Numerical Methods Runtime Table

Mohamed Emary Mohamed Abdelfattah Abdelfattah Zakaria

Shrouk Elsayed Dalia Abdallah Sara Reda

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1 Equations

We have used the same 25 equations with each method and run each method (Bisection, False Position, and Hybrid) 500 times for each problem and then we have calculated the average time. We have also calculated the number of iterations each method have taken for each problem.

We have also used the same tolerance for each method which is 10^{-14}

These are the equations that we have used with each method:

1.1 Our Equations

In these equations we have tried to use different types of functions and intervals to test our methods.

Table 1: Our Equations

No	Equation	Equation Code	Interval
$P1$	$f(x) = x^3 + 4x^2 - 10 = 0$	`x**3 + 4*x**2 - 10`	`[0, 4]`
$P2$	$f(x) = x^2 - 4$	`x**2 - 4`	`[0, 4]`
$P3$	$f(x) = e^x - 2$	`math.exp(x) - 2`	`[0, 2]`
$P4$	$f(x) = \sin(x)$	`math.sin(x)`	`[2, 6]`
$P5$	$f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6$	`x**3 - 6*x**2 + 11*x - 6`	`[1, 2.5]`
$P6$	$f(x) = x^2 + 3x + 2$	`x**2 + 3*x + 2`	`[-2.5, -1.5]`
$P7$	$f(x) = \cos(x) - x$	`math.cos(x) - x`	`[0, 1]`
$P8$	$f(x) = 2^x - 8$	`2**x - 8`	`[2,4]`
$P9$	$f(x) = \tan(x)$	`math.tan(x)`	`[-1, 1]`
$P10$	$f(x) = x^4 - 8x^3 + 18x^2 - 9x + 1$	`x**4 - 8*x**3 + 18*x**2 - 9*x + 1`	`[2, 4]`

1.2 Equations From Paper

We got these equations from this paper and we have used the same intervals too.

Table 2: Equations From Paper

No	Equation	Equation Code	Interval	Reference
$P11$	$f(x) = x^2 - 3$	`x**2 - 3`	`[1,2]`	Harder [18]
$P12$	$f(x) = x^2 - 5$	`x**2 - 5`	`[2,7]`	Srivastava[9]
$P13$	$f(x) = x^2 - 10$	`x**2 - 10`	`[3,4]`	Harder [18]
$P14$	$f(x) = x^2 - x - 2$	`x**2 - x - 2`	`[1,4]`	Moazzam [10]
$P15$	$f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 7$	`x**2 + 2*x - 7`	`[1,3]`	Nayak[11]
$P16$	$f(x) = x^3 - 2$	`x**3 - 2`	`[0,2]`	Harder [18]
$P17$	$f(x) = xe^x - 7$	`x * math.exp(x) - 7`	`[0,2]`	Callhoun [19]
$P18$	$f(x) = x - \cos(x)$	`x - math.cos(x)`	`[0,1]`	Ehiwario [6]

No	Equation	Equation Code	Interval	Reference
$P19$	$f(x) = x\sin(x) - 1$	`x * math.sin(x) - 1`	[0,2]	Mathews [20]
$P20$	$f(x) = x\cos(x) + 1$	`x * math.cos(x) + 1`	[-2,4]	Esfandiari [21]
$P21$	$f(x) = x^{10} - 1$	`x**10 - 1`	[0,1.3]	Chapra [17]
$P22$	$f(x) = x^2 + e^{x/2} - 5$	`x**2 + (2.71828**(x/2)) - 5`	[1,2]	Esfandiari [21]
$P23$	$f(x) = \sin(x)\sinh(x) + 1$	`math.sin(x) * math.sinh(x) + 1`	[3,4]	Esfandiari [21]
$P24$	$f(x) = e^x - 3x - 2$	`(2.71828**x) - 3*x - 2`	[2,3]	Hoffman [22]
$P25$	$f(x) = \sin(x) - x^2$	`math.sin(x) - x**2`	[0.5,1]	Chapra[17]

2 Results

These are the results we got with each method. We have run each method 500 times on each equation and took the average time to get the highest accuracy possible.

