

# 12.6.5.12

EE24BTECH11041 - Mohit

- 1) Find the maximum and minimum values of  $x + \sin 2x$  on  $(0, 2\pi)$

**Solution:-**

- a) Theoretical Solution:-

$$y = x + \sin 2x \quad (1.1)$$

$$(1.2)$$

Differentiating on both side,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 + 2 \cos 2x \quad (1.3)$$

Putting  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

$$1 + 2 \cos 2x = 0 \quad (1.4)$$

$$\cos 2x = -\frac{1}{2} \quad (1.5)$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \cos\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \quad (1.6)$$

The value of  $x$  we get in interval in  $(0, 2\pi)$ ,

$$x = \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3} \quad (1.7)$$

Again differentaiting , Equation 1.6 ,

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -4 \sin 2x \quad (1.8)$$

Putting the value of  $x$  in Equation 1.8 ,We will get  $-4 \sin 2x$  negative for  $x = \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3}$  and positive for  $x = \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}$

Hence, we will get maxima for  $x = \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3}$  and minima for  $x = \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}$

Value of Function when maxima occur is 1.91 and 5.05 and when minima occur is 1.23 and 4.36 .

But we have to consider initial and final values of Function in interval  $(0, 2\pi)$  .

Value of function at  $x = 0$  is 0 and at  $x = 2\pi$  is 6.29 Therefore, minimum value of function is 0 and maximum value  $2\pi$ .

**CODING LOGIC:-**

Define the function:

$$f(x) = x + \sin(2x) \quad (1.9)$$

**Set parameters for gradient descent and ascent:**

- a) Learning rate ( $\eta$ ) = 0.01
- b) Maximum iterations (max\_iter) = 10,000
- c) Tolerance =  $1 \times 10^{-6}$

**Initialize starting points:**

$$\text{start\_points} = \text{linspace}(0, 2\pi, 50) \quad (1.10)$$

A range of 50 equally spaced starting points between 0 and  $2\pi$  is chosen to search for critical points.

**Use C functions for gradient descent and ascent:**

**Find critical points:** For each starting point, we use both gradient descent and ascent to find the corresponding critical points:

**Classify critical points:**

- a) Minima are identified by checking the slope:

$$f(x + 1 \times 10^{-3}) - f(x - 1 \times 10^{-3}) > 0 \quad (1.11)$$

- b) Maxima are identified by :-

$$f(x + 1 \times 10^{-3}) - f(x - 1 \times 10^{-3}) < 0 \quad (1.12)$$

