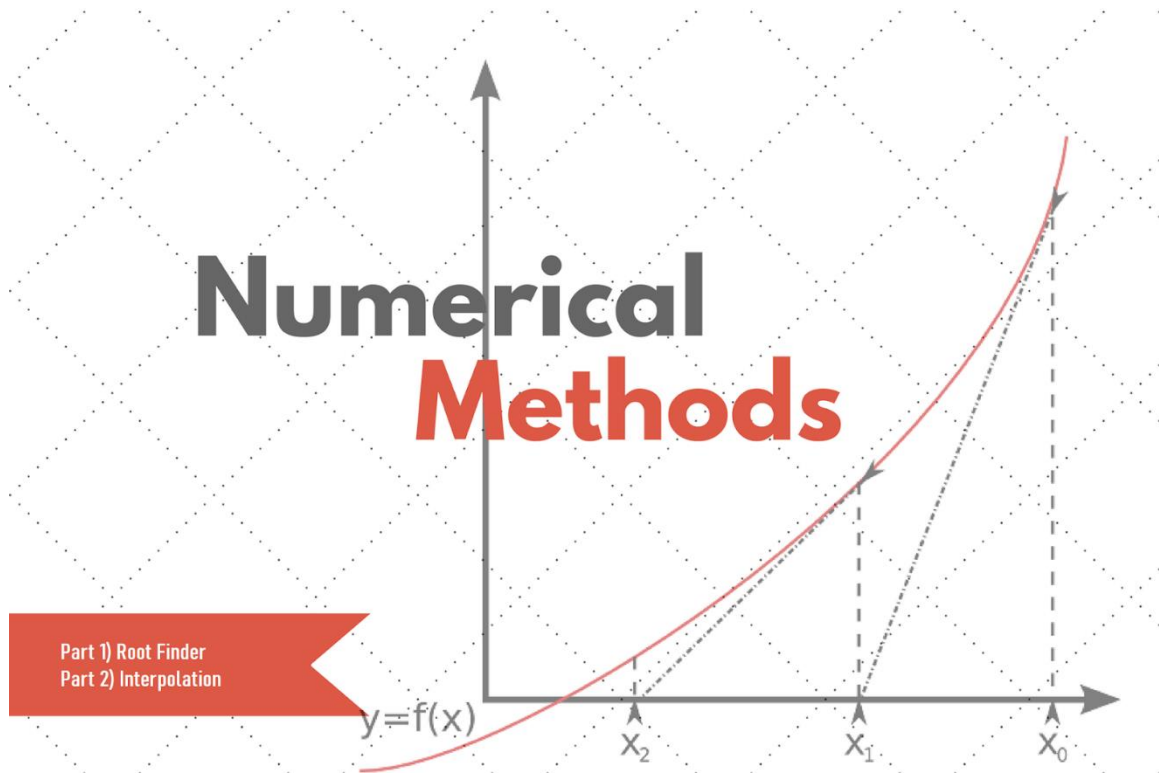


Numerical Methods

Python program to find a root of a function in many different ways



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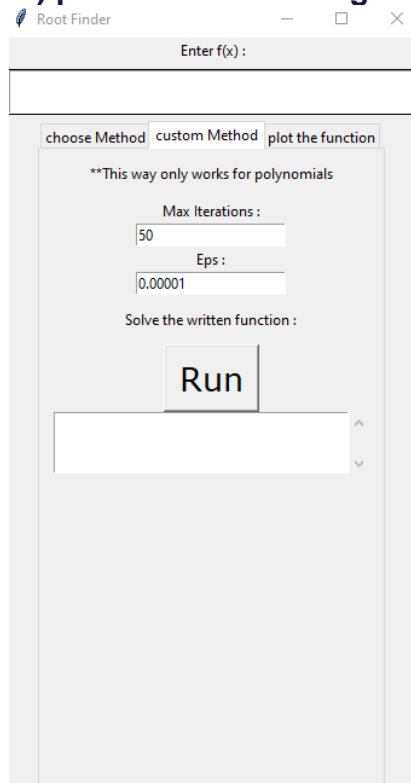
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1.Root finder

a.General description

It's a python program that is divided into 3 parts

- i) find a root with a specific numerical method and boundaries.
- ii) find all possible roots for a polynomial function.
- iii) plot a function in a given interval.



The screenshot shows a window titled "Root Finder" with a standard macOS-style title bar (red, yellow, and green buttons). The window contains a form for entering a function $f(x)$ and configuring the root-finding process. At the top, there is a text input field labeled "Enter f(x) :". Below this, there are three tabs: "choose Method", "custom Method", and "plot the function". The "choose Method" tab is currently selected. Inside this tab, there is a note: "**This way only works for polynomials". Below the note, there are two input fields: "Max Iterations :" with the value "50" and "Eps :" with the value "0.00001". Below these fields, there is a label "Solve the written function :". A large "Run" button is positioned below the label. At the bottom of the window, there is a large, empty text area for output, with a vertical scrollbar on the right side.

Root Finder

Enter $f(x)$:

choose Method | custom Method | plot the function

☐ Bisection
☐ False Position
☐ Fixed Point
☐ Newton
☐ Secant

Initial Guesses

From :
To :
Initial :
Max Iterations :
50
Eps :
0.00001

Run

Root is

Root Finder

Enter $f(x)$:

