

# Computational and Numerical Methods Lab - 3

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## Newton-Raphson method

-> The Newton-Raphson method is a way to quickly find a good approximation for the root of a real-valued function  $f(x)=0$ . It uses the idea that a continuous and differentiable function can be approximated by a straight line tangent to it.

->Algorithm for Newton-Raphson method:

1. General formula:  $x_{n+1}=x_n-f(x_n)/f'(x_n)$
2. We start with an initial point  $x_0$ .
3. Using the formula, keep on calculating subsequent  $x_n$  till we get the desired accuracy.

```
In [ ]: import numpy as np
import math as mt
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
In [ ]: err = 1e-7
```

## Q1)

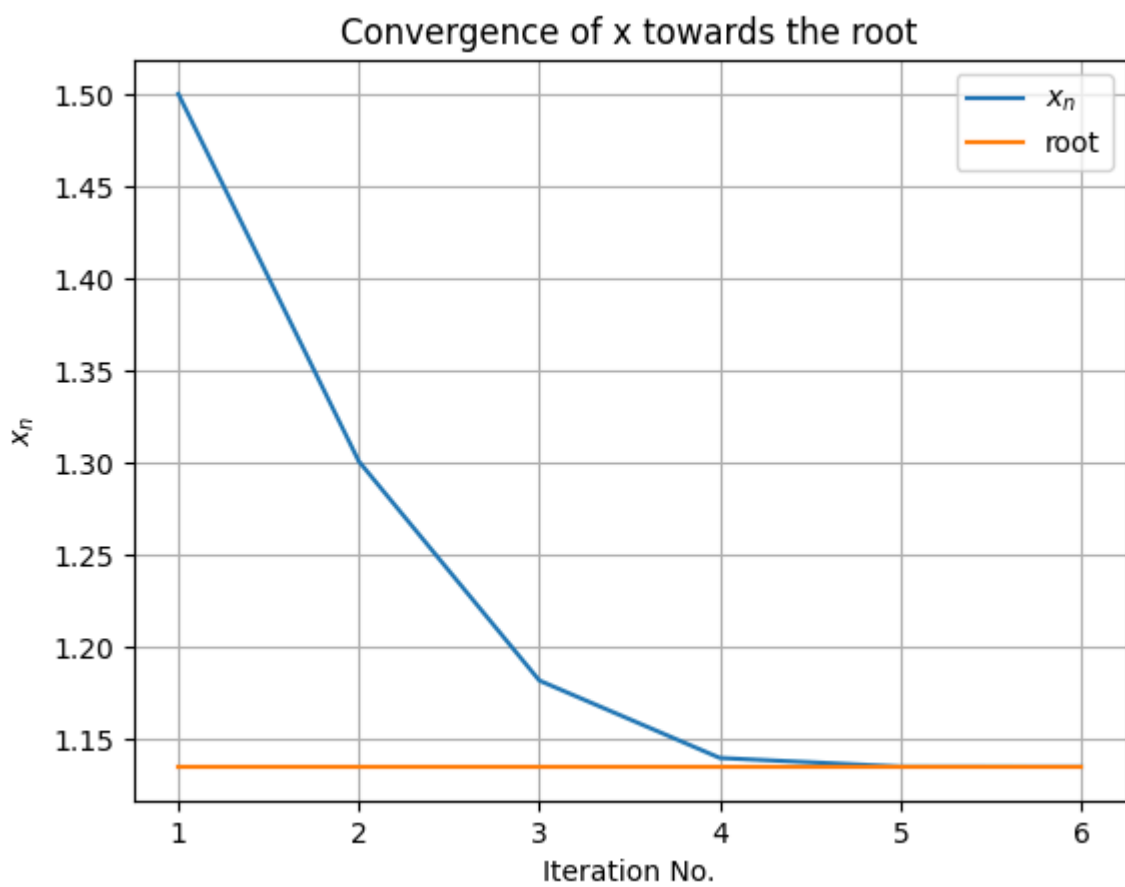
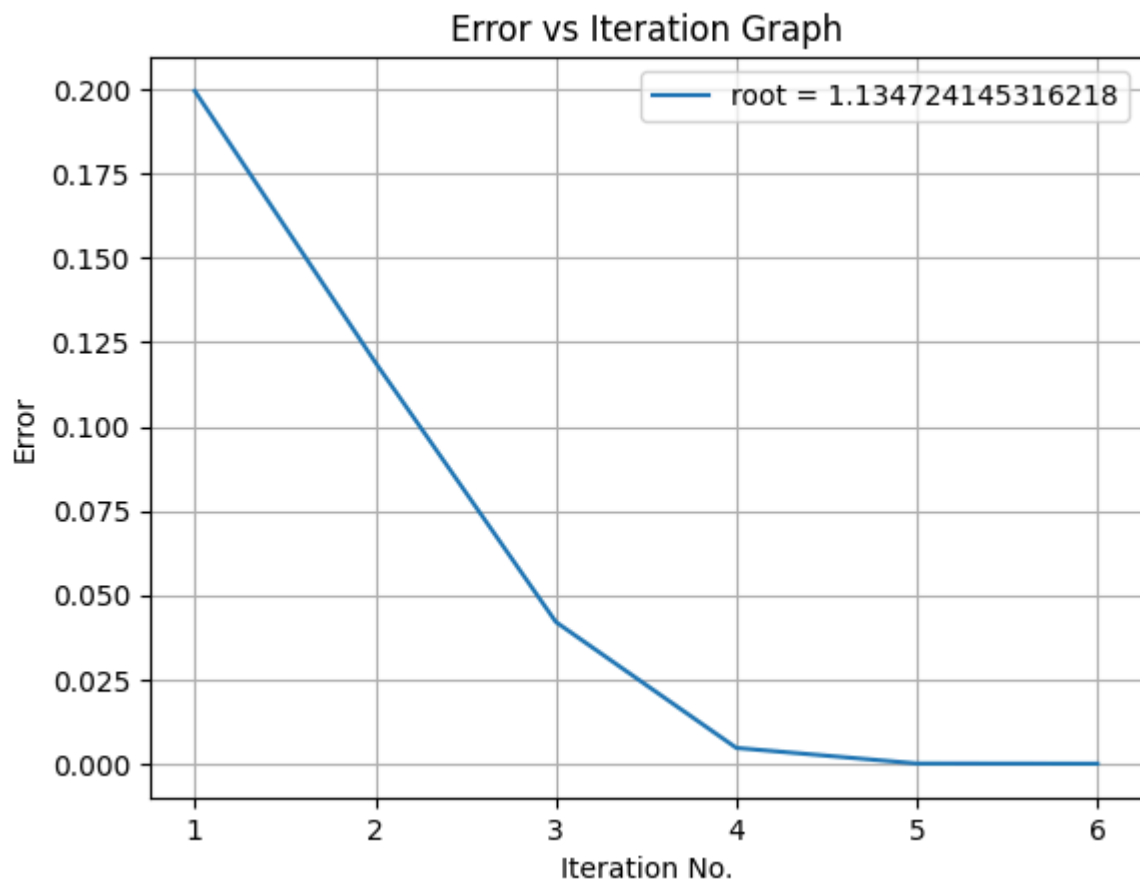
$$f(x) = x^6 - x - 1$$

```
In [ ]: def fun(x):
    return x**6 - x - 1

def dfun(x):
    return 6*(x**5) - 1

def newton_raphson(x0,err):
    data = []
    roots = []
    error = []
    present = x0
    fpresent = fun(x0)
    dfpresent = dfun(x0)
    next = present-(fpresent/dfpresent)
    roots.append(present)
    i = 1
    while(abs(next - present) > err):
```

