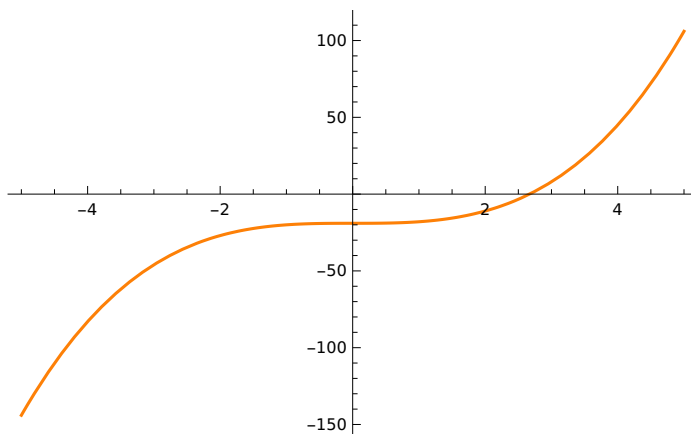


```

In[65]:= bisectionMethod[a0_, b0_, n_, f_] := Module{},
a = N[a0];
b = N[b0];
m = (a + b)/2.0;
If[f[a]*f[b] > 0,
Print["Bisection method can not be applied as f(a).f(b)>0"];
Return[]];
For[i = 1, i ≤ n, i++,
If[Sign[f[a]] == Sign[f[m]], a = m, b = m];
m = (a + b)/2.0;
Print["After iteration :", i, "Root=", m];
];
Print["Accuracy=", Abs[(b - a)/2.0]];
Print["Approximate root of the equation is=",
NumberForm[m, 8]]];
f1[x_] = x^3 - 19;
Plot[f1[x], {x, -5, 5}]
bisectionMethod[2, 3, 15, f1]

```

Out[67]=



After iteration :1Root=2.75

After iteration :2Root=2.625

After iteration :3Root=2.6875

After iteration :4Root=2.65625

After iteration :5Root=2.67188

After iteration :6Root=2.66406

After iteration :7Root=2.66797

After iteration :8Root=2.66992

After iteration :9Root=2.66895

After iteration :10Root=2.66846

After iteration :11Root=2.66821

After iteration :12Root=2.66833

After iteration :13Root=2.6684

After iteration :14Root=2.66843

After iteration :15Root=2.66841

Accuracy=0.0000152588

Approximate root of the equation is=2.6684113

```

In[99]:= A = {{1, -2, 1}, {-1, 10, 2}, {-2, -5, 10}};
b = {7, 12, 18};
dimA = Dimensions[A]
m = dimA[[1]]
n = dimA[[2]]
Det[A]
Y = Inverse[A]
X = Y.b
gaussJordan[A_, b_] := Module[{dimA, m, n, Y, X},
  dimA = Dimensions[A];
  m = dimA[[1]];
  n = dimA[[2]];
  If[m ≠ n, Print("Jordan Method Cannot be applied"), Return[]];
  If[Det[A] = 0, Print("Jordan Method is not Applicable"); Return[]];
  Y = Inverse[A];
  X = b.Y]

```

Out[101]=

{3, 3}

Out[102]=

3

Out[103]=

3

Out[104]=

123

Out[105]=

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{110}{123} & \frac{5}{41} & -\frac{14}{123} \\ \frac{2}{41} & \frac{4}{41} & -\frac{1}{41} \\ \frac{25}{123} & \frac{3}{41} & \frac{8}{123} \end{pmatrix}$$

Out[106]=

$$\left\{ \frac{698}{123}, \frac{44}{41}, \frac{427}{123} \right\}$$

In[108]:=

```

A = {{1, -2, 1}, {-1, 10, 2}, {-2, -5, 10}};
B = {7, 12, 18};
X0 = {0, 0, 0}
dimA = Dimensions[A];
m = dimA[[1];
n = dimA[[2];
If[m ≠ n,
Print["Gauss Jacobi Method Cannot be applied"],
Return];
D1 = DiagonalMatrix[Diagonal[A]]
L = LowerTriangularize[A] // MatrixForm
U = UpperTriangularize[A] // MatrixForm
For[i = 1, i ≤ 10, i++, X1 = LinearSolve[D1, -(L + U).X0 + B];
Print["X", i, "=", X1]]

```

Out[110]=

{0, 0, 0}

Out[115]=

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

Out[116]//MatrixForm=

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 10 & 0 \\ -2 & -5 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

