

Mid-Semester Examination (P-346)

Sarbjit Mazumdar, Roll-1911147

Question 1:

Wein's displacement law states that black body radiation for different temperatures peak at different wavelengths (λ_m) that are inversely proportional to the temperature T , i.e. $\lambda_m T = b$, where b is Wein's constant.

It can be solved using solution of the equation

$$(x - 5)e^x + 5 = 0$$

where $x = \frac{hc}{\lambda_m T k}$, Hence

$$\lambda_m T = b = \frac{hc}{kx}$$

Given:

$$h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ kg} - \text{m}^2/\text{s}$$

$$k = 1.381 \times 10^{-23} - \text{kg}/\text{Ks}^2$$

$$c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

In [26]:

```
#Answer
# We will solve this Question using the Newton-Rhapson Method, to a precision of 10^(-4) #sarbjitmazumdar_1911147

from My_Lib import *

import math

def f(x):
    return (x-5)*math.exp(x)+5    #Given Function for calculating wien's constant

root_val,a,b=Newton_Raphson_Method(f,10,10**(-4))#calling Newton Rhapson method,precision=10^(-4)

print("The value of the Wien's constant is b = hc/kx =", 6.626*10**(-34)*3*10**8/(1.381*10**(-23)*root_val),"m-Kelvin") #printing the result
```

The value of the Wien's constant is b = hc/kx = 0.0028990007255452407 m-Kelvin

Question 2:

Checking the inverse of a following matrix exists or not

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Lastly I've verified whether the inverse exists or not Using $AA^{-1} = I$. And Inverse exists!!

In [39]:

```

# Printing the matrix in a readable form
list_C=[]
with open("matrix1.txt") as matC:
    for k in matC:
        list_C.append(list(map(float, k.split()))))

#Condition for inverse exists or not
det=determinant_calc(list_C)
if det==0:
    print("Inverse doesn't exist !")
else:
    print("Determinant is ", det,"Which is not equal to zero, Hence inverse exists!")
#using the Gauss jordan function
a,b=Gauss_jordan(list_C)
print("\nThe Inverse of the given matrix is A[-1]:")

# Print the inverse matrix in readable form #SARBAJIT MAZUMDAR_1911147
for i in range(len(b)):
    for j in range(len(b)):
        print("%.2f"%b[i][j],end = ' ') #each element of the matrix is rounded upto 2 pl
aces of decimal
    print()

##VERIFICATION PART
print("\n Verification of A*A[-1] = I(Identity matrix)")

list_d=matrix_mul(list_C,b)
for i in range(len(list_d)):
    for j in range(len(list_d)):
        print("%.2f"%list_d[i][j],end = ' ') #each element of the matrix is rounded upto
2 places of decimal
    print()

print("Hence Inverse exists and verified!")

```

Determinant is 120.0 ,Which is not equal to zero, Hence inverse exists!

The Inverse of the given matrix is A[-1]:

```

0.20 0.00 0.00 0.00
0.00 0.25 0.00 0.00
0.00 0.00 0.33 0.00
0.00 0.00 0.00 0.50

```

Verification of A*A[-1] = I(Identity matrix)

```

1.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
0.00 1.00 0.00 0.00
0.00 0.00 1.00 0.00
0.00 0.00 0.00 1.00

```

Hence Inverse exists and verified!

Question 3:

Solve the following set of linear equation using LU decomposition

$$\begin{aligned} 3x_1 - 7x_2 - 2x_3 + 2x_4 &= 0 \\ -3x_1 + 5x_2 + x_3 &= 5 \\ 6x_1 - 4x_2 - 5x_4 &= 7 \\ -9x_1 + 5x_2 - 5x_3 + 12x_4 &= 11 \end{aligned}$$

In [54]:

```
#calling the augmented [A|b] matrix in readable form
list_C=[]
with open("matrix2.txt") as matC:
    for k in matC:
        list_C.append(list(map(float, k.split())))

#Printing the solutions of crout method #sarbajit mazumdar,1911147
x1 = linear_solver_crout(list_C)
if x1!=None:
    print("x_1 =", x1[0])
    print("x_2 =", x1[1])
    print("x_3 =", x1[2])
    print("x_4 =", x1[3])

#Verification
print("\nverification")
val=3*x1[0]-7*x1[1]-2*x1[2]+2*x1[3]
print("\nThe RHS of equation 1 IS coming out to be",val)
print("Hence the solutions are verified!")
```

The solutions of the system of linear equations by Crout's method is

```
x_1 = 3.0
x_2 = 4.0
x_3 = -6.0
x_4 = -1.0
```

verification

The RHS of equation 1 IS coming out to be -9.0
Hence the solutions are verified!

Question 4:

Find a real root of the following equation correct upto four decimal places in the interval $[0, 1]$ using both Midpoint and Regula-falsi method,

$$4e^{-x} \sin x - 1 = 0$$

Compare the convergence of the two methods.

COMMENTS

1.

I have added one graph where I showed that for both methods(Bisection and Regula Falsi) $f(x_i)$ vs. i converges to zero after a certain number of iterations.

2.

I have added one graph where I showed for both methods(Bisection and Regula Falsi) the a $|x_{i+1} - x_i|$ vs. i also converges to 0.

