

King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals
Department of Mathematics
Math 371
Final Exam
Term 232
23-5
Net Time Allowed: 180 Minutes

MASTER VERSION

1. If the Midpoint method is used to approximate the solution for the following initial-value problem

$$y' = \cos(2t) + \sin(3t), 0 \leq t \leq 1, y(0) = 1,$$

with $h = 0.25$, then $w_2 =$ _____ (where $w_i \approx y(t_i)$)

- (a) 1.7423 _____(correct)
(b) 1.25208
(c) -1.53876
(d) 1.53876
(e) 2.01333
2. If the Runge-Kutta method of order four is used to approximate the solution for the following initial-value problem

$$y' = e^{t-y}, 0 \leq t \leq 1, y(0) = 1,$$

with $h = 0.5$, then $y(0.5) \approx$

- (a) 1.2140 _____(correct)
(b) 0.82449
(c) 0.81212
(d) 0.81111
(e) 0.81333

3. Let $f(0.25) = 1.64872$, $f(0.5) = 2.71828$ and $f(0.75) = 4.48169$. Using Lagrange interpolating polynomials of degrees two, $f(0.43) \approx$

- (a) 2.34886 _____(correct)
(b) 2.61667
(c) 1.82286
(d) 1.94333
(e) 2.16667

4. Using Gaussian elimination with backward substitution and two-digit rounding arithmetic to solve the following linear system:

$$\begin{cases} 4x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = 9 \\ 2x_1 + 4x_2 - x_3 = -5 \\ x_1 + x_2 - 3x_3 = -9 \end{cases} \text{ . (Do not reorder the equations)}$$

Then $x_3 =$

- (a) 2.9 _____(correct)
(b) 3.0
(c) 3.1
(d) 3.2
(e) 3.3

5. Using Gaussian elimination with partial pivoting and three-digit chopping arithmetic to solve $\begin{cases} -6.10x + 5.31y = 47.0 \\ 58.9x + 0.03y = 59.2 \end{cases}$, then $xy =$

- (a) 9.98 _____(correct)
(b) 10.0
(c) 9.99
(d) 9.97
(e) 10.1

6. The row interchanges that are required to solve the following linear system

$$\begin{cases} 5x_1 + x_2 - 6x_3 = 7 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 8 \\ 6x_1 + 12x_2 + x_3 = 9 \end{cases} \quad \text{using partial pivoting are}$$

- (a) Interchange rows 1 and 3, then interchange rows 2 and 3 _____(correct)
(b) Interchange rows 2 and 3 only
(c) Interchange rows 1 and 3 only
(d) Interchange rows 1 and 2, then interchange rows 2 and 3
(e) No need for rows interchange

7. If the coefficient matrix of the linear system

$$2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 1$$

$$-4x_1 + 2x_2 + 4x_3 = 0$$

$$6x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 = -5$$

is written in LU form where $L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ l_1 & 1 & 0 \\ l_2 & l_3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $U = \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & u_{13} \\ 0 & u_{22} & u_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & u_{33} \end{bmatrix}$, then
 $l_2 + u_{22} =$

- (a) 7 _____(correct)
(b) 8
(c) 3
(d) 10
(e) 2

8. Let $x^{(0)} = (0, 0, 0)$. If the Gauss-Seidel method for the system

$$10x_1 - x_2 = 9$$

$$-x_1 + 10x_2 - 2x_3 = 7$$

$$-2x_2 + 10x_3 = 6$$

is performed, then $x_3^{(2)} =$

- (a) 0.7899 _____(correct)
(b) 1.000
(c) 0.740
(d) 0.862
(e) 0.943

9. Let $x^{(0)} = (0, 0, 0, 0)$. If the second iteration of the Jacobi method for the system

$$10x_1 + 5x_2 = 6$$

$$5x_1 + 10x_2 - 4x_3 = 25$$

$$-4x_2 + 8x_3 - x_4 = -11$$

$$-x_3 + 5x_4 = -11$$

is $(x_1^{(2)}, x_2^{(2)}, x_3^{(2)}, x_4^{(2)})$, then $x_3^{(2)} + x_4^{(2)} =$

- (a) -2.875 _____(correct)
 (b) -3.001
 (c) -2.475
 (d) -3.475
 (e) -1.475

10. Consider $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 7 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$. The permutation matrix P such that $P^{-1}A =$

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 7 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$, is

- (a) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ _____(correct)
 (b) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
 (c) $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$(d) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(e) \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

11. Given the boundary-value problem

$$y'' = y' + 2y + \cos x, \quad 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad y(0) = -0.3, \quad y\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -0.1.$$

Using the Linear Finite-Difference method with $h = \frac{\pi}{4}$, $y\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \approx$

- (a) -0.2829 _____(correct)
(b) -0.2504
(c) -0.2333
(d) -0.2643
(e) -0.2762

12. Use the Linear Finite-Difference method to approximate the solution of the boundary value problem

$$y'' = x^{-1}y' + 3x^{-2}y + x^{-1} \ln x - 1, \quad 1 \leq x \leq 2, \quad y(1) = y(2) = 0$$

with $h = 0.2$. If the resulting system of equations is of the form $Aw = b$, then the sum of all elements in the third row of A equals to