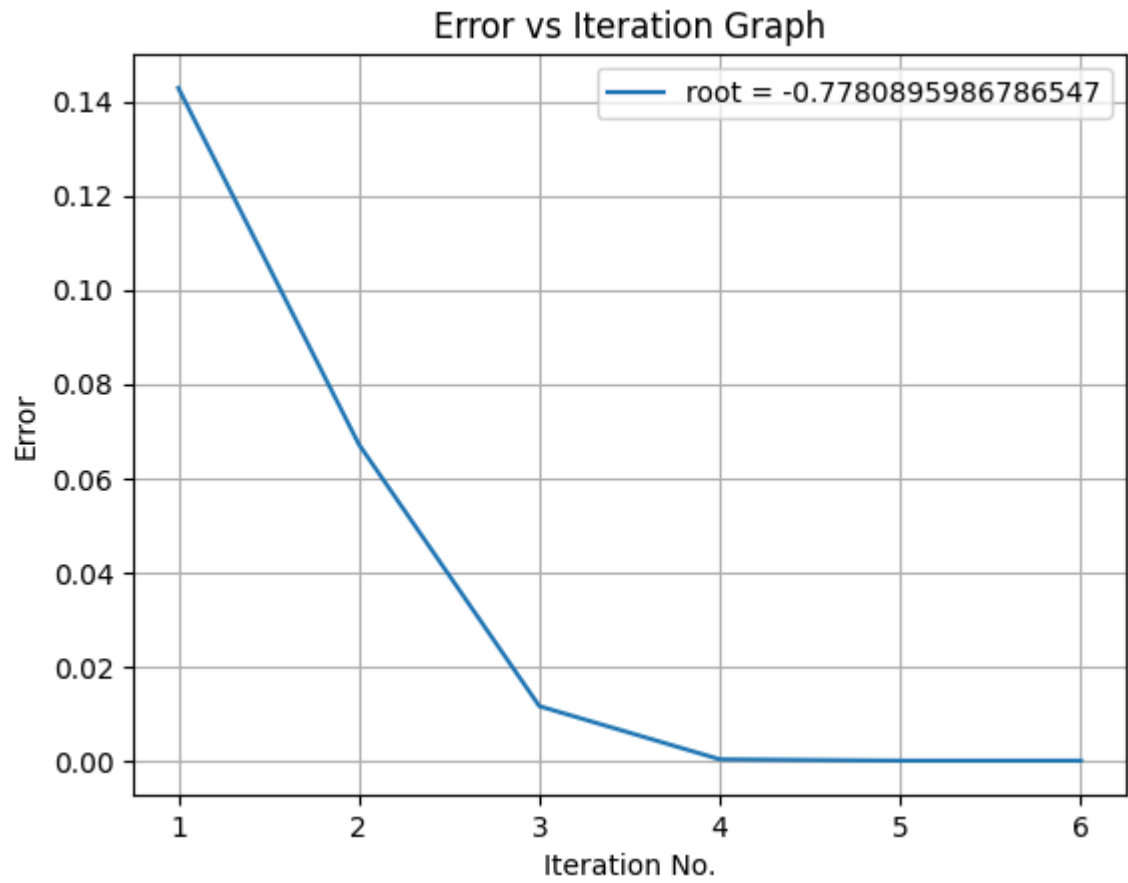


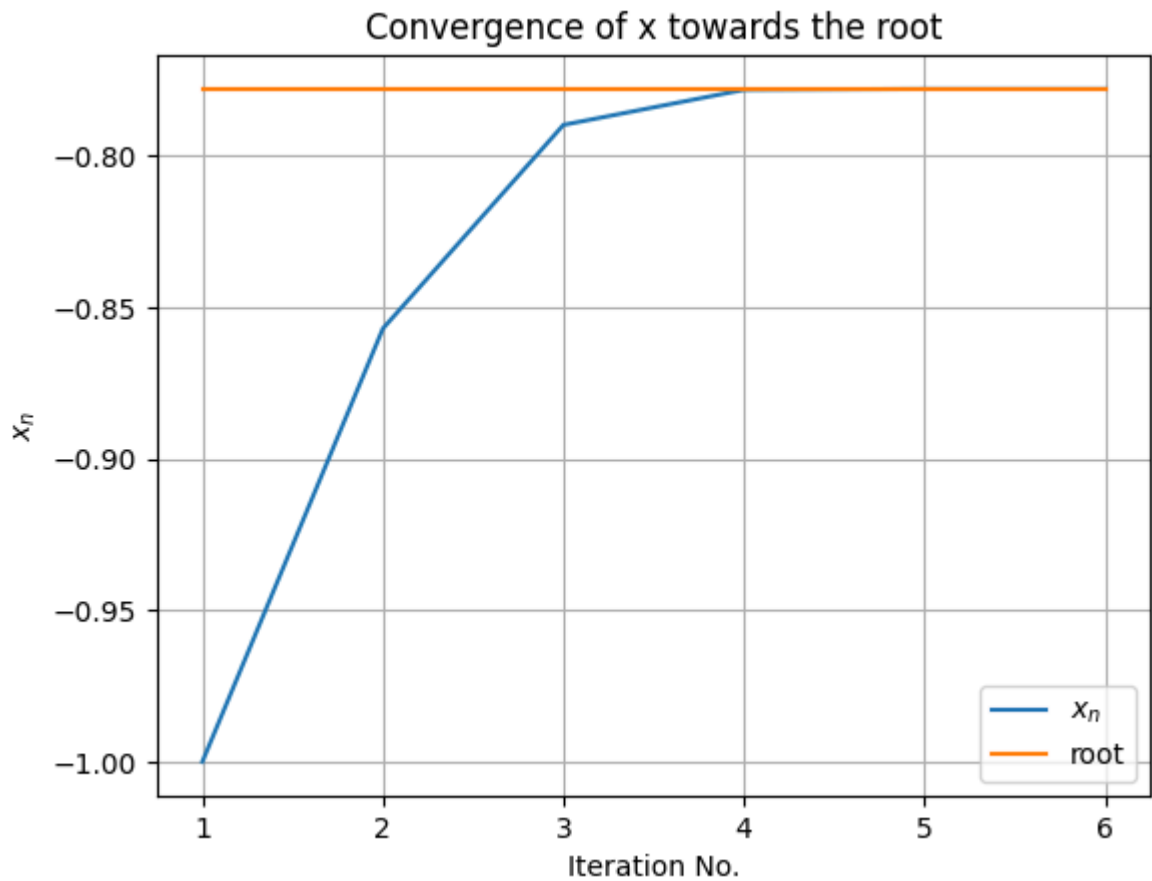


```
In [ ]: df = newton_raphson(-1,err)
df
```

Out[ ]:

	iter	$x_n$	$f(x_n)$	$x_{n+1}$	$x_n - x_{n-1}$	$a - x_{n-1}$
0	1	-0.857143	2.537123e-01	-0.789952	1.428571e-01	2.219104e-01
1	2	-0.789952	3.295042e-02	-0.778373	6.719101e-02	7.905326e-02
2	3	-0.778373	7.680138e-04	-0.778090	1.157914e-02	1.186225e-02
3	4	-0.778090	4.406060e-07	-0.778090	2.829499e-04	2.831125e-04
4	5	-0.778090	1.452172e-13	-0.778090	1.625135e-07	1.625136e-07
5	6	-0.778090	2.220446e-16	-0.778090	5.351275e-14	5.351275e-14





Result:

1. For the initial point 1.5 the root is 1.134724145316218.
2. For the initial point -1 the root is -0.7780895986786547.

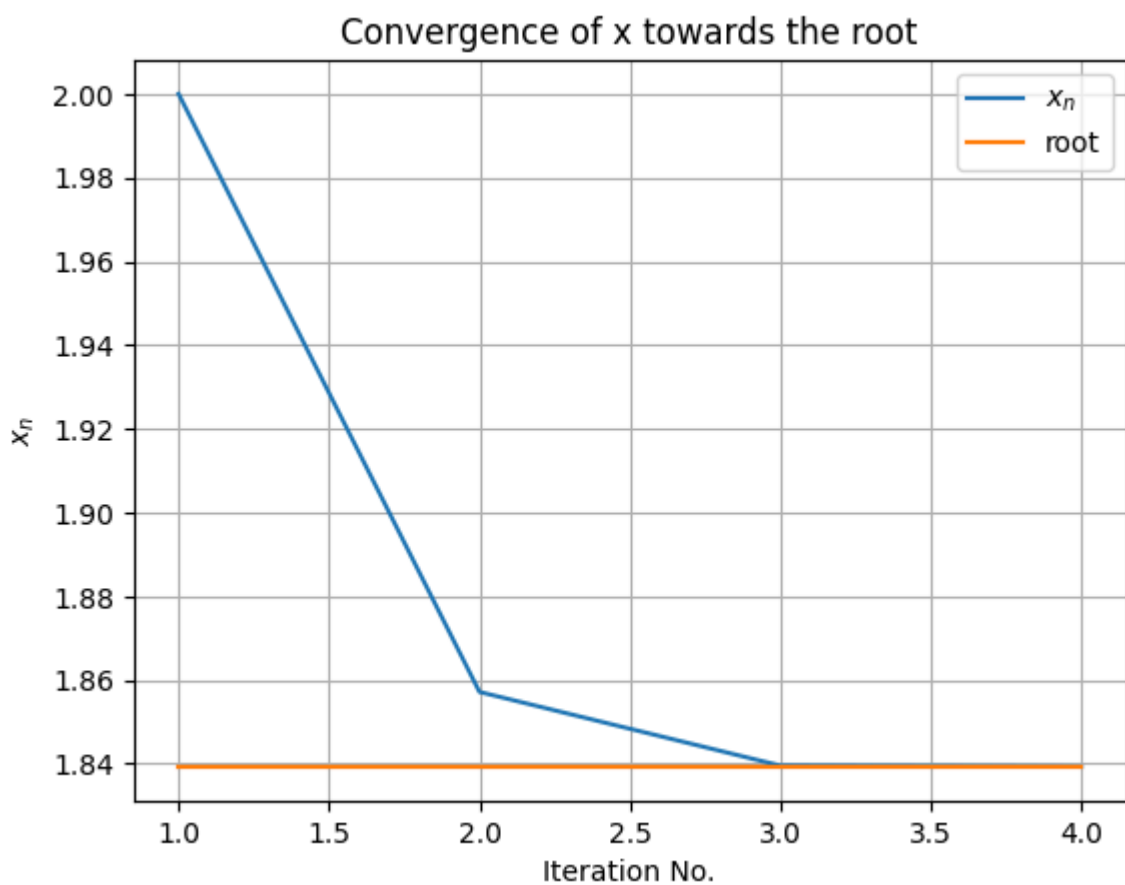
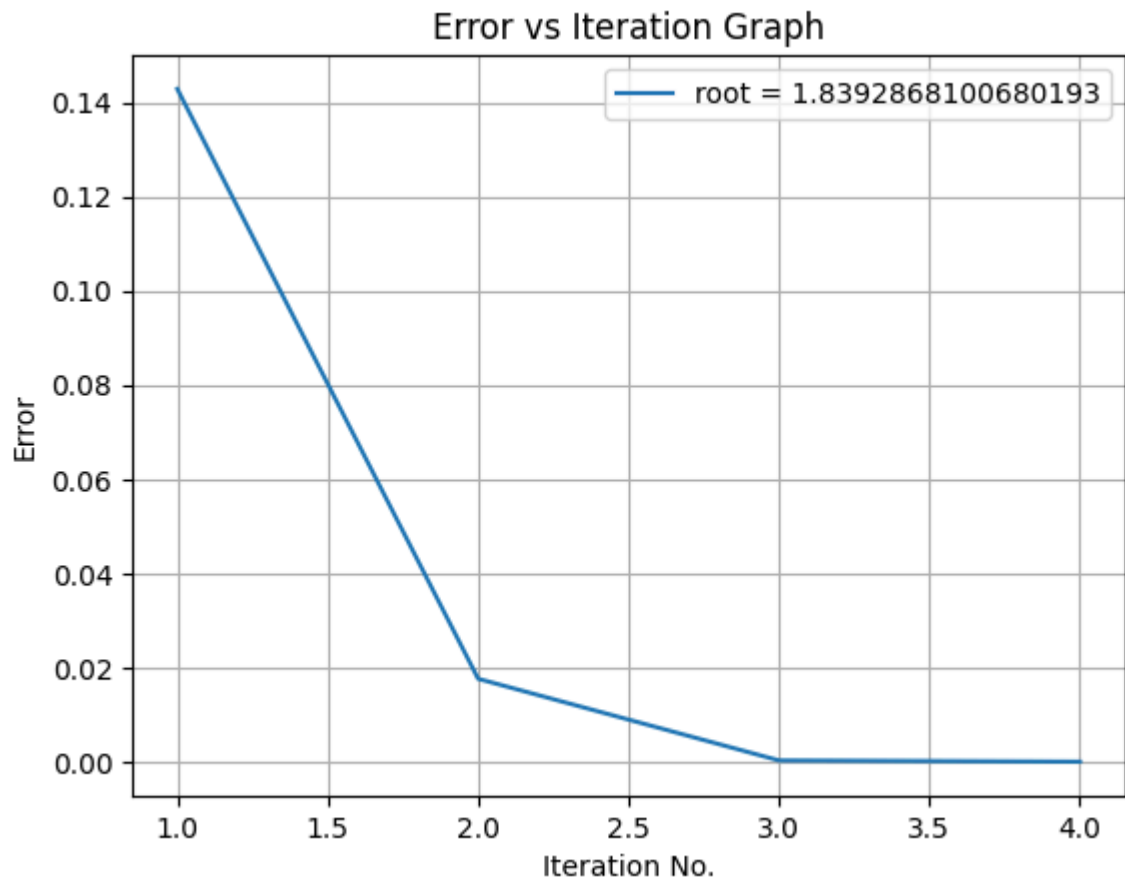
Q2)

$$f(x) = x^3 - x^2 - x - 1$$

```
In [ ]: def fun(x):
        return x**3 - x**2 - x - 1
        def dfun(x):
            return 3*x**2 - 2*x - 1
        df = newton_raphson(2,err)
        df
```

```
Out[ ]: iter      x_n      f(x_n)      x_{n+1}      x_n - x_{n-1}      a - x_{n-1}

0    1  1.857143  9.912536e-02  1.839545  -1.428571e-01  -1.607132e-01
1    2  1.839545  1.410329e-03  1.839287  -1.759834e-02  -1.785610e-02
2    3  1.839287  3.000700e-07  1.839287  -2.577034e-04  -2.577582e-04
3    4  1.839287  1.376677e-14  1.839287  -5.485386e-08  -5.485386e-08
```



Result:

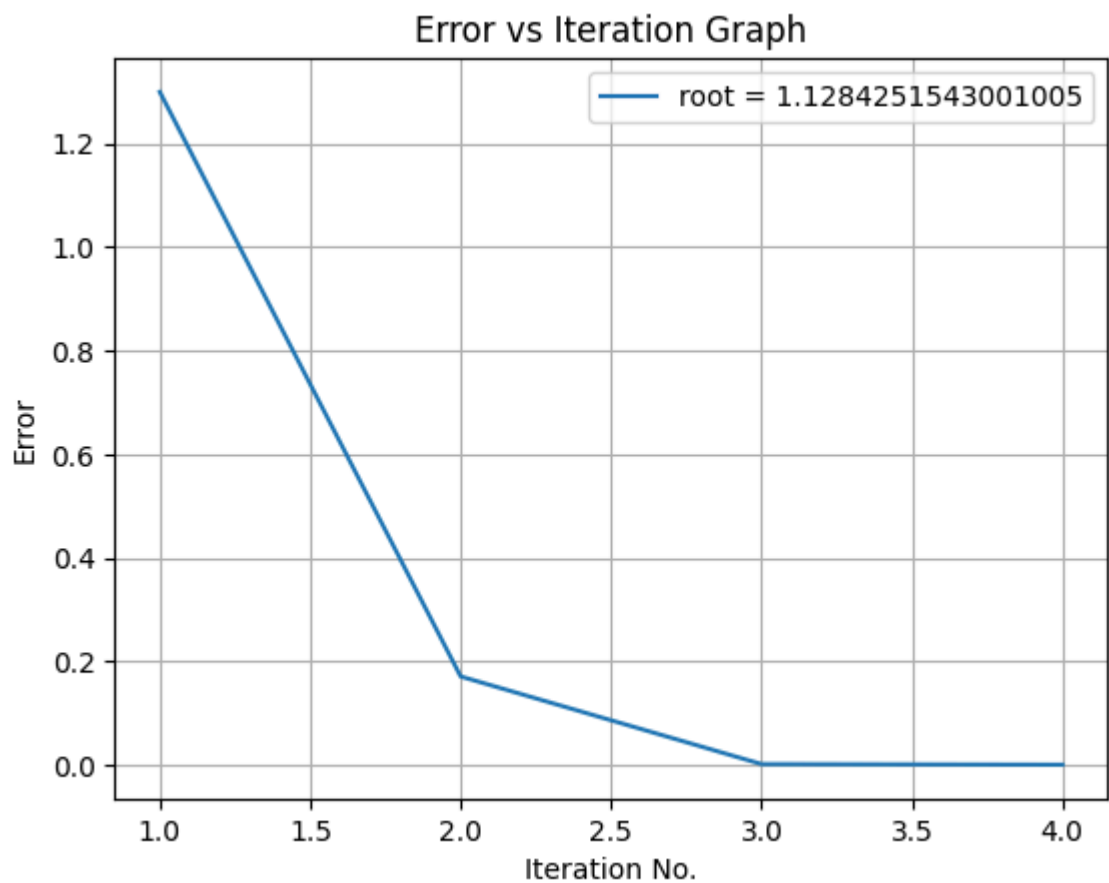
1. For the initial point 2, the root is 1.8392868100680193