choose Method | custom Method | plot the function

From :
To :
number of plot points :
50

Plot

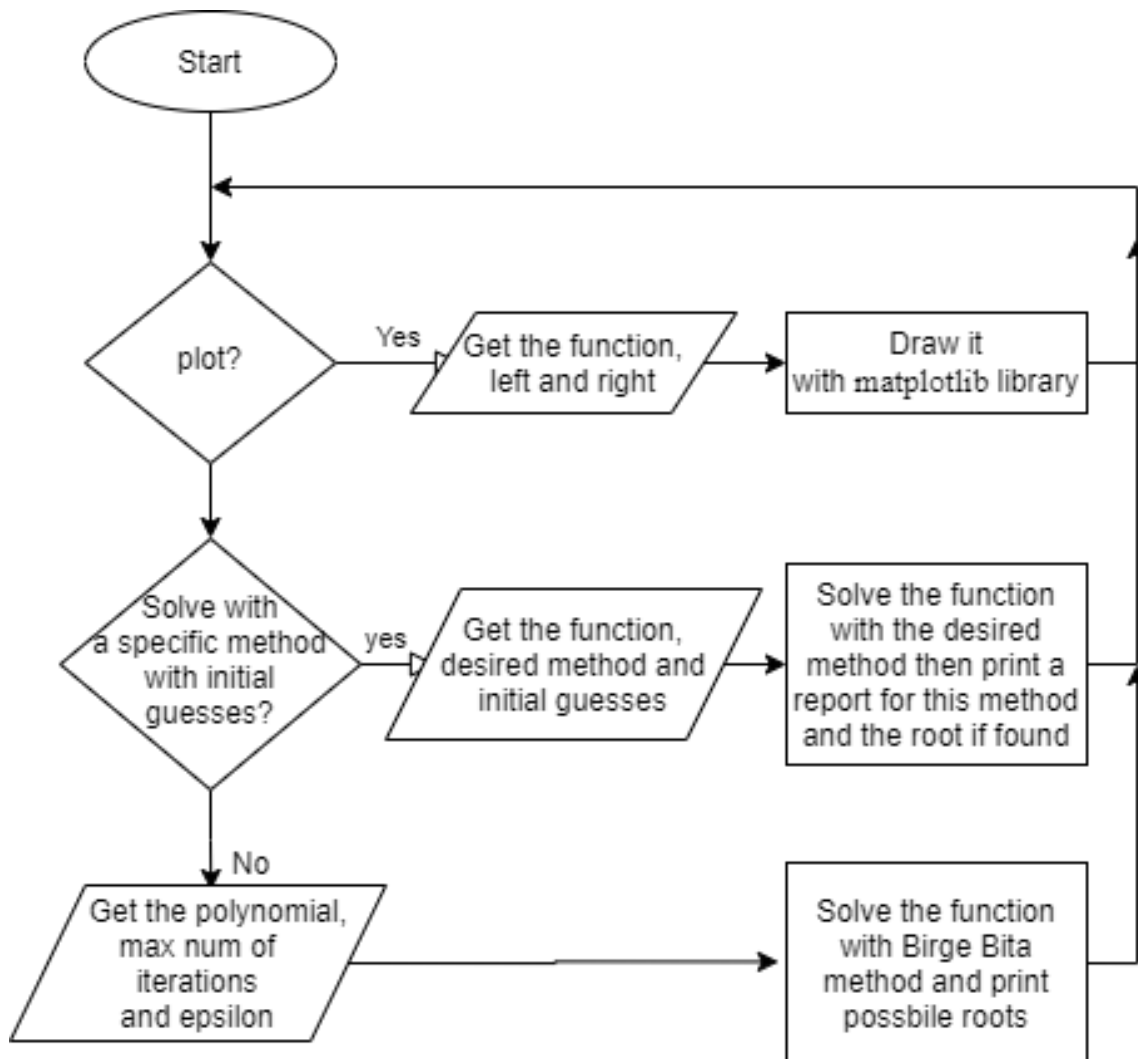
As it appears in the previous figure.

How does this program work?

It follows the next flow chart.

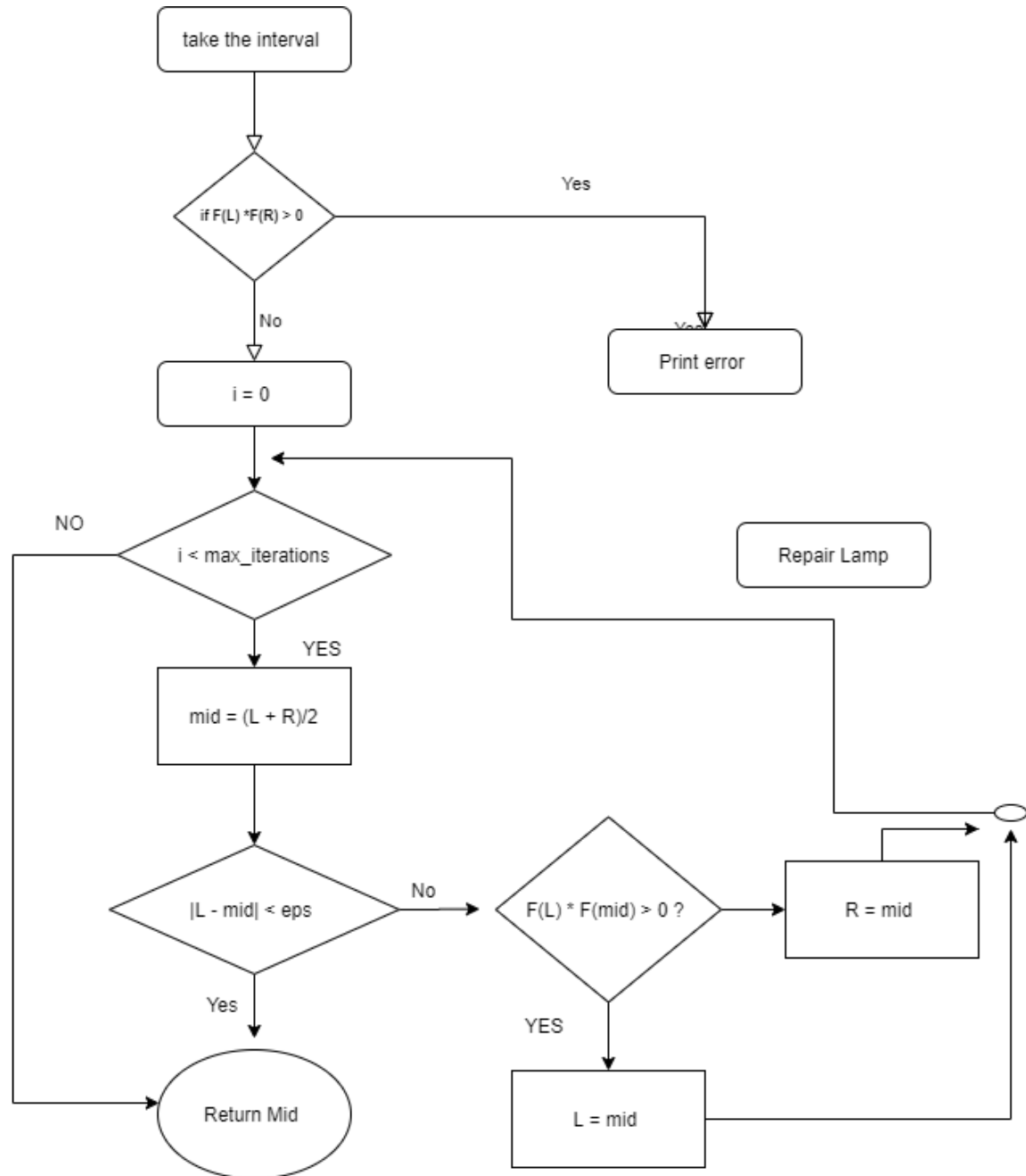
So at first the user should determine his wish solving any given function that may contain constants, polynomials, power function, logarithmic function, sin, cos, tan...etc.

Or solve a polynomial with Birge Vieta method with no given initial guess. Or plotting the function in a given interval.

