```
1>(NEWTON METHOD with acuracy 0.00001)
a>The root of the 'f(x) = exp(x)+2^(-x)+2*cos(x)-6' in [1,2] = 1.829383601933849e+00

b>The root of the 'f(x) = 2*x*cos(2*x)-(x-2)^2' in [2,3] = 2.370686917662268e+00
The root of the 'f(x) = 2*x*cos(2*x)-(x-2)^2' in [3,4] = 3.722112773101788e+00

c>The root of the 'f(x) = exp(x)-3*x^2' in [0 1] = -4.589622675369486e-01
The root of the 'f(x) = exp(x)-3*x^2' in [3,5] = 3.733079028632816e+00

d>The root of the 'f(x) = sin(x)-exp(-x)' in [0 1] = 5.885327439818611e-01
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The root of the ' $f(x) = \sin(x) - \exp(-x)$ ' in [6.7] = 6.285049273382587e + 00

2> (NEWTON METHOD with acuracy 0.00001)

The root of the 'f(x) = $1/2+1/4*x^2-x*\sin(x)-1/2*\cos(2*x)$ ' with x0=pi/2=1.895493535705460e+00

3>(NEWTON METHOD with acuracy 0.000001)

The root of the ' $f(x) = 230*x^4+18*x^3+9*x^2-221*x-9$ ' in [-1 0]= -4.065928831575887e-02

The root of the ' $f(x) = 230*x^4+18*x^3+9*x^2-221*x-9$ ' in [0 1]= 9.623984187505414e-01

Algebrically roots are found to be same.

4>(NEWTON METHOD with acuracy 0.00000000000001)

The root of the 'f(x) = $2^{(x*x)}-3*(7^{(x+1)})$ ' is -1.118747530398896e+00

5> SECANT METHOD with x0=3 x1=2

The root of the 'f(x) = x^2-6 ' is 2.449489742783178e+00 The value of $\sqrt{6}$ =2.449489743 yes it closer to $\sqrt{6}$

6> SECANT METHOD

a> The root of the 'f(x) = $\exp(x)+2^{-(-x)}+2^{+(-x)}+2^$

c> The root of the ' $f(x) = \sin(x)-\exp(-x)$ ' in[0 1]= 5.885327439818611e-01 The root of the ' $f(x) = \sin(x)-\exp(-x)$ ' in[6,7]= 6.285049273382587e+00

7>FIXED POINT ITERATION

a>The root of the equation $f(x) = \exp(-x)-3*x'$ is 2.576276530497367e-01 b>The root of the equation ' is 1.379364594222031e+00 c>The root of the equation is -1.303033909706930e+00