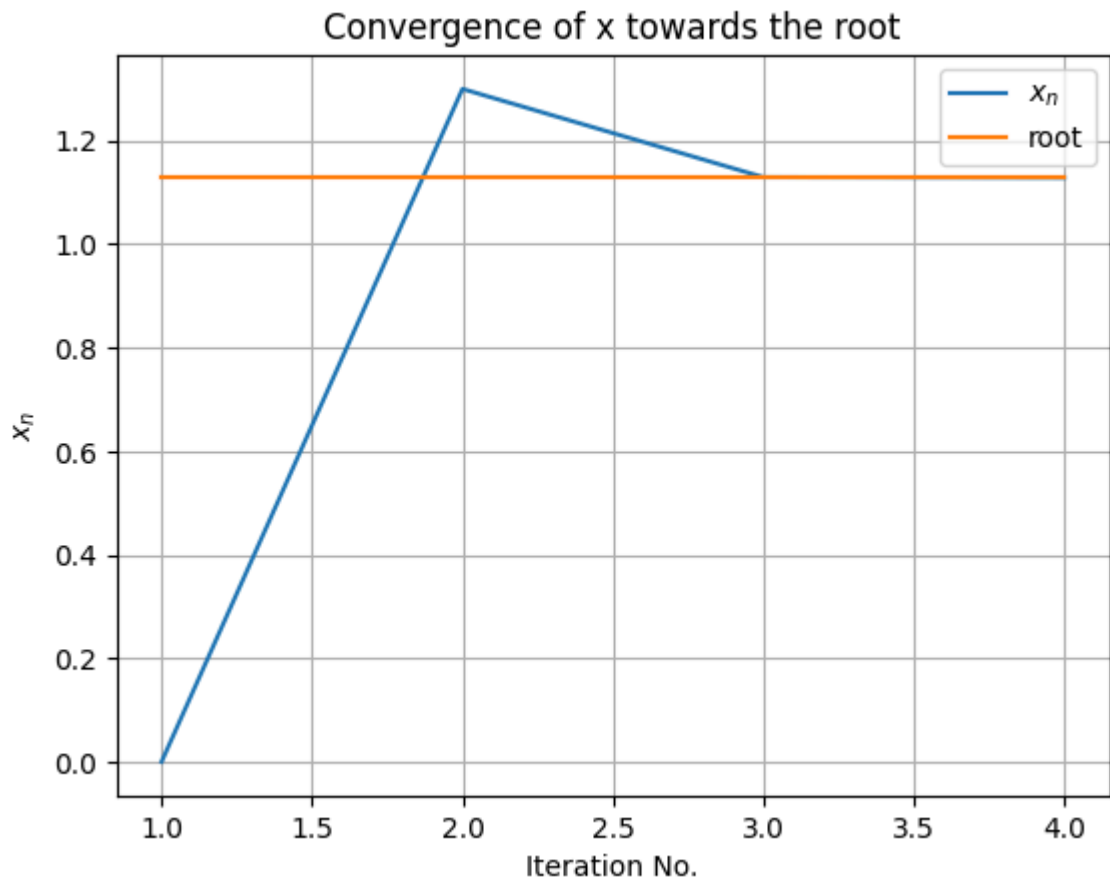
$$f(x) = 1 + 0.3 * \cos(x)$$

```
In [ ]: def fun(x):
        return 1 + 0.3*np.cos(x) - x
        def dfun(x):
            return -1 - 0.3*np.sin(x)

        df = newton_raphson(0, err)
        df
```

	iter	$x_n$	$f(x_n)$	$x_{n+1}$	$x_n - x_{n-1}$	$a - x_{n-1}$
0	1	1.300000	-2.197504e-01	1.129528	1.300000e+00	1.128425e+00
1	2	1.129528	-1.401569e-03	1.128425	-1.704723e-01	-1.715749e-01
2	3	1.128425	-7.792977e-08	1.128425	-1.102501e-03	-1.102562e-03
3	4	1.128425	-2.220446e-16	1.128425	-6.130788e-08	-6.130788e-08





Result:

1. For the initial point 0, the root is 1.1284251543001005.

$$f(x) = \sin(x) + 1/2 - \cos(x)$$

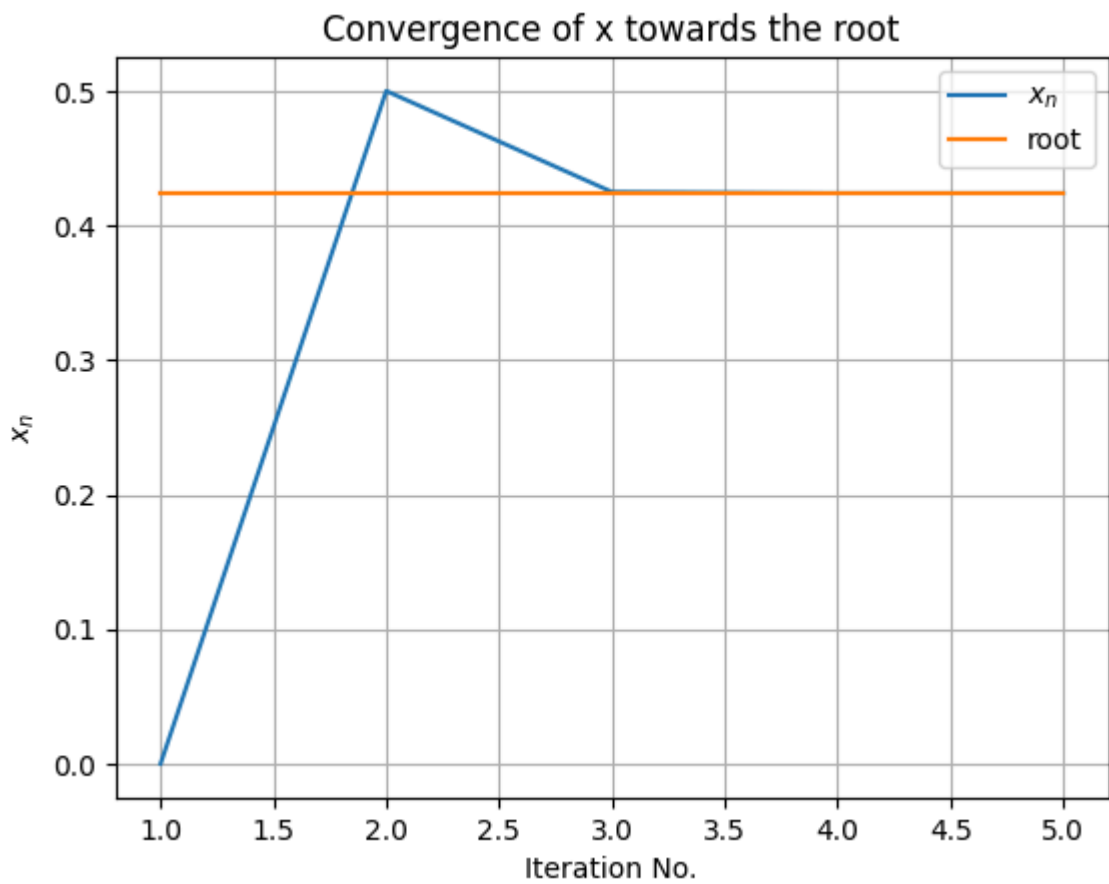
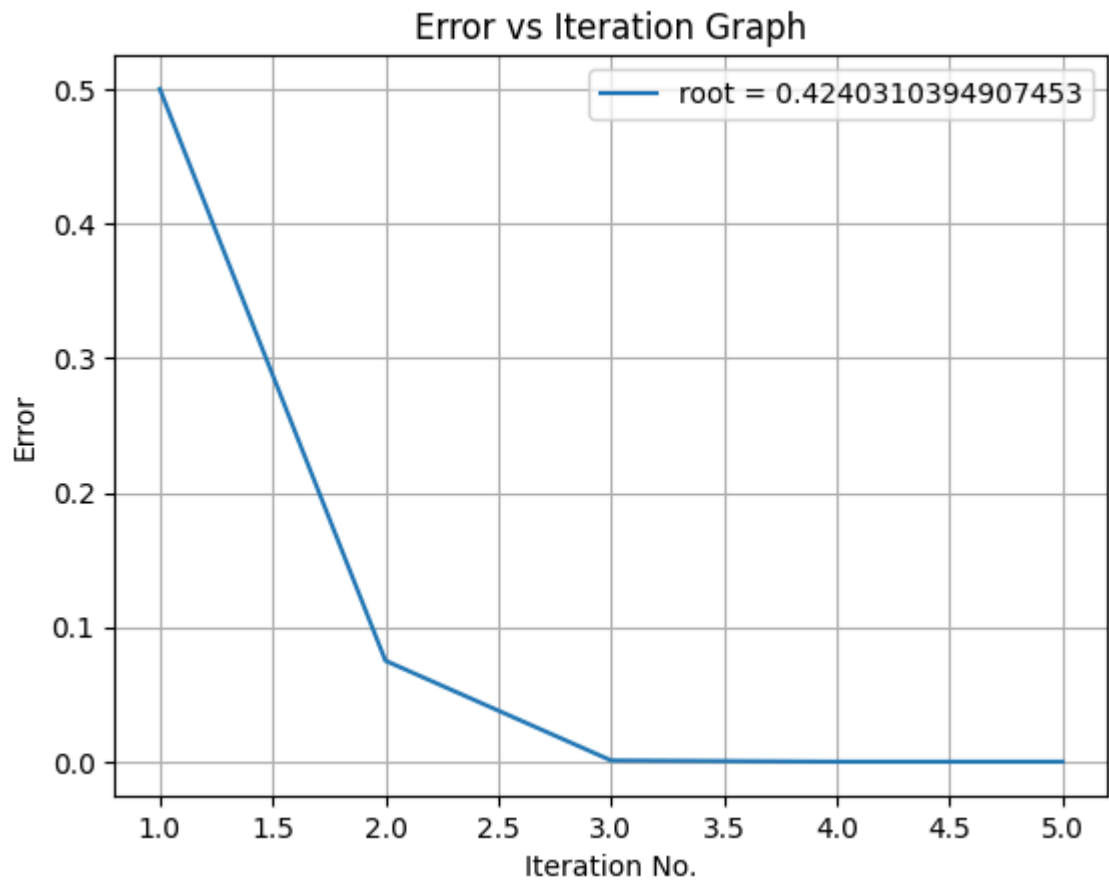
```
In [ ]: def fun(x):
        return 0.5 + np.sin(x) - np.cos(x)

        def dfun(x):
            return np.cos(x) + np.sin(x)
        df = newton_raphson(0, err)
        df
```

```
Out[ ]:
```

	iter	$x_n$	$f(x_n)$	$x_{n+1}$	$x_n - x_{n-1}$	$a - x_{n-1}$
0	1	0.500000	1.018430e-01	0.424950	5.000000e-01	4.240310e-01
1	2	0.424950	1.216351e-03	0.424031	-7.504965e-02	-7.596896e-02
2	3	0.424031	2.108693e-07	0.424031	-9.191557e-04	-9.193151e-04
3	4	0.424031	6.328271e-15	0.424031	-1.594022e-07	-1.594022e-07
4	5	0.424031	0.000000e+00	0.424031	-4.773959e-15	-4.773959e-15





