

King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals  
Department of Mathematics  
**Math 371**  
**Math371 Exam 1**  
**Term 241**  
**October 02, 2024**  
**Net Time Allowed: 90 Minutes**

**MASTER VERSION**

1. If  $P_3(x)$  is the third Taylor polynomial for the function  $f(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$  about  $x_0 = 0$ , then  $P_3(0.25)$  is,

- (a) 1.1182 \_\_\_\_\_(correct)  
(b) 1.1179  
(c) 1.1192  
(d) 1.1221  
(e) 1.1103

2. Using three-digit rounding arithmetic to calculate,  $\frac{e^2 - \pi}{\frac{12}{17} + \sin(2)}$ ,

- (a) 2.62 \_\_\_\_\_(correct)  
(b) 2.64  
(c) 2.26  
(d) 3.24  
(e) 2.74

3. Let  $f(x) = \sqrt{x} - \cos(x)$ . If  $p_3$  is an approximation of the root of  $f(x) = 0$  using the Bisection method on the interval  $[0, 1]$ , then  $f(p_3)$  is,

- (a)  $-0.0204$  \_\_\_\_\_(correct)
- (b)  $0.0204$
- (c)  $0.0134$
- (d)  $-0.0134$
- (e)  $-0.170$

4. If  $g(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x^3 + 1)$  is used, with fixed-point method, to find a root of  $x^3 - 2x + 1 = 0$  with  $p_0 = 0.5$ , then  $p_3$  is equal to,

- (a)  $0.6022$  \_\_\_\_\_(correct)
- (b)  $0.5892$
- (c)  $0.5689$
- (d)  $0.6222$
- (e)  $0.6502$

5. The function  $g(x) = \pi + \frac{1}{2} \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$  has a unique fixed point in the interval  $[0, 2\pi]$ . Taking  $p_0 = \pi$  and using the Corollary 2.5, the minimum number of iteration necessary to obtain an approximation accurate to within  $10^{-3}$  by the fixed-point iteration is,

- (a) 6 \_\_\_\_\_(correct)
- (b) 7
- (c) 2
- (d) 10
- (e) 3

6. Let  $f(x) = x^2 - 6$ . If secant method is used with  $p_0 = 3$  and  $p_1 = 2$ , then  $p_3$  is equal to,

- (a) 2.4545 \_\_\_\_\_(correct)
- (b) 2.5454
- (c) 2.4495
- (d) 2.4321
- (e) 2.4500

7. For which initial guess  $p_0$ , the Newton's method fails to approximate a root of  $\frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{5}{2}x^2 + 6x = 0$ ,

- (a)  $p_0 = 3$  \_\_\_\_\_(correct)  
(b)  $p_0 = 0$   
(c)  $p_0 = 1$   
(d)  $p_0 = 5$   
(e)  $p_0 = 4$

8. Let  $x_0 = 0$ ,  $x_1 = 0.5$ , and  $x_2 = 1$ . If the second degree Lagrange polynomial  $P_2(x)$  is used to approximate  $f(x) = \ln(x + 1)$ . Then  $P_2(0.75)$  is,

- (a) 0.56403 \_\_\_\_\_(correct)  
(b) 0.54603  
(c) 0.55962  
(d) 0.55555  
(e) 0.57670

9. If the Natural cubic spline defined on the interval  $[0, 2]$  is,

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} 2 + 3x + 2x^3, & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ a_1 + b_1(x - 1) + c_1(x - 1)^2 + d_1(x - 1)^3, & \text{if } 1 \leq x \leq 2, \end{cases}$$

then  $a_1 + b_1 + c_1 + d_1$  is equal to,

- (a) 20 \_\_\_\_\_(correct)  
(b) 18  
(c) 15  
(d) 24  
(e) 22

10. Let  $f(1) = 1$ ,  $f(1.2) = 1.2625$  and  $f(1.4) = 1.6595$ . Using most accurate 3-points formulas, the sum  $f'(1) + f'(1.2)$  is equal to,

- (a) 2.6251 \_\_\_\_\_(correct)  
(b) 2.6294  
(c) 2.6543  
(d) 2.2496  
(e) 3.4965

11. Let  $f(x) = 3xe^{-2x}$ . The approximate value of  $f''(0.5)$  with  $h = 0.1$  is equal to,

- (a)  $-2.2294$  \_\_\_\_\_(correct)  
(b)  $-0.2229$   
(c)  $-2.5423$   
(d)  $2.2596$   
(e)  $-2.9654$

12. Approximate value of the integral  $\int_0^2 e^{-2x} \cos(3x) dx$  using the composite Trapezoidal rule with  $n = 4$  is,

- (a)  $0.19517$  \_\_\_\_\_(correct)  
(b)  $0.21324$   
(c)  $0.29757$   
(d)  $0.15571$   
(e)  $0.20547$

13. The smallest value of  $n$  required to approximate the integral  $\int_1^3 x^2 \ln(x) dx$  by composite Simpson's rule within  $10^{-4}$  is,

- (a) 8 \_\_\_\_\_(correct)  
(b) 6  
(c) 10  
(d) 12  
(e) 9

14. Which of the following functions satisfy the Lipschitz condition on the given domain.

- (a)  $f(t, y) = ty + \sin(ty)$  on  $D = \{(t, y) \mid 0 \leq t \leq 4, 0 \leq y \leq 4\}$  \_\_\_\_\_(correct)  
(b)  $f(t, y) = t^2 \ln(y)$  on  $D = \{(t, y) \mid 1 \leq t \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 2\}$   
(c)  $f(t, y) = \frac{\sin(t)}{(1+y)}$  on  $D = \{(t, y) \mid 0 \leq t \leq \pi, -1 \leq y \leq 1\}$   
(d)  $f(t, y) = 2t + \tan(y)$  on  $D = \{(t, y) \mid 1 \leq t \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq \pi\}$   
(e)  $f(t, y) = 2t^2 + \sqrt{1 - y^2}$  on  $D = \{(t, y) \mid 0 \leq t \leq 2, -2 \leq y \leq 2\}$