IIT DHARWAD AUTUMN 19

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Soln. Final Exam
NumMeth.
Au19

Engg. Maths for Advanced Studies

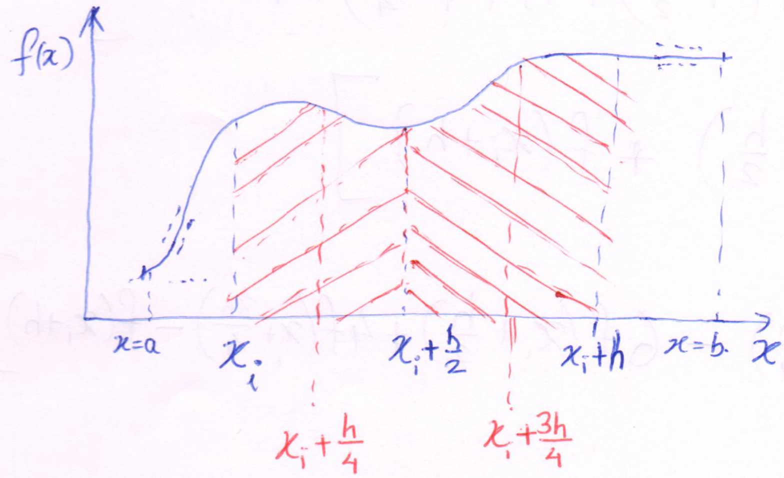
Sample Solutions - Final Exam on Module Numerical Methods

Session A - Closed book

Q.1 to Q.9 are answered on a printed out page. Please Find those on next 2 pages.

Q.10

$f(x)$ on interval $[a, b]$



(a)
Consider $[x_i, x_i+h]$ as a single panel integration using $f(x_i)$, $f(x_i+\frac{h}{2})$, $f(x_i+h)$

Given formula.

$$S_i = \frac{h}{6}\left[f(x_i) + 4f\left(x_i+\frac{h}{2}\right) + f(x_i+h)\right] \qquad (10.1)$$

If we split the same interval in two panels $[x_i, x_i+\frac{h}{2}]$ & $[x_i+\frac{h}{2}, x_i+h]$ with stepsize now $\frac{h}{2}$

panel 1 → $$S_{i1} = \frac{h}{12}\left[f(x_i) + 4f\left(x_i+\frac{h}{4}\right) + f\left(x_i+\frac{h}{2}\right)\right]$$

panel 2 → $$S_{i2} = \frac{h}{12}\left[f\left(x_i+\frac{h}{2}\right) + 4f\left(x_i+\frac{3h}{4}\right) + f(x_i+h)\right]$$

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Q.10

Hence, $S_{i_{refined}} = S_{i1} + S_{i2}$

$$S_i^{(2)} = S^{(2)}_{i_{refined}} = \frac{h}{12}\left[f(x_i) + 4f\left(x_i+\frac{h}{4}\right) + 2f\left(x_i+\frac{h}{2}\right) + 4f\left(x_i+\frac{3h}{4}\right) + f(x_i+h)\right]$$

(b) Error corrected by halving the stepsize

$$= S_i^{(2)} - S_i$$

$$= \frac{h}{12}\left[f(x_i) + 4f\left(x_i+\frac{h}{4}\right) + 2f\left(x_i+\frac{h}{2}\right) + 4f\left(x_i+\frac{3h}{4}\right) + f(x_i+h)\right]$$

$$-\frac{h}{6}\left[f(x_i) + 4f\left(x_i+\frac{h}{2}\right) + f(x_i+h)\right]$$

$$= \frac{h}{12}\left[-f(x_i) + 4f\left(x_i+\frac{h}{4}\right) - 6f\left(x_i+\frac{h}{2}\right) + 4f\left(x_i+\frac{3h}{4}\right) - f(x_i+h)\right]$$

Final Exam - Module Numerical Methods

Engineering Mathematics for Advanced Studies

IIT Dharwad

Autumn 2019

Date - 20th Nov. 2019

Total time - 2 Hours (8:30am-10:30am)

Maximum score - 25

Rule for absentee - Minimum 30% penalty, discuss reasons absense in person to get a chance for re-test.

