Assignment#1

Bisection Method

(Binary Chopping of Half-interval)

1. Evaluate a real root of the following equations by Bisection Method correct to four decimal places:

a.
$$x^3 - x - 1 = 0$$

d.
$$f(x) = 3x - \sqrt{1 + \sin(x)}$$

b.
$$x = \cos(x)$$

e.
$$cos(x) = xe^x$$

c.
$$e^x = 4\sin(x)$$

f.
$$e^x = 3x$$

2. Explain the **working principle** and a **pseudo-code** to find a real root of a non-linear equation using Bisection Method.

False Position Method

(Regula-falsi/Interpolation Method)

- 1. Write an algorithm to find a real root of a non-linear equation using Interpolation Method.
- 2. Using Regula-falsi method, compute the real root of the following equations correct to 3-decimal places:

a.
$$x log_{10} x = 1.2$$

d.
$$\sqrt[3]{3}$$

b.
$$x \tan x = -1$$

e.
$$xe^x = \sin(x)$$

f.
$$3x + \sin(x) = e^x$$

3. Locate the root of $f(x) = x^{10} - 1 = 0$, between 0 and 1.3 using **Bisection Method** and **Method of False Position**. Comment on which method is preferable.

Secant Method

- 1. Explain the mechanism of finding a real root of a non-linear equation using Secant Method.
- 2. Write a pseudo-code to find a real root of a non-linear equation using Secant Method.
- 3. Find a root of the following equations correct up to 3 decimal places by the Secant Method:

a.
$$x - e^{-x} = 0$$

c.
$$x^5 - 3x^3 - 1 = 0$$

b.
$$x^3 + x^2 + x + 7 = 0$$

d.
$$x \log_{10} x = 1.9$$

4. Evaluate $\sqrt{30}$ by Secant Method.

Fixed Point Iteration Method

(Iteration/Successive Approximation/Direct Substitution/Fixed Point Method)

1. Use the iteration method to find a root of the following equations to four decimal places:

a.
$$2^{x} - x - 3 = 0$$
 which lies between -2 & -3

b.
$$2x = \cos(x) + 3$$

c.
$$\cot(x) = x$$

Newton-Raphson Method

- 1. Derive Newton Raphson Interactive formula for solving equation, **using Taylor Series** and state its **limitations**.
- 2. Find the real root of the equation correct to 6-decimal places using NR Method:

a.
$$x = e^{-x}$$

d.
$$f(x) = 3x - \cos(x) - 1$$

b.
$$x\sin(x) + \cos(x) = 0$$

c.
$$x log(x) = 1.2$$

f.
$$3x = e^x$$