3. I have also added the tables for the both.



In [55]:

```

from My_Lib import *

import math
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Function definition
def f(x):
    return 4*math.exp(-x)*math.sin(x)-1 #Given function #sarbajit mazumdar,1911147

root_val_1, x_error_1,f_x_i_1, iterations_1 = bisection_method(f, 0, 1, 10**(-5)) #calling bisection function, bracket [0,1]
root_val_2, x_error_2,f_x_i_2, iterations_2 = regula_falsi_method(f, 0, 1, 10**(-5)) #calling Regula falsi function, bracket [0,1]

print("Root of the equation via Bisection Method is(upto 4 decimal places rounding): %.4f"%root_val_1) #Printing root value for bisection
print("Root of the equation via Regula Falsi Method is(upto 4 decimal places rounding): %.4f"%root_val_2)#Printing root value for Regula Falsi

#####

#
# MAKING TABLES FOR BOTH THE METHODS
#

print ("\n-----Bisection Method-----")
print("| x_(i+1)-x_(i)\t|\ti\t|\t")
print ("-----")
for i in range (1,len(iterations_1)):
    print("| \t%.5f"%x_error_1[i], "\t|\t",iterations_1[i], "\t|")

print ("-----")

print ("-----Regula Falsi Method-----")
print("| x_(i+1)-x_i\t|\t|\ti\t|\t")
print ("-----")
for i in range (1,len(iterations_2)):
    print("| \t%.11f"%x_error_2[i], "\t|\t",iterations_2[i], "\t|")

print ("-----")

#####3

#Plotting of Two methods:

plt.plot(iterations_1, f_x_i_1,'m-o', label="Bisection Method")
plt.plot(iterations_2, f_x_i_2,'r-o' ,label="Regular Falsi Method")

plt.title("Convergence of functional value for Bisection and Regula Falsi Method")
plt.xlabel("Iterations $i$")
plt.ylabel("functional value ($f(x_i)$)")
plt.legend()

```

```
plt.grid()
plt.show()

# Removing zeroes from the lists
iterations_2.remove(0)
iterations_1.remove(0)
x_error_2.remove(0)
x_error_1.remove(0)

# plotting convergence of roots

plt.plot(iterations_1, x_error_1, 'm-o', label="Bisection Method")
plt.plot(iterations_2, x_error_2, 'r-o', label="Regular Falsi Method")

plt.title("Convergence of root for Bisection and Regula Falsi Method")
plt.xlabel("Iterations  $i$")
plt.ylabel("Absolute convergence  $|x_{i+1}-x_{i}|$")
plt.legend()
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```

Root of the equation via Bisection Method is(upto 4 decimal places rounding): 0.3706

Root of the equation via Regula Falsi Method is(upto 4 decimal places rounding): 0.3706

-----Bisection Method-----

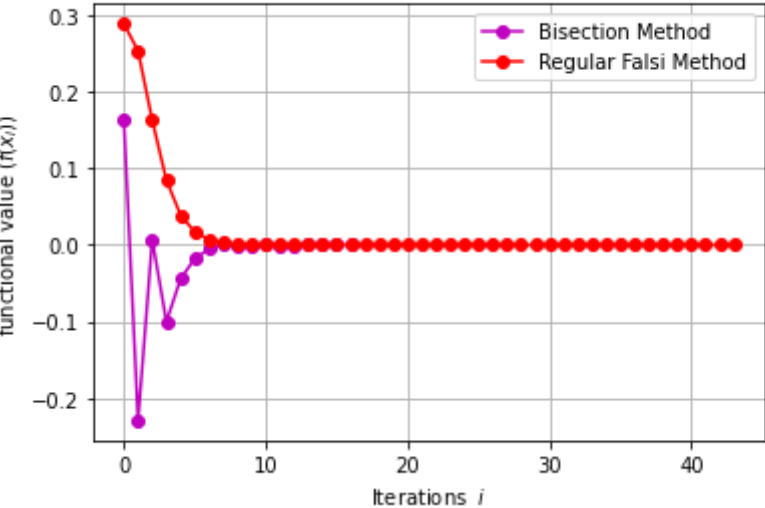
$ x_{(i+1)} - x_{(i)} $	i
0.25000	1
0.12500	2
0.06250	3
0.03125	4
0.01562	5
0.00781	6
0.00391	7
0.00195	8
0.00098	9
0.00049	10
0.00024	11
0.00012	12
0.00006	13
0.00003	14
0.00002	15
0.00001	16

-----Regula Falsi Method-----

$ x_{(i+1)} - x_i $	i
0.18104871698	1
0.12669555641	2
0.07005839543	3
0.03347011363	4
0.01482812595	5
0.00634439186	6
0.00267360110	7
0.00111943680	8
0.00046743846	9
0.00019496498	10
0.00008127990	11
0.00003387848	12
0.00001411982	13
0.00000588463	14
0.00000245247	15
0.00000102208	16
0.00000042596	17
0.00000017752	18
0.00000007398	19
0.00000003083	20
0.00000001285	21
0.00000000536	22
0.00000000223	23
0.00000000093	24
0.00000000039	25
0.00000000016	26
0.00000000007	27
0.00000000003	28
0.00000000001	29
0.00000000000	30
0.00000000000	31
0.00000000000	32
0.00000000000	33

0.000000000000	34
0.000000000000	35
0.000000000000	36
0.000000000000	37
0.000000000000	38
0.000000000000	39
0.000000000000	40
0.000000000000	41
0.000000000000	42
0.000000000000	43

Convergence of functional value for Bisection and Regula Falsi Method



Convergence of root for Bisection and Regula Falsi Method