Result:

1. For the initial point 0, the root is 0.42403103949074533

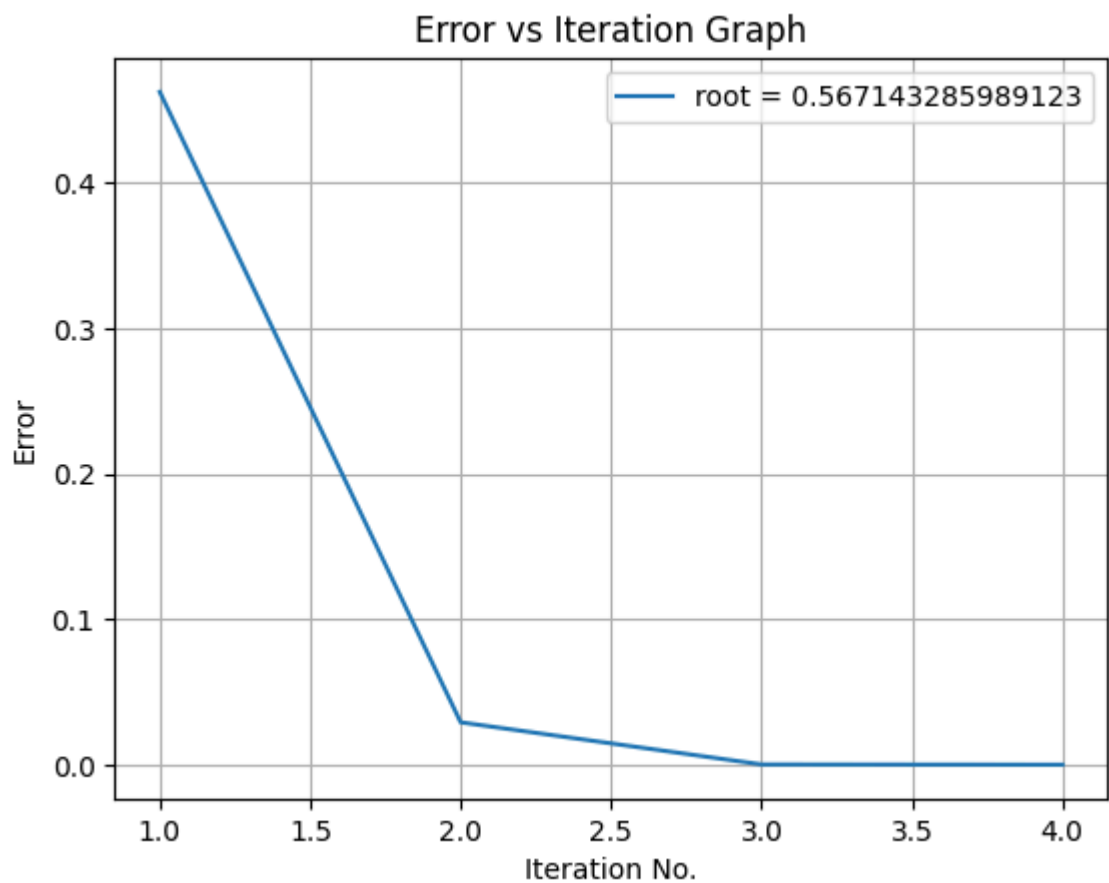
$$f(x) = e^{-x} - x$$

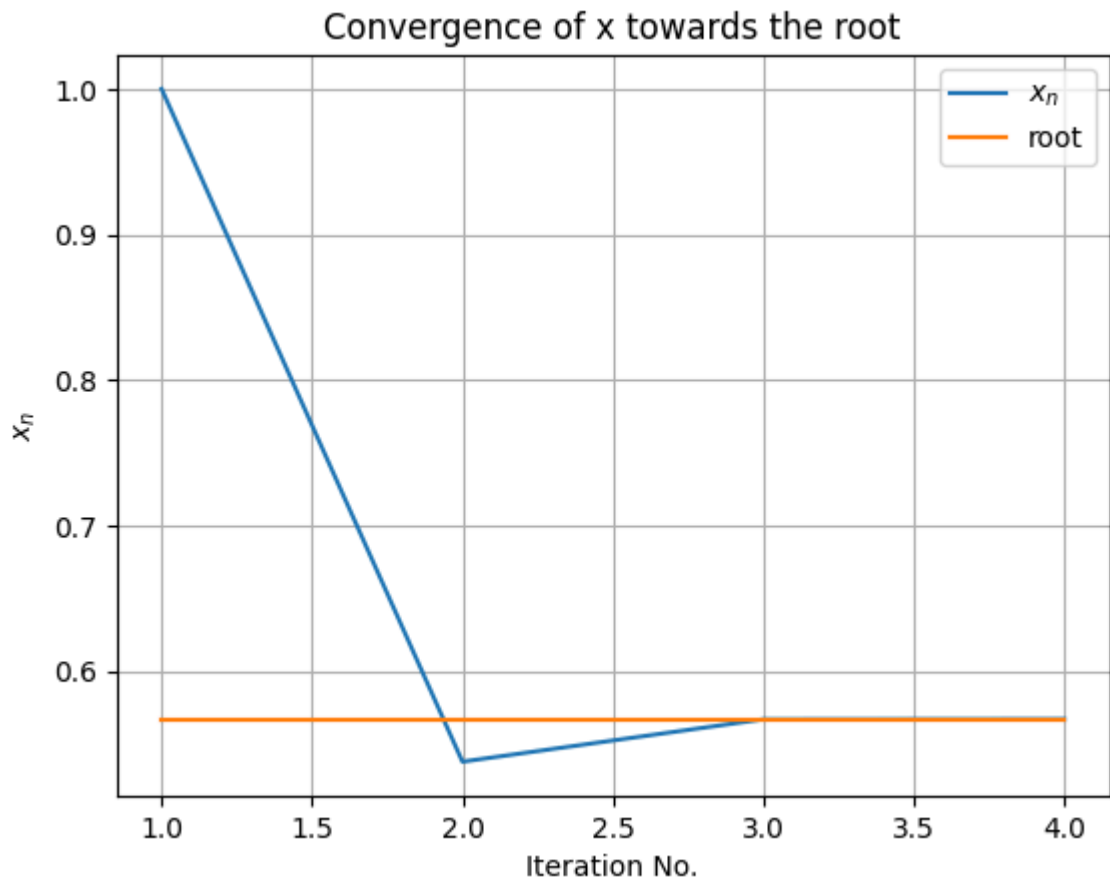
```
In [ ]: def fun(x):
        return np.exp(-x) - x

        def dfun(x):
            return -1 - np.exp(-x)
        df = newton_raphson(1, err)
        df
```

```
Out[ ]:
```

	iter	$x_n$	$f(x_n)$	$x_{n+1}$	$x_n - x_{n-1}$	$a - x_{n-1}$
0	1	0.537883	4.610049e-02	0.566987	-4.621172e-01	-4.328567e-01
1	2	0.566987	2.449499e-04	0.567143	2.910415e-02	2.926045e-02
2	3	0.567143	6.927809e-09	0.567143	1.562946e-04	1.562990e-04
3	4	0.567143	0.000000e+00	0.567143	4.420661e-09	4.420661e-09





Result:

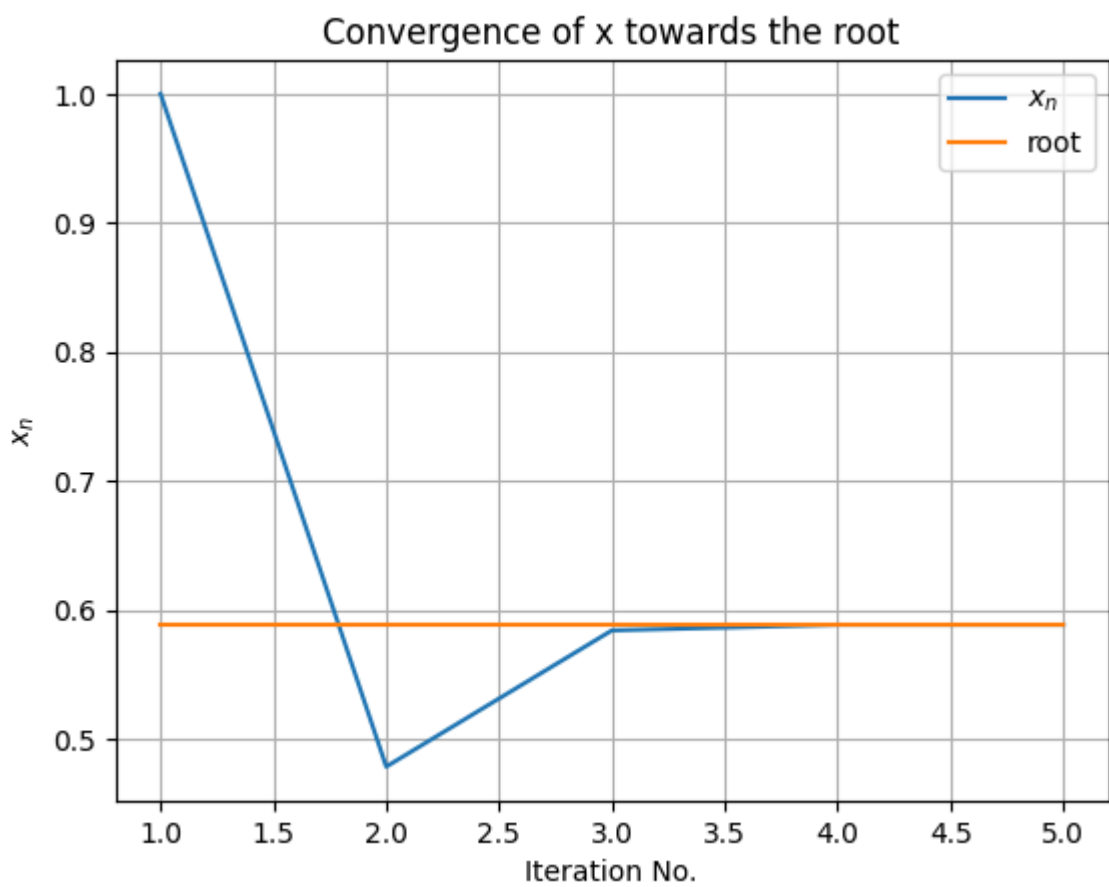
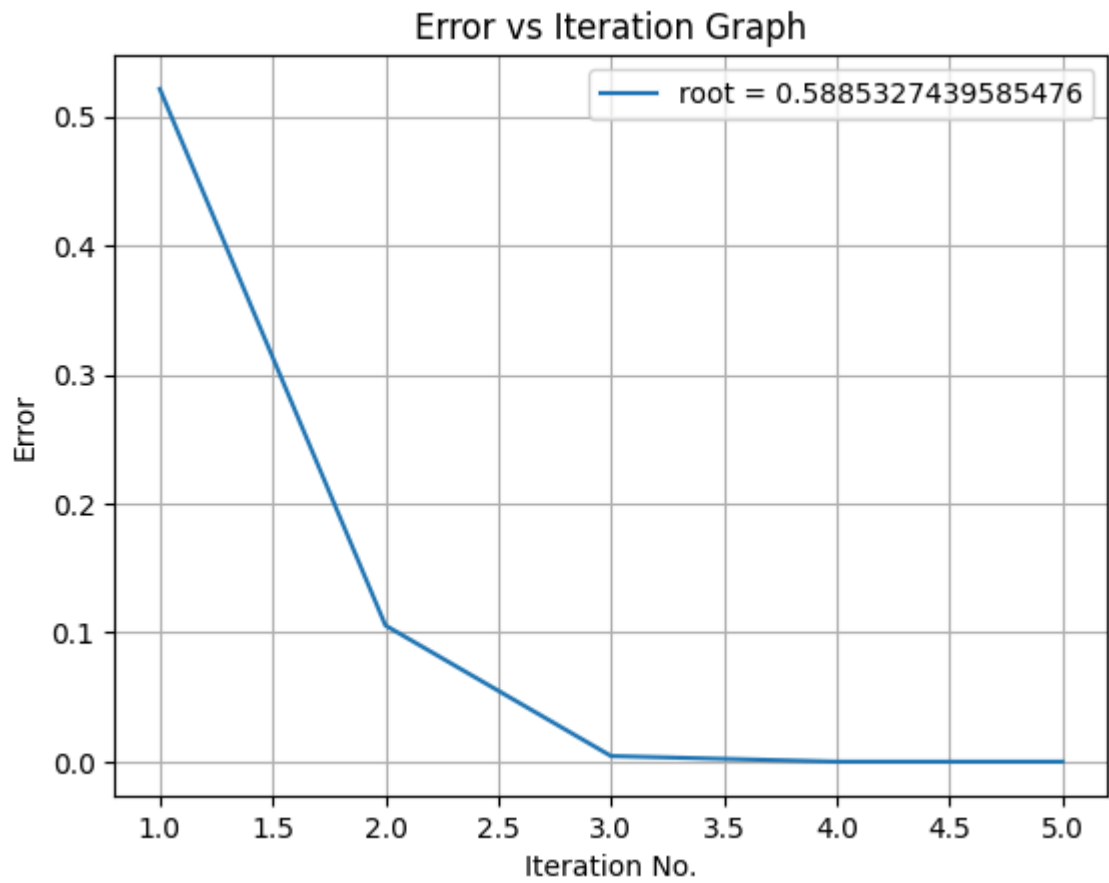
1. For the initial point 1, the root is 0.537143285989123

