

King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals  
Department of Mathematics

**Math 371-03**

**Major Exam I**

**241**

**October 02, 2024**

**Net Time Allowed: 90 Minutes**

**MASTER VERSION**

1. If  $P_2(x)$  is the second Taylor's polynomial for the function  $f(x) = e^{-x} \cos x$  about  $x_0 = 0$ , then the upper bound for the error  $|f(0.5) - P_2(0.5)|$  using the error formula is

- (a) 0.04167 \_\_\_\_\_ (correct)  
(b) 0.03228  
(c) 0.05176  
(d) 0.03882  
(e) 0.01006

2. If  $P_3(x)$  is the third Taylor's polynomial for the function  $f(x) = (x - 1) \ln x$  about  $x_0 = 1$ , then the approximation of  $\int_{0.5}^{1.5} f(x) dx$  using  $\int_{0.5}^{1.5} P_3(x) dx$  is

- (a) 0.08333 \_\_\_\_\_ (correct)  
(b) 0.08802  
(c) 0.07802  
(d) 0.06882  
(e) 0.06006

3. Using three-significant digits chopping arithmetic,  $-10\pi + 6e - \frac{3}{62} \approx$

- (a)  $-15.2$  \_\_\_\_\_ (correct)  
(b)  $-16.2$   
(c)  $-15.0$   
(d)  $-15.3$   
(e)  $-14.9$

4. Given  $\sqrt{x} - \cos x = 0$ . Perform three iterations  $(p_1, p_2, p_3)$  of the Bisection Method on the interval  $[0, 1]$ , then  $p_1 + p_2 + p_3 =$

- (a)  $1.875$  \_\_\_\_\_ (correct)  
(b)  $0.625$   
(c)  $0.750$   
(d)  $1.075$   
(e)  $0.875$

5. Given that  $g(x) = \pi + \frac{1}{2} \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$  has a fixed point in  $[0, 2\pi]$ . The minimum number of iteration necessary to obtain an approximation which is accurate to within  $10^{-2}$  with  $p_0 = 0$  and  $K = \frac{1}{4}$  by Fixed-Point Iteration is

- (a)  $n \geq 4$  \_\_\_\_\_ (correct)
- (b)  $n \geq 3$
- (c)  $n \geq 2$
- (d)  $n \geq 7$
- (e)  $n \geq 6$

6. Let  $f(x) = 3x - e^x$ . If the root of  $f$  is approximated by the Newton's method with  $p_0 = 1.5$ , then  $p_3 \approx$

- (a) 1.5121 \_\_\_\_\_ (correct)
- (b) 0.5121
- (c) 1.9121
- (d) 0.6121
- (e) -1.5121

7. Let  $f(x) = e^x$ , for  $0 \leq x \leq 2$ . Using the second Lagrange interpolating polynomial  $P_2(x)$  with  $x_0 = 0$ ,  $x_1 = 1$  and  $x_2 = 2$ , then the coefficient of  $x^2$  in  $P_2(x)$  is approximately equal to

- (a) 1.4763 \_\_\_\_\_ (correct)  
(b) 2.0119  
(c) 2.1170  
(d) 1.4003  
(e) 1.1119

8. A natural cubic spline  $S(x)$  on  $[0, 2]$  defined by

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} S_0(x) = 1 + 2x - x^3, & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ S_1(x) = 2 + b(x-1) + c(x-1)^2 + d(x-1)^3, & \text{if } 1 \leq x \leq 2. \end{cases}$$

Then  $b + c + d =$

- (a) -3 \_\_\_\_\_ (correct)  
(b) 0  
(c) -1  
(d) 1  
(e) 3

9. A clamped cubic spline  $S(x)$  on  $[0, 2]$  defined by

$$s(x) = \begin{cases} s_0(x) = 1 + Bx + 2x^2 - 2x^3, & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ s_1(x) = 1 + b(x-1) - 4(x-1)^2 + 7(x-1)^3, & \text{if } 1 \leq x \leq 2. \end{cases}$$

Using the clamped boundary conditions, the value of  $f'(0) + f'(2) =$

- (a) 11.0 \_\_\_\_\_ (correct)  
(b) 10.04  
(c) 9.02  
(d) -10.05  
(e) 0.11

10. If the forward-difference formula for derivative of  $f(x) = \ln x$  at  $x_0 = 1.8$  with  $h = 0.01$  is used, then  $f'(x_0) =$

- (a) 0.55402 \_\_\_\_\_ (correct)  
(b) 0.54798  
(c) 0.55540  
(d) 0.55556  
(e) 0.55006

11. Using Composite Trapezoidal rule with  $n = 4$ , then  $\int_{-2}^2 x^3 e^x dx \approx$

- (a) 31.3653 \_\_\_\_\_ (correct)  
(b) 30.6164  
(c) 32.2380  
(d) 29.2830  
(e) 32.2002

12. When approximating  $\int_0^\pi \cos x dx$  by Composite Simpson's rule that will ensure an approximation error within  $10^{-4}$ , then the approximate values of  $n$  is

- (a)  $n \approx 12$  \_\_\_\_\_ (correct)  
(b)  $n \geq 9$   
(c)  $n \geq 8$   
(d)  $n \geq 5$   
(e)  $n \geq 20$

13. The relative error in approximation of  $p = \sqrt{2}$  with  $p^* = 1.414$  is

- (a)  $1.5101 \times 10^{-4}$  \_\_\_\_\_ (correct)
- (b)  $9.5101 \times 10^{-4}$
- (c)  $1.6011 \times 10^{-2}$
- (d)  $1.3101 \times 10^{-6}$
- (e)  $1.2101 \times 10^{-2}$

14. Given  $f(t, y) = t^2y + 1$ , if  $f(t, y)$  satisfy the Lipschitz condition on  $D = \{(t, y) | 0 \leq t \leq 1, -\infty \leq y \leq \infty\}$ , then the Lipschitz constant  $L$  is

- (a) 1 \_\_\_\_\_ (correct)
- (b) 0
- (c) -1
- (d) 2
- (e)  $\frac{1}{2}$