

SHOW ALL WORK!

Problem 1 (25 pts)

For the function $f(x) = \sin \pi x$

- a) Find the second order truncated Taylor Series expansion of $f(x)$ about some point x_0 . The expression for $f_2(x)$ should be in terms of x , x_0 and the appropriate derivatives of the function $\sin \pi x$ evaluated at x_0 .
- b) Simplify the expression for $f_2(x)$ when $x_0 = 0.5$
- c) Find the true error E_T when using $f_2(x)$ to approximate $f(x)$ at $x = 0.6$

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Problem 2 (25 pts)

Consider the function $f(x) = \cos x$.

- a) Find the fourth order truncated series expansion of $f(x)$ about the point $x_0 = 0$.
- b) Use the fourth order truncated series $f_4(x)$ to estimate the root of $f(x) = 0$ located between 0 and 2. In other words, use the Bisection Method to locate the root of

$$f_4(x) = 0$$

Fill in the table below and stop when the magnitude of the approximate relative error is less than 5 % or after 5 iterations, whichever comes first. Express x_1 , x_u , and x_r to 4 places after the decimal point and the remaining columns to 2 places after the decimal point

x_1	x_u	x_r	$f(x_1)$	$f(x_r)$	$ e_A , \%$
0.0000	2.0000				

- c) Find the true root R of $f_4(x) = 0$ by letting $y = x^2$ and solving the resulting quadratic in y for its two roots and then using $x = \sqrt{y}$.
- d) Find the true error $E_T = R - x_r$.

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Problem 3 (25 pts)

Solve the system of equations $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ below by the Gauss-Jordan Method, i.e. start with the augmented matrix $(A \mid \mathbf{b})$ and transform it to $(I \mid \mathbf{b}')$ by a sequence of elementary row operations so that the solution is $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}'$.

$$\begin{array}{rcccccc} 2u & - & x & + & 4y & - & 3z & = & 0 \\ -4u & + & x & + & 2y & + & z & = & 8 \\ 3u & + & x & + & y & - & 2z & = & 0 \\ u & + & x & + & y & + & z & = & 10 \end{array}$$

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Problem 4 (25 pts)

The system of equations $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ below is inconsistent, i.e. there is no solution. Find the value(s) of K .

$$\begin{array}{rccccrcr} x_1 & + & x_2 & + & 7x_3 & - & 4x_4 & = & 1 \\ 2x_1 & - & x_2 & + & 4x_3 & - & 3x_4 & = & 2 \\ -4x_1 & + & x_2 & + & 2x_3 & + & x_4 & = & 3 \\ Kx_1 & + & 2x_2 & + & 3x_3 & - & x_4 & = & 4 \end{array}$$

Hint: The matrix A must be singular.