# Math 471 Midterm List of Topics

## • Lecture notes:

## – Preliminaries:

Number systems, bases conversions,

Floating point representation, errors (rounding, chopping, significant digits)

Error propagation (floating point arithmetic, subtractive cancellation, function evaluation and condition)

Big Oh notation Taylor's theorem, error estimation.

## - Numerical Solutions of Linear systems:

Linear algebra preliminaries (existence and uniqueness of solution, invertibility, determinants, eigenvalues)

Direct methods:

Gaussian elimination, operation count, tridiagonal/banded systems.

Gaussian elimination in matrix form, elementary matrices, LU factorization

Symmetric positive matrices: Choleski factorization  $A = LL^T$ , also  $A = LDL^T$ 

Gaussian elimination with multiples RHSs

Partial pivoting

Vector norms, matrix norms, matrix condition number and errors

Iterative methods: Jacobi, Gauss-Seidel, SOR.

Iteration matrix, spectral radius and convergence Optimal SOR

## - Rootfinding:

Preliminaries (Mean Value Theorem and existence of a root Bisection, Secant method, Newtons method Convergence and error estimates Fixed point iteration, existence/uniqueness of root, Order of convergence (linear, quadratic etc) Multiple roots Polynomial rootfinding Newtons method for nonlinear systems

## • Homework assignments 1-5.

- From the Textbook (Brady, A friendly introduction to Numerical Analysis):
  - Chapter 1 (1.1-1.4): convergence, floating point representation, floating point arithmetic
  - Chapter 2 (2.1, 2.3-2.7): rootfinding methods (bisection, fixed point iteration, Newton's, secant, accelerated convergence methods), multiple roots, roots of polynomials.
  - Chapter 3 (3.0-3.5, 3.7, 3.8, 3.10): direct methods for solving a system of linear equations (Gaussian elimination, LU decomposition, Cholesky decomposition, pivoting, vector and matrix norms, error analysis), iterative methods (Jacobi, Gauss-Seidel, SOR), nonlinear systems of equations.
  - Appendix A: Important theorems from calculus
  - Appendix B: Algorithm for solving a tridiagonal system of linear equations