$$f(x) = e^{-x} - \sin(x)$$

```
In [ ]: def fun(x):
        return np.exp(-x) - np.sin(x)
        def dfun(x):
            return -np.exp(-x) - np.cos(x)
        df = newton_raphson(1, err)
        df
```

```
Out[ ]:
```

	iter	$x_n$	$f(x_n)$	$x_{n+1}$	$x_n - x_{n-1}$	$a - x_{n-1}$
0	1	0.478528	1.592222e-01	0.584157	-5.214722e-01	-4.114673e-01
1	2	0.584157	6.079306e-03	0.588525	1.056292e-01	1.100050e-01
2	3	0.588525	1.058452e-05	0.588533	4.368093e-03	4.375725e-03
3	4	0.588533	3.233336e-11	0.588533	7.631751e-06	7.631774e-06
4	5	0.588533	0.000000e+00	0.588533	2.331346e-11	2.331346e-11



Result:

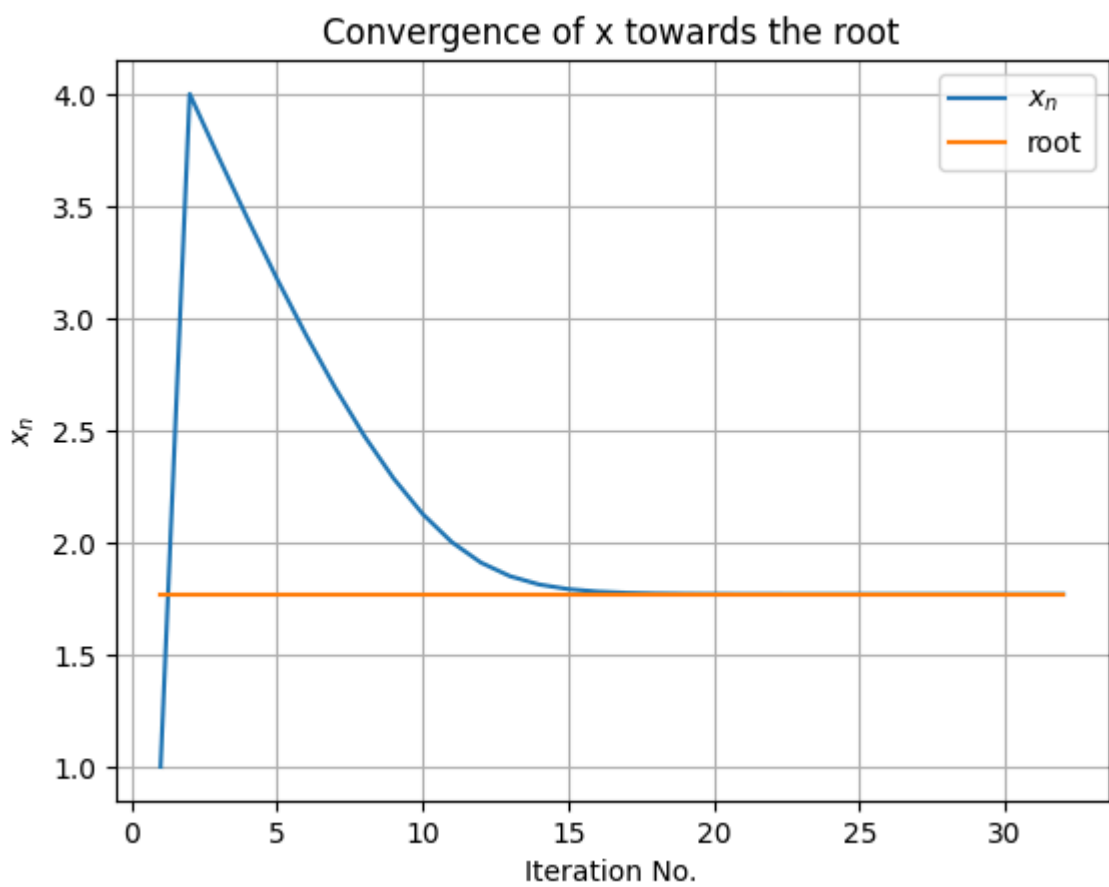
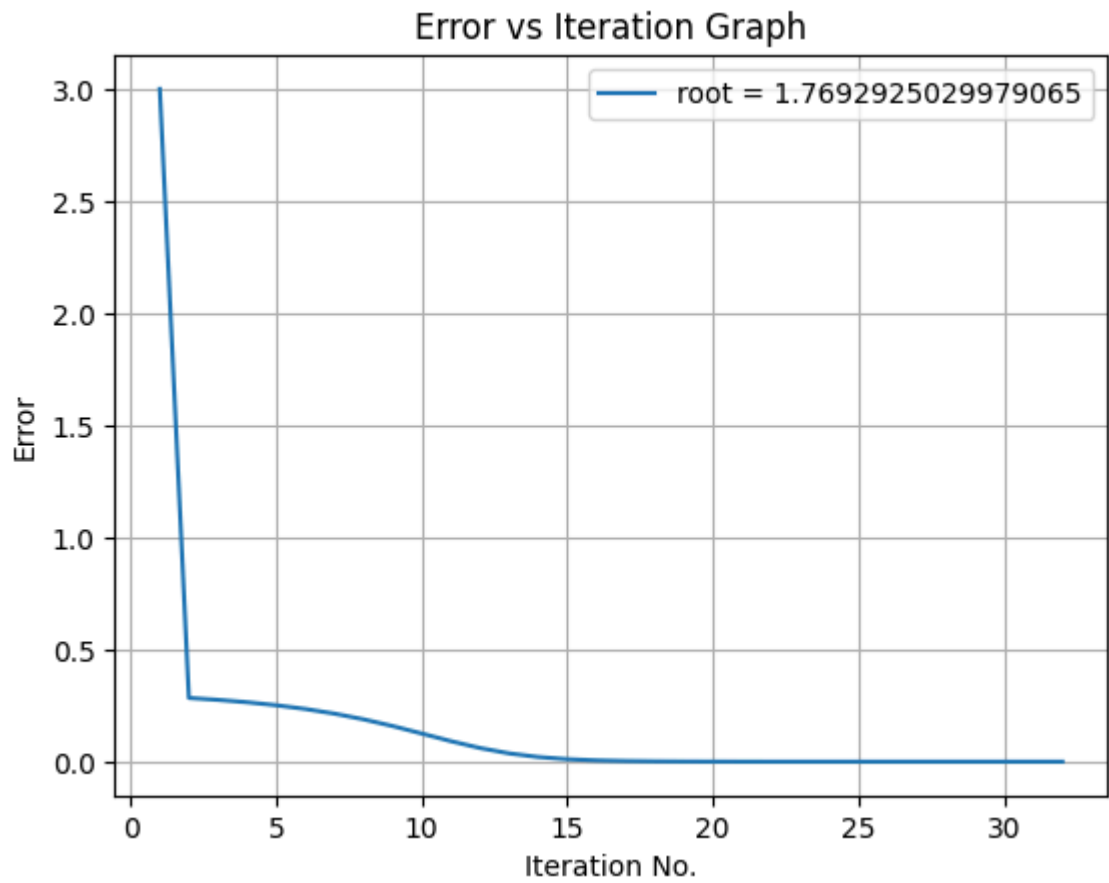
1. For the initial point 1, the root is 0.5885327439585476

$$f(x) = x^3 - 2x - 2$$

```
In [ ]: def fun(x):  
        return x**3 - 2*x - 2  
        def dfun(x):  
            return 3*x**2 - 2  
        df = newton_raphson(1, err)  
        df
```

Out[ ]:

	iter	$x_n$	$f(x_n)$	$x_{n+1}$	$x_n - x_{n-1}$	$a - x_{n-1}$
0	1	4.000000	5.400000e+01	3.715789	3.000000e+00	7.692924e-01
1	2	3.715789	4.187267e+01	3.440153	-2.842105e-01	-2.230708e+00
2	3	3.440153	3.183272e+01	3.175188	-2.756363e-01	-1.946497e+00
3	4	3.175188	2.366128e+01	2.923565	-2.649656e-01	-1.670861e+00
4	5	2.923565	1.714127e+01	2.688642	-2.516222e-01	-1.405895e+00
5	6	2.688642	1.205835e+01	2.474487	-2.349239e-01	-1.154273e+00
6	7	2.474487	8.202531e+00	2.285726	-2.141540e-01	-9.193491e-01
7	8	2.285726	5.370425e+00	2.126958	-1.887613e-01	-7.051951e-01
8	9	2.126958	3.368340e+00	2.001586	-1.587679e-01	-5.164338e-01
9	10	2.001586	2.015878e+00	1.910193	-1.253720e-01	-3.576659e-01
10	11	1.910193	1.149597e+00	1.849400	-9.139340e-02	-2.322939e-01
11	12	1.849400	6.266639e-01	1.812486	-6.079323e-02	-1.409005e-01
12	13	1.812486	3.292345e-01	1.791730	-3.691385e-02	-8.010726e-02
13	14	1.791730	1.685280e-01	1.780684	-2.075537e-02	-4.319341e-02
14	15	1.780684	8.488641e-02	1.775001	-1.104669e-02	-2.243804e-02
15	16	1.775001	4.237047e-02	1.772134	-5.682292e-03	-1.139135e-02
16	17	1.772134	2.104740e-02	1.770702	-2.867302e-03	-5.709061e-03
17	18	1.770702	1.042947e-02	1.769990	-1.432191e-03	-2.841759e-03
18	19	1.769990	5.161629e-03	1.769638	-7.116422e-04	-1.409568e-03
19	20	1.769638	2.552949e-03	1.769463	-3.526804e-04	-6.979257e-04
20	21	1.769463	1.262303e-03	1.769377	-1.745548e-04	-3.452453e-04
21	22	1.769377	6.240497e-04	1.769334	-8.633752e-05	-1.706905e-04
22	23	1.769334	3.084906e-04	1.769313	-4.269011e-05	-8.435295e-05
23	24	1.769313	1.524925e-04	1.769303	-2.110502e-05	-4.166284e-05
24	25	1.769303	7.537839e-05	1.769297	-1.043302e-05	-2.055782e-05
25	26	1.769297	3.725987e-05	1.769295	-5.157237e-06	-1.012481e-05
26	27	1.769295	1.841764e-05	1.769294	-2.549270e-06	-4.967572e-06
27	28	1.769294	9.103859e-06	1.769293	-1.260116e-06	-2.418302e-06
28	29	1.769293	4.500043e-06	1.769293	-6.228784e-07	-1.158185e-06
29	30	1.769293	2.224372e-06	1.769293	-3.078895e-07	-5.353070e-07
30	31	1.769293	1.099508e-06	1.769292	-1.521900e-07	-2.274175e-07
31	32	1.769292	5.434867e-07	1.769292	-7.522755e-08	-7.522755e-08