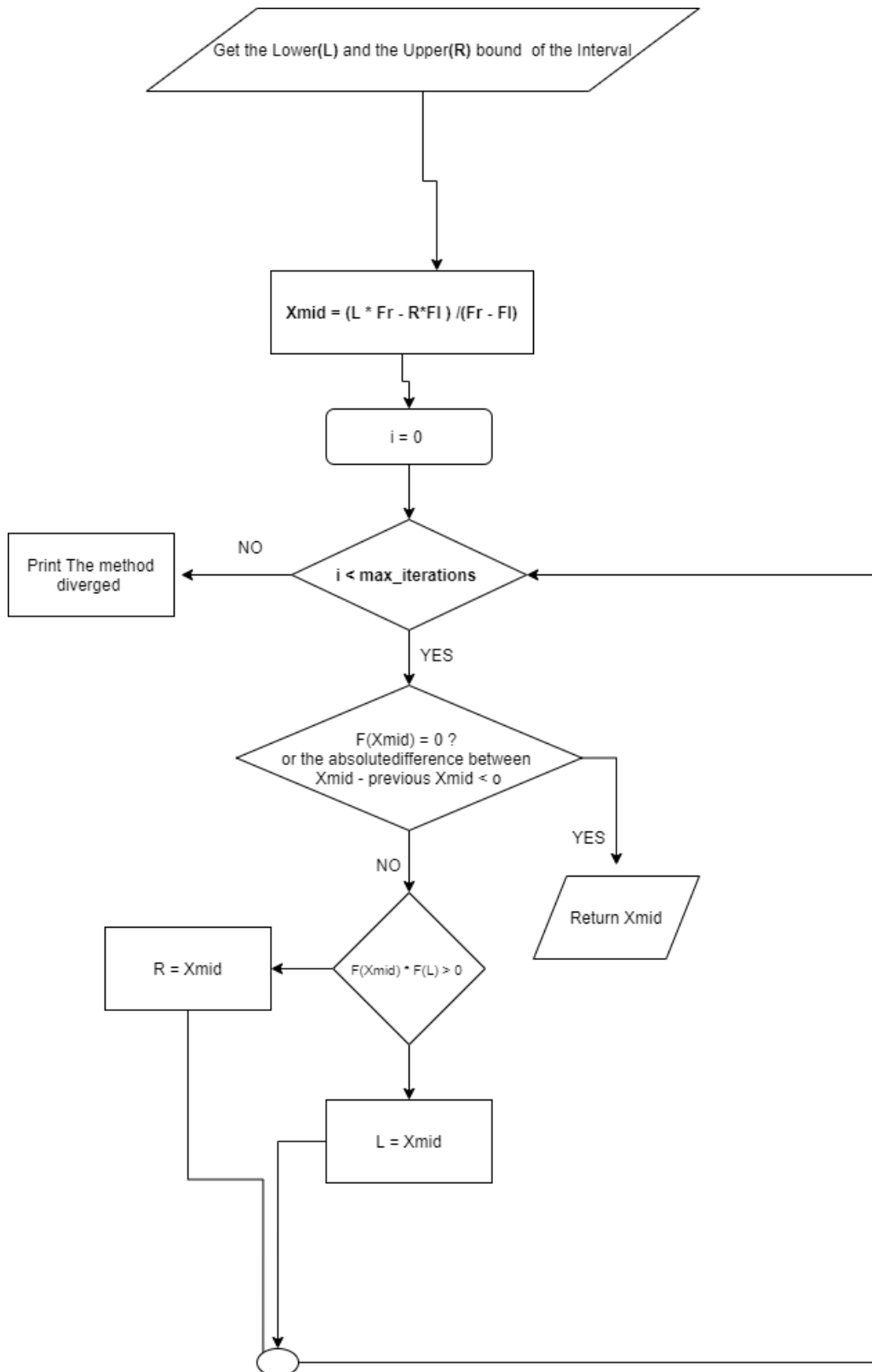


b. Methods description

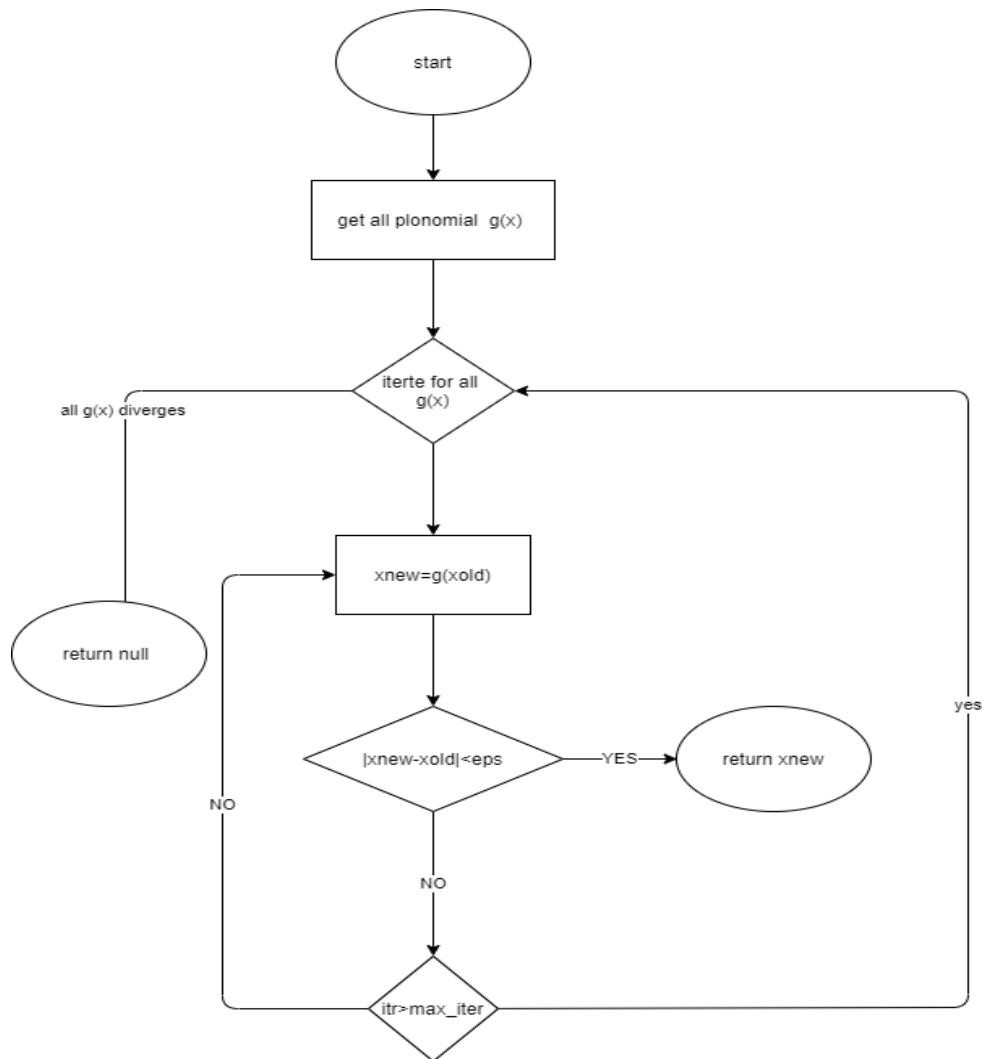
i. Bisection



ii. False-position



iii. Fixed point



g(x):

