

## First Mid Term

### Math 550

**Exercise 1.** Let  $n \geq 1$ .

1. Prove that

$$xy \leq \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2},$$

for all  $x, y \geq 0$ .

2. Deduce that for all  $a = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ ,  $b = (b_1, \dots, b_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\left| \sum_{k=1}^n a_k b_k \right| \leq \left( \sum_{k=1}^n a_k^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \sum_{k=1}^n b_k^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
$$\left( \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k + b_k)^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \left( \sum_{k=1}^n a_k^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \left( \sum_{k=1}^n b_k^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

3. Let  $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ . Prove that  $N_2(x) = \left( \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$  is a norm on  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

**Exercise 2.**

1. The number  $\pi$  has an infinite decimal expansion of the form  $\pi = 3.14159265\dots$

(a) Find the floating-point form of  $\pi$  using five-digit chopping.

(b) Find the floating-point form of  $\pi$  using five-digit rounding.

2. Suppose that  $fl(y)$  is a  $k$ -digit chopping approximation to  $y$ . Show that

$$\left| \frac{y - fl(y)}{y} \right| \leq 10^{-k+1}.$$

**Exercise 3.**

1. Show that the equation  $\sin(x) = 0.8x$  has a solution in the interval  $[1, 1.5]$ .

2. Use four steps of the Bisection method to find an approximation of the root of the equation  $\sin(x) = 0.8x$  starting with the interval  $[1, 1.5]$ .
3. How many bisection iterations will be required to locate this root in the interval  $[1, 1.5]$  to accuracy of  $\varepsilon = 10^{-3}$ .