



Numerical Analysis Calculator

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Intro

Numerical Analysis Calculator Developed in **Python** and powered by the libraries **Tkinter**, **Sympy**, and **Numpy**, this comprehensive tool is designed to assist in tackling a wide range of numerical problems encountered in various fields of mathematics, engineering, physics, and more. Whether you're a seasoned professional or a student diving into the realm of numerical analysis, this calculator is here to simplify complex computations and provide reliable solutions.

Brief Overview of Libraries:

- **Tkinter:** Tkinter is a standard Python library for creating graphical user interfaces (GUIs). It provides a set of tools and widgets that allow developers to build interactive applications with ease.
- **Sympy:** Sympy is a Python library for symbolic mathematics. It enables users to perform symbolic computation, including algebraic manipulations, calculus operations, equation solving, and more.
- **Numpy:** Numpy is a fundamental Python library for numerical computing. It provides support for multidimensional arrays, along with a collection of mathematical functions to operate on these arrays efficiently.

Bisection Method

X lower

0

X Upper

1

Epsilon

10

f(x)

$-2+7x-5x^2+6x^3$

i	Xl	f(Xl)	Xu	f(Xu)	Xr	f(Xr)	Error%
0	0.0	-2.0	1.0	6.0	0.5	1.0	
1	0.0	-2.0	0.5	1.0	0.25	-0.46875	100.0
2	0.25	-0.46875	0.5	1.0	0.375	0.2382812	33.333333
3	0.25	-0.46875	0.375	0.2382812	0.3125	-0.117675	20.0
4	0.3125	-0.117675	0.375	0.2382812	0.34375	0.0591430	9.090909

The Root is :0.34375

Determine Root

Reset

Back

False Position Method

False Position Method

X lower:

0.5

X upper:

1

Epsilon:

0.2

f(x)

$-88x^2+45.4x^3-9x^4+0.65x^5$

i	Xl	f(Xl)	Xu	f(Xu)	Xr	f(Xr)	Error (%)
0	0.5	-1.71718750000	1.0	5.34999999999	0.62149016139	0.77450113976	
1	0.5	-1.71718750000	0.62149016139	0.77450113976	0.58372690840	0.08493779476	6.46933565075
2	0.5	-1.71718750000	0.58372690840	0.08493779476	0.57978069058	0.00881157284	0.68063974704
3	0.5	-1.71718750000	0.57978069058	0.00881157284	0.57937339409	0.00090865242	0.07029948143

Determine Root

Reset

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The Root is: 0.5793733940911406

Simple Fixed Point Method

Simple Fixed Point Method

X0:
Epsilon:
f(x)[Simplified]:

The Root is 2.7218593968206726

i	X_i	$f(X_i)$	Error%
0	5.0	3.391164991562635	0.0
1	3.391164991562635	2.933274106661828	47.4419561548971
2	2.933274106661828	2.7892460257193687	15.610231715504527
3	2.7892460257193687	2.7423790486172526	5.163692252830708
4	2.7423790486172526	2.7269547644783287	1.7089897593021357
5	2.7269547644783287	2.7218593968206726	0.5656230290227979
6	2.7218593968206726	2.7201740595552364	0.18720172186733544

Determine Root
Reset
Back

Newton Method

Newton Method

X0

Epson

f(x)

Determine Root

i	X_i	$f(X_i)$	$F'(X_i)$	Error%
0	5.0	-11.5	-7.3	0.0
1	3.42465753424657	-2.233534959654	-4.4643835616438	46.0
2	2.92435699664154	-0.2252705651350	-3.5638425939547	17.1080527507276
3	2.86114697566104	-0.0035959560771	-3.4500645561898	2.20925459328768
4	2.86010468905493	-9.7772523321992	-3.4481884402988	0.03644225367328

The Root is :2.8601046890549346
Back
Reset

False Position Method

Secant Method

Xi

3.5

Xi-1

2.5

Epson

0.5

f(x)

$0.95x^3 - 5.9x^2 + 10.9x - 6$

The Root is :3.344613047176974

i	Xi-1	f(Xi-1)	Xi	f(Xi)	Error
0	2.5	-0.78125	3.5	0.60624999999998	0.0
1	3.5	0.60624999999998	3.06306306306306	-0.6667003014702	14.2647058823527
2	3.06306306306306	-0.6667003014702	3.29190623725681	-0.1648738547348	6.95169174637369
3	3.29190623725681	-0.1648738547348	3.36709210381394	0.07625562702461	2.23296138742288
4	3.36709210381394	0.07625562702461	3.34331506354550	-0.0044031454381	0.71118156131014
5	3.34331506354550	-0.0044031454381	3.34461304717697	-0.0001065638931	0.03880818537646

Determine Root

Reset

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Gauss Elimination

2

1

-1

1

5

2

2

-4

3

1

1

5

☐ Partial Pivoting

Solve System

Reset

Back

Solutions (X1, X2, X3): (14.0, -32.0, -5.0)

Matrix:

2.0 1.0 -1.0 1.0
0.0 -0.5 4.5 -6.5
0.0 0.0 -2.0 10.0

LU Decomposition

2

1

-1

1

5

2

2

-4

3

1

1

5

☐ Partial Pivoting

Solve System

Reset

Back

After Solving The System ,(X1,X2,X3): (14.0, -32.0, -5.0)

L Matrix

1 0 0
2.5 1 0
1.5 1.0 1

U Matrix

2.0 1.0 -1.0
0 -0.5 4.5
0 0 -2.0

Cramer's Rule

2

1

-1

1

5

2

2

-4

3

1

1

5

Solve System

Reset

Back

After Solving The System ,(X1,X2,X3) : (13.5, -32.0, -5.0)

det (D) :2

[[1 1 -1]
[-4 2 2]
[5 1 1]]

det (D1) :27

[[2 1 -1]
[5 -4 2]
[3 5 1]]

det (D2) :-64

[[2 1 1]
[5 2 -4]
[3 1 5]]

det (D3) :-10.0

x1=D1/D
x2=D2/D
x1=D3/D

Gauss-Jordan Elimination

4

1

-1

-2

5

1

2

4

6

1

1

6

Solve System

Reset

Back

After Solving The System, (X1, X2, X3): (2.9999999999999999, -12.999999999999999, 1.0000000000000002)

Step 1:
1.0 0.16666666666666666 0.16666666666666666 1.0
0.0 0.16666666666666667 1.1666666666666667 -1.0
0.0 0.33333333333333337 -1.6666666666666665 -6.0

Step 2:
1.0 0.0 0.9999999999999999 3.9999999999999999
0.0 1.0 -4.9999999999999999 -17.999999999999996
0.0 0.0 2.0000000000000004 2.0000000000000001

Step 3:
1.0 0.0 0.0 2.9999999999999999
0.0 1.0 0.0 -12.999999999999996
0.0 0.0 1.0 1.0000000000000002

Golden Section Method

Golden Section Method

X lower

0

X Upper

4

f(x)

2*sin(x)-((x**2)/10)

☒ Minimum
☐ Maximum

i	Xl	f(Xl)	Xu	f(Xu)	X1	f(x1)	X2	f(x2)	d
0	0.0	0.0	4.0	-3.11360499061	2.472	0.63025489716€	1.528	1.7646903539362	2.472
1	0.0	0.0	2.472	0.63025489716€	1.527696	1.76475714253€	0.944304	1.5310071164945	1.527696
2	0.944304	1.531007116494	2.472	0.63025489716€	1.888420128	1.54334736245€	1.52788387199€	1.7647158911613	0.944116128
3	0.944304	1.531007116494	1.888420128	1.54334736245€	1.527767767104	1.76474139367€	1.30495636089€	1.7594532208084	0.58346376710
4	1.30495636089€	1.75945322080€	1.888420128	1.54334736245€	1.86553696896€	1.71362958294€	1.52783951992€	1.7647256366176	0.36058060807

Determine Root
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Gradient Method

The point $(-1.0, 1.0)$ is a local maximum.

x

y

f(x)

```
Symbolic Steps:
First-order partial derivatives:
df/dx: -2*x + 2*y + 2
df/dy: 2*x - 4*y

Gradient as radians:
atan2(-2*x + 2*y + 2, 2*x - 4*y)

Second-order partial derivatives:
d^2f/dx^2: -2
d^2f/dy^2: -4
d^2f/dxdy: 2

Hessian matrix:
Matrix([[2, 2], [2, -4]])

Numerical Results:
Hessian determinant: 4.000000000000000
d^2f/dx^2 value: -2.000000000000000
```

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