We get all polynomial terms and use it to make a corresponding g(x)

For example:

$$\mathbf{-7*x^3 + x^2 + 10x + 13}$$

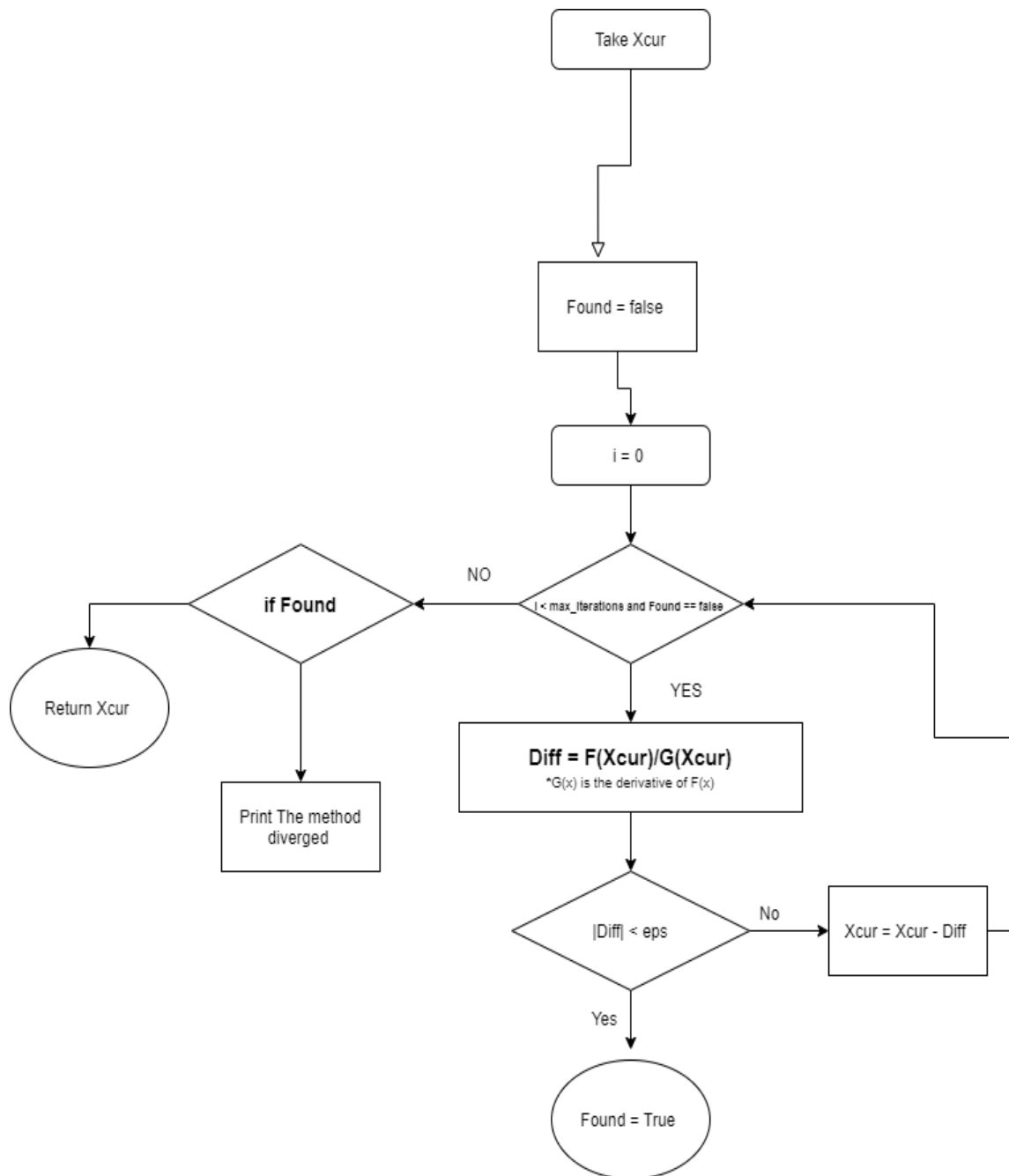
g(x) are :

$$\begin{aligned} g(x) &= ((x^2 + 10x + 13) / -7)^{1/3} \\ g(x) &= (-(-7*x^3 + 10x + 13))^{1/2} \\ g(x) &= -(-7*x^3 + x^2 + 13) / 10 \\ g(x) &= x - (-7*x^3 + x^2 + 10x + 13) \end{aligned}$$

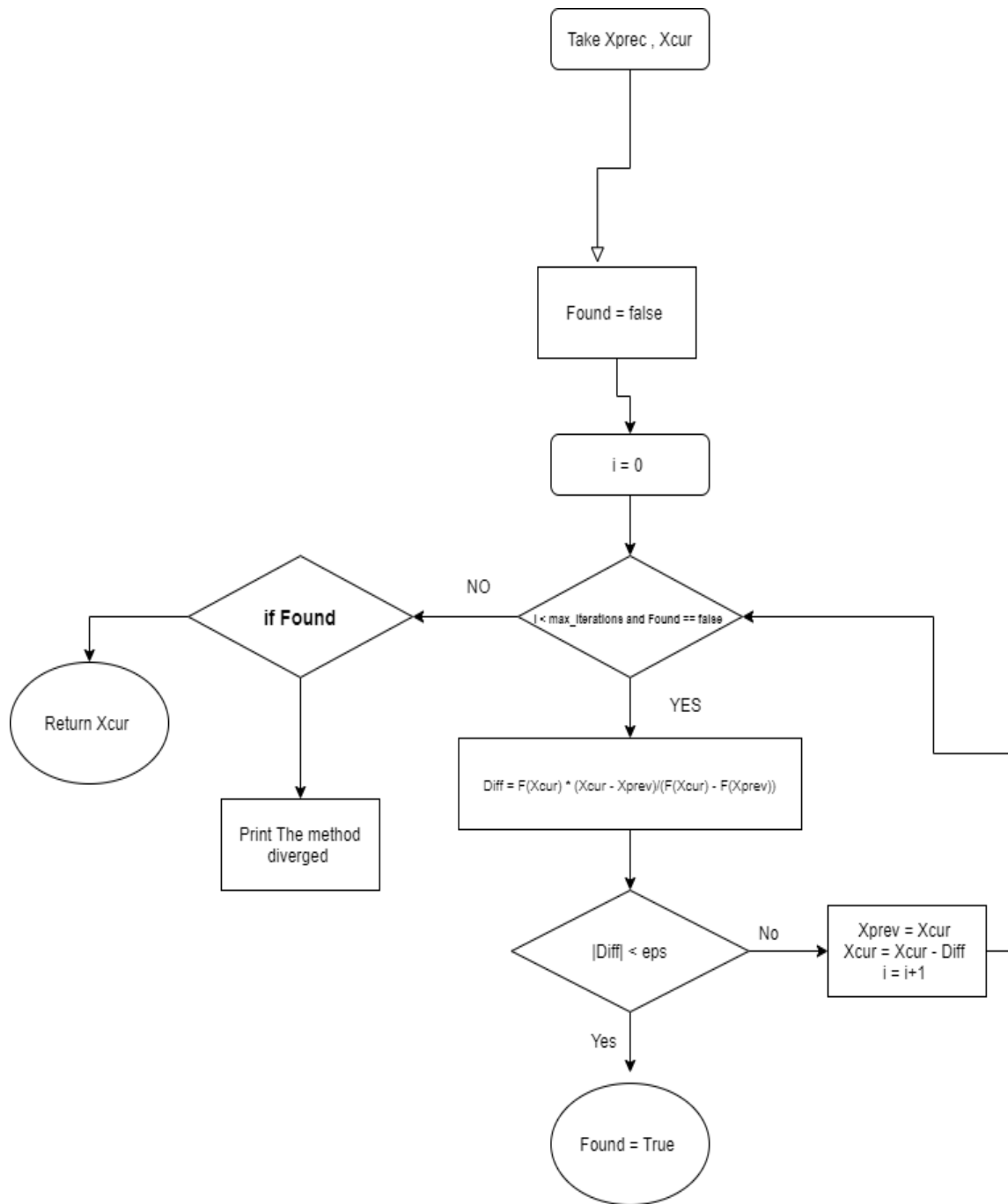
Then the answer converge from the first g(x)

