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**KIRIRI WOMENS' UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION, 2016/2017 ACADEMIC YEAR  
SECOND YEAR, SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION  
FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE  
(MATHEMATICS)**

Date: 16<sup>th</sup> August, 2016.  
Time: 8.30am – 10.30am

**KMA 107 - INTRODUCTION TO NUMERICAL ANALYSIS**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

**ANSWER QUESTION ONE (COMPULSORY) AND ANY OTHER TWO QUESTIONS**

**QUESTION ONE (30 MARKS)**

- a) i) Convert the hexadecimal number  $(2A7.3E2)_{16}$  to Denary number system. (3 Marks)  
ii) Convert  $(01111010000100100001)_2$  to hexadecimal number system. (3 Marks)
- b) i) Convert  $(39.B8)_{16}$  to octal. (4 Marks)  
ii) Divide  $0.876543E-5$  by  $0.200000E-3$ . (3 Marks)
- c) Construct a forward difference table for the following values of  $x$  and  $y$ .

x	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3
y	0.003	0.067	0.148	0.248	0.37	0.518	0.697

(4 Marks)

- d) If  $\Delta, \delta$  denote the forward and central difference operators,  $E$  and  $\mu$  respectively the shift operator and average operators, in the analysis of data with equal spacing  $h$ , prove that;
- i)  $E^{1/2} = \mu + \frac{\delta}{2}$ . (3 Marks)
- ii)  $\mu\delta = \frac{\Delta E^{-1}}{2} + \frac{\Delta}{2}$ . (4 Marks)
- e) Find the real root of the equation  $xe^x - 2 = 0$  correct to 2d.p, using Newton-Raphson method. (6 Marks)

**QUESTION TWO (20 MARKS)**

- a) Perform five iterations of the bisection method to obtain the smallest positive root of the equation

$$f(x) = x^3 - 5x + 1 = 0$$

(8 Marks)

- b) Find  $xy$  as accurate as possible given that  $x = 3.55 \pm 0.005$  and  $y = 2.73 \pm 0.005$ .

(7 Marks)

- c) If  $E$  is the shift operator, prove that  $E = e^{hD}$  where  $D$  is the differential operator  $d/dx$ , and  $h$  is the interval size.

(5 Marks)

**QUESTION THREE (20 MARKS)**

- a) solve the equations;

$$\begin{aligned}x + 2y + z &= 8 \\2x + 3y + 4z &= 20 \\4x + 3y + 2z &= 16\end{aligned}$$

by Gauss-Jordan elimination method.

(8 Marks)

- b) Find the approximate value of;

$$I = \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx$$

Using; i) Trapezoidal rule

- ii) Simpson's  $\frac{1}{3}$  - rule by dividing the range of integration into six equal parts.

(12 Marks)

**QUESTION FOUR (20 MARKS)**

- a) Prove the following relations

(i)  $E\nabla \equiv \nabla E \equiv \Delta$

(4 Marks)

(ii)  $(1 + \Delta)(1 - \nabla) \equiv 1$

(3 Marks)

(iii)  $(\Delta - \nabla) \equiv \Delta\nabla$ .

(3 Marks)

- b) Suppose that  $x = \frac{5}{7}$  and  $y = \frac{1}{3}$ . Use five digit chopping for calculating  $x + y$  and  $x \times y$ .

(10 Marks)

**QUESTION FIVE (20 MARKS)**

- a) i) Change  $(245)_{10}$  to binary.

(3 Marks)

- ii) Convert  $(243)_8$  to hexadecimal.

(8 Marks)

- b) Given that  $f(x)$  is a polynomial in  $x$  with the following functional values;  $f(2) = f(3) = 27, f(4) = 78, f(5) = 169$ . Find the function  $f(x)$

(9 Marks)