2.1 False Position

These are the results we got with False Position method:

Table 3: False Position

Problem	False Position Algorithm					
	Iter	Avg CPU Time	Approximate Root	Function Value	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
$P1$	80	0.000229008	1.3652300134140964	-7.11E-15	1.3652300134140964	4
$P2$	33	4.399728775024414e-05	1.9999999999999978	-8.88E-15	1.9999999999999978	4
$P3$	51	5.6000232696533204e-05	0.6931471805599422	-6.22E-15	0.6931471805599422	2
$P4$	8	6.000041961669922e-06	3.141592653589793	1.2246467991473532e-16	3.141592653589793	3.1415926535899232
$P5$	2	0	1	0	1	2.5
$P6$	31	4.800844192504883e-05	-2	-5.33E-15	-2.5	-2
$P7$	12	1.101541519165039e-05	0.7390851332151551	9.2148511043888e-15	0.7390851332151551	1
$P8$	30	4.401159286499024e-05	2.9999999999999987	-7.11E-15	2.9999999999999987	4
$P9$	2	1.991748809814453e-06	0	0	0	1
$P10$	13	4.0007591247558594e-05	3.1117486563092474	0	3.1117486563092474	3.1117486563092482
$P11$	14	1.7997264862060548e-05	1.732050807568876	-4.00E-15	1.732050807568876	2
$P12$	50	6.600427627563476e-05	2.2360679774997876	-9.77E-15	2.2360679774997876	7
$P13$	17	2.2464752197265626e-05	3.162277660168379	-1.78E-15	3.162277660168379	4
$P14$	38	5.301380157470703e-05	1.9999999999999971	-8.66E-15	1.9999999999999971	4
$P15$	21	3.1998634338378904e-05	1.8284271247461896	-2.66E-15	1.8284271247461896	3
$P16$	41	5.600643157958984e-05	1.2599210498948719	-6.22E-15	1.2599210498948719	2
$P17$	30	3.40123176574707e-05	1.5243452049841437	-7.99E-15	1.5243452049841437	2
$P18$	12	1.2005805969238282e-05	0.7390851332151551	-9.21E-15	0.7390851332151551	1
$P19$	7	7.99846649169922e-06	1.1141571408719306	8.881784197001252e-16	1.0997501702946164	1.1141571408719306
$P20$	13	1.1332988739013672e-05	2.0739328090912146	7.771561172376096e-16	2.0739328090912146	2.5157197710146586
$P21$	139	0.000183961	0.9999999999999991	-8.88E-15	0.9999999999999991	1.3
$P22$	16	3.3281803131103514e-05	1.6490135532979475	-1.78E-15	1.6490135532979475	2
$P23$	45	7.994651794433594e-05	3.2215883990939416	6.328271240363392e-15	3.2215883990939416	4
$P24$	45	6.818151473999023e-05	2.1253934262332246	-9.77E-15	2.1253934262332246	3
$P25$	17	2.703714370727539e-05	0.8767262153950554	7.882583474838611e-15	0.8767262153950554	1

2.2 Bisection Method

These are the results we got with Bisection method:

Table 4: Bisection

Problem	Bisection Algorithm					
	Iter	Avg CPU Time	Approximate Root	Function Value	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
$P1$	50	7.303380966186524e-05	1.3652300134140951	-2.84E-14	1.3652300134140916	1.3652300134140987
$P2$	1	0	2	0	0	4
$P3$	49	4.200363159179687e-05	0.6931471805599436	-3.33E-15	0.6931471805599401	0.6931471805599472
$P4$	50	3.406333923339844e-05	3.141592653589793	1.2246467991473532e-16	3.1415926535897896	3.1415926535897967
$P5$	48	7.496118545532227e-05	2.0000000000000018	0	1.9999999999999964	2.000000000000007
$P6$	1	1.9011497497558594e-06	-2	0	-2.5	-1.5
$P7$	48	3.201484680175781e-05	0.7390851332151591	2.55351295663786e-15	0.7390851332151556	0.7390851332151627
$P8$	1	1.9893646240234374e-06	3	0	2	4
$P9$	1	1.991748809814453e-06	0	0	-1	1
$P10$	49	9.199857711791992e-05	3.111748656309249	1.0658141036401503e-14	3.1117486563092456	3.1117486563092527
$P11$	48	4.000377655029297e-05	1.7320508075688785	4.440892098500626e-15	1.732050807568875	1.732050807568882
$P12$	50	3.901958465576172e-05	2.2360679774997854	-1.95E-14	2.236067977499781	2.236067977
$P13$	48	3.7988662719726566e-05	3.1622776601683817	1.5987211554602254e-14	3.162277660168378	3.1622776601683853
$P14$	50	4.400014877319336e-05	1.9999999999999991	-2.66E-15	1.9999999999999964	2.0000000000000018
$P15$	49	5.607509613037109e-05	1.828427124746188	-1.15E-14	1.8284271247461845	1.8284271247461916
$P16$	49	3.8086414337158205e-05	1.2599210498948743	5.329070518200751e-15	1.2599210498948707	1.2599210498948779
$P17$	49	3.905820846557617e-05	1.5243452049841473	3.375077994860476e-14	1.5243452049841437	1.5243452049841508
$P18$	48	2.9998779296875e-05	0.7390851332151591	-2.55E-15	0.7390851332151556	0.7390851332151627
$P19$	49	0.000136974	1.114157140871928	-3.00E-15	1.1141571408719244	1.1141571408719315
$P20$	51	5.606412887573242e-05	2.0739328090912155	-1.33E-15	2.073932809091213	2.073932809091218
$P21$	48	4.004716873168945e-05	1.000000000000001	1.1102230246251565e-14	0.9999999999999966	1.0000000000000058
$P22$	44	5.988311767578125e-05	1.649013553297948	0	1.6490135532978911	1.6490135532980048
$P23$	48	6.889772415161133e-05	3.2215883990939425	-5.55E-15	3.221588399093939	3.221588399093946
$P24$	48	4.5994281768798825e-05	2.1253934262332272	5.329070518200751e-15	2.1253934262332237	2.125393426233231
$P25$	47	6.799602508544923e-05	0.8767262153950632	-8.88E-16	0.8767262153950597	0.8767262153950668

2.3 Hybrid Method

These are the results we got with hybrid method:

Table 5: Hybrid

Problem	Hybrid Algorithm					
	Iter	Avg CPU Time	Approximate Root	Function Value	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
$P1$	10	3.6006927490234375e-05	1.3652300134140964	-7.11E-15	1.365230013413779	1.3675001980274413
$P2$	1	1.9969940185546874e-06	2	0	0	4
$P3$	10	1.399993896484375e-05	0.6931471805599453	0	0.6931471805599334	0.695162706
$P4$	6	1.006174087524414e-05	3.141592653589793	1.2246467991473532e-16	3.1415903579556947	3.141592653604888
$P5$	1	3.940105438232422e-06	1	0	1	2.5
$P6$	1	1.9888877868652345e-06	-2	0	-2.5	-1.5
$P7$	8	1.1938095092773438e-05	0.7390851332151606	1.1102230246251565e-16	0.739085133	0.7422270732175922
$P8$	1	2.0036697387695312e-06	3	0	2	4
$P9$	1	2.0928382873535157e-06	0	0	-1	1
$P10$	8	2.4066925048828126e-05	3.1117486563092474	0	3.1085379927858856	3.1117486563092536
$P11$	8	1.7096519470214843e-05	1.7320508075688772	-4.44E-16	1.7320508075688001	1.7350578402209837
$P12$	10	1.4061450958251953e-05	2.236067977499789	-3.55E-15	2.236067977499364	2.243929153983615
$P13$	8	1.393747329711914e-05	3.1622776601683795	1.7763568394002505e-15	3.16227766	3.1672187190124017

Problem	Hybrid Algorithm					
	Iter	Avg CPU Time	Approximate Root	Function Value	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
$P14$	2	2.0089149475097657e-06	2	0	1.5	2.5
$P15$	5	8.056163787841797e-06	1.828427125	0	1.8284271247430004	1.8284271247493797
$P16$	9	1.2000083923339844e-05	1.2599210498948723	-4.00E-15	1.259921049893984	1.2611286403176987
$P17$	11	1.3935565948486329e-05	1.5243452049841444	0	1.5243452049841386	1.526033337108763
$P18$	8	1.0064601898193359e-05	0.7390851332151606	-1.11E-16	0.739085133	0.7422270732175922
$P19$	6	8.002758026123047e-06	1.1141571408719302	2.220446049250313e-16	1.1132427327642702	1.1141571408719768
$P20$	10	1.5938282012939452e-05	2.073932809091215	-2.22E-16	2.0739328090911866	2.078935003337393
$P21$	12	1.6058921813964842e-05	0.9999999999999999	-1.11E-15	0.9999999999999305	1.000343363282986
$P22$	8	2.393531799316406e-05	1.6490135532979473	-3.55E-15	1.6490135532974015	1.6531560376633945
$P23$	9	1.7997264862060548e-05	3.221588399093942	3.3306690738754696e-16	3.2215883990939242	3.2224168881395068
$P24$	9	1.2019157409667969e-05	2.125393426233225	-7.11E-15	2.1253934262325003	2.1275213330097245
$P25$	7	1.1998653411865234e-05	0.8767262153950581	4.773959005888173e-15	0.8767262153886713	0.8772684454348731

As we see from the table above the hybrid method tend to be faster and take much less iterations than both Bisection and False Position methods.