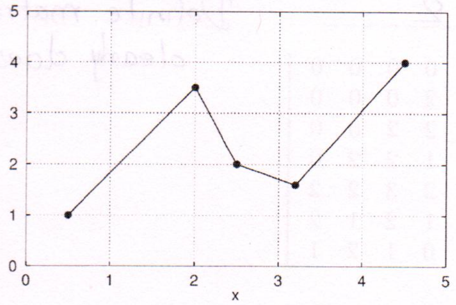
SESSION A - This is CLOSED BOOK session of the exam

Time - 30 minutes (8:30am-9:00am)

1. Very large values in the diagonal of the matrix A^{-1} compared to the rest of the values suggest ill-conditioning (TRUE or FALSE) (mark 2)

   ANSWER: TRUE

2. Which of the following is the most appropriate possible description for the y-axis in the following plot if $g(x)$ represents a cubic spline (mark 2)



   (a) $g''(x)$ → ANSWER. (Observe that plotted function of x is piecewise linear.) If $g(x)$ is cubic functi[on] of x, $g''(x)$ will be linear.

   (b) $g(x)$

   (c) $\int g(x)$

   (d) $g'(x)$

3. The following expression $f(x)$ describes (Marks 2)

$$f(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{n} y_j \prod_{i=0, i\neq j}^{n} \frac{x - x_i}{x_j - x_i}$$

   (a) Cubic spline

   (b) Parabolic Spline

   (c) Lagrange interpolation → ANSWER

   (d) Piecewise linear interpolation

4. Please match a,b,c and p,q,r correctly: e.g. $a \mapsto p, \quad b \mapsto q \quad c \mapsto r$ (Marks 3)

Error	Name
a) $y(x+h) \approx y(x) + hy'(x)$	p) Round off error
b) $1.2535 \approx 1.25347656$	q) Programing error
c) errorValue<Tolerance instead of $\lvert\lvert errorValue \rvert\rvert < Tolerance$	r) Truncation error

   a → r

   b → p

   c → q

5. If instructor gets equally spaced 11 points from equation $y = 2x^2 - 4x + 2$ and poses the numerical integration problem to students. Student ABC integrates using the Simpson's Rule while the XYZ uses Trapezoidal rule (Choose all correct answers) (mark 1)

ANSWER → (a) ABC's answer will match analytical value of the integration (ignore round-off errors)

(b) XYZ's answer will match analytical value of the integration (ignore round-off errors)

(c) Both ABC and XYZ will have some error, but ABC's error would be smaller that XYZ's error

(d) Both ABC and XYZ will have some error, but ABC's error would be larger that XYZ's error

(e) If one uses midpoint rule, accuracy will be better that both ABC and XYZ

(Simpson's Rule assumes parabolic i.e. 2nd order polynomial & given is 2nd order as well.)

6. True or False

(a) For solving a parabolic PDE numerically Crank Nicolson scheme with spatial discretization of 0.4 units and time discretization of 0.1 is stable. (mark 1)

FALSE → Crank-Nicolson demand NO stability criterion for the discretization

(b) Midpoint rule is more accurate compared to the trapezoidal rule (mark 1)

TRUE → Mid-point rule averages positive & negative errors.

(c) Choleskey decomposition method for following matrix would give 9 times faster solutions of system of linear equation $Ax = b$ compared to that of normal Gaussian elimination approach (mark 2)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

FALSE → Choleskey applies only for Symmetric Positive Definite matrix which clearly does not reflect here.

7. Half band width of the following matrix is $w =$ 2 (mark 2)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

8. Please name the following method - (Marks 1)

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{2}\left[f(x_n, y_n) + f(x_{n+1}, y^*_{n+1})\right]$$

where

$$y^*_{n+1} = y_n + hf(x_n, y_n)$$

and $y' = f(x, y)$ with (x_0, y_0) is given.

Options: a) Euler b) Modified Euler (Heun method) c) Runge-Kutta d) Crank-Nicolson

ANSWER : Modified Euler (Heun Method).

