

Mathematics (MEI)

Advanced GCE 4776

Numerical Methods

Mark Scheme for June 2010

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Any enquiries about publications should be addressed to:

OCR Publications
PO Box 5050
Annesley
NOTTINGHAM
NG15 0DL

Telephone: 0870 770 6622
Facsimile: 01223 552610
E-mail: publications@ocr.org.uk

1(i)	x	LHS		RHS					
	1	1	<	2	(Change of sign implies root.)				
	2	0.5	>	-1	(or equivalent)				[M1A1]
	r	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	x_r	1.5	1.333333	0.818182	0.429078	0.355127	0.347961	0.347352	[M1A1]
	State or clearly imply convergence outside the interval (1, 2)								
									[E1]

(ii)	E.g. $x_{r+1} = \sqrt{(3 - 1/x)}$					E.g. $x_{r+1} = 3/x - 1/x^2$			[B1]
	r	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	x_r	1.5	1.527525	1.531452	1.532	1.5	1.555556	1.515306	1.544287
				4	5		4	5	[M1A1]
				1.532077	1.532087		1.523326	1.538438	[TOTAL 8]

2(i)	Forward difference:	$(0.9996 - 0.9854)/0.2 = 0.071$	[M1A1]
	Central difference:	$(0.9996 - 0.9508)/0.4 = 0.122$	[M1A1]
	Central difference expected to be more accurate.		[E1]
(ii)	Forward difference maximum:	$(0.99965 - 0.98535)/0.2 = 0.0715$	[B1]
	Central difference maximum:	$(0.99965 - 0.95075)/0.4 = 0.12225$	[B1]
			[TOTAL 7]

3(i)	r is the relative error (in X as an approximation to x)	[E1]
	$X^n = x^n (1 + r)^n$ $(1 + r)^n = 1 + nr$ (provided r is small)	[M1M1A1]
(ii)	G^2 (= 0.332 929, not required) is about 0.08% smaller than g^2	
	\sqrt{G} (= 0.795 605, not required) is about 0.02% smaller than \sqrt{g}	[M1A1A1]
		[TOTAL 7]

4(i)	x	$\sin + \tan$	$2x$	error	rel error	accept:	+ve, +ve	
	0.2	0.401379	0.4	-0.00138	-0.00344		-ve, +ve	[M1A1A1A1]
	0.1	0.200168	0.2	-0.00017	-0.00084		-ve, -ve	
(ii)	$2 \times 0.2^3 / k = 0.00138$ gives $k = 11.59$							[M1A1]
	$2 \times 0.1^3 / k = 0.00017$ gives $k = 11.76$					Either of these (or other methods) to suggest $k = 12$		[B1]
								[TOTAL 7]

5	Data not equally spaced in x	[E1]
	$f(x) = -10(x-3)(x-6) / (1-3)(1-6) - 12(x-1)(x-6) / (3-1)(3-6) + 30(x-1)(x-3) / (6-1)(6-3)$	
	$f(x) = -(x^2 - 9x + 18) + 2(x^2 - 7x + 6) + 2(x^2 - 4x + 3)$	[M1A1A1A1]
	$= 3x^2 - 13x$	[A1]
		[A1]
		[TOTAL 7]

6(i)	<i>h</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>S</i>	
	0.8	1.547953	1.611209	1.569038	<i>M</i> : [M1A1A1]
	0.4	1.563639	1.579581	1.568953	<i>T</i> : [M1A1]
	0.2	1.567619	1.571610	1.568949	<i>S</i> : [M1A1]
					[subtotal 7]
(ii)	1.56895 appears justified		Comparison of last two <i>S</i> values, e.g.:		[B1]
	last change in <i>S</i> is -0.000004; next change negligible				[E1]
					[subtotal 2]
(iii)	<i>h</i>	<i>M</i> error	<i>T</i> error		
	0.8	-0.02100	0.04226	<i>accept consistent</i>	
	0.4	-0.00531	0.01063	<i>use of other sign</i>	
	0.2	-0.00133	0.00266	<i>convention</i>	[M1A1A1]
	(A)	<i>M</i> errors are about half the <i>T</i> errors so <i>M</i> is twice as accurate as <i>T</i>			[E1A1]
	(B)	Errors for both <i>T</i> and <i>M</i> reduce by a factor of 4 as <i>h</i> is halved so the rates of convergence are the same, both second order			[E1]
					[A1A1]
					[subtotal 8]
					[TOTAL 17]

7(i)	f(0) = 5, f(1) = -2. (Change of sign implies root.)					[M1A1]
	f'(x) = 5x ⁴ - 8 hence N-R formula					[M1A1]
	<i>r</i>	0	1	2	3	4
	<i>x_r</i>	0.5	0.634146	0.638232	0.638238	0.638238
	differences		0.134146	0.004086	5.98E-06	1.29E-11
	ratios			0.030457	0.001462	2.17E-06
	The ratios of differences are decreasing (fast) so process is faster than first order					[E1]
						[subtotal 11]
(ii)	<i>r</i>	0	1	2	3	4
	<i>x_r</i>	1.4	1.5	1.458054	1.462741	1.46312
	f(<i>x_r</i>)	-0.82176	0.59375	-0.0747	-0.00559	5.99E-05
	root is 1.46 correct to 3 sf					[M1A1A1]
						[A1]
	differences		0.1	-0.04195	0.004687	0.000379
	ratios			-0.41946	-0.11175	0.080876
	The ratios of differences are decreasing (fast) so process is faster than first order					[E1]
					<i>accept 'second order'</i>	[subtotal 8]
						[TOTAL 19]

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
1 Hills Road
Cambridge
CB1 2EU

OCR Customer Contact Centre

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Facsimile: 01223 552627

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Facsimile: 01223 552553