2.4 Conclusion

Our conclusions based on the tables and the plots are:

> *Side Note: The equation $f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6$ in P5 has two roots. In the false position and hybrid methods, the equation has a root at 1. On the other hand, the bisection method identifies another root at approximately 2.0000000000000018 within the interval* $[1, 2.5]$.

2.4.1 Iterations

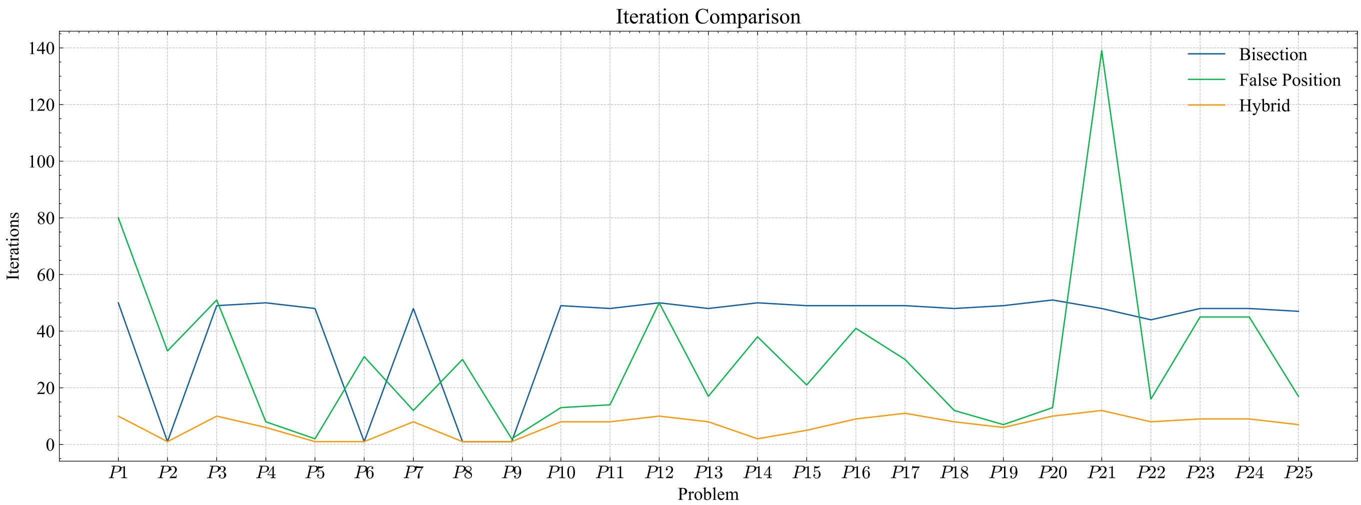

Figure 1: Iterations Comparison

The hybrid method demonstrates superior performance compared to both the bisection and false position methods in terms of the number of iterations required.

As we see here in P21 the false position method have much more number of iterations than both hybrid and bisection methods which will lead to more CPU time as we will see in the next section.

