



KENYATTA UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2011/2012

SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR
OF ARTS, BACHELOR OF EDUCATION AND BACHELOR OF
SCIENCE

SMA 430: NUMERICAL ANALYSIS II

DATE: Monday, 2nd April, 2012

TIME: 8.00 a.m. – 10.00 a.m.

INSTRUCTIONS:

Answer question **ONE** and any other **TWO** questions.

Question One

- a) Solve the linear system of equations below by determining the inverse of the coefficient matrix

$$x + 2y - z = 2$$

$$3x + 6y + z = 1 \quad (6 \text{ marks})$$

$$3x + 3y + 2z = 3$$

- b) Approximate $f'(3.15)$ using $h = \pm 0.1$ using the three point formula with the following data

x	2.95	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35
f(x)	13.364875	14.665125	16.088375	17.6400625	19.327875

(4 marks)

- c) Solve the following system using Gauss elimination method and pivoting.

$$\begin{aligned}
x_1 + x_2 + x_4 &= 2 \\
2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + x_4 &= 1 \\
-x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 - x_4 &= 4 \\
3x_1 - x_2 - x_3 + 2x_4 &= -3
\end{aligned}
\tag{6 marks}$$

- d) Use Euler's method to approximate the solution to the initial value problem

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{1}{t}(y^2 + y), 1 \leq t \leq 3, y(1.0) = -2 \text{ with } h = 0.5 \tag{5 marks}$$

- e) Evaluate the integral $F = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} dx$ by sub-dividing the interval $[0,1]$ into two parts i.e. $[0,0.5]$ to $[0.5,1.0]$ and then apply the Gauss – Legendre three point formula ($n=2$). Compare your answer with the solution from direct integration.

(5 marks)

- f) Find the first two iterations of the Jacobi method for the linear system below using

$$\tilde{x}^{(0)} = (0,0,0)^T.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
10x_1 - x_2 &= 9 \\
-x_1 + 10x_2 - 2x_3 &= 7 \\
-2x_2 + 10x_3 &= 6
\end{aligned}
\tag{4 marks}$$

Question Two

- a) Make an LU decomposition of the matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 & 9 \\ 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 2 & -2 & 16 \end{pmatrix}$$

and hence solve $Ax = b$ where $b = (21, 9, 28)^T$ (10 marks)

- b) i) Compute the condition number (A) of the matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3.9 & 1.6 \\ 6.8 & 2.9 \end{pmatrix}$$

- ii) The linear system

$$\begin{aligned}
3.9x_1 + 1.6x_2 &= 5.5 \\
6.8x_1 + 2.9x_2 &= 9.7
\end{aligned}$$

has the actual solution $x = (1,1)^t$ and an approximate solution

$$\tilde{x} = (0.98, 1.1)^t$$

Compute the error estimates $\|x - \tilde{x}\|_\infty$ and $K_\infty(A) \frac{\|b - A\tilde{x}\|_\infty}{\|A\|_\infty}$

(10 marks)

Comment on the sensitivity of the above system to round off errors.

Question Three

- a) Given the following values of a function $f(x)$ where x is the variable, obtain a least square fit of the form $f(x) = ae^{-3x} + be^{-2x}$.

x_i	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4
f_i	0.76	0.58	0.44	0.35

(10 marks)

- b) Obtain the Chebyshev Polynomial approximation of degree one to the function $f(x) = x^3$ on $[0,1]$.

(6 marks)

- c) Evaluate the integral $\int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \cos x dx$. Using the Gauss – Legendre three point ($n=2$) integration formula

(4 marks)

Question Four

- a) Consider the initial – value problem $\frac{dy}{dx} = y + x$, $y(1.0) = 1.0$. Use the classical fourth order Runge – Kutta method with $h = 0.1$ to solve for $y(1.2)$

(10 marks)

- b) i) Use Taylor's method of order two to approximate the solution of the initial

– value problem $\frac{dy}{dt} = \sin t + e^{-t}$, $0 \leq t \leq 1$,

$$y(0) = 0 \text{ with } h = 0.5$$

- ii) Use direct integration to evaluate $\int_0^1 (\sin t + e^{-t}) dt$ and compare your answer with the one in (i) above.

(10 marks)

Question Five

- a) Prove that the iteration method of the form $x^{(k)} = Tx^{(k-1)} + C$ for each $k \geq 1$ and $C \neq 0$ for the solution $Ax = b$ converges to the exact solution for any initial vector $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ if $P(T) < 1$. (4 marks)

- b) Show that the iterative matrix for the SOR method is

$$x^{(k+1)} = (D - WL)^{-1} ((1 - W)D + WU)x^k + W(D - WL)^{-1}b \quad (4 \text{ marks})$$

$$2x - x_2 = 7$$

- c) For the solution of the system of equations $-x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 = 1$
 $-x_2 + 2x_3 = 1$

Set up the Gauss – Seidel and SOR iterative schemes for the solution and iterate three times starting with $x^{(0)} = 0$, use $W = 1.25$. Compare with the exact solution And find also the optimum relaxation factor for the SOR. (12 marks)