To 1.667487796411278 (Correct)

iv. Newton-Raphson



v. Secant



c. Analysis for the behavior

- Example 1:

Input :

$$\exp(x)+x^{**2}-x-4.$$

xl = 0, xu = 5 (for bracketing methods and secant)

Max iteration : 100

Eps : .00001

method	Execution time (s)
Bisection	0.03169
False Position	0.07284
Fixed Point	diverge
Newton Raphson	0.02394
Secant	Division by zero

Note: if we changed the initial guesses at secant method it may converge.

```

Report
Xprev      Xcur      F(Xprev)      F(Xcur)      Xnext
0.0         3.0         -3.0000000000000000      0.358772468277563      0.358772468277563
3.0         0.358772468277563      22.0853369031877      0.674639041890469      0.674639041890469
0.358772468277563      0.674639041890469      -3      1.30637218911628      1.30637218911628
0.674639041890469      1.30637218911628      -2      1.30637218911628      1.30637218911628
Number of Iterations is 4
Execution time of the algorithm is 0.02892 seconds
Output precision is 1e-05
  
```

- Example 2:

Input :

$$-2*x^{**2}+10.$$

Xl = 1 , xu = 10 (for bracketing methods)

Initial guess = 1

Max iteration = 50

Eps = .00001

method	Execution time (s)
Bisection	0.01374
False Position	0.01557
Fixed Point	0.00100
Newton Raphson	0.00694
Secant	0.00153

Example 3:

Input :
 $x^{**2}-4.$

Xl = 0, xu = 4 (for bracketing methods)

Initial guess : 1.5

Max iteration : 50

Eps : 0.00005

method	Execution time (s)
Bisection	0.00994
False Position	0.01097
Fixed Point	0.00099
Newton Raphson	0.00997
Secant	0.00689

*the screens of this example is provided below

d. GUI and simple runs

Root Finder

Enter f(x):
 $2*x**3+2*x**2-1$

choose Method custom Method plot the function

☒ Bisection
☐ False Position
☐ Fixed Point
☐ Newton
☐ Secant

Initial Guesses

From:
-1
To:
1
Initial:
Max Iterations:
50
Eps:
0.00001

Run

Root is
0.565192977673412

Report

Xl	Xu	F(Xl)	F(Xu)	Xr	F(Xr)
-1.0	-1.000000000000000	1.0	3.000000000000000	-0.500000000000000	-0.750000000000000
-0.500000000000000	-0.750000000000000	1.0	3.000000000000000	-0.200000000000000	-0.936000000000000
-0.200000000000000	-0.936000000000000	1.0	3.000000000000000	0.0853658536585366	-0.984181163941324
0.0853658536585366	-0.984181163941324	1.0	3.000000000000000	0.311300785250939	-0.745848457828019
0.311300785250939	-0.745848457828019	1.0	3.000000000000000	0.44842997233475	-0.417471591010071
0.44842997233475	-0.417471591010071	1.0	3.000000000000000	0.515808756445018	-0.19341166793725
0.515808756445018	-0.19341166793725	1.0	3.000000000000000	0.545134235339530	-0.0816607944838476
0.545134235339530	-0.0816607944838476	1.0	3.000000000000000	0.557187703324120	-0.0331148141567881
0.557187703324120	-0.0331148141567881	1.0	3.000000000000000	0.562022509707742	-0.0132100821182602
0.562022509707742	-0.0132100821182602	1.0	3.000000000000000	0.563942627606937	-0.0052346259696356
0.563942627606937	-0.0052346259696356	1.0	3.000000000000000	0.564702168052154	-0.0020682456242125
0.564702168052154	-0.0020682456242125	1.0	3.000000000000000	0.565002146133714	-0.000816789115772376
0.565002146133714	-0.000816789115772376	1.0	3.000000000000000	0.565120547734808	-0.000322342685798060
0.565120547734808	-0.000322342685798060	1.0	3.000000000000000	0.565167269451554	-0.000127150678908595
0.565167269451554	-0.000127150678908595	1.0	3.000000000000000	0.565185704226714	-5.01839643193835e-5
0.565185704226714	-5.01839643193835e-5	1.0	3.000000000000000	0.565192977673412	-1.97999312846475e-5

Number of Iterations is 16
Execution time of the algorithm is 0.01199 seconds
output precision is 1e-05