Out[117]//MatrixForm=

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 10 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X1 = \left( \frac{1}{10} \left( 70 - 10 \left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 10 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 10 & 0 \\ -2 & -5 & 10 \end{pmatrix} \right) \right), \{0, 0, 0\} \right),$$

$$\frac{1}{10} \left( 12 - \left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 10 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 10 & 0 \\ -2 & -5 & 10 \end{pmatrix} \right), \{0, 0, 0\} \right), \frac{1}{10} \left( 18 - \left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 10 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 10 & 0 \\ -2 & -5 & 10 \end{pmatrix} \right), \{0, 0, 0\} \right) \}$$

$$X2 = \left( \frac{1}{10} \left( 70 - 10 \left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 10 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 10 & 0 \\ -2 & -5 & 10 \end{pmatrix} \right) \right), \{0, 0, 0\} \right),$$

$$\frac{1}{10} \left( 12 - \left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 10 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 10 & 0 \\ -2 & -5 & 10 \end{pmatrix} \right), \{0, 0, 0\} \right), \frac{1}{10} \left( 18 - \left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 10 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 10 & 0 \\ -2 & -5 & 10 \end{pmatrix} \right), \{0, 0, 0\} \right) \}$$



$$X_{10} = \left\{ \frac{1}{10} \left( 70 - 10 \left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 10 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 10 & 0 \\ -2 & -5 & 10 \end{pmatrix} \right) \cdot (0, 0, 0) \right), \right. \\ \left. \frac{1}{10} \left( 12 - \left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 10 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 10 & 0 \\ -2 & -5 & 10 \end{pmatrix} \right) \cdot (0, 0, 0) \right), \frac{1}{10} \left( 18 - \left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 10 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 10 & 0 \\ -2 & -5 & 10 \end{pmatrix} \right) \cdot (0, 0, 0) \right) \right\}$$

```
In[1]:= nodes = {0, 1, 3}
values = {3, 8, 29}
P[x_] = LagrangePolynomial[nodes, values]
LagrangePolynomial[nodes_, values_] := Module[
{xi, fi, n, m, poly},
xi = nodes;
fi = values;
n = Length[xi];
m = Length[fi];
If[n ≠ m, Print["List of points and function values are not of the same size"];
Return[]];
For[i = 1, i ≤ n, i++, L[i_, x_] := (Product[(x - xi[j])/(xi[i] - xi[j]), {j, 1, i - 1}]) * 
(Product[(x - xi[j])/(xi[i] - xi[j]), {j, i + 1, n}]);
poly[x_] = Sum[(L[k, x] * fi[k]), {k, 1, n}];
Return[poly[x]]];
Simplify[P[x]]
Integrate[Exp[-x^2], {x, 0, 2}] // N
```

Out[1]= {0, 1, 3}

Out[2]= {3, 8, 29}

Out[3]= LagrangePolynomial[{0, 1, 3}, {3, 8, 29}]

Out[5]=  $\frac{11x^2}{6} + \frac{19x}{6} + 3$

Out[6]= 0.882081

```
In[17]:= simpson[a_, b_, f_] := (b - a) * (f[a] + f[b] + 4 * f[(a + b)/2]) / 6;
f1[x_] := 1/(3 + x);
simpson[1, 2, f1] // N
Integrate[f1[x], {x, 1, 2}] // N
```

Out[19]=

0.223148

Out[20]=

0.223144

```

In[75]:= eulerMethodN[a0_, b0_, f_, n_, alpha_] := Module[{},
  a = N[a0];
  b = N[b0];
  h = (b - a)/n;
  ti = Table[a + (j - 1)*h, {j, 1, n + 1}];
  wi = Table[0, {n + 1}];
  wi[[1]] = alpha;
  For[i = 1, i ≤ n, i++,
    wi[[i + 1]] = wi[[i]] + h*f[ti[[i]], wi[[i]]];
    Print["i=", i, ", ti=", ti[[i]], ", wi=", wi[[i]]]];
  f[t_, x_] = 2 + x/t;
  eulerMethodN[1, 3, f, 10, 1]

i=1, ti=1., wi=1
i=2, ti=1.2, wi=1.6
i=3, ti=1.4, wi=2.26667
i=4, ti=1.6, wi=2.99048
i=5, ti=1.8, wi=3.76429
i=6, ti=2., wi=4.58254
i=7, ti=2.2, wi=5.44079
i=8, ti=2.4, wi=6.33541
i=9, ti=2.6, wi=7.26336
i=10, ti=2.8, wi=8.22208

```