# BISECTION METHOD MATLAB CODE

Numerical Analysis (ENME 602)

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## Outline:

- Pseudo Code.
- Bisection Algorithm.
- Bisection Error.
- Function Algorithm.
- Main Code.



#### Pseudo Code

INPUT endpoints a, b; tolerance TOL; maximum number of iterations  $N_0$ .

**OUTPUT** approximate solution *p* or message of failure.

Step 1 Set 
$$i = 1$$
;  
 $FA = f(a)$ .

Step 2 While  $i \le N_0$  do Steps 3–6.

Step 3 Set 
$$p = a + (b - a)/2$$
; (Compute  $p_i$ .)  
 $FP = f(p)$ .

Step 4 If 
$$FP = 0$$
 or  $(b - a)/2 < TOL$  then OUTPUT  $(p)$ ; (Procedure completed successfully.) STOP.

*Step 5* Set 
$$i = i + 1$$
.

Step 6 If 
$$FA \cdot FP > 0$$
 then set  $a = p$ ; (Compute  $a_i, b_i$ .)  
 $FA = FP$   
else set  $b = p$ . (FA is unchanged.)

Step 7 OUTPUT ('Method failed after  $N_0$  iterations,  $N_0 =$ ',  $N_0$ ); (The procedure was unsuccessful.) STOP.



## **Bisection Algorithm**

```
Bi_Section_Iteration.m × func.m × main.m × Bi_Section_Error.m × +
      function x = Bi Section Iteration(f,x1,xh,NoOfIterations)
      - %% Definition
        % f is the function that we are trying to find its root f(x) = 0
       % xl low range
       % xh high range
        % NoOfIterations maximum no of iterations
        %% Check if f(x1) or f(xh) == 0
 8 -
        if(f(xl) == 0)
 9 -
            x = x1:
10 -
            return
11 -
        end
12
13 -
        if(f(xh) == 0)
14 -
           x = xh;
15 -
            return
16 -
17
        %% Check if f(x1)*f(xh) < 0
18 -
        assert(f(x1)*f(xh) < 0, "f(x1) and f(xh) have the same sign");
19
20
        %% Iterate
21 -
      for i=1:1:NoOfIterations
22 -
           x = (x1 + xh) /2;
23
24 -
           if(f(x) > 0)
25 -
                xh = x;
26 -
            elseif(f(x) < 0)
27 -
                x1 = x;
28 -
            else
29 -
                return
30 -
            end
31 -
        end
32
```



### **Bisection Error**

```
Bi_Section_Iteration.m X func.m X main.m
       function [x,Counter] = Bi Section Error(f,xl,xh,Error)
2
           88 Definition
3
           % f is the function that we are trying to find its root f(x) = 0
4
           % x1 low range
           % xh high range
           & Error Relative Error to be approximated to
           %% Check if f(x1) or f(xh) == 0
8 -
           if(f(x1) -- 0)
9 -
               x = x1;
10 -
               return
11 -
12
13 -
           if(f(xh) == 0)
14 -
               x = xh;
15 -
               return
16 -
           end
17
           %% Check if f(x1)*f(xh) < 0
18 -
           assert(f(x1)*f(xh) < 0, "f(x1) and f(xh) have the same sign");
19
20
           88 Iterate
21 -
           CurrentError = Inf;
22 -
           lastX = NaN;
23 -
           Counter = 0;
24 -
           while CurrentError >= Error
25 -
               x = (x1 + xh) /2;
26 -
               if (~isnan (lastX))
27 -
                   CurrentError = abs(x - lastX)/abs(x); % relative error
28 -
               end
29 -
               lastX = x;
30 -
               if(f(x) > 0)
31 -
                   xh = x;
32 -
               elseif(f(x) < 0)
33 -
                   x1 = x;
34 -
               else
35 -
36 -
37 -
               Counter - Counter + 1 ;
38 -
39 -
       end
```



## **Function Algorithm**



#### Main Code

```
Bi_Section_Iteration.m × func.m × main.m × Bi_Section_Error.m × +

1 - clc, clear
2
3 % [Function, LowerBound, UpperBound, NoOfIteration]
4 - Result1 = Bi_Section_Iteration(@func, 0, 1, 3);
5
6 % [Function, LowerBound, UpperBound, Error]
7 - Result2 = Bi_Section_Error(@func, 0, 1, 10e-2);
8
```