Root Finder

Enter f(x):
 $2**x-1$

choose Method custom Method plot the function

☒ Bisection
☐ False Position
☐ Fixed Point
☐ Newton
☐ Secant

Initial Guesses

From:
-1
To:
1
Initial:
Max Iterations:
500
Eps:
0.0001

Run

Root is
-2.039625338290385e-05

Report

Xl	Xu	F(Xl)	F(Xu)	Xr	F(Xr)
-1.0	-1.000000000000000	1.0	3.000000000000000	-0.500000000000000	-0.750000000000000
-0.500000000000000	-0.750000000000000	1.0	3.000000000000000	-0.200000000000000	-0.936000000000000
-0.200000000000000	-0.936000000000000	1.0	3.000000000000000	0.0853658536585366	-0.984181163941324
0.0853658536585366	-0.984181163941324	1.0	3.000000000000000	0.311300785250939	-0.745848457828019
0.311300785250939	-0.745848457828019	1.0	3.000000000000000	0.44842997233475	-0.417471591010071
0.44842997233475	-0.417471591010071	1.0	3.000000000000000	0.515808756445018	-0.19341166793725
0.515808756445018	-0.19341166793725	1.0	3.000000000000000	0.545134235339530	-0.0816607944838476
0.545134235339530	-0.0816607944838476	1.0	3.000000000000000	0.557187703324120	-0.0331148141567881
0.557187703324120	-0.0331148141567881	1.0	3.000000000000000	0.562022509707742	-0.0132100821182602
0.562022509707742	-0.0132100821182602	1.0	3.000000000000000	0.563942627606937	-0.0052346259696356
0.563942627606937	-0.0052346259696356	1.0	3.000000000000000	0.564702168052154	-0.0020682456242125
0.564702168052154	-0.0020682456242125	1.0	3.000000000000000	0.565002146133714	-0.000816789115772376
0.565002146133714	-0.000816789115772376	1.0	3.000000000000000	0.565120547734808	-0.000322342685798060
0.565120547734808	-0.000322342685798060	1.0	3.000000000000000	0.565167269451554	-0.000127150678908595
0.565167269451554	-0.000127150678908595	1.0	3.000000000000000	0.565185704226714	-5.01839643193835e-5
0.565185704226714	-5.01839643193835e-5	1.0	3.000000000000000	0.565192977673412	-1.97999312846475e-5

Number of Iterations is 16
Execution time of the algorithm is 0.01199 seconds
output precision is 1e-05

Root Finder

Enter f(x):
 $x**3-2*x**2-1$

choose Method custom Method plot the function

☒ Bisection
☐ False Position
☐ Fixed Point
☐ Newton
☐ Secant

Initial Guesses

From:
2
To:
3
Initial:
Max Iterations:
50
Eps:
0.00001

Run

Root is
2.2055702209472656

Report

l	x	f(l)	f(x)	mid	f(mid)
1	2.0	3.0	-1.000000000000000	2.5	2.125000000000000
2	2.0	2.5	-1.000000000000000	2.25	0.246425000000000
3	2.0	2.25	-1.000000000000000	2.125	-0.435468750000000
4	2.125	2.25	-1.000000000000000	2.1875	-0.102783203125000
5	2.1875	2.25	-1.000000000000000	2.21875	0.076873752968750
6	2.21875	2.21875	-1.000000000000000	2.203125	-0.0140800476074219
7	2.203125	2.21875	-1.000000000000000	2.2109375	0.0311411014099121
8	2.203125	2.2109375	-1.000000000000000	2.20703125	0.00844651460447583
9	2.203125	2.20703125	-1.000000000000000	2.205078125	-0.0028349722242355
10	2.205078125	2.20703125	-1.000000000000000	2.2060546875	0.002801666975078
11	2.205078125	2.2060546875	-1.000000000000000	2.20556640625	-1.74533342942595e-5
12	2.20556640625	2.2060546875	-1.000000000000000	2.205810546875	0.00139133159624855
13	2.20556640625	2.205810546875	-1.000000000000000	2.2056894765625	0.000697120331349433
14	2.20556640625	2.2056894765625	-1.000000000000000	2.20562744140625	0.00033481299300655
15	2.20556640625	2.20562744140625	-1.000000000000000	2.205596923828125	0.000158677182781730
16	2.20556640625	2.205596923828125	-1.000000000000000	2.2055814680390625	7.06108493240245e-5
17	2.20556640625	2.2055814680390625	-1.000000000000000	2.20557460354445312	2.45794687558445e-5

Number of Iterations is 17
Execution time of the algorithm is 0.00899 seconds
output precision is 1e-04

Root Finder

Enter f(x):

sin(x**2-x)

choose Method

custom Method

plot the function

Bisection

False Position

Fixed Point

Newton

Secant

Initial Guesses

From:

-1

To:

-5

Initial:

2

Max Iterations:

50

Eps:

0.0000000001

Run

Root is

0.997063058475894

Report

Xprev	Xcur	F(Xprev)	F(Xcur)	Xnext
-1.0	-0.5	0.909297426825682	-0.5	0.997063058475894
-0.5	0.997063058475894	0.681638760023334	0.997063058475894	0.997063058475894

Number of Iterations is 2

Execution time of the algorithm is 0.00699 seconds

output precision is 1e-11

Root Finder

Enter f(x):

2*x**3-2*x-x+1

choose Method

custom Method

plot the function

**This way only works for polynomials

Max Iterations:

50

Eps:

0.00001

Solve the written function:

Run

1

0.36602540500736375

-1.3660254050073637

Root Finder

Enter f(x): $2*\ln(x)-1$

choose Method: ☐ Bisection ☐ False Position ☐ Fixed Point ☒ Newton ☐ Secant

Initial Guesses

From: To: Initial: Max Iterations: Eps:

Run

Root is 1.64872122816555

Report

	$f(X_i)$	$F'(X_i)$	X_{i+1}
2.0	0.386294361119891	1.000000000000000	1.61370563888011
1.61370563888011	-0.0429336533229828	1.23938341157931	1.64834677811262
1.64834677811262	-0.000454334073272777	1.21333691827276	1.64872122816555
1.64872122816555	-5.15970485226447e-8	1.21306135072046	1.64872127070013

Number of Iterations is 4
Execution time of the algorithm is 0.08635 seconds
output precision is 0.0001

Root Finder

Enter f(x): $\sin(x**2+x)$

choose Method: ☐ Bisection ☐ False Position ☐ Fixed Point ☐ Newton ☒ Secant

Initial Guesses

From: To: Initial: Max Iterations: Eps:

