

# Sample Lecture Slides

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- **Example of clicker question types:**

- `\qitemMCthree`
- `\qitemMCfour`
- `\qitemMCfive`
- `\qitemTF`

- **Note that the clicker slides are not included in the slide numbering.**



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## Clicker Question #25

You have a system of three linear equations with three unknowns. If you perform Gaussian elimination and obtain the reduced row echelon form

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 4 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

then the system has ...

- (A) no solution
- (B) a unique solution
- (C) more than one solution
- (D) infinitely many solutions

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**Answer: (D).** The last equation reads “ $0 = 0$ ” so  $x_3$  can be any real number. Strictly (C) is also correct, but (D) is the most accurate answer.

## Clicker Question #26

Fill in the blank: If  $f(x)$  is a real-valued function of a real variable, then the \_\_\_\_\_ error in the difference approximation for the derivative

$f'(x) \approx \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$  goes to zero as  $h \rightarrow 0$ .

- (A) absolute
- (B) relative
- (C) cancellation
- (D) truncation

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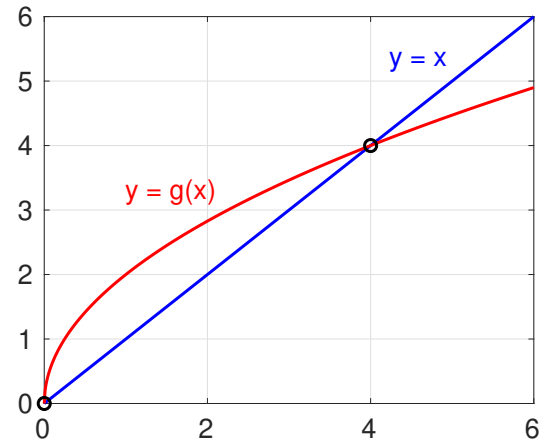
- (A) absolute
- (B) relative
- (C) cancellation
- (D) truncation

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**Answer: (D).** Strictly, response (A) is also correct since truncation error is an (absolute) difference from the exact derivative.

## Clicker Question #27

The intersection points between the curves  $y = x$  and  $y = g(x)$  are  $x = 0$  and  $x = 4$ , as shown in the plot. Which of the statements below regarding the fixed point iteration  $x_{k+1} = g(x_k)$  is TRUE?

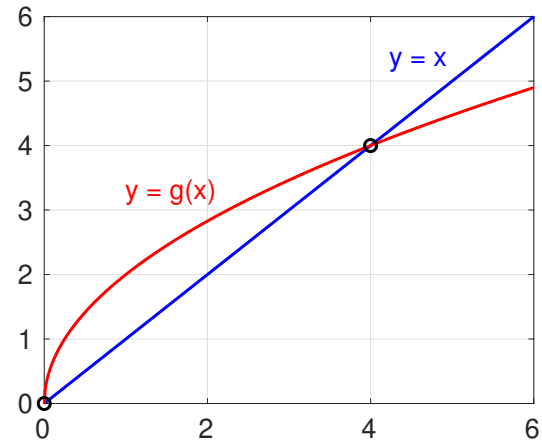


- I. If  $x_0 = 2$  then  $x_k$  converges to 4.
- II. If  $x_0 = 1$  then  $x_k$  converges to 0.
- III. If  $x_0 = 6$  then  $x_k$  converges to 4.

- (A) I and II
- (B) II and III
- (C) I and III
- (D) I, II and III

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- (B) II and III
- (C) I and III
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Answer: (C).

## Clicker Question #28

Consider the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -8 & 1 \\ 6 & 5 & 7 \\ 0 & -10 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

whose LU factorization we want to compute using Gaussian elimination. What will the initial pivot element be without pivoting, and with partial pivoting?

- (A) 0 (no pivoting), 6 (partial pivoting)
- (B) 4 (no pivoting), 0 (partial pivoting)
- (C) 4 (no pivoting), 6 (partial pivoting)



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- (A) 0 (no pivoting), 6 (partial pivoting)
- (B) 4 (no pivoting), 0 (partial pivoting)
- (C) 4 (no pivoting), 6 (partial pivoting)

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**Answer: (C).**

## Clicker Question #29

Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- I. Simpson's rule is exact for linear functions,  $f(x) = ax + b$ .
  - II. Simpson's rule is exact for second-degree polynomials (quadratics),  $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ .
  - III. Simpson's rule is exact for fourth-degree polynomials.
- (A) none is true
- (B) I
- (C) II
- (D) I and II
- (E) I, II and III

## Clicker Question #29

Which of the following statements is TRUE?

