

**Backpaper - Computer Science 2 (2020-21)**

**Time: 3 hours.**

*Attempt all questions, giving proper explanations.*

*You may quote any result proved in class without proof.*

1. How is the number  $-50.875$  stored as a floating point number in the computer? Give the sign, mantissa and exponent. [5 marks]
2. How many floating point numbers are there in  $[1, 4]$ ? [4 marks]
3. Let  $g : [\frac{1}{2}, 1] \rightarrow [\frac{1}{2}, 1]$  be the function  $g(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$ . Consider the sequence  $x_{n+1} = g(x_n)$ , starting with  $x_0 = \frac{1}{2}$ .
  - (a) Show that the sequence  $x_n$  converges. [3 marks]
  - (b) What does it converge to? [3 marks]
4. Consider solving the equation  $f(x) = 0$ .

- (a) Describe Newton's method, Secant method and Bisection method. [5 marks]
- (b) Explain using graphs the evolution of the iterates in the Newton method and the Secant method. [4 marks]

5. Use Gaussian elimination to solve

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad [5 \text{ marks}]$$

6. Use Gram-Schmidt orthogonalization process to find an orthonormal basis for the span of the following vectors in  $\mathbf{R}^4$ :

$$\left\{ (1, 2, 1, 1), (1, 0, 2, 0), (1, 3, 1, 1) \right\}. \quad [5 \text{ marks}]$$

7. Consider the real symmetric matrix

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Implement *only* the first step of the classical Jacobi method to find the eigenvalues of the matrix, i.e. find the matrix  $\mathbf{A}^{(1)}$  obtained from  $\mathbf{A}^{(0)} = \mathbf{A}$ . [5 marks]

8. Consider an infinitely differentiable function  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ .
  - (a) Write down the Newton-Cotes formula for  $\int_a^b f(x)dx$  with 4 equally spaced points  $a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < x_3 = b$ . [4 marks]
  - (b) What is the *order* of the error in approximating the integral by the approximation? [2 marks]
9. Consider a function  $z : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  with  $z(0) = 1$ , and which solves

$$\frac{dz(t)}{dt} = f(t, z(t)), \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1.$$

Assume that the function  $f(t, x)$  is continuously differentiable with

$$\left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right| + \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \right| \leq M.$$

Now consider the sequence  $x_0, x_1, x_2$ , given by  $x_0 = 1$  and

$$x_{i+1} = x_i + \frac{1}{2} \cdot f\left(\frac{i}{2}, x_i\right), \quad i = 0, 1.$$

Give a bound on  $|z(1) - x_2|$ . [5 marks]