Run

Error

! Error in calculations

OK

Root Finder

Enter f(x): $\sin(x**2+x)$

choose Method: ☐ Bisection ☐ False Position ☐ Fixed Point ☐ Newton ☒ Secant

Initial Guesses

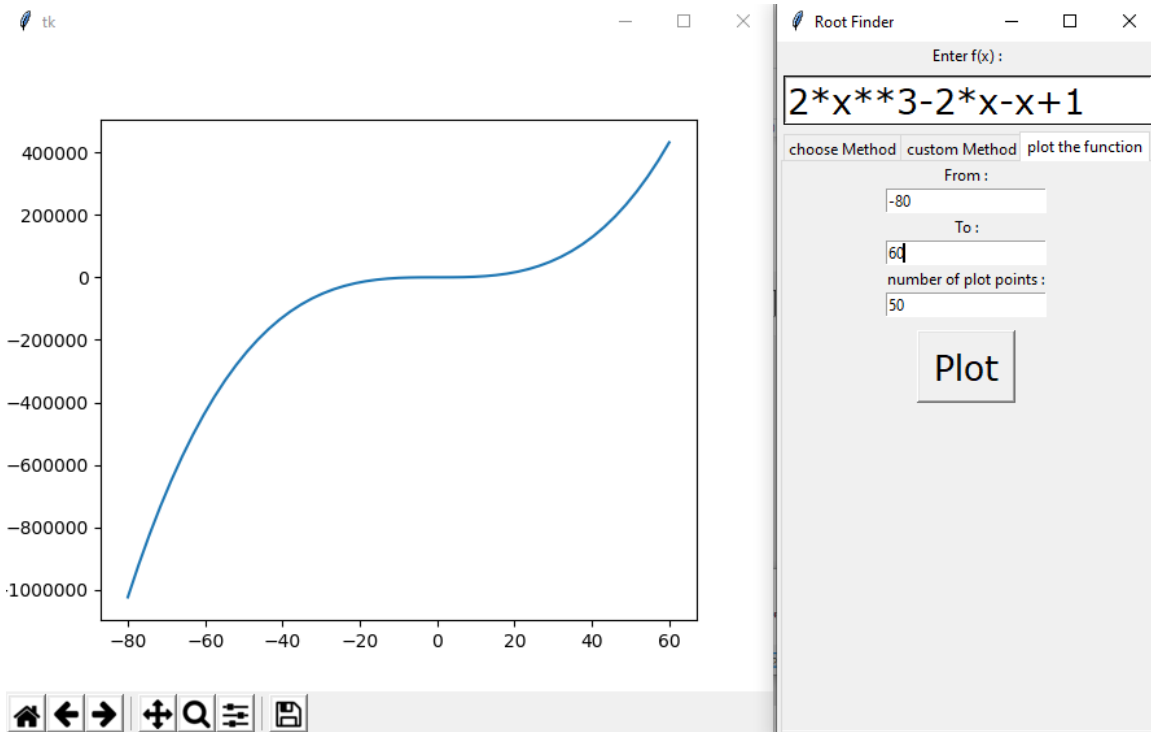
From: To: Initial: Max Iterations: Eps:

Run

Error

! This cant be solved with the given constrains or complex roots

OK



1-Comprehensive

Root Finder

Enter f(x) :

$x^{**}2 - 4$

choose Method

custom Method

plot the function

☒ Bisection

☐ False Position

☐ Fixed Point

☐ Newton

☐ Secant

Initial Guesses

From :

0

To :

4

Initial :

Max Iterations :

50

Eps :

0.00001

Run

Root is

1.99999961853027344

Example:

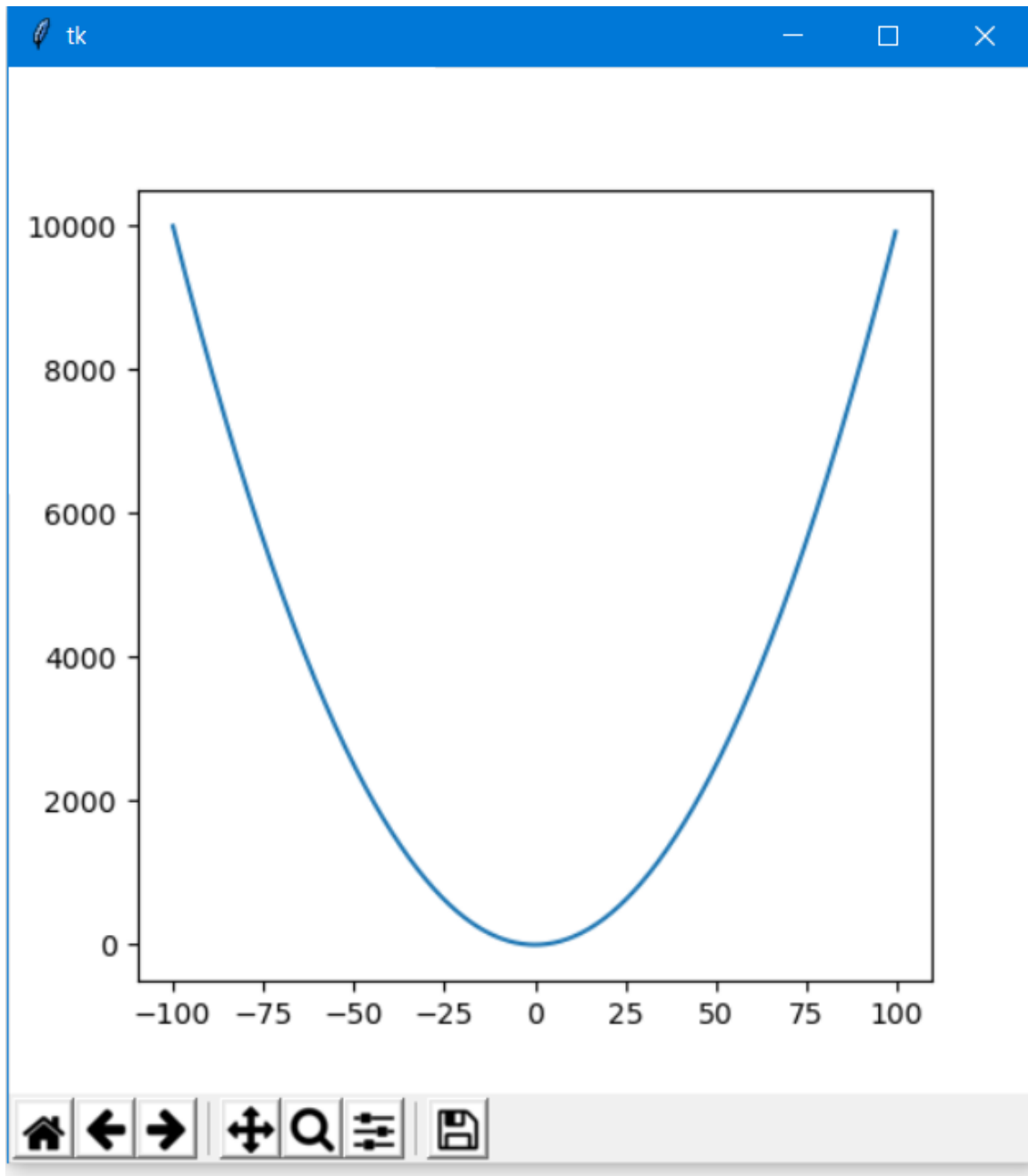
Report						
	x	$f(x)$	$f'(x)$	mid	$f(\text{mid})$	
1	0.0	-4.000000000000000	12.000000000000000	2.0	0	
0.0	2.0	-4.000000000000000	12.000000000000000	1.0	-3.000000000000000	
1.0	2.0	-4.000000000000000	12.000000000000000	1.5	-1.750000000000000	
1.5	2.0	-4.000000000000000	12.000000000000000	1.75	-0.937500000000000	
1.75	2.0	-4.000000000000000	12.000000000000000	1.875	-0.484375000000000	
1.875	2.0	-4.000000000000000	12.000000000000000	1.9375	-0.246093750000000	
1.9375	2.0	-4.000000000000000	12.000000000000000	1.96875	-0.124023437500000	
1.96875	2.0	-4.000000000000000	12.000000000000000	1.984375	-0.062255859375000	
1.984375	2.0	-4.000000000000000	12.000000000000000	1.9921875	-0.0311899648437500	
1.9921875	2.0	-4.000000000000000	12.000000000000000	1.99609375	-0.0156097412109375	
1.99609375	2.0	-4.000000000000000	12.000000000000000	1.998046875	-0.00780868530273438	
1.998046875	2.0	-4.000000000000000	12.000000000000000	1.9990234375	-0.00390529632568359	
1.9990234375	2.0	-4.000000000000000	12.000000000000000	1.99951171875	-0.00195288658142090	
1.99951171875	2.0	-4.000000000000000	12.000000000000000	1.999755859375	-0.000976502895355225	
1.999755859375	2.0	-4.000000000000000	12.000000000000000	1.9998779296875	-0.000488266348838806	
1.9998779296875	2.0	-4.000000000000000	12.000000000000000	1.99993896484375	-0.000244136899709702	
1.99993896484375	2.0	-4.000000000000000	12.000000000000000	1.999969482421875	-0.000122069381177425	
1.999969482421875	2.0	-4.000000000000000	12.000000000000000	1.9999847412109375	-6.10349234193563e-5	
1.9999847412109375	2.0	-4.000000000000000	12.000000000000000	1.9999923706054688	-3.05175199173351e-5	
Number of Iterations is 19						
Execution time of the algorithm is 0.00994 seconds						
output precision is 1e-05						

