

SHOW ALL WORK!

Problem 1 (25 pts)

Solve the following system of equations using the Gauss Jordan Elimination Method.

$$\begin{array}{rccccrcr} a & + & b & + & c & + & d & = & 5 \\ 2a & - & b & - & c & + & d & = & 25 \\ a & + & 3b & + & 2c & - & 4d & = & 0 \\ & & 2b & - & 2c & + & d & = & 10 \end{array}$$

$$(A|\underline{b}) = \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 25 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & 1 & 10 \end{array} \right] \approx$$

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Problem 2 (25 pts)

Find the equation of the Least Squares line which best fits the hyperbola  $y = 1/x$  over the interval (1,5). Do this by generating 5 equally spaced points over the interval (1,5) from the hyperbola. Find the sum of the squares of the residuals SSE. Round all calculations to 4 places after the decimal point.

| i | $x_i$ | $y_i = 1/x_i$ |
|---|-------|---------------|
| 1 | 1     | 1.0000        |
| 2 | 2     |               |
| 3 | 3     |               |
| 4 | 4     |               |
| 5 | 5     |               |

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Problem 3 (25pts)

Consider the definite integral  $I = \int_1^6 \frac{a}{x^2} dx$ . Using Trapezoidal integration with a step size  $\Delta x=1$  results in an approximate value  $I_T = 2.44375$ .

- A) Find the value of “a”.
- B) Using the correct value of “a”, apply Simpson’s 1/3 Formula with  $\Delta x=5/6$  and find  $I_S$ , the approximation to the definite integral.
- C) Find the true relative error in Parts A) and B).

| i | $x_i$ | $f_i = \frac{a}{x_i^2}$ |
|---|-------|-------------------------|
| 0 |       |                         |
| 1 |       |                         |
| 2 |       |                         |
| 3 |       |                         |
| 4 |       |                         |
| 5 |       |                         |

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Exam 2B

Name \_\_\_\_\_

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Problem 4 (25pts)

Using Trapezoidal integration to approximate the definite integral

$$I = \int_0^4 \sin x dx$$

it is necessary to keep the truncation error below  $2.854785 \times 10^{-8}$ . Find the number of required sub-intervals from 0 to  $\pi/4$ .