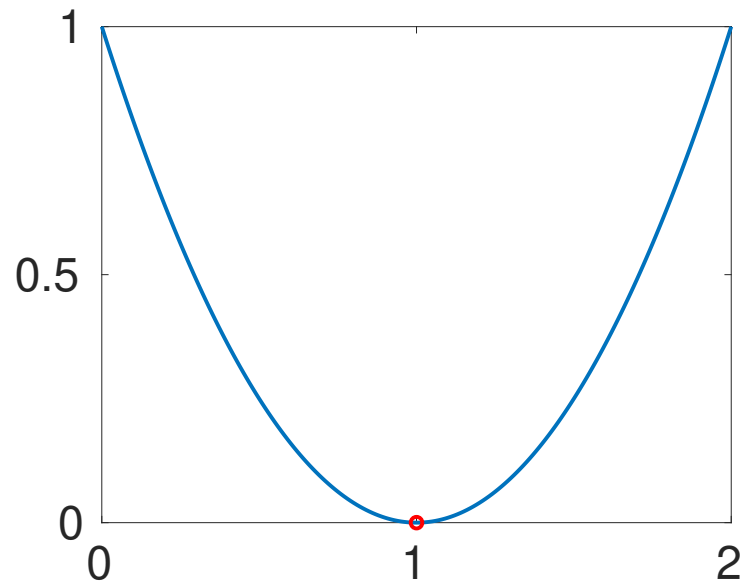
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  - III. Simpson's rule is exact for fourth-degree polynomials.
- (A) none is true
- (B) I
- (C) II
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Answer: (D).

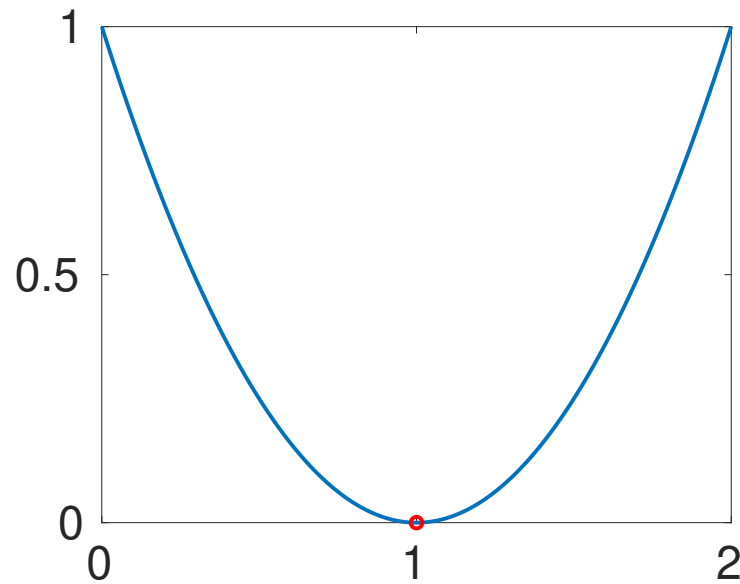
### Clicker Question #30

True (A) or False (B): Let  $f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 1$ . The bisection method can be used to approximate the root of the function  $f(x)$  pictured.



### Clicker Question #30

True (A) or False (B): Let  $f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 1$ . The bisection method can be used to approximate the root of the function  $f(x)$  pictured.



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**Answer: FALSE.**

## Clicker Question #31

True (A) or False (B): This piecewise polynomial is a quadratic spline:

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } -1 \leq x \leq 0 \\ x^2, & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

## Clicker Question #31

True (A) or False (B): This piecewise polynomial is a quadratic spline:

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**Answer: TRUE.** The piecewise functions are both quadratic, and  $S(x)$  and  $S'(x)$  match at  $x = 0$ .