

# 10.4.ex9

EE24BTECH11008 - Aslin Garvasis

## Question:

Find the roots of  $4x^2 + 3x + 5 = 0$  by the method of completing the square.

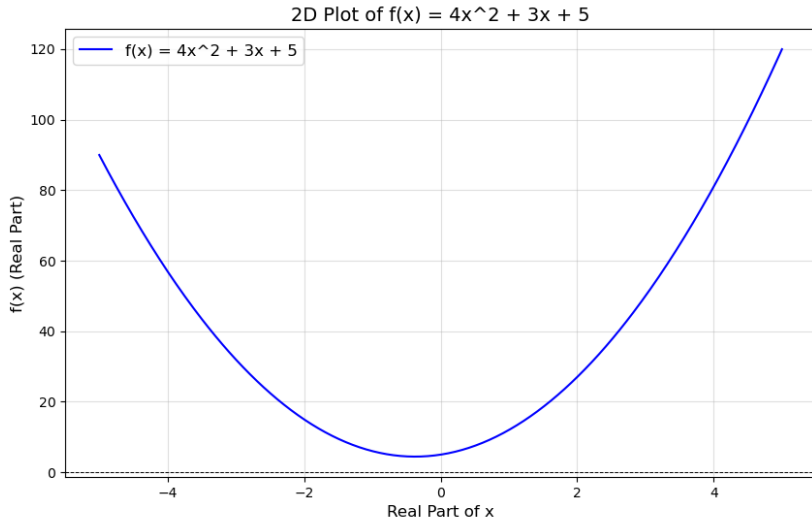


Fig. 0.1: Graphical representation of the function

## SOLUTION (COMPLETING THE SQUARE METHOD)

The given quadratic equation is:

$$4x^2 + 3x + 5 = 0 \quad (0.1)$$

Step 1: Divide the equation by 4 to make the coefficient of  $x^2$  equal to 1:

$$x^2 + \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{5}{4} = 0 \quad (0.2)$$

Step 2: Isolate the constant term:

$$x^2 + \frac{3}{4}x = -\frac{5}{4} \quad (0.3)$$

Step 3: Complete the square. Take half the coefficient of  $x$ , square it, and add it to both sides. The coefficient of  $x$  is  $\frac{3}{4}$ , so:

$$\left(\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{3}{8}\right)^2 = \frac{9}{64} \quad (0.4)$$

Add  $\frac{9}{64}$  to both sides:

$$x^2 + \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{9}{64} = -\frac{5}{4} + \frac{9}{64} \quad (0.5)$$

Step 4: Simplify both sides. The left-hand side becomes a perfect square trinomial:

$$\left(x + \frac{3}{8}\right)^2 = -\frac{80}{64} + \frac{9}{64} \quad (0.6)$$

$$\left(x + \frac{3}{8}\right)^2 = -\frac{71}{64} \quad (0.7)$$

Step 5: Solve for  $x$ . Take the square root of both sides:

$$x + \frac{3}{8} = \pm \sqrt{-\frac{71}{64}} \quad (0.8)$$

Since  $\sqrt{-1} = i$ , we rewrite the equation as:

$$x + \frac{3}{8} = \pm i \sqrt{\frac{71}{64}} \quad (0.9)$$

Simplify further:

$$x + \frac{3}{8} = \pm i \frac{\sqrt{71}}{8} \quad (0.10)$$

Step 6: Solve for  $x$ :

$$x = -\frac{3}{8} \pm i \frac{\sqrt{71}}{8} \quad (0.11)$$

Step 7: Combine terms:

$$x = \frac{-3 \pm i \sqrt{71}}{8} \quad (0.12)$$

Thus, the roots of the equation are:

$$\boxed{x = \frac{-3 + i\sqrt{71}}{8}, \quad x = \frac{-3 - i\sqrt{71}}{8}} \quad (0.13)$$

### SOLUTION (NEWTON'S METHOD)

Newton's method is an iterative technique for finding approximations to the roots of a real-valued function. The iterative formula for Newton's method is given by:

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)} \quad (0.14)$$

where  $f(x)$  is the function for which we are solving  $f(x) = 0$ , and  $f'(x)$  is its derivative. For the given quadratic equation  $4x^2 + 3x + 5 = 0$ , let:

$$f(x) = 4x^2 + 3x + 5 \quad (0.15)$$

Then, the derivative is:

$$f'(x) = 8x + 3 \quad (0.16)$$

Substitute these into the Newton's method formula:

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{4x_n^2 + 3x_n + 5}{8x_n + 3} \quad (0.17)$$

Steps for Newton's Method:

1. **\*\*Choose an Initial Guess\*\***: Select an initial approximation  $x_0$ . For simplicity, we choose  $x_0 = 0$ .
2. **\*\*Iterative Updates\*\***: Use the formula to compute  $x_{n+1}$  iteratively until the desired accuracy is achieved.
3. **\*\*Convergence Criterion\*\***: Stop the iteration when the absolute difference between consecutive approximations is less than a small tolerance value  $\epsilon$ , i.e.,

$$|x_{n+1} - x_n| < \epsilon \quad (0.18)$$

4. **\*\*Results\*\***: The final value of  $x$  is the approximate root.