X_1	X_u	$F(X_1)$	$F(X_u)$	X_r	$F(X_r)$	
0.0	-4.000000000000000	4.0	12.000000000000000	1.000000000000000	-3.000000000000000	
1.000000000000000	-3.000000000000000	4.0	12.000000000000000	1.600000000000000	-1.440000000000000	
1.600000000000000	-1.440000000000000	4.0	12.000000000000000	1.857142857142857	-0.551020408163265	
1.857142857142857	-0.551020408163265	4.0	12.000000000000000	1.951219512195122	-0.192742415229031	
1.951219512195122	-0.192742415229031	4.0	12.000000000000000	1.98360655737705	-0.0653050255307712	
1.98360655737705	-0.0653050255307712	4.0	12.000000000000000	1.99452054794521	-0.0218877838243574	
1.99452054794521	-0.0218877838243574	4.0	12.000000000000000	1.99817184643510	-0.00730527211414167	
1.99817184643510	-0.00730527211414167	4.0	12.000000000000000	1.99939042974703	-0.00243790943359409	
1.99939042974703	-0.00243790943359409	4.0	12.000000000000000	1.99979678927047	-0.000812801623304278	
1.99979678927047	-0.000812801623304278	4.0	12.000000000000000	1.99993226079594	-0.000270952227657162	
1.99993226079594	-0.000270952227657162	4.0	12.000000000000000	1.99997742001039	-9.03194485961656e-5	
1.99997742001039	-9.03194485961656e-5	4.0	12.000000000000000	1.99999247330847	-3.01067094663487e-5	
1.99999247330847	-3.01067094663487e-5	4.0	12.000000000000000	1.99999749109968	-1.00355950012343e-5	
Number of Iterations is 13						
Execution time of the algorithm is 0.01097 seconds						
output precision is 1e-05						

	X	
1	2.0	
1	2.0	
2	2.0	
Number of Iterations is 2		
Execution time of the algorithm is 0.00099 seconds		
output precision is 1e-05		

Report				
X_1	$f(X_1)$	$F'(X_1)$	X_{1+1}	
1.5	-1.750000000000000	3.000000000000000	2.083333333333333	
2.083333333333333	0.340277777777778	4.166666666666667	2.001666666666667	
2.001666666666667	0.006669444444444351	4.003333333333333	2.00000069386622	
2.00000069386622	2.77546537219564e-6	4.00000138773245	2.000000000000012	
Number of Iterations is 4				
Execution time of the algorithm is 0.00997 seconds				
output precision is 1e-05				

Report					
Xprev	Xcur	F(Xprev)	F(Xcur)	Xnext	
1.0	1.5	-3.000000000000000	1.5	2.200000000000000	
1.5	2.200000000000000	-1.750000000000000	2.200000000000000	1.945454545454545	
2.200000000000000	1.945454545454545	1	1.945454545454545	1.945454545454545	
Number of Iterations is 3					
Execution time of the algorithm is 0.00698 seconds					
output precision is 1e-05					

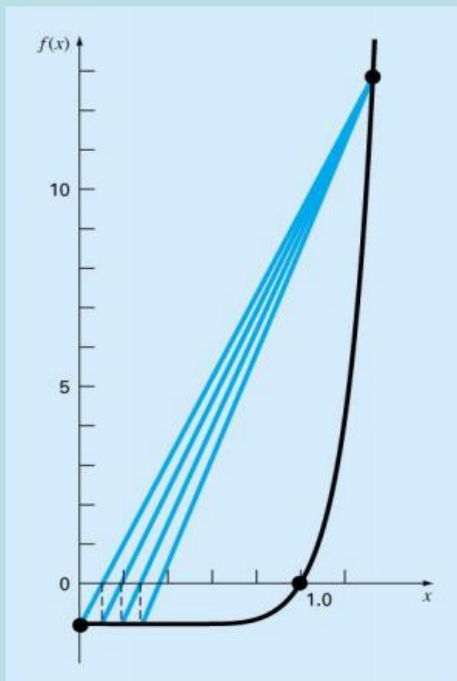


Problematic functions

1- In the equation " $Y = e^{**x} + x^{**2} - x - 4$ ", we noted that the number of iterations in false position is almost twice the times of the number of iterations the bisection method took to get the find the root .

A suggested solution to this problem, as stated in the reference, is to get the middle of the left and the right of the interval and make this midpoint the left or the right according to the equation and then we can implement the false position procedure.

The False-Position Method



Works well, but not always!
←← Here is a pitfall ☹

Modified False-Position

One way to mitigate the “one-sided” nature of the **false position** (i.e. the pitfall case) is to have the algorithm detect when one of the bounds is stuck.

If this occurs, then the original formula $x_r = (x_l + x_u)/2$ can be used

2- Quadratic Convergence

In case of the equations that have multiplicity, the Newton method converges linearly.

-One possible solution to this problem is to modify the way we get the next point

$$Y(x) = X_i - m * (f(x)/f'(x))$$
 where m is the multiplicity of the equation.