MATLAB-programming

Bisection Method

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Bisection Method

What is the task about ?

Writing a MATLAB function that uses Bisection Method to iteratively estimate the positive real root of the equation ln(x) = 0.7 in the interval [Xl, Xu] until εa is less than εs. Note that x is in radians.

The *function* should accept 3 parameters:

- Initial value of X(i.e., Xl)
- Final value of X (i.e., Xu)
- and εs

The *function* should return 5 values for each iteration:

- Xl
- Xu
- Xr
- Sign{$f(x\text{l})f(x\text{u})$}
- εa.

(Note: Function should return arrays instead of single values). I will write a script which gives output in a tabular form for the developed function using x = 0.5, x = 2 and εs = 0.1%.)

02

The technique & code

The mechanism of the ***Bisection Method approximation :***

I. We need to locate the root. If we have Xl , Xu and the multiplication of their values (i.e., f(Xl)*f(Xu)) have opposite signs, then there is *at least* one root between Xlr and Xur.

II. For the solution we need to calculate Xr.
Then, we have three options :
- if f(Xl*f(Xr) < 0
So, the root lies in the lower subinterval and set Xupper= Xr.
- if if f(Xl)*f(Xr) > 0
so, the root lies in the upper subinterval and set Xl= Xr.
- if f(Xl)*f(Xr) = 0
so, the root equals Xr and stop.

02

The code

Pseudocode of a MATLAB function that calculates the approximate the root of ln(x)=0.7:

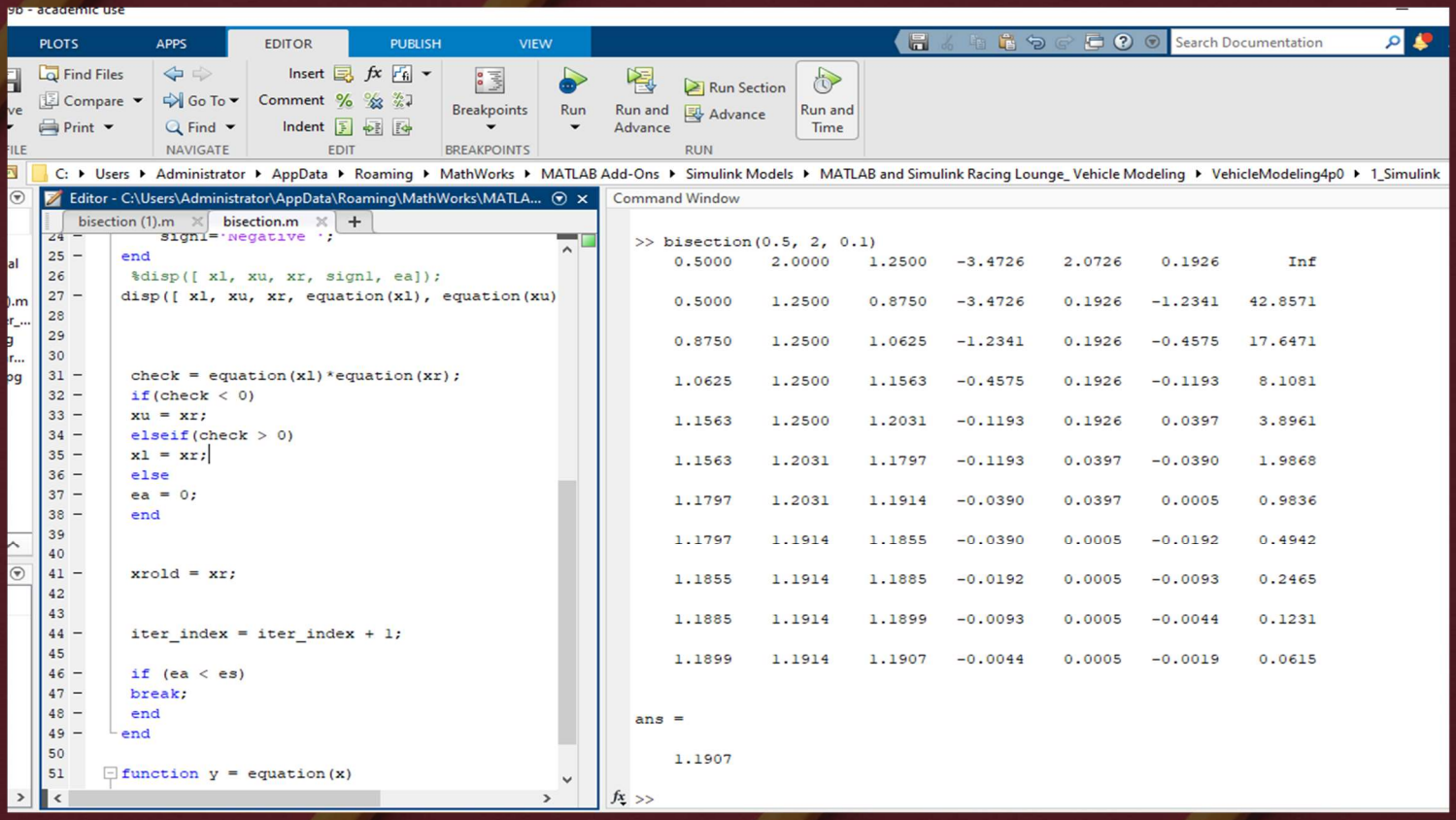
```
unction [xl,xu,xr,sign1,ea]=bisection(xl, xu, es)
iter_index = 0;

xrold = Inf;

while (1)

 xr = (xl + xu)/2;

 if(xr ~= 0)
 ea = abs( (xr - xrold) / xr)* 100;
 end


check = equation(xl)*equation(xr);
if sign(check)
   sign1='postive ';
 else
   sign1='Negative ';
end
```

```
disp([ xl, xu, xr, equation(xl), equation(xu), equation(xr), ea]);

 check = equation(xl)*equation(xr);
 if(check < 0)
 xu = xr;
 elseif(check > 0)
 xl = xr;
 else
 ea = 0;
 end


 xrold = xr;

 iter_index = iter_index + 1;

 if (ea < es)
 break;
 end
end

function y = equation(x)

y = log(x^4)-0.7;
```

04 The output samples

Showing the snapshot of the output of the script

The result conforms the solution and it shows Xlower, Xupper, Xr, the sign of f(Xlower)*f(Xupper) and epsilonA for each step.



THANK YOU

You are Welcome To Contact Me

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