9. For $c = a + b$, what is error bound of c if a and b are known to have error bound of 0.000005 each:

error bounds add up in addition & subtraction. ⇒ $\boxed{0.000010}$ (Marks 1)

10. Consider the interval $[a, b]$ for integration of some function $f(x)$. Lets say we divide it into subintervals $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$ which is considered as two panels with 3 nodes $x_i, x_i + \frac{h}{2}, x_i + h$. Following expression gives formula for Simpson's rule of integration for the discretization with this step size h.

$$S_i = \frac{h}{6}\left[f(x_i) + 4f\left(x_i + \frac{h}{2}\right) + f(x_i + h)\right]$$

(a) The same interval $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$, if we divide into four panels and repeat the Simpson's rule to approximate integral with first two panels once and add it to that of the 3rd and 4th panels. (i.e. apply Simpson's rule for same inteval twice with halved step size) can you write the expression for this refined estimate $S_i^{(2)}$ in terms of h and the values of function at 5 nodes. (Marks 4)

(b) By subtracting S_i from $S_i^{(2)}$ can you get the expression of the error that was corrected by halving the step-size in terms of the values of the function f at 5 nodes (Marks 2)

Q. 11.

As discussed in class, elimination on 'n' columns of a band matrix requires '$w^2 n$' operations where one operation ~~cost~~ consists of one addition & one multiplication. Also, 'w' is half band width

$A_{ij} = 0$ for a band matrix except $|i-j| < w$.

(Note that when $w = n$, above '$w^2 n$' becomes expected 'n^3')

For given matrix C, $w = 2$, $n = 1000$ we take execution time 50 ms as an equivalent of cost of elimination operation.

Matrix D $\rightarrow$ $n = 1001$, & $w = ?$

Given,

~~B~~ Matrix B $\rightarrow$ $n = 7$, & $w = 2$

Matrix A $\rightarrow$ $n = 7$, & $w = 3$

① Keen observation of matrix D: (especially 4th row in the description of D, ~~or~~ ~~7~~ more specifically, $7 \times 3 + 2 = 23^{rd}$ row of D) will have first 7 columns zero & 8th column value in row 23 will be '2')

$i = 23 \quad j = 8 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{w = 15}$

Alternatively, (one can also observe row #~~3~~ 3, $i = 3$, $j = 18$ for non-zero j_{max} $\Rightarrow w = 15$)

② Assuming proportionality, ~~K~~ $w^2 n \propto$ excecution time

$\therefore$ ~~$(15)^2$~~ $w^2 n = K \cdot t$

$\therefore \quad K = \dfrac{(15)^2 (1001)}{t_D} \longrightarrow$ for matrix D.

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Q.11 contd...

However for matrix C

$$\frac{\omega^2 n}{t} = K_c = \frac{(2)^2(1000)}{50} = 80$$

As $K_D = K_c = 80$,

$$t_D = \frac{\omega_D^2 n_D}{K} = \frac{(15)^2(1001)}{80} = 2815.3125 \text{ ms.}$$

(a) $\boxed{\text{Approx. time for row-elimination on } D = 2815.3125 \text{ ms}}$

(b) for $E = \begin{bmatrix} D & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{bmatrix}$ $n_E = 2002$

$\omega = \omega_D = 15$

(D being in diagonal of E with all other values zero, $\omega_E = \omega_D = 15$)

$$\therefore \quad t_E = \frac{\omega_E^2 n_E}{K} = \frac{(15)^2(2002)}{80} = 5630.625 \text{ ms.}$$

$$\boxed{t_E = 5630.625 \text{ ms}}$$

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Q.12

(a) Parabolic run-out implies that the second derivative at both ends ($g''(x)$) is equal to the respective values of the same at the previous neighboring ~~xo~~ nodes. i.e.

$$g''(x_0) = g''(x_1) \Rightarrow g''_0 - g''_1 = 0 \quad \text{— (12.1)}$$

$$\& \quad g''(x_7) = g''(x_6) \Rightarrow g''_7 - g''_6 = 0 \quad \text{— (12.2)}$$

~~(a)~~ ~~a~~ Hence,

$a = 1$, $b = -1$, $c = 0$, $H_1 = 0$ — (for 12.1 to be enforced).

$p = 0$, $q = -1$, $r = 1$, $H_2 = 0$ — (for 12.2 to be enforced).

