Mathematics 527 Test #1

Name:

Show your work to get credit. An answer with no work will not get credit.

(1) (5 points) State the *n*-th order Taylor theorem about x and with remainder for f(x+h).

(2) (5 points) State the mean value theorem.

(3) (10 points) How many terms of the Taylor series for $e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$ are needed to compute $\sqrt{e} = e^{.5}$ to 5 decimal places? Explain your answer.

(4) (10 points) Let

$$\alpha = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2}.$$

How many terms of this series is needed to compute α to 10 decimal places? Explain your answer.

- (5) (15 points) Define the following: (a) $x_k \to r$ *linearly*.
 - (b) $x_k \to r$ quadratically.
 - (c) r is a **fixed point** of g(x).

(6) (10 points) The bisection method is used to solve for a root of f(x) = 0 in the initial interval [5, 10]. How many steps are needed to find the root accurate to 8 decimal places? Explain your answer.

(7) (15 points) Let $g: [a, b] \to [a, b]$ be differentiable with $|g'(x)| \leq .1$ and we wish to solve the equation g(x) = x. Let r be the root, let $x_0 = (b-a)/2$ be the midpoint of [a, b], and define

 $x_1 = g(x_0), \quad x_2 = g(x_1), \quad x_3 = g(x_2), \dots$

(a) Show that $|r - x_k| \leq .1|x_{k-1} - r|$. HINT: Mean value theorem.

(b) Explain why $|r - x_k| \le (.1)^k (b - a)/2$.

(8) (15 points) In the following figure we start Newton's method at some initial point x_0 and form the points $x_0, x_1, x_2 \dots$ in the usual manner. For the following choices of x_0 if Newton's method will converge, and if so to what point it will converge.



FIGURE 1

(a) $x_0 = .75$

(b)
$$x_0 = -.5$$

(c)
$$x_0 = 3$$
.

(9) (10 points) If we have a sequence x_k from an application of Newton's method to find the root of r of f(x) =, so that the errors $e_k = r - x_k$ satisfy $|e_{k+1}| \leq (.1)e_k^2$ and the initial error $e_0 \leq 1$, then how many steps are needed to commute r accurate to 50 decimal places? Number of steps =

(10) (5 points) State the quotient remainder theorem for polynomials.