

Maximum mark=70

1-Use two different interpolation formulas to find y when $x=2.2$ by using the readings (1,10),(2,100),(3,1000),and (4,1000).

(17M)

1-Form the divided difference table

2-Use Gauss forward –Gauss backward –Stirling -general Newton-

Lagrange method only

2-Given the following readings (1,10),(2,100),(3,1000),and (4,1000) and

using a least squares technique, Find A and B such that $y = AB^x$

presents an approximation for the given (x,y). Calculate the root mean squares error.

(20M)

$$y = AB^x$$

$$\log y = \log A + x \log B$$

$$Y = a + bx$$

Form a table to get $\sum Y, \sum x, \sum xY, \sum x^2$

Solve the equations and compute a, b $a=.5, b=.7$

$$A = 10^{.5}, B = 10^{.7}$$

$$RMSEs = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (F(x) - f(x))^2}{N}}$$

3-Use Runge-Kutta method of fourth order to find y when x=1.2 if

$$x \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{dx} + xy = 0 \quad y(1)=0.765, \quad \frac{dy}{dx}(1) = -0.440$$

(18M)

$$\text{let } z = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{-z - xy}{x} \quad x=, \quad y=0.765, \quad z=-0.44$$

Use Runge-Kutta method of fourth order twice on the above equations simultaneously.

$$4 - \text{If } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

a-Is matrix A diagonalizable? Why?

(7M)

compute the eigenvalues

they are distinct so the matrix is diagonalizable

b-Find $A^3 + 2A$ and its eigenvalues.

(5M)

Get $A^3 + 2A$ using Cayley Hamilton theorem or diagonalization

$$\text{Eigenvalues} = \lambda_i^3 + 2\lambda_i \quad i = 1, 2, 3$$

c-Find $A^3 - 11A^2 - 24A - 16I$

(3M)

$$A^3 - 11A^2 - 24A - 16I = -50A = \begin{pmatrix} -50 & -100 & -200 \\ 0 & -250 & -150 \\ 0 & -150 & -250 \end{pmatrix}$$