(Note → above one is just one possible solution. There can be other equally applicable solutions.

e.g. i) interchange signs of a&b or p&q. maintaining same $H_i = 0$.

ii) Explicit evalution of H_1 using second row in RHS or similarly for H_2 using ~~6~~7 th row in RHS.

iii) Any multiplication set by same number multiplying throughout any of the solution.)

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Q. 12

(b) using point 4, 5, 6, 7, Lagrange Polynomial representation for given set of data points.

$$f(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{n} y_j \prod_{\substack{i=0 \\ i \neq j}}^{n} \frac{x - x_i}{x_j - x_i}$$

$$f(x) = f_4 \cdot \frac{(x-x_5)(x-x_6)(x-x_7)}{(x_4-x_5)(x_4-x_6)(x_4-x_7)}$$

$$+ f_5 \cdot \frac{(x-x_4)(x-x_6)(x-x_7)}{(x_5-x_4)(x_5-x_6)(x_5-x_7)}$$

$$+ f_6 \cdot \frac{(x-x_4)(x-x_5)(x-x_7)}{(x_6-x_4)(x_6-x_5)(x_6-x_7)}$$

$$+ f_7 \cdot \frac{(x-x_4)(x-x_5)(x-x_6)}{(x_7-x_4)(x_7-x_5)(x_7-x_6)}$$

$$f(x)_{\text{Lagrange}} = (0.665) \cdot \frac{(x-10.0)(x-12.0)(x-14.0)}{(8.0-10.0)(8.0-12.0)(8.0-14.0)}$$

$$+ (-0.10022) \cdot \frac{(x-8.0)(x-12.0)(x-14.0)}{(10.0-8.0)(10.0-12.0)(10.0-14.0)}$$

$$+ (-0.12828) \frac{(x-8.0)(x-10.0)(x-14.0)}{(12.0-8.0)(12.0-10.0)(12.0-14.0)}$$

$$+ (0.12507) \frac{(x-8.0)(x-10.0)(x-12.0)}{(14.0-8.0)(14.0-10.0)(14.0-12.0)}$$

Q.13

Say $f(t) = T_1(t) - T_2(t)$

so that when $T_1(t) \approx T_2(t) \Rightarrow f(t) \approx 0$

$$\therefore f(t) = 100\left(1 - e^{-0.2t}\right) - 40\left(e^{-0.01t}\right) \quad \text{—— (13.1)}$$

Newton-Raphson method to find zero of a solution

$$t_{n+1} = t_n - \frac{f(t_n)}{f'(t_n)} \quad \text{—— (13.2)}$$

From (13.1) we have,

$$f'(t) = (100)(0.2)e^{-0.2t} + (40)(0.01)e^{-0.01t} \quad \text{—— (13.3)}$$

substituting (13.3) & (13.1) in (13.2) & starting with initial guess $t_0 = 1$ we get.

Iteration #	t_i	$f(t_i)$	$f'(t_i)$
0	1	-21.4750	16.7710
1	2.2805	~~-21.4750~~ -2.4730	13.0660
2	2.4698	-0.04491	12.5940
3	2.4733	-1.5537 e-5	12.5860

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Q.14

say $h_f = 0.01$ m. $\rightarrow$ (Forward diff.)

& $h_c = 0.05$ m $\rightarrow$ (Central diff.)

Order of error in Forward difference approximation is $O(h)$ [Following derivation is NOT expected:

$$f(x+h) = f(x) + h\, f'(x) + \frac{h^2}{2!} f''(x) + \frac{h^3}{3!} f'''(x) + \cdots$$

Hence,

$$f'(x) = \left(\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}\right) - \left(\frac{h}{2!} f''(x) + HOT\right)$$

$$= f'_{\text{Forward}}(x) - O(h_f).$$]

for Central diff. order of error is $O($

$$f(x+h) = f(x) + h f'(x) + \frac{h^2}{2!} f''(x) + \frac{h^3}{3!} f'''(x) + \cdots$$

$$f(x-h) = f(x) - h f'(x) + \frac{h^2}{2!} f''(x) - \frac{h^3}{3!} f'''(x) + \cdots$$

$$\therefore\ f'(x) = \left(\frac{f(x+h)-f(x-h)}{2h}\right) - \left(\frac{2h^2}{3!} f'''(x) + \cdots\right)$$

$$= f'_{CD}(x) - O(h_c^2).$$

As f'_{CD} has error $O(h_c^2)$ & f'_{Forward} has error $O(h_f)$

if, $h_f < \sqrt{h_c}$ [forward diff. would be more accurate.]

which happens to be the case here as $h_f = 0.01$ & $h_c = 0.05$

(for $h_f = \sqrt{h_c}$ order of error will be comparable)

Q.15

TRUE.