Convergence Note:

Newton's method may not always converge, especially if  $f'(x)$  is close to zero or the initial guess is far from the actual root. For this equation, the roots are complex, and Newton's method can be adapted to handle complex numbers if necessary.

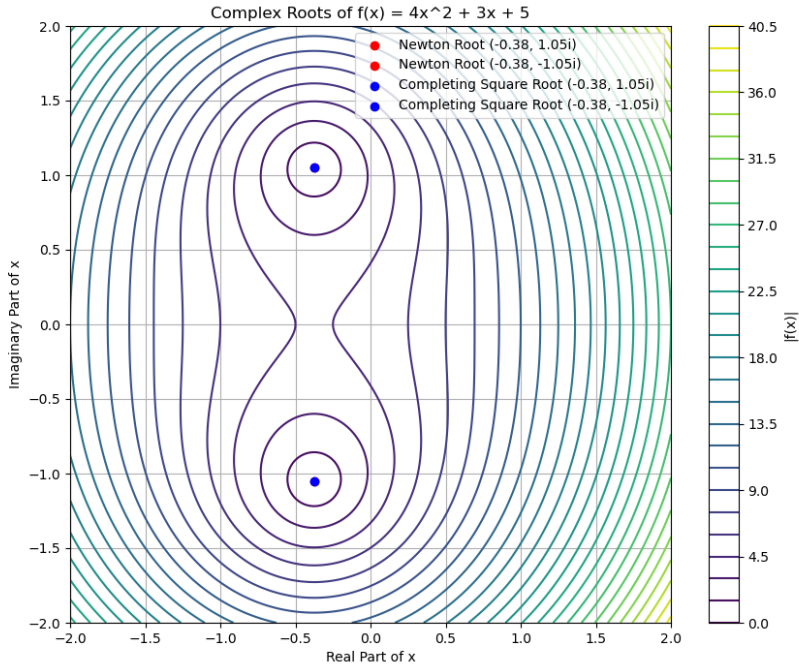


Fig. 0.2: Finding roots using completing square's and newton's method

### SOLUTION (EIGENVALUE METHOD - QR DECOMPOSITION)

QR decomposition is a technique in linear algebra to decompose a matrix  $C$  into an orthogonal matrix  $Q$  and an upper triangular matrix  $R$ , such that:

$$C = QR$$

Here, we use it to iteratively find the eigenvalues of the companion matrix, which correspond to the roots of the quadratic equation.

#### Steps for QR Decomposition

Step 1: Define the Companion Matrix

For the quadratic equation:

$$x^2 + \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{5}{4} = 0$$

The companion matrix  $C$  is:

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{5}{4} \\ 1 & -\frac{3}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

Step 2: Perform QR Decomposition

Decompose  $C$  into:

$$C = QR$$

where: -  $Q$  is an orthogonal matrix ( $Q^T Q = I$ ), -  $R$  is an upper triangular matrix.

For a  $2 \times 2$  matrix, compute  $Q$  and  $R$  as follows: 1. Normalize the first column of  $C$  to obtain  $q_1$ :

$$q_1 = \frac{\mathbf{c}_1}{\|\mathbf{c}_1\|}$$

where  $\mathbf{c}_1$  is the first column of  $C$  and  $\|\mathbf{c}_1\|$  is its norm.

2. Orthogonalize the second column of  $C$  against  $q_1$ , and normalize to get  $q_2$ :

$$q_2 = \frac{\mathbf{c}_2 - (\mathbf{c}_2 \cdot q_1)q_1}{\|\mathbf{c}_2 - (\mathbf{c}_2 \cdot q_1)q_1\|}$$

3. Construct  $Q = [q_1 \ q_2]$ .

4. Compute  $R$  using:

$$R = Q^T C$$

Step 3: Update the Matrix

Reform the matrix  $C$  by reversing the order of multiplication:

$$C' = RQ$$

This step retains the eigenvalues of the original matrix  $C$ .

Step 4: Iterate the QR Algorithm

Repeat the process:

$$C_n = Q_n R_n$$

$$C_{n+1} = R_n Q_n$$

3. Continue until  $C_K$  converges to an upper triangular matrix.

Step 5: Extract the Eigenvalues

When the matrix  $C_{(k)}$  becomes upper triangular, the diagonal entries are the eigenvalues of  $C$ . For the given quadratic equation, these eigenvalues are:

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{-3 + i\sqrt{71}}{8}, \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{-3 - i\sqrt{71}}{8}$$

These eigenvalues correspond to the roots of the quadratic equation  $4x^2 + 3x + 5 = 0$ .

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Note: Convergence of the QR Algorithm

The QR algorithm converges for most matrices, particularly when the matrix is symmetric or normal. For the companion matrix, convergence is achieved after a finite number of steps since it is a small  $2 \times 2$  matrix.