

## Philadelphia University Department of Basic Sciences and Mathematics



Academic Year:	2016-2017	Course Name:	Numerical Analysis
Semester:	Second Semester	Course Number:	250371
Exam:	Final Exam	Instructor Name:	Feras Awad
Exam Date:	15/06/2017	Student Name:	
Exam Day:	Thursday	University ID:	
Mark:	[ 40 ]	Serial:	

1. (3 points) Find 
$$\|\vec{x}\|_1$$
 and  $\|\vec{x}\|_2$  if  $\vec{x} = \left(3, -4, 0, \frac{3}{2}\right)^t \in \mathbb{R}$ .

2. (3 points) Let 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & 7 \\ -1 & 4 & 0 \\ -7 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$
. Evaluate  $||A||_{\infty}$ .

3. (4 points) Prove that the sequence of vectors  $\{\vec{x}^{(k)}\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$  where  $\vec{x}^{(k)} = \left(\frac{1}{k}, e^{1-k}, -\frac{2}{k^2}\right)^t$  converges, and find its limit.

4. (7 points) Find the first two iterations of the Jacobi method for the following linear system, using  $\vec{x}^{(0)} = (0,0,0)^t$ .

 $10x_1 - x_2 = 9$ -x\_1 + 10x\_2 - 2x\_3 = 7 - 2x\_2 + 10x\_3 = 6

[2]



5. (6 points) Use **divided difference** method to show that the polynomial interpolating the following data has degree 3.

6. (6 points) Suppose that f(0) = 1, f(1/2) = 5/2, f(1) = 2, and  $f(1/4) = f(3/4) = \alpha$ . Find  $\alpha$  if the composite Trapezoidal rule with n = 4 gives the value 7/4 for  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx$ .

7. (4 points) It can be shown that the equation

$$\frac{3}{2}x - 6 - \frac{1}{2}\sin(2x) = 0$$

has a unique real root. Find an interval on which this unique real root is guaranteed to exist.

8. Consider the initial-value problem

$$y' = te^{3t} - 2y$$
 ,  $0 \le t \le 1$  ,  $y(0) = 0$ .

(a) (3 points) Show that the IVP has a unique solution on the convex set

$$\mathbf{D} = \{(t, y) : t \in [0, 1], y \in \mathbb{R}\}.$$

(b) (4 points) Use Euler's method to approximate the solution for the IVP with h=0.5