Numerical Analysis Project 1

• Pseudo Code

```
 Bisection
```

o False Position

Fixed Point

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x old = x new

 Newton-Raphson

for i = 1: max iter
        xr_new = xr_old-f(xr_old)/diff_f(xr_old)
        if f(xr_new)==0
               root = xr_new
               break
        ea = (xr_new - xr_old)/xr_new
        if ea<=es
               root = xr new
               break
       xr_old = xr new

 Secant

for i = 1 : max_iter
        x3 = x2 - (f(x2)*(x2-x1))/(f(x2)-f(x1))
        if f(x3) = 0
               root = x3
               break
        ea = (x3 - x2)/x3
        if ea<=es
               root = x3
               break
       x1,x2 <- x2,x3
```

DS used

Output Matrix from each root finding method

Each row represents an iteration in the algorithm. Each column represents a certain variable value. It was very efficient because it could be added in the table object used in our GUI.

Analysis

\circ Example 1: $y = cos(x) - exp(x) + x^3$

Bisection: finds root after 15 iterations False Position: finds root after 11 iterations

Fixed Point: diverges in given g(x)

Newton-Raphson: finds root after 7 iterations

Secant: finds root after 7 iterations

\circ Example 2: $y = x^4-2x^3-2x^2+4x+4$

Bisection: finds root after 15 iterations False Position: finds root after 10 iterations

Fixed Point: diverges in given g(x)

Newton-Raphson: finds root after 5 iterations

Secant: finds root after 6 iterations

 \circ Example 3: $y = x^3-25$

Bisection: finds root after 15 iterations False Position: finds root after 14 iterations

Fixed Point: diverges in given g(x)

Newton-Raphson: finds root after 13 iterations

Secant: finds root after 11 iterations

• **Problematic functions**

O Functions with imaginary parts with Bisection and False Position.

An example which illustrates the issue is the square root function. The root is the leftmost real value in the function. If any range was provided to find the root there would be found imaginary values which do not benefit the search procedure. Therefore, in functions like this, other methods should be used.

First order functions with Newton-Raphson and Fixed-Point methods
 Finding the derivative for first order functions doesn't work as it is zero so other methods can be used.

\circ Reaching xr = 0

In calculating ea, when xr = 0 the relative error is infinity even though it doesn't describe the actual relative error as the root could actually be zero or close to it. Our solution was to first check if f(xr) == 0 before calculating ea to handle the case where the root is at the origin. As for roots close to the origin, we divide ea by epsilon (the built-in value in MATLAB) rather than zero. We found another solution — which we didn't implement — where we calculate (in this case only) ea = x-xold instead of ea = x-xold/x.

• Sample runs