(Consider ~~extreme~~ handy case of $I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$)

Q.16

For multiplication & division operations involving 2 numbers, the bound of relative error adds up. (Kreyszig section 17.1 Error Propagation)

$\therefore$ Area of rectangle $\rightarrow$ product of two numbers.

Hence, Relative Error $= 0.0005 + 0.0005$

$= 0.0010$

Q.17

$$y^{iv} - 2y'' + 3y = 0$$

Referring to section (19.3 Methods for Systems & higer Order Eqns)

$$\vec{y}' = \vec{f}(x, \vec{y}) \qquad \vec{y}(x_0) = \vec{y}_0$$

Say $\boxed{y_1 = y}$, $y_2 = y_1' = y'$, $y_3 = y_2' = y''$, $y_4 = y_3' = y'''$

$y_4' = y^{iv}$

$= 2y'' + 3y$

(Given)

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} \therefore \quad y_1' &= y_2 \\ y_2' &= y_3 \\ y_3' &= y_4 \\ y_4' &= 2y_3 + 3y_1 \end{aligned}}$$

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$\boxed{Q.18}$

Given set of equations can be re-written as follows:

$$x_1 + \frac{1}{5}x_2 + \frac{2}{5}x_3 = \frac{19}{5}$$
$$\frac{1}{4}x_1 + \cancel{4}x_2 - \frac{\cancel{1}}{2}x_3 = -\frac{\cancel{1}}{2}$$
$$\cancel{\frac{1}{4}x_1 + \frac{3}{8}x_2 + 4x_3 = \frac{39}{2}}$$
$$\frac{x_1}{4} + \frac{3}{8}x_2 + x_3 = \frac{39}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad x_1 = \frac{19}{5} - \frac{x_2}{5} - \frac{2x_3}{5}$$
$$x_2 = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{x_1}{4} + \frac{x_3}{2}$$
$$x_3 = \frac{39}{8} - \frac{x_1}{4} - \frac{3}{8}x_2$$

$$\vec{x}_0 = [1, 1, 1] \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{19}{5} - \frac{1}{5} - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{16}{5} = 3.2000$$
$$x_2 = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{16}{20} + \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{16}{20} = -\frac{4}{5} = -0.8000$$
$$x_3 = \frac{39}{8} - \frac{4}{5} + \frac{3}{10} = \frac{175}{40} = \frac{35}{8} = 4.3750$$

$$\vec{x}_1 = \left[\frac{16}{5}, \frac{-4}{5}, \frac{35}{8}\right] \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{19}{5} + \frac{4}{25} - \frac{7}{4} = \frac{221}{100} = \cancel{0.2}\,2.2100$$
$$x_2 = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2.21}{4} + \frac{4.3750}{2} = 1.1350$$
$$x_3 = \frac{39}{8} - \frac{2.2100}{4} + \cancel{\frac{4.3750}{2}} - \frac{3}{8}(1.1350) = 3.8969$$

$$\vec{x}_2 = [2.2100, 1.1350, 3.8969] \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{19}{5} - \frac{1}{5}(1.135) - \frac{2}{5}(3.8969) = 2.0142$$
$$x_2 = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2.0142}{4} + \frac{1}{2}(3.8969) = \cancel{2.56231}\ 0.94487$$
$$x_3 = \frac{39}{8} - \frac{2.0142}{4} - \frac{3}{8}(\cancel{2.56236}\ 0.94487) = \cancel{5.3323}\ 4.0171$$

$$\vec{x}_3 = [2.0142, 0.9449, 4.0171] \Rightarrow \text{After next iteration}$$

$$x_1 \approx 2.0$$
$$x_2 \approx 1.0$$
$$x_3 \approx 4.0$$

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SESSION B- This is OPEN BOOK session of the exam

Time - 90 minutes (9:00am-10:30am)

11. On a certain processor, diagonal matrix $C_{1000\times1000}$ matrix equation took 50 ms to complete Gaussian elimination using Gaussian elimination approach. We focus only on the row alimination process which forms major chunk of the total computational load.