- (a) $\frac{3}{64}$ _____(correct)
(b) $\frac{5}{64}$
(c) $\frac{7}{64}$
(d) $\frac{11}{64}$
(e) $\frac{13}{64}$

13. Using Newton's method to find a solution for $\sin x = e^{-x}$ accurate to within 10^{-5} and by taking $p_0 = 3$, then

(a) $p_3 = 3.096364$ _____(correct)

(b) $p_2 = 0.588533$

(c) $p_3 = 3.0133333$

(d) $p_2 = 3.567841$

(e) $p_2 = 2.867856$

14. Using three-digit rounding arithmetic, $\frac{\frac{13}{14} - \frac{6}{7}}{2e - 5.4} =$

(a) 1.80 _____(correct)

(b) 1.78

(c) 1.95

(d) 2.01

(e) 2.33

15. A natural cubic spline S for a function f is defined on $[1, 3]$ by

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} S_0(x) = a_0 + b_0(x - 1) + c_0(x - 1)^2 + d_0(x - 1)^3 & \text{for } 1 \leq x < 2, \\ S_1(x) = a_1 + b_1(x - 2) + c_1(x - 2)^2 + d_1(x - 2)^3 & \text{for } 2 \leq x \leq 3. \end{cases}$$

If S interpolates the data $(1, 1)$, $(2, 1)$, and $(3, 0)$, then $c_0 + b_1 + d_1 =$

(a) $-\frac{1}{4}$ _____(correct)

(b) $\frac{1}{4}$

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

(d) $\frac{1}{2}$

(e) $-\frac{3}{4}$

16. Using the Composite Simpson's rule with $n = 4$, $\int_1^2 x \ln x \, dx \approx$

(a) 0.63631 _____(correct)

(b) 0.63627

(c) 0.63636

(d) 0.63625

(e) 0.63233

17. Given the following data: $f(0) = 0$ and $f(0.2) = 0.7414$. Using the forward-difference formula and four-digit rounding arithmetic, $f'(0) =$

- (a) 3.707 _____(correct)
- (b) 3.153
- (c) 3.833
- (d) 3.531
- (e) 3.371

18. Fitting the data: $(0, 1)$, $(0.25, 1.284)$, $(0.5, 1.6487)$, $(0.75, 2.117)$, and $(1, 2.7183)$ with the discrete least squares polynomial of degree at most 2.

Which one of the following equations is one of the resulted normal equations?

- (a) $1.875a_0 + 1.5625a_1 + 1.3828a_2 = 4.4015$ _____(correct)
- (b) $5a_0 + 2.5a_1 + 1.3828a_2 = 8.7680$
- (c) $2.5a_0 + 1.875a_1 + 1.5625a_2 = 4.4015$
- (d) $5a_0 + 2.5a_1 + 1.5625a_2 = 8.7680$
- (e) $5a_0 + 2.5a_1 + 1.5625a_2 = 5.4514$

19. Let $P(x)$ is the least squares polynomial of degree one for the data in the following table

x_i	0	1	2	3	4
y_i	2	3	5	4	6

Then, $P(1) =$

- (a) 3.1 _____(correct)
(b) 3.0
(c) 2.9
(d) 2.8
(e) 2.5
20. If Euler's method is used to approximate the solution for the following initial-value problem

$$y' = e^{t-y}, 0 \leq t \leq 1, y(0) = 1,$$

with $h = 0.5$, then $y(1) \approx$

- (a) 1.43625 _____(correct)
(b) 1.18393
(c) 1.28093
(d) 1.53333
(e) 1.36667

21. If the divided differences for a function f are given by the following table:

$x_0 = 0$	0		
		$f[x_0, x_1] = \frac{2}{\pi}$	
$x_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$	$f[x_1]$		$f[x_0, x_1, x_2] = -\frac{4}{\pi^2}$
		$f[x_1, x_2]$	
$x_2 = \pi$	$f[x_2]$		

Then, $f[x_1] + f[x_2] + f[x_1, x_2] =$

- (a) $1 - \frac{2}{\pi}$ _____(correct)
- (b) $\frac{2}{\pi} - 1$
- (c) $\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi}$
- (d) $2 + \frac{2}{\pi}$
- (e) $\frac{2}{\pi} - 2$

22. The smallest value of n , required to approximate $\int_0^2 \frac{1}{x+4} dx$ by Composite Trapezoidal rule to within 10^{-5} , is

- (a) 46 _____(correct)
- (b) 26
- (c) 16
- (d) 36
- (e) 56

23. The relative error in approximations of $p = 10^\pi$ by $p^* = 1400$ is

- (a) 1.050×10^{-2} _____(correct)
- (b) 1.050×10^{-3}
- (c) 1.050×10^{-1}
- (d) 1.050×10^{-4}
- (e) 1.050×10^{-5}

24. If fixed-point iteration method is used to determine a solution accurate to within 10^{-2} for $x^4 - 3x^2 - 3 = 0$ on $[1,2]$ with $g(x) = \sqrt[4]{3x^2 + 3}$ and $p_0 = 1$, then the approximated solution is

- (a) 1.9433 _____(correct)
- (b) 2.0567
- (c) 1.8133
- (d) 1.1919
- (e) 2.3710