

**Mathematics 527 Test 2 Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

*You will need a calculator. You may use one page (both sides) of notes during the test.*

1. (25 points.) A function  $f(x)$  is only known by the table of values:

$x$	1	3	4
$f(x)$	2	1	5

- (a) What is the polynomial  $p(x)$  of degree  $\leq 2$  that interpolates this data.

- (b) Give an estimate of  $f(1.5)$  and give a brief explanation of why you believe this estimate is reasonable.

- (c) Give an estimate for the derivative  $f'(2)$ .

(d) Approximate  $\int_1^4 f(x) dx$  by

i. The trapezoid rule

ii. and  $\int_1^4 p(x) dx$ .

(e) Do you have an opinion as to which of these approximations to  $\int_1^4 f(x) dx$  might give the best estimate to the correct value?

2. (15 points.) Let  $p_n(x)$  be the polynomial that interpolates the function  $f(x) = e^{-x}$  on the interval  $[0, 2]$  at  $n + 1$  equally spaced nodes. Then how large do we have to take  $n$  so that the error in approximating  $e^{-x}$  by  $p_n(x)$  is  $\leq 10^{-6}$ ?

3. (15 points.) Let  $f(x)$  be a function with derivatives of all orders. Let

$$\varphi(h) = \frac{f(x+h) - 2f(x) + f(x-h)}{h^2}.$$

(a) Let  $\varphi(h) = f''(x) + E(h)$  where  $E(h)$  is the error term. Use Taylor's theorem to derive a formula for the error term  $E(h)$ .

(b) Assuming that  $\varphi(h)$  can be expanded as

$$\varphi(x) = f''(x) + a_2(x)h^2 + a_4(x)h^4 + a_6(x)h^6 + \dots$$

then find an approximation to  $f''(x)$  that is of order  $O(h^4)$ .

4. (15 points.) How large do you have to take  $n$  in the trapezoid rule to compute the integral  $\int_0^3 e^{-x^2} dx$  to five decimal places?

5. (10 points.) Let  $T(n)$  be the trapezoid sum for the integral  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$  on the interval  $[a, b]$  for a partition  $\mathcal{P} = \{a = x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{2^n} = b\}$  of  $2^n$  equally spaced intervals. Derive the recursive formula:

$$T(n) = \frac{1}{2}T(n-1) + h \sum_{k=0}^{2^{n-1}-1} f(x_{2k+1})$$

where  $h = \frac{b-a}{2}$ .

6. (15 Points) Approximate  $\int_0^{.5} \frac{\sin(x)}{x} dx$  to five decimal places by use of Taylor's theorem.