2.4.2 CPU Time

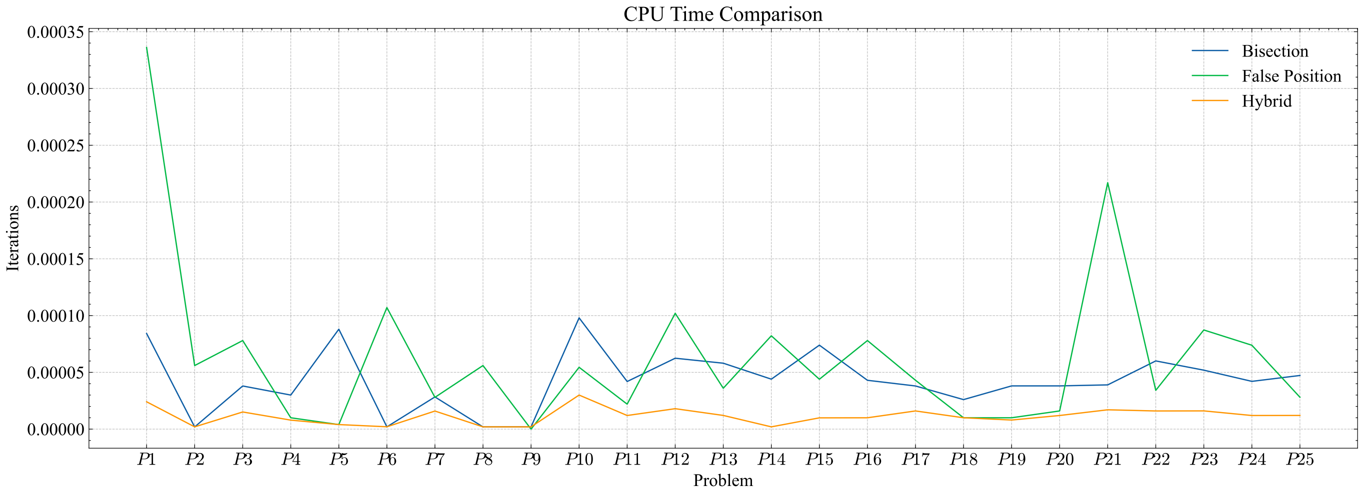

Figure 2: CPU Time Comparison

The hybrid method shows significant improvement over the bisection method in terms of CPU time, with a ratio of 21:4 .This translates to approximately 84% for the hybrid method and 16% for the bisection method.

The hybrid method shows significant improvement over the false position method in terms of CPU time, with a ratio of 19:6 .This translates to approximately 76% for the hybrid method and 24% for the false position method.

As a general trend, the hybrid method is faster than both the bisection and false position methods when it comes to finding the approximate root.

2.4.3 Function Value

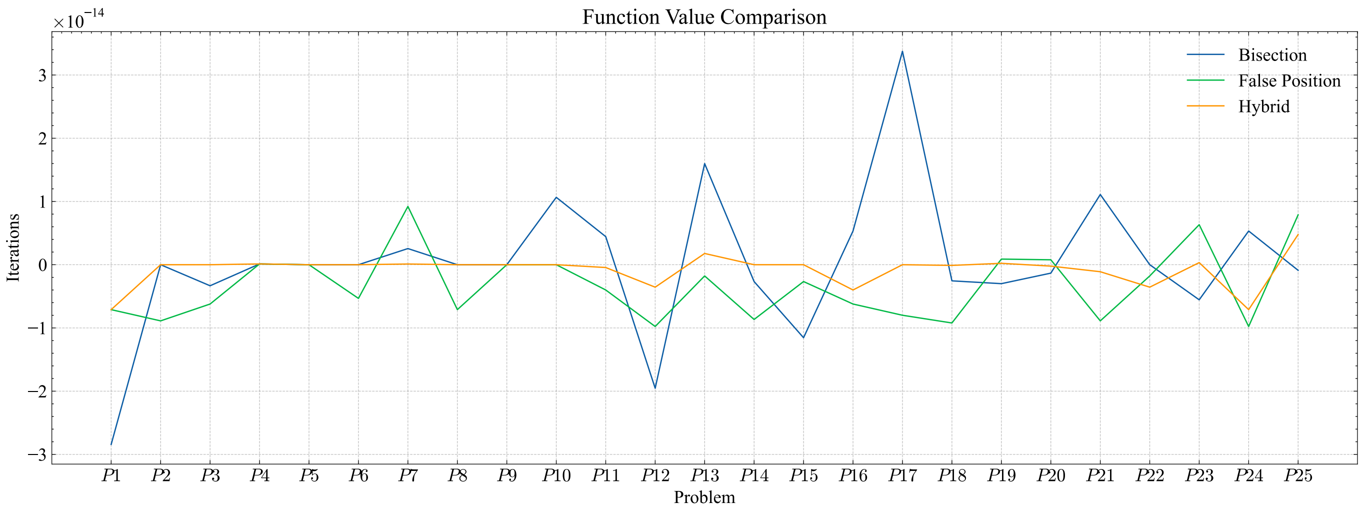

Figure 3: Function Value Comparison

The hybrid method outperforms both the bisection and false position methods in terms of function value, with smaller values that are closer to zero.