

# Find the Root

## Description

Write an efficient algorithm to solve the following equation (i.e. find the value of  $x$  (if exists))

$$F(x) = p \cdot e^{-x} + q \cdot \sin(x) + r \cdot \cos(x) + s \cdot \tan(x) + t \cdot x^2 + u = 0$$

Given that:

- 1-  $0 \leq x \leq 1$
- 2- The function is **decreasing** in the given interval
- 3-  $0 \leq p, r, u \leq 20$  and  $-20 \leq q, s, t \leq 0$

If  $x$  exists, return it, else, return -1.

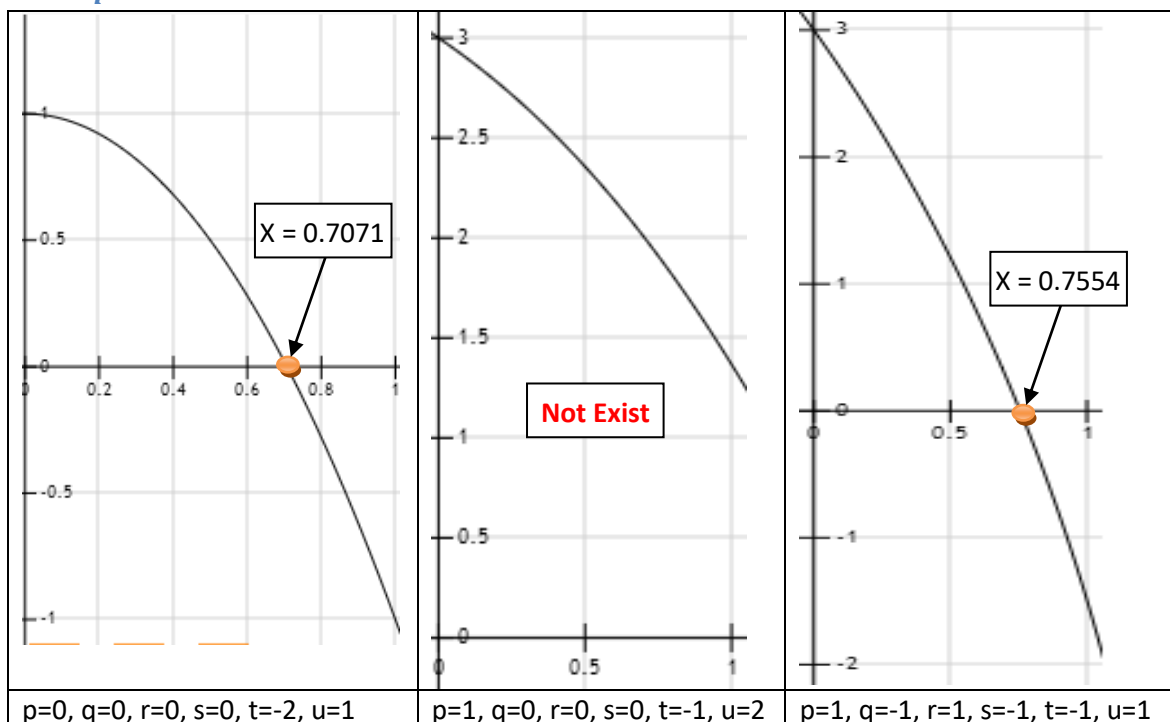
### HINT:

Due to the floating point calculations of the above function, its value at the root may equal very small value but not necessarily equal an exact **ZERO**. So, you can consider that the root ( $x$ ) is found if the function value  $F(x)$  is:

$$- \text{eps} < F(x) < \text{eps}$$

Where **eps** is a very small value and already defined in the code by  $10^{-9}$

### Examples:



### Input: Already Implemented

Input consists of multiple test cases and terminated by an EOF. Each test case consists of 6 integers in a single line:  $p, q, r, s, t$  and  $u$  (where  $0 \leq p, r, u \leq 20$  and  $-20 \leq q, s, t \leq 0$ ).

### Output: Already Implemented

For each set of input, there should be a line containing the value of  $x$ , correct up-to 4 decimal places, or  $-1$  if not exists, whichever is applicable.

### Given Function: Already Implemented

```
static double f(int p, int q, int r, int s, int t, int u, double x)
```

It calculates the above function  $F(x)$  at a given (`double x`) value with the given six parameters ( $p, q, r, s, t$  and  $u$ ) and return the result.

### Required Function: Implement it!

```
double findTheRoot(int p, int q, int r, int s, int t, int u)
```

It takes the six integers ( $p, q, r, s, t$  and  $u$ ) and should **return the value of the root ( $x$ )** that satisfies  $F(x) = 0$  (or return  $-1$  if  $x$  is not exists).

## Template

- [C# template](#)

## Test Cases

| # | Input             | Output |
|---|-------------------|--------|
| 1 | 0 0 0 0 -2 1      | 0.7071 |
|   | 1 0 0 0 -1 2      | -1     |
|   | 1 -1 1 -1 -1 1    | 0.7554 |
| 2 | 16 -1 12 -2 -12 4 | -1     |
|   | 4 -9 10 -2 -4 8   | -1     |
|   | 4 -15 19 0 -5 6   | -1     |
|   | 10 -5 20 -2 -11 4 | -1     |
|   | 16 -4 18 -7 -2 1  | -1     |
|   | 17 0 6 -8 -4 7    | -1     |
|   | 20 -3 5 -6 0 2    | -1     |
|   | 8 -7 18 -3 -12 10 | -1     |
| 3 | 1 -20 3 -20 -5 6  | 0.2347 |
|   | 2 -20 3 -20 -5 6  | 0.2521 |
|   | 3 -20 3 -20 -5 6  | 0.2689 |
|   | 4 -20 3 -20 -5 6  | 0.2850 |
|   | 5 -20 3 -20 -5 6  | 0.3005 |
|   | 6 -20 3 -20 -5 6  | 0.3154 |
|   | 3 -4 1 -3 -2 5    | 0.7863 |
|   | 6 -11 8 -20 -3 1  | 0.3807 |
|   | 4 -4 4 -4 -4 5    | 0.8016 |
|   |                   |        |

|  |    |     |    |    |     |   |        |
|--|----|-----|----|----|-----|---|--------|
|  | 17 | -6  | 2  | -8 | -1  | 3 | 0.7628 |
|  | 16 | -1  | 12 | -2 | -12 | 4 | -1     |
|  | 4  | -9  | 10 | -2 | -4  | 8 | -1     |
|  | 4  | -15 | 19 | 0  | -5  | 6 | -1     |

## C# Help

If you need any help regarding the syntax of C#, **ask any TA.**

### Creating 1D array

```
int [] array = new int [size]
```

### Creating 2D array

```
int [,] array = new int [size1, size2]
```

### Sorting single array

Sort the given array in ascending order

```
Array.Sort(items);
```

### Sorting parallel arrays

Sort the first array "master" and re-order the 2<sup>nd</sup> array "slave" according to this sorting

```
Array.Sort(master, slave);
```