## PROBLEM SHEET 1: THE BISECTION METHOD. THE NEWTON-RAPHSON METHOD

- 1. Let  $f(x) = 3x^4 8x^2 + 1$ .
  - (a) Using sign changes, show that f(x) = 0 has four roots between -2 and 2.
  - (b) Use the bisection method to evaluate one root of your choice.
  - (c) Use Newton's method to evaluate the same root as in (b).
  - (d) How do these two methods compare?

Use an error tolerance of  $\epsilon = 0.01$ .

(Answer: -1.592226039, -0.3626057200, 0.3626057200, 1.592226039)

2. Approximate  $\sqrt[3]{13}$  to three decimal places by applying the bisection method to the equation  $x^3 - 13 = 0$ .

(Answer: 2.351334688...)

- 3. It can be shown that the equation  $\frac{3}{2}x 6 \frac{1}{2}\sin(2x) = 0$  has a unique real root. (The value is 4.261483697...)
  - (a) Find an interval on which the root is guaranteed to exist.
  - (b) Using the bisection method, approximate this root to within a tolerance of  $10^{-4}$ .
- 4. Let  $f(x) = x^3 x^2 + 3x 1$ .
  - (a) Show that f(x) = 0 has at least one root between -1 and 1.
  - (b) Use five iterations of Newton's method to find an approximation for this root.
  - (c) How many iterations of the bisection method would be needed in order to produce the same accuracy as in part (ii)?

Answer: 0.3611030805...

- 5. Consider the function  $f(x) = \tan(\pi x) x 6$ .
  - (a) Show that f(x) = 0 has a root between 0 and 1.
  - (b) Use Newton-Raphson method to evaluate this root. Try the following initial approximations: 0.48, 0.4 and 0. (Use 6 exact digits and do not exceed 10 iterations each time.) Comment briefly on the results.

(The root is 0.4510472588.)

6. Consider the nonlinear equation

$$x^4 - 18x^2 + 45 = 0.$$

- (a) Show that the equation has a root in the interval (1, 2).
- (b) Use five iterations of Newton's method to find an approximation for this root.
- (c) How many iterations of the bisection method would be needed in order to produce the same accuracy as in part (ii)?

(Hint: The exact root is  $\sqrt{3} = 1.73205080$ .)