

ENGR 313

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Group Project - Part 1

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Pseudo-code:

#1

Bisection Method:

```
function bisection(f(x)):  
    xl = read lower bound guess  
    xh = read higher bound guess  
    Validate_the_existence_of_root()  
    x0 = (xl + xh) / 2.0  
    error =  $\infty$   
  
    iterate while(error >  $\epsilon$ ):  
        if f(xl)*f(x0) < 0 :  
            xNew = (xl + x0) / 2.0  
        else:  
            xNew = (x0 + xh) / 2.0  
        endif  
  
        error = |xNew - x0| / xNew  
        x0 = xNew  
  
    endloop  
  
    return xNew  
  
endfunction
```

Secant Method:

```
function secant(f(x)):
    x0 = read lower bound guess
    x1 = read higher bound guess
    x1 = nextGuess(f(x), x0, x1)
    error =  $\infty$ 

    iterate while(error >  $\epsilon$ ):
        xNew = nextGuess(f(x), x0, x1)
        error =  $|x_{\text{New}} - x1| / x_{\text{New}}$ 
        x0 = x1
        x1 = xNew
    endloop

    return xNew

endfunction

function nextGuess(f(x), x0, x1):

    return  $x1 - f(x1) * ((x1 - x0) / (f(x1) - f(x0)))$ 

endfunction
```

False-Position Method:

function falsePosition(f(x)):

xl = read lower bound guess
xh = read higher bound guess
Validate_the_existence_of_root()
x0 = nextGuess(f(x), xl, xh)
error = ∞

iterate while(error > ϵ):

*if $f(xl) * f(x0) < 0$:*
xNew = nextGuess(f(x), xl, x0)
else
xNew = nextGuess(f(x), x0, xh)
endif

*if $f(xl) * f(xNew) < 0$:*
xh = xNew
else
xl = xNew
endif

error = $|xNew - x0| / xNew$
x0 = xNew

endloop

return xNew

endfunction

function nextGuess(f(x), x0, x1):

*return $x1 - f(x1) * ((x1 - x0) / (f(x1) - f(x0)))$*

endfunction

Newton-Raphson Method:

function newtonRaphson($f(x)$, $f'(x)$):

x_0 = read lower initial guess

x_0 = nextGuess($f(x)$, $f'(x)$, x_0)

error = ∞

iterate while(error > ϵ):

x_{New} = nextGuess($f(x)$, $f'(x)$, x_0)

error = $|x_{\text{New}} - x_0| / x_{\text{New}}$

x_0 = x_{New}

endloop

return x_{New}

endfunction

function nextGuess($f(x)$, $f'(x)$, x_0):

return $x_0 - f(x_0)/f'(x_0)$

endfunction

#2

Gauss-Jordan Elimination Method:

```
function gaussJordan(Matrix coefficients)
  for i: 0 → 3:
    pivot = coefficients[i, i]
    for j: 0 → 3:
      if j = i:
        continue
      factor = -1 * coefficients[j, i] / pivot
      coefficients[j] = coefficients[j] + factor * coefficients[i]
    endloop
  endloop

  return { coefficients[0, 3], coefficients[1, 3], coefficients[2, 3] }
endfunction
```

The Jacobi Method:

