

/*To find the roots of the equation $f(x) = 0$ by successive approximations, we write it in the form $x = p(x)$. The roots of $f(x) = 0$ are the same as the points of intersection of the straight line $y = x$ and the curve representing $y = p(x)$.

Let $X = X_0$ be an initial approximation of the desired root, then the first approximation x_1 is given by $X_1 = p(X_0)$. Now, treating x_1 as the initial value, the second approximation is $X_2 = p(X_1)$. Proceeding in this way the n th approximation is given by $X_n = p(X_{n-1})$

The equation $X_{k+1} = -c/(aX_k + b)$ is used to find the roots of the equation $F(x) = aX^2 + bX + c$.

In this method we use X_0 as initial value to find X_1 using $X_1 = -c/(aX_0 + b)$, then X_2 is calculated using $X_2 = -c/(aX_1 + b)$ and the process goes on.....

Finally we find the value of X for which $X = -c/(aX + b)$, and that is the point of convergence of the equation $F(x) = aX^2 + bX + c$.

Similarly we use $X_{k+1} = (-c/(aX_k)) - b/a$ to find the second root of $F(x) = aX^2 + bX + c$.

Finally we have two roots of the quadratic equation $F(x) = aX^2 + bX + c$.

*/

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
//Function prototypes
void method1(float guess);
void method2(float guess);
```

```
//Global variables
float a, b, c;
```

```
int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
```

```
    if(argc != 5)
    {
        fprintf(stderr, "USAGE: %s <a> <b> <c> <guess>\n", argv[0]);
        printf("a := X^2 coefficient\n");
        printf("b := X coefficient\n");
        printf("c := constant\n");
        exit (0);
    }
```

```
    float guess, discriminant;
    //char ch;
```

```
    //Getting coefficients of quadratic equation
    a = atof(argv[1]);
    b = atof(argv[2]);
    c = atof(argv[3]);
```

```
    //making the guess
    guess = atof(argv[4]);
```

```
    //Calculating discriminant
    discriminant = (b*b)-(4*a*c);
```

```
    //Checking if discriminant is < 0
    //If discriminant is less than 0, no real roots
    if(discriminant < 0)
    {
        printf("The equation has no real roots\n");
        exit (0);
    }
```

```
    method1(guess); //Call method1 function
    method2(guess); //Call method2 function
```

```
    exit (0);
}

//Using first equation
void method1(float guess)
{
    printf("---ROOT 1---\n\n");

    float root, x; //x is Xk and root is Xk+1
    int iterations = 0;
    x = guess; //Initializing x with guess

    //Loop infinitely
    while(1)
    {
        root = -c/(a*x + b); //Substituting values in equation 1
        //printf("Checking: %f\n", root);
        if(root == x) //If the equation converges, then break the out of the loop
        {
            printf("After %d iterations root %f found.\n", iterations + 1, root);
            break;
        }
        x = root; //Update guess
        iterations += 1;
    }

    return;
}

//Using second equation
void method2(float guess)
{
    printf("\n---ROOT 2---\n\n");

    float root, x; //x is Xk and root is Xk+1
    int iterations = 0;
    x = guess; //Initializing x with guess

    //Loop infinitely
    while(1)
    {
        root = (-c/(a*x)) - b/a; //Substitute the values in eq 2
        //printf("Checking: %f\n", root);
        if(root == x) //If equation converges then break out of the loop
        {
            printf("After %d iterations root %f found.\n", iterations + 1, root);
            break;
        }
        x = root; //Update guess
        iterations += 1;
    }

    return;
}
```