

Test 2 is on **Monday 1 November**; note the change in day. I attempted to outline my test and give you an outline, but there is no warranty.

- Suppose we wish to make an approximation $\int_*^{**} f(x)dx \approx c_1 f(**) + c_2 f(x_2)$.
 - Determine the best values of c_1 , c_2 , and x_2 .
 - Apply your method to $f(x) = ***$ and compute the error.
- Suppose that we have a method $N(h)$ to approximate some quantity M , and we know $M = N(h) + k_1 h^2 + k_2 h^3 + \dots$. Given the values $N(*) = **$ and $N(**) = ***$, find the best approximation for M .

- To numerically solve an initial value ODE $y'(t) = f(t, y(t))$ with $y(t_0) = y_0$, the following method is proposed:

$$y_{n+1} = \text{**RK type**}.$$

- Determine (and prove) the order of this method.
 - Determine the stability domain of this method.
 - Given $f(t, y) = ***$, $y(t_0) = y_0 = **$, and $h = ***$, compute y_2 .
- To numerically solve an initial value ODE $y'(t) = f(t, y(t))$ with $y(t_0) = y_0$, the following method is proposed:

$$y_{n+1} = \text{**multistep type**}.$$

- Determine (and prove) the order of this method.
 - Determine if the method is stable.
 - Given $f(t, y) = ***$, $y(t_0) = y_0 = **$, $y(t_0 + h) = y_1 = ***$, and $h = ***$, compute y_3 .
- Math 444 students:** Make sure you wrote your name on the test.

Math 544 students: Prove the following theorem:

Theorem: Suppose x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n are the roots of the n th Legendre Polynomial $P_n(x)$ and that for each $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, the numbers c_i are defined by

$$c_i = \int_{-1}^1 \prod_{j=1, j \neq i}^n \frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j} dx.$$

If $P(x)$ is any polynomial of degree less than $2n$, then

$$\int_{-1}^1 P(x) dx = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i P(x_i).$$