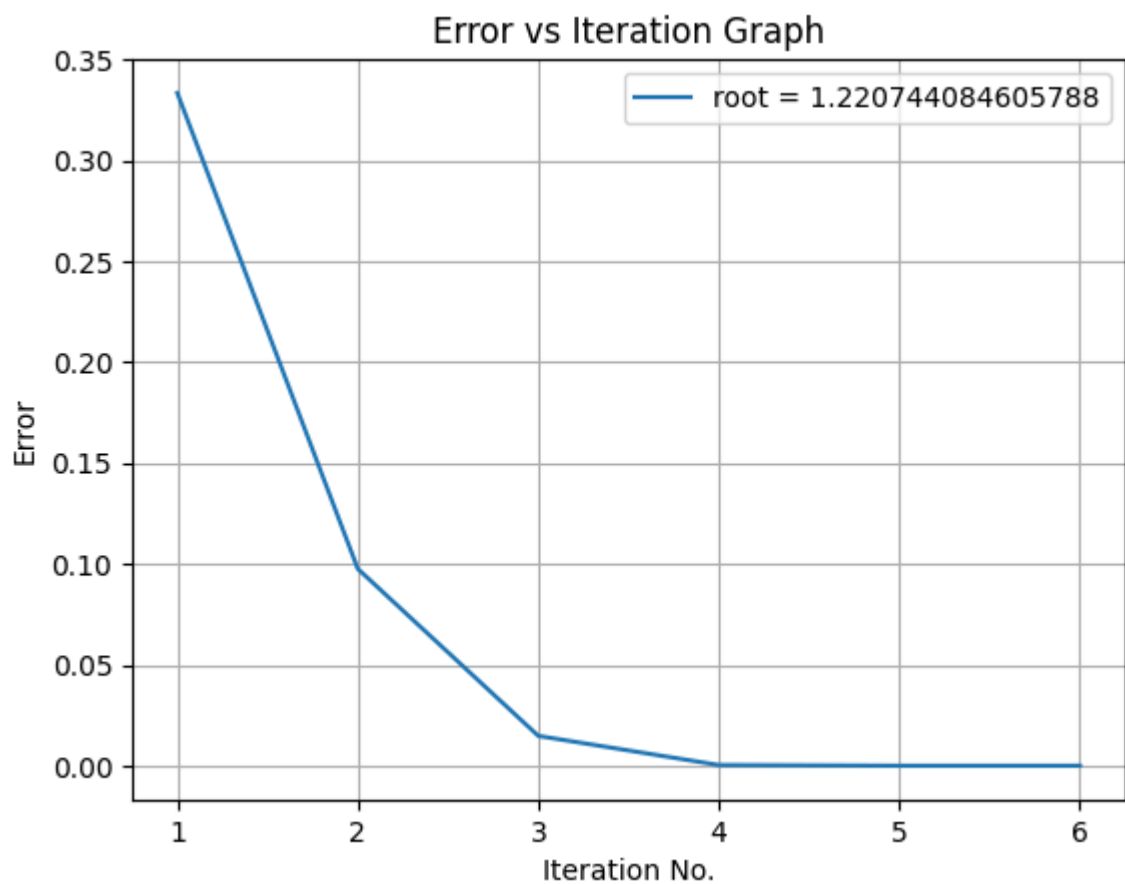
Result:

1. For the initial point 1, the root is 1.7692925029979065

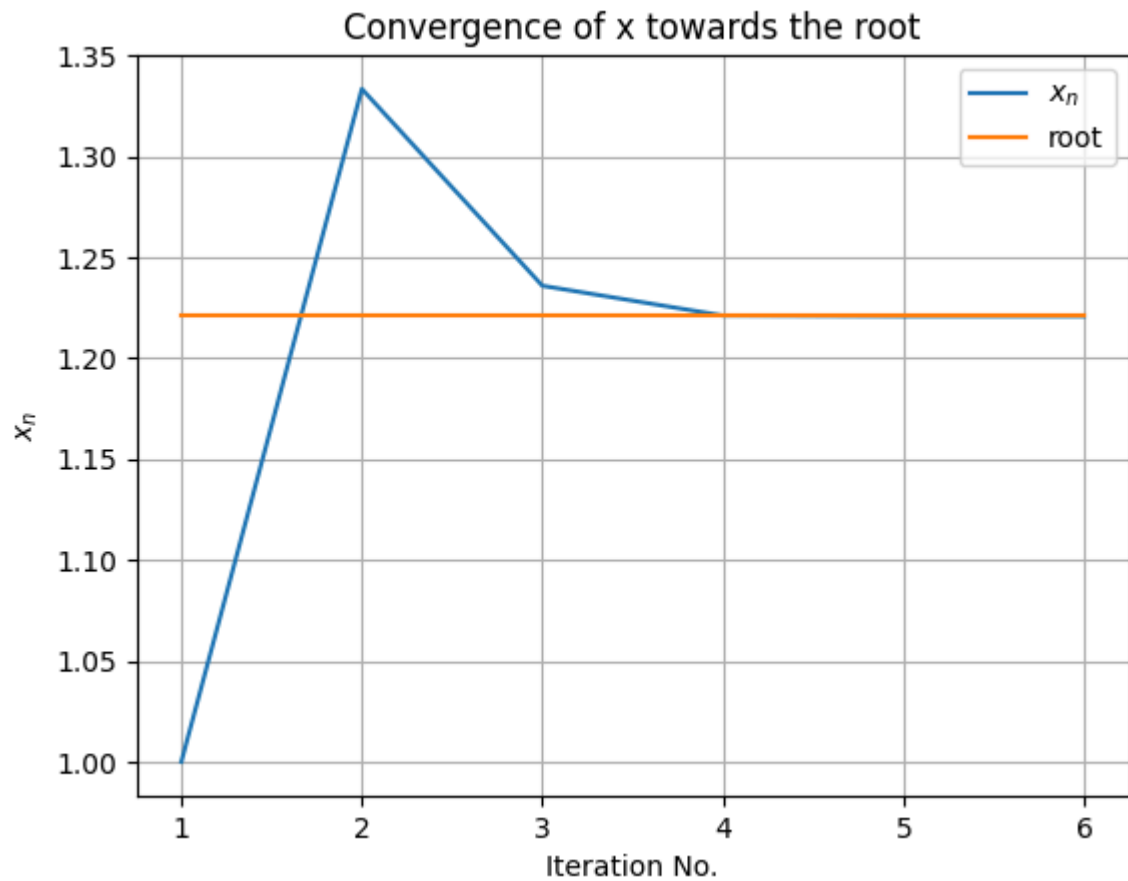
$$f(x) = x^4 - x - 1$$

```
In [ ]: def fun(x):
        return x**4 - x - 1
        def dfun(x):
            return 4*x**3 - 1
        df = newton_raphson(1,err)
        df
```

```
Out[ ]: iter      xn      f(xn)      xn+1      xn - xn-1      a - xn-1
0    1  1.333333  8.271605e-01  1.235808  3.333333e-01  2.207441e-01
1    2  1.235808  9.659633e-02  1.221059  -9.752547e-02  -1.125892e-01
2    3  1.221059  1.977478e-03  1.220744  -1.474887e-02  -1.506378e-02
3    4  1.220744  8.862016e-07  1.220744  -3.147685e-04  -3.149097e-04
4    5  1.220744  1.789680e-13  1.220744  -1.411893e-07  -1.411893e-07
5    6  1.220744  4.440892e-16  1.220744  -2.842171e-14  -2.842171e-14
```







Result:

1. For the initial point 1, the root is 1.220744084605788

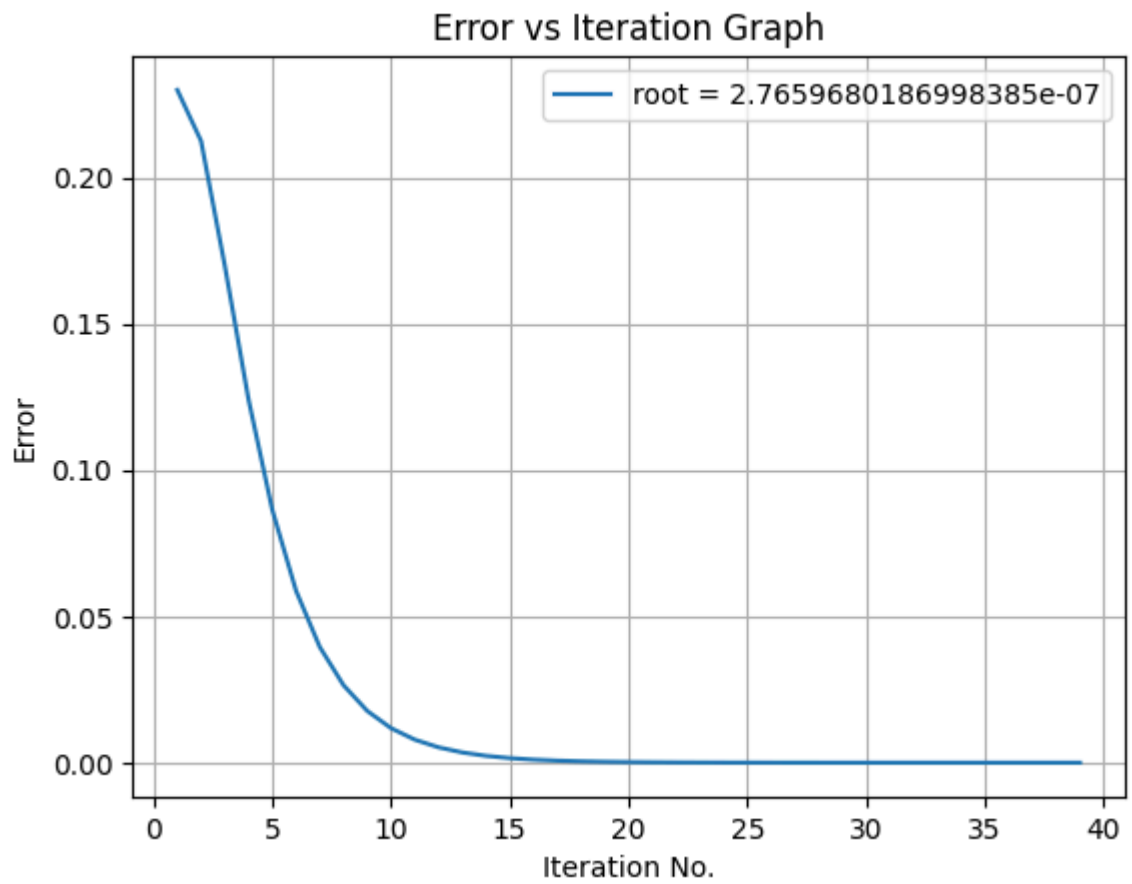
$$f(x) = \tan(x) - x$$

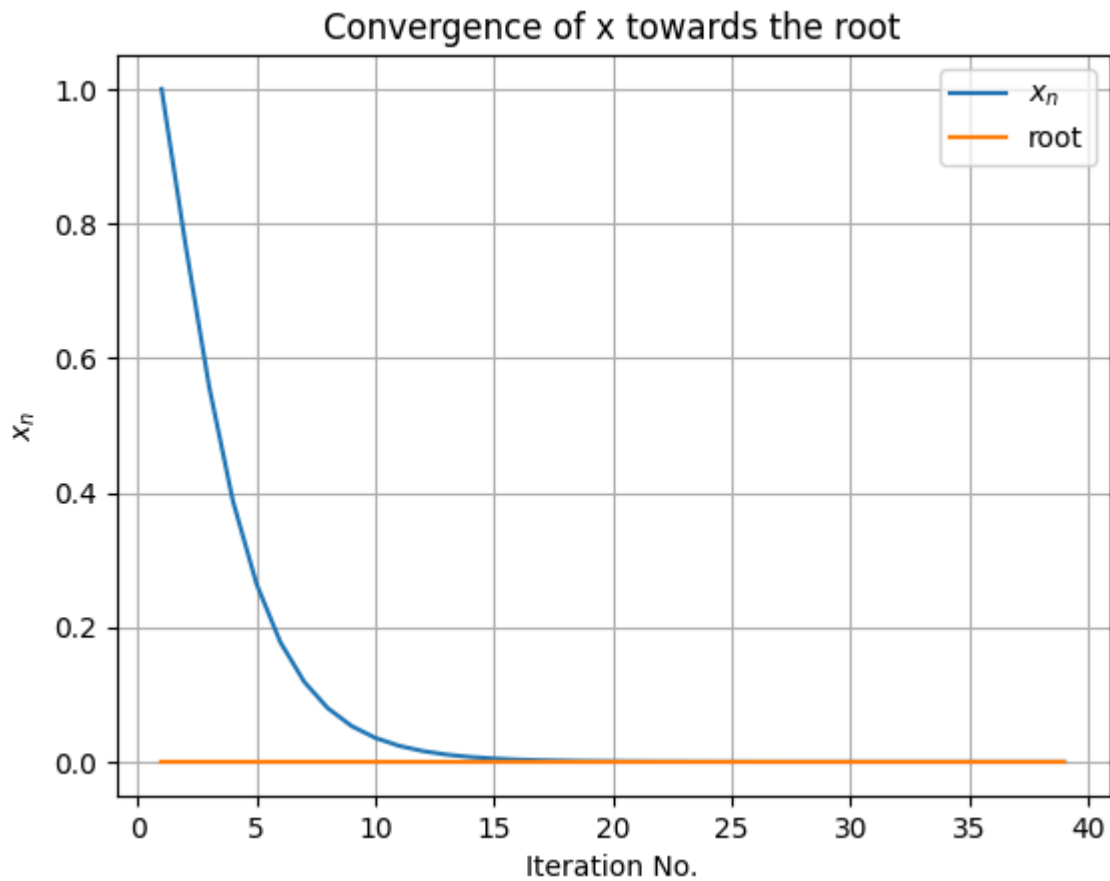
```
In [ ]: def fun(x):
        return np.tan(x) - x
        def dfun(x):
            return (1/(np.cos(x)**2)) - 1
        df = newton_raphson(1, err)
        df
```

Out[ ]:

	iter	$x_n$	$f(x_n)$	$x_{n+1}$	$x_n - x_{n-1}$	$a - x_{n-1}$
0	1	7.701903e-01	1.998473e-01	5.578066e-01	-2.298097e-01	-9.999998e-01
1	2	5.578066e-01	6.609158e-02	3.880140e-01	-2.123837e-01	-7.701901e-01
2	3	3.880140e-01	2.072125e-02	2.639827e-01	-1.697926e-01	-5.578064e-01
3	4	2.639827e-01	6.307930e-03	1.776401e-01	-1.240314e-01	-3.880139e-01
4	5	1.776401e-01	1.892427e-03	1.189273e-01	-8.634258e-02	-2.639825e-01
5	6	1.189273e-01	5.638804e-04	7.943465e-02	-5.871283e-02	-1.776399e-01
6	7	7.943465e-02	1.674967e-04	5.300103e-02	-3.949260e-02	-1.189271e-01
7	8	5.300103e-02	4.968439e-05	3.534726e-02	-2.643362e-02	-7.943447e-02
8	9	3.534726e-02	1.472865e-05	2.356877e-02	-1.765377e-02	-5.300084e-02
9	10	2.356877e-02	4.365015e-06	1.571367e-02	-1.177849e-02	-3.534707e-02
10	11	1.571367e-02	1.293466e-06	1.047613e-02	-7.855091e-03	-2.356858e-02
11	12	1.047613e-02	3.832659e-07	6.984187e-03	-5.237547e-03	-1.571349e-02
12	13	6.984187e-03	1.135625e-07	4.656155e-03	-3.491940e-03	-1.047594e-02
13	14	4.656155e-03	3.364843e-08	3.104112e-03	-2.328032e-03	-6.984003e-03
14	15	3.104112e-03	9.969945e-09	2.069411e-03	-1.552043e-03	-4.655971e-03
15	16	2.069411e-03	2.954063e-09	1.379608e-03	-1.034701e-03	-3.103928e-03
16	17	1.379608e-03	8.752785e-10	9.197390e-04	-6.898029e-04	-2.069226e-03
17	18	9.197390e-04	2.593419e-10	6.131594e-04	-4.598691e-04	-1.379423e-03
18	19	6.131594e-04	7.684205e-11	4.087729e-04	-3.065796e-04	-9.195543e-04
19	20	4.087729e-04	2.276802e-11	2.725153e-04	-2.043864e-04	-6.129747e-04
20	21	2.725153e-04	6.746079e-12	1.816769e-04	-1.362576e-04	-4.085883e-04
21	22	1.816769e-04	1.998838e-12	1.211179e-04	-9.083843e-05	-2.723306e-04
22	23	1.211179e-04	5.922484e-13	8.074527e-05	-6.055896e-05	-1.814922e-04
23	24	8.074527e-05	1.754810e-13	5.383018e-05	-4.037264e-05	-1.209332e-04
24	25	5.383018e-05	5.199437e-14	3.588679e-05	-2.691509e-05	-8.056059e-05
25	26	3.588679e-05	1.540574e-14	2.392453e-05	-1.794339e-05	-5.364550e-05
26	27	2.392453e-05	4.564664e-15	1.594968e-05	-1.196226e-05	-3.570210e-05
27	28	1.594968e-05	1.352491e-15	1.063312e-05	-7.974845e-06	-2.373984e-05
28	29	1.063312e-05	4.007381e-16	7.088754e-06	-5.316558e-06	-1.576500e-05
29	30	7.088754e-06	1.187379e-16	4.725833e-06	-3.544368e-06	-1.044844e-05
30	31	4.725833e-06	3.518151e-17	3.150551e-06	-2.362922e-06	-6.904070e-06
31	32	3.150551e-06	1.042401e-17	2.100385e-06	-1.575282e-06	-4.541148e-06
32	33	2.100385e-06	3.088706e-18	1.400249e-06	-1.050166e-06	-2.965866e-06

	iter	$x_n$	$f(x_n)$	$x_{n+1}$	$x_n - x_{n-1}$	$a - x_{n-1}$
33	34	1.400249e-06	9.152191e-19	9.334563e-07	-7.001356e-07	-1.915700e-06
34	35	9.334563e-07	2.711564e-19	6.222484e-07	-4.667928e-07	-1.215564e-06
35	36	6.222484e-07	8.036225e-20	4.147258e-07	-3.112079e-07	-7.487716e-07
36	37	4.147258e-07	2.376986e-20	2.765968e-07	-2.075226e-07	-4.375636e-07
37	38	2.765968e-07	7.040961e-21	1.846847e-07	-1.381290e-07	-2.300410e-07
38	39	1.846847e-07	2.091113e-21	1.235319e-07	-9.191209e-08	-9.191209e-08





Result:

1. For the initial point 1, the root is 2.7659680186998385e-07

## Q4)

$$f(x) = a + x(x - 1)^2$$

```
In [ ]: def newton_raphson(a,x0,err):
    roots = []
    present = x0
    fpresent = fun(a,x0)
    dfpresent = dfun(x0)
    next = present-(fpresent/dfpresent)
    roots.append(present)
    i = 1
    while(abs(next - present) > err):
        prev = present
        present = next
        fpresent = fun(a,present)
        dfpresent = dfun(present)
        next = present-(fpresent/dfpresent)
        roots.append(present)
        i += 1
    return roots

def fun(a,x):
    return a + x*((x-1)**2)
```

```

def dfun(x):
    return (x-1)**2 + 2*x*(x-1)

root0 = newton_raphson(0,-0.5,err)
root1 = newton_raphson(0,1.5,err)
r0 = [0]*len(root0)
r1 = [1]*len(root1)
iter0 = np.arange(1,len(root0)+1,1)
iter1 = np.arange(1,len(root1)+1,1)
plt.figure(1)
plt.plot(iter0,r0,label = 'Root = 0')
plt.plot(iter0,root0,label = 'Newton Raphson with Initial Guess = -0.5')
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.xlabel('Iteration')
plt.ylabel('Value of root')
plt.title('Convergence towards root')
plt.plot()

plt.figure(2)
plt.plot(iter1,r1,label = 'Root = 1')
plt.plot(iter1,root1,label = 'Newton Raphson with Initial Guess = 1.5')
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.xlabel('Iteration')
plt.ylabel('Value of root')
plt.title('Convergence towards root')
plt.plot()
a_val = [0,0.01,0.02,0.03,0.04,0.05,0.07,0.08,0.09,0.1]
roots0 = []
iter0 = []
roots1 = []
iter1 = []

for a in a_val:
    x = newton_raphson(a,0.99,err)
    roots0.append(x[-1])
    iter0.append(len(x))

for a in a_val:
    x = newton_raphson(a,1.01,err)
    roots1.append(x[-1])
    iter1.append(len(x))

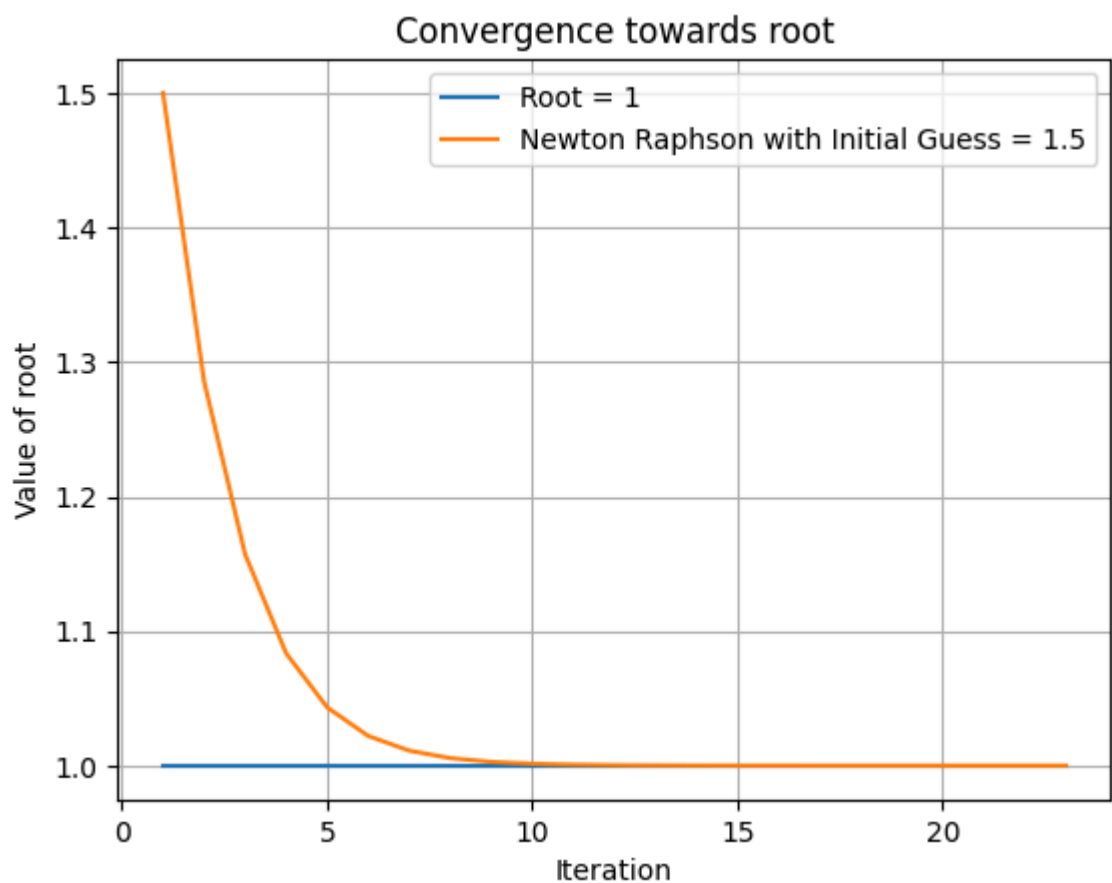
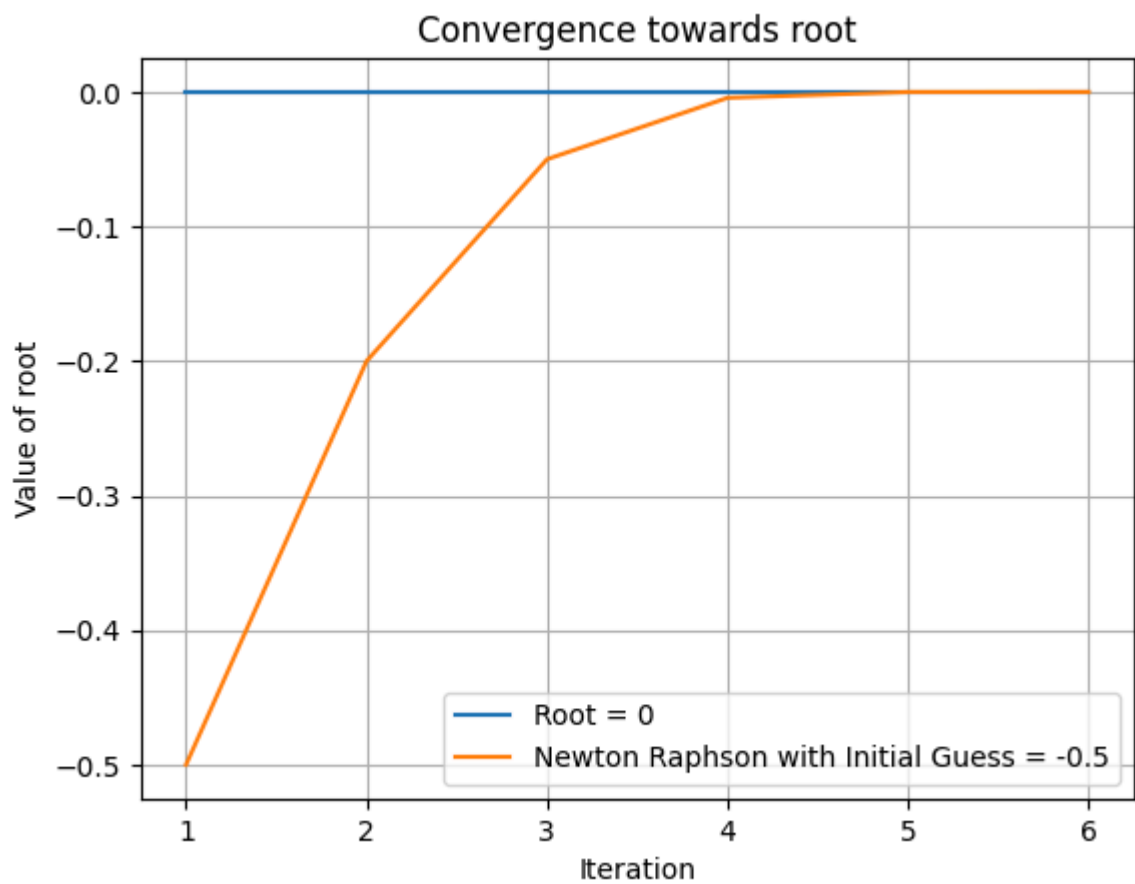
plt.figure(3)
plt.plot(a_val,roots0,label = 'Initial Guess = ' + str(0.9),linewidth = 3)
plt.plot(a_val,roots1,label = 'Initial Guess = ' + str(1.1))
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.xlabel('Value of a')
plt.ylabel('Negative Root Value')
plt.title('Convergence towards negative real root with increasing a')
plt.plot()

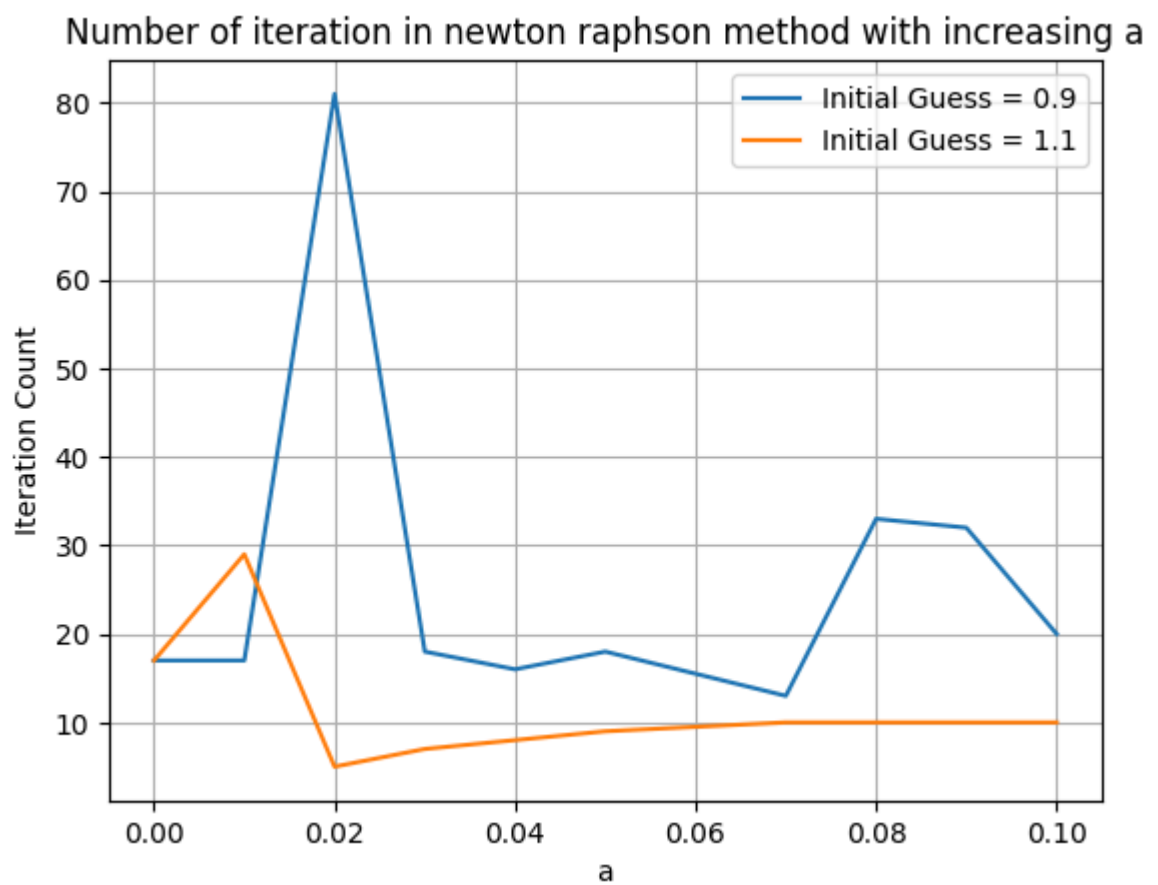
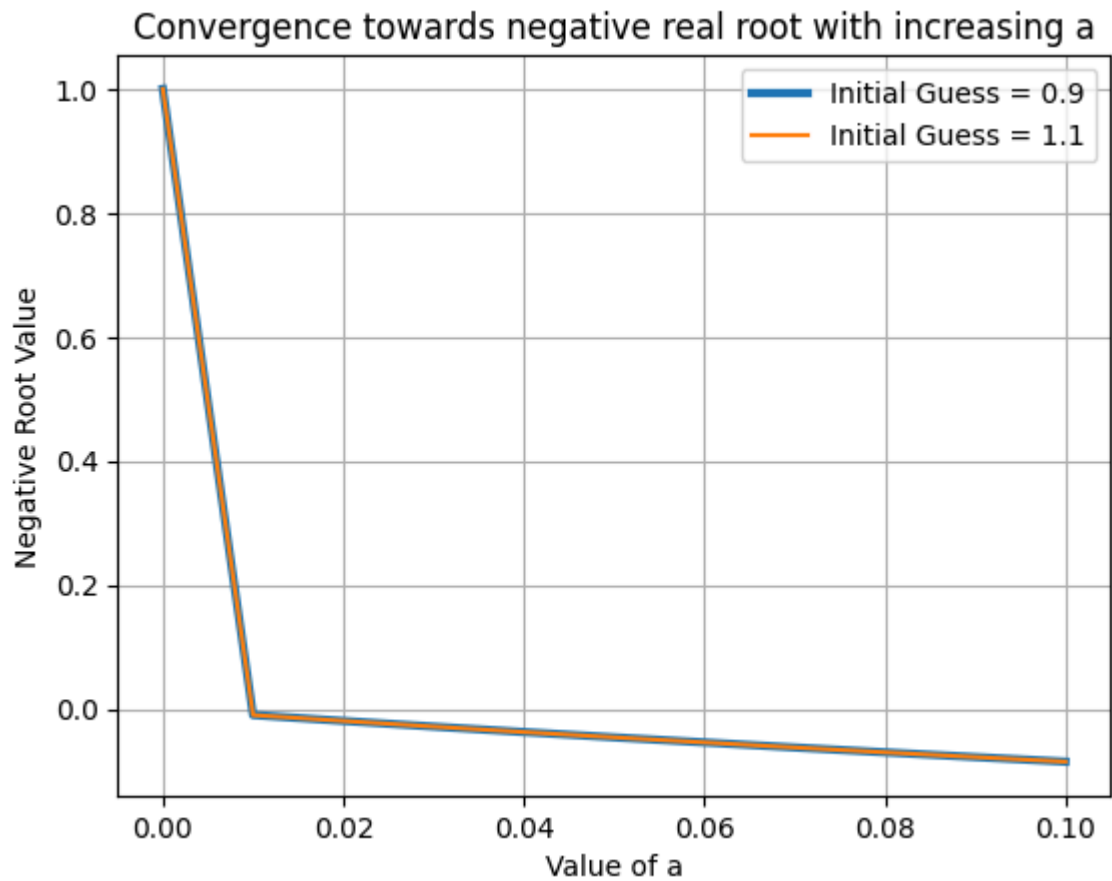
plt.figure(4)
plt.plot(a_val,iter0,label = 'Initial Guess = ' + str(0.9))
plt.plot(a_val,iter1,label = 'Initial Guess = ' + str(1.1))
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.xlabel('a')

```

```
plt.ylabel('Iteration Count')
plt.title('Number of iteration in newton raphson method with increasing a')
plt.plot()
```

Out[ ]: []





Result:

1. We notice, with increasing value of  $a$ , we can see the convergence towards the negative root of the function.

- 
2. We also notice the relation between  $a$  and number of iterations to find the root are directly proportional.