ASSIGNMENT

Q1. Find an interval of unit length that Contains the smallest positive root of the function $f(x) = x^4 - 3x^2 + x - 10$ perform 12 iterations of Bisection Method starting with resulted interval.

```
In[5]:= Bisection[a0_, b0_, n_, f_] :=
     Module [{a = N[a0], b = N[b0]}],
      c = (a + b) / 2;
      i = 0 \times
        If[f[a] * f[b] > 0,
         Print["we cannot continue with the bisection method as ",
          f, "(a).", f, "(b)>=0"];
         Return[]];
      output = {{i, a, c, b, f[c]}};
      While [i < n, If[Sign[f[b]] == Sign[f[c]], b = c, a = c;];
       c = (a + b) / 2;
       i = i + 1; output = Append[output, {i, a, c, b, f[c]}];];
      Print[NumberForm[TableForm[output,
         TableHeadings \rightarrow {None, {"i", "a<sub>i</sub>", "c<sub>i</sub>", "b<sub>i</sub>", "f[c<sub>i</sub>]"}}], 16]];
      Print["Approximate root after ", i, " iterations is ",
       NumberForm[c, 16]];
      Print["Function value at approximated root,f[c]=",
       NumberForm[f[c], 16]];]
    f[x] = x^4 - 3x^2 + x - 10;
    Plot[f[x], {x, 0, 3}]
     50 r
    40
    30
Out[7]=
     10
            0.5
                    1.0
                                         2.5
```

we can choose the interval of unit length [2, 3] as the smallest positive root around 2.5, belongs to it

```
In[8]:= Bisection[2, 3, 12, f];
```

i	a _i	c_{i}	$b_{\mathtt{i}}$	f[c _i]
0	2.	2.5	3.	12.8125
1	2.	2.25	2.5	2.69140625
2	2.	2.125	2.25	-1.031005859375
3	2.125	2.1875	2.25	0.7297515869140625
4	2.125	2.15625	2.1875	-0.1749410629272461
5	2.15625	2.171875	2.1875	0.2712278962135315
6	2.15625	2.1640625	2.171875	0.0466114915907383
7	2.15625	2.16015625	2.1640625	-0.06454621977172792
8	2.16015625	2.162109375	2.1640625	-0.00906291579303797
9	2.162109375	2.1630859375	2.1640625	0.01875037580703065
10	2.162109375	2.16259765625	2.1630859375	0.004837755005667077
11	2.162109375	2.162353515625	2.16259765625	-0.002114073766389168
12	2.162353515625	2.1624755859375	2.16259765625	0.001361467229262558

Approximate root after 12 iterations is 2.1624755859375

Function value at approximated root,f[c]=0.001361467229262558

Q2. Perform 4 iterations of the Newton Raphson Method to obtain approximate value of $(17)^{1/3}$ starting with the initial approximation x0 = 2.

```
In[9]:= NewtonRaphson[x0 , n , f ] :=
      Module[\{xk1, xk = N[x0]\}, k = 0; Output = \{\{k, x0, f[x0]\}\};
       While[k < n, fPrimexk = f '[xk];
        If[fPrimexk == 0, Print["The derivative of function at ",
          k, "th iteration is zero, we can not proceed
            further with the iterative scheme"];
         Break[]];
        xk1 = xk - f[xk] / fPrimexk;
        xk = xk1;
        k ++;
        Output = Append[Output, {k, xk, f[xk]}];];
       Print[NumberForm[TableForm[Output,
       TableHeadings \rightarrow {None, {"k", "xk", "f[xk]"}}], 10]];
Print["Root after ", n, " iterations xk = ",
        NumberForm[xk, 10]];
       Print["Function value at approximated root,f[xk] = ",
        NumberForm[f[xk], 10]];];
     f[x] = x^3 - 17;
     Plot[f[x], {x, -10, 10}]
    NewtonRaphson[2, 4, f]
                        1000
                         500
Out[11]= \frac{1}{-10}
                        -500
                       -1000
                     f[xk]
    0
        2
        2.75
                     3.796875
    1
        2.582644628
                     0.2263772599
    3
        2.571331512
                     0.0009901837441
        2.571281592
                     1.922353121 \times 10^{-8}
    Root after 4 iterations xk = 2.571281592
    Function value at approximated root, f[xk] = 1.922353121 \times 10^{-8}
```

Q3. Solve the system of equations

$$4 x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 2$$

 $x_1 + 5 x_2 + 2 x_3 = -6$
 $x_1 + 2 x_2 + 3 x_3 = -4$

with the inital vector $x^{(0)} =$

(0.5, -0.5, -0.5). Perform 15 iterations.

No. of iterarations performed 15

Out[17]= $\{0.999081, -1.0011, -1.00148\}$