

## Math 4329, Test I

Name \_\_\_\_\_

1.
  - a. If  $f(x) = \ln(\cos(x))$ , find the Taylor polynomial  $T_2(x)$  of degree 2 which matches  $f, f'$  and  $f''$  at  $a = 0$ .
  
  - b. Use the Taylor remainder formula to get a reasonable bound on the error  $|f(x) - T_2(x)|$  at  $x = 0.1$ .
  
2. A certain computer stores floating point numbers in a 128-bit word. If a floating point number is written in normalized binary form  $(1.xxxxx\dots_2 * 2^e)$ , it is stored using one sign bit (0 if the number is positive), then  $e + 4095$  is stored in binary in the next 13 bits, and then the mantissa  $xxxxx\dots$  is stored in the final 114 bits. Show exactly how the number  $-12.25$  would be stored on this computer. Also: approximately how many **decimal** digits of accuracy does this machine have?
  
3. Compute the experimental order of convergence for a root finder with errors in 3 consecutive iterations of  $10^{-5}, 10^{-7}$  and  $10^{-14}$ .

4. The fixed point iteration  $x_{n+1} = x_n + \sin(x_n)$  has roots at  $r = n\pi$  for any integer  $n$ . Will this iteration converge if you start very close to the root  $r = 0$ ? Will it converge if you start near the root  $r = \pi$ ? In both cases, if it does converge, what is the order of convergence?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
5. Show how Newton's method could be used to find  $b^{\frac{1}{m}}$  for  $b > 0$ , where  $m$  is a positive integer, without doing anything other than add, subtract, multiply and divide.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
6. Write the secant iteration for solving  $f(x) = 1/x - b = 0$ , in a form where no divisions are required (thus this iteration could be used to compute  $1/b$  on a computer which cannot do divisions).