

Adjustment Frame with Exponential Growth Using Newton-Raphson Method

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1 Introduction

The adjustment frame with exponential growth is a concept used in various fields to scale and magnify values exponentially. When combined with the Newton-Raphson method, it becomes a powerful tool for numerical approximation of roots or solutions. This document explores the process of finding the adjustment frame value using the Newton-Raphson method in the context of exponential growth.

2 Adjustment Frame Equation

The adjustment frame equation with exponential growth can be defined as follows:

$$AF = \frac{(x - x_{\min})}{(x_{\max} - x_{\min})} \times (e^k) \times 100 \quad (1)$$

Where:

AF : Adjustment Frame Value

x : Input Value

x_{\min} : Minimum Value of the Scale

x_{\max} : Maximum Value of the Scale

k : Scaling Factor for Exponential Growth

3 Newton-Raphson Method

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

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)} \quad (2)$$

Where:

x_n : Current Approximation of the Root
 x_{n+1} : Next Approximation of the Root
 $f(x_n)$: Function Value at x_n
 $f'(x_n)$: Derivative Value at x_n

4 Numerical Iteration

To find the adjustment frame value using the Newton-Raphson method:

1. Start with an initial guess for the adjustment frame value AF_0 .
2. Calculate the function value $f(AF_n)$ and its derivative $f'(AF_n)$ at each iteration AF_n .
3. Update the guess using the Newton-Raphson formula until convergence is achieved.

5 Conclusion

The combination of adjustment frame with exponential growth and the Newton-Raphson method provides a robust approach for numerical approximation, especially in scenarios where exponential scaling is involved. Understanding the principles and equations involved can help in applying this method effectively in various computational tasks.