g(x)$ has a fixed point in the interval $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$.

b) Show that the fixed point iterations of $g(x)$ converges for any $p_0 \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$.

c) Use $p_0 = 1.5$, find number of iterations needed to get accuracy of 5×10^{-2} .

a) $g(x)$ is cont. on $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

• g is increasing on $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ } $\Rightarrow g(x) \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$
 $g(0) = 1$
 $g(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 1.4$

$\Rightarrow \exists$ at least one fixed point.

b) $|g'(x)| = \frac{|\cos x|}{2\sqrt{1+\sin x}}$ which is decreasing function on $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

$\Rightarrow g'(0) = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{1}{2}$ & $g'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$

$\Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{2} < 1 \Rightarrow$ The iteration converges.

c) $p_0 = 1.5$, $p_1 = g(1.5) = 1.413333$

$\Rightarrow \frac{(\frac{1}{2})^n |p_1 - p_0|}{1 - 0.5} < 5 \times 10^{-2}$

$(\frac{1}{2})^n < 0.28845 \Rightarrow n \ln \frac{1}{2} < \ln 0.28845$
 $n > 1.79 \Rightarrow \boxed{n \approx 2}$

Q2



MATHEMATICS DEPARTMENT
MATH330

• Name... Key • Number • Section 3

Q1. Consider the function $g(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{(x+1)^2}$. (10 points)

- a) Show that $g(x)$ has a fixed point in the interval $[1, 2]$.
- b) Show that the fixed point iterations of $g(x)$ converges for any $p_0 \in [1, 2]$.
- c) Use $p_0 = 1.5$, find number of iterations needed to get accuracy of 5×10^{-8} .

a). g is cont. on $[1, 2]$

g is decreasing on $[1, 2]$

$g(1) = \frac{5}{4} = 1.25 \in [1, 2]$

$g(2) = 1.1111 \in [1, 2]$

$\Rightarrow g(x) \in [1, 2]$
 $\forall x \in [1, 2]$

then there exist at least one fixed point in $[1, 2]$

b) $g'(x) = \frac{-2}{(1+x)^3}$ which is increasing function

on $[1, 2]$ & $|g'(x)|$ is decreasing

$g'(1) = -0.25$

$g'(2) = -0.07407$

$\Rightarrow k = \text{Max}_{[1, 2]} |g'(x)| = 0.25$

since $k < 1$, then for any $p_0 \in [1, 2]$, F.P.I converges

c) $p_0 = 1.5, p_1 = 1.16 \Rightarrow \frac{(0.25)^n |1.16 - 1.5|}{1 - 0.25} < 5 \times 10^{-8}$

$\Rightarrow (0.25)^n < 1.10294 \times 10^{-7} \Rightarrow n > 11.5561 \Rightarrow \boxed{n = 12}$

21



MATHEMATICS DEPARTMENT
MATH330

• Name Key.....

• Number.....

• Section.....3.....

Q₁. Assume we approximate $\sin x$ by $x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120} - \frac{x^7}{5040}$. Find an upper bound for the error when estimating $\sin 0.4$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{upper bound} &\leq \max_{x \in (0, 0.4)} \frac{|f^{(8)}(x)| x^8}{8!} \\ &\leq \frac{\sin(0.4) (0.4)^8}{8!} \\ &= \frac{2.55209 \times 10^{-4}}{40320} \approx 6.32959 \times 10^{-9} \end{aligned}$$

$|f^{(8)}(x)| = \sin x$
which is
Increasing
on $(0, 0.4)$

Q₂. Use Bisection method to estimate the root of $\cos x - \ln x + 1 = 0$ on the interval $[1, 2]$. Find 4 iterations.

a_n	c_n	b_n	$f(c_n)$
1^+	1.5	2^-	$+0.66527$
1.5^+	1.75	2^-	0.262138
1.75^+	1.875	2^-	0.071857
1.875^+	1.9375	2^-	



MATHEMATICS DEPARTMENT
MATH330

• Name..... Key

• Number.....

• Section.....6.....

Q₁. Assume we approximate $\cos x$ by $1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24}$. Find an upper bound for the error when estimating $\cos 0.4$.

$$|Error| = |R_4(x)| \leq \frac{\max_{[0,0.4]} |f^{(5)}(x)|}{5!} x^5$$

$|f^{(5)}(x)| = \sin x$

$$= \frac{\sin(0.4) (0.4)^5}{5!} = 3.323036 \times 10^{-5}$$

Q₂. Use False position method to estimate the root of $\cos x - \ln x + 1 = 0$ on the interval $[1, 2]$. Find 2 iterations.

a_n	c_n	b_n	$f(c_n)$
1 +	1.933747	2 -	-0.014494
1 +	1.92504	1.933747	

$$c_0 = b_0 - \frac{f(b_0)(b_0 - a_0)}{f(b_0) - f(a_0)} = 2 - \frac{f(2)(2-1)}{f(2) - f(1)}$$

$$= 2 - \frac{(-0.10929)(2-1)}{(-0.10929) - 1.54030} \approx 1.933747$$

$$c_1 = 1.933747 - \frac{(-0.014494)(1.933747 - 1)}{(-0.014494) - 1.54030} \approx 1.92504$$