## Assignment 2

Instructions: Attempt all questions. Select your functions based on the ID column, which you can calculate by using your AAiT ID No. Example: If your ID is ATR/2353/09, then divide 2353 by 6 and the ID is going to be the remainder you get from the division. If the remainder is 0 , choose $\mathrm{ID}=\mathbf{5}$.

The functions $\mathrm{f}(\mathrm{x}), \mathrm{g}(\mathrm{x})$ and $\mathrm{h}(\mathrm{x})$ are defined as:

$$
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
f(x)=k / y^{z} \\
g(x)=k * z \\
h(x)=k *\left(b * x^{3}+a * x^{2}\right)
\end{array}\right.
$$

where:

| ID | k | y | z | a | b | c |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $\sqrt{1+2 x^{2}}$ | 2 | $x$ | 3 | 5 | 4.5 |
| 2 | $3 x^{2}+x$ | 3 | $\sin (x)$ | -1 | 2 | 0 |
| 3 | $\ln (x+1)$ | 4 | $\cos (x)$ | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| 4 | $1 /(\sin (2 x)+3)$ | $e$ | $x^{2}+x$ | -3 | 3 | 1 |
| 5 | $10^{3 x-5}$ | $2 e$ | $1 /(5+x)$ | -2 | 1 | 0 |

## 1. [NUMERICAL DIFFERENTIATION AND INTEGRATION]

a. Numerically evaluate the integral of $f(x)$ for the given interval $[\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}]$ using (i) The trapezoidal rule with $\mathrm{n}=10$ (ii) Simpson's $1 / 3$ rule with $\mathrm{n}=12$.
b. Numerically evaluate the first derivative of $g(x)$ at $\mathrm{x}=1$ and $\mathrm{x}=3$ using all three divided difference formula.
2. [DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS] Given the differential equation $y^{\prime}=h(x):$
a. Use Euler's method to to numerically integrate between a and b. Compare your results to 1(a).
b. Use fourth order Runge-Kutta method to numerically integrate between a and b. Compare your results to 1 (a) and 2(a).
3. [INTERPOLATION] For both $f(x)$ and $g(x)$, interpolate the value at $\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{c}$ :
a. Using third order Newton's divided difference.
b. Using the fourth Lagrangian interpolation polynomial.

Take the initial values to be points located at equal intervals between a and $\mathbf{b}$.
4. [REGRESSION] For the following data, find the best fit linear/nonlinear regression equation with the highest correlation coefficient. The equation doesn't need to be linear.

| $\mathrm{ID}=1$ | $\mathrm{ID}=2$ | $\mathrm{ID}=3$ | $\mathrm{ID}=4$ | $\mathrm{ID}=5$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $x_{I D=1}$ | $x_{I D=2}$ | $x_{I D=3}$ | $x_{I D=4}$ | $x_{I D=5}$ | y |
| 7.8 | 4.3 | 11.5 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 14.8 |
| 6.9 | 3.9 | 14.3 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 12.1 |
| 9.3 | 8.4 | 9.4 | 5.9 | 8.3 | 19.0 |
| 6.8 | 10.3 | 15.2 | 8.7 | 11.4 | 14.5 |
| 11.7 | 6.4 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 5.5 | 16.6 |
| 8.5 | 5.7 | 9.8 | 5.6 | 7.5 | 17.2 |
| 12.6 | 6.8 | 11.2 | 6.8 | 8.1 | 17.5 |
| 7.5 | 4.2 | 10.9 | 7.4 | 15.4 | 14.1 |
| 8.4 | 7.3 | 14.7 | 8.2 | 9.5 | 13.8 |
| 11.3 | 8.8 | 15.1 | 9.2 | 10.4 | 14.7 |
| 10.7 | 3.6 | 8.7 | 4.7 | 5.6 | 17.7 |
| 7.3 | 4.9 | 8.6 | 5.5 | 7.4 | 17.0 |
| 8.4 | 7.3 | 9.3 | 6.6 | 9.0 | 17.6 |
| 6.7 | 9.7 | 10.8 | 8.7 | 4.6 | 16.3 |