    (a) If another matrix D is given as below, roughly how much time (in micro seconds) is expected (ball-park estimate) for its row eliminations process using algorithm which optimizes special characteristics of the matrix D? (mark 4)

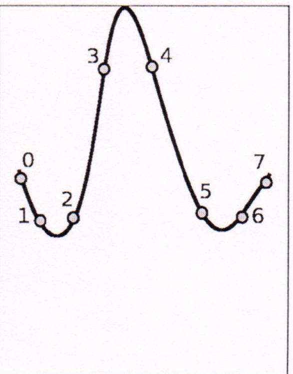
    (b) How much time is estimated for the matrix E given by $E = \begin{bmatrix} D & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{bmatrix}$ (mark 4)

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}_{1000\times1000} \qquad A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} A & A & B & 0 & \ddots & 0 & 0 \\ A & A & \ddots & B & 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ B & \ddots & A & \ddots & B & 0 & \ddots \\ 0 & B & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & B & 0 \\ \ddots & 0 & B & \ddots & A & \ddots & B \\ 0 & \ddots & 0 & B & \ddots & A & A \\ 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 & B & A & A \end{bmatrix}_{1001\times1001}$$

12. Given velocity data:

No.	Time	Velocity
0	0.0	0.12507
1	2.0	-0.12828
2	4.0	-0.10022
3	6.0	0.66500
4	8.0	0.66500
5	10.0	-0.10022
6	12.0	-0.12828
7	14.0	0.12507



Please set-up the matrix to arrive at cubic spline for this data with parabolic run out condition.

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b & c & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{h}{6} & \frac{2h}{3} & \frac{h}{6} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & & & & 0 \\ & & & \ddots & & & \\ 0 & & & & & & \\ 0 & 0 & & & & & \frac{h}{6} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & p & q & r \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} g"(x_0) \\ g"(x_1) \\ \\ \vdots \\ \\ g"(x_6) \\ g"(x_7) \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} H_1 \\ \frac{f(x_2)-2f(x_1)+f(x_0)}{h} \\ \\ \vdots \\ \\ \\ H_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

(a) What are the values of a, b, c, p, q, r and H_1 and H_2 in above set-up worked out for your reference? (marks 4)

(b) Considering only the points #4,5,6,7 in above data, please explicitely write Langrange polynomial. (marks 4)

13. Using Newton-Raphson method, please find at what time will the two processes whose temperatures T_1 and T_2 governed by $T_1(t) = 100 \cdot (1 - e^{(-0.2t)})$ and $T_2(t) = 40 \cdot e^{-0.01t}$ will reach equal temperature? Take initial guess $t_0 = 1$. Find t_1, t_2, and t_3. (Report numbers till 4th decimal throughout the answer) (Marks 6)

14. If student A uses forward difference method by dividing the span of 100 m in increaments of 1cm and other student B uses 5cm step size for same problem but uses central difference method. Whose accuracy will be better? or both will have same accuracy in estimating slope? (Marks 2)

15. Very large values in the main diagonal of the matrix compared to other values in the matrix suggest a well conditioned matrix. TRUE or FALSE (Marks 2)

16. If the side of a rectangle can be measured with a relative accuracy 0.0005, what is the relative error expected in the area of the rectangle? (Marks 2)

17. Express following differential equations as a system of first order differential equations (Marks 3)

$$\frac{d^4y}{dx^4} - 2\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 3y = 0$$

18. Demonstrate Gauss-Siedel method upto 3 iterations for the following system of linear equations with initial guess $[1, 1, 1]$: (Marks 4)

$$5x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = 19$$
$$x_1 + 4x_2 - 2x_3 = -2$$
$$2x_1 + 3x_2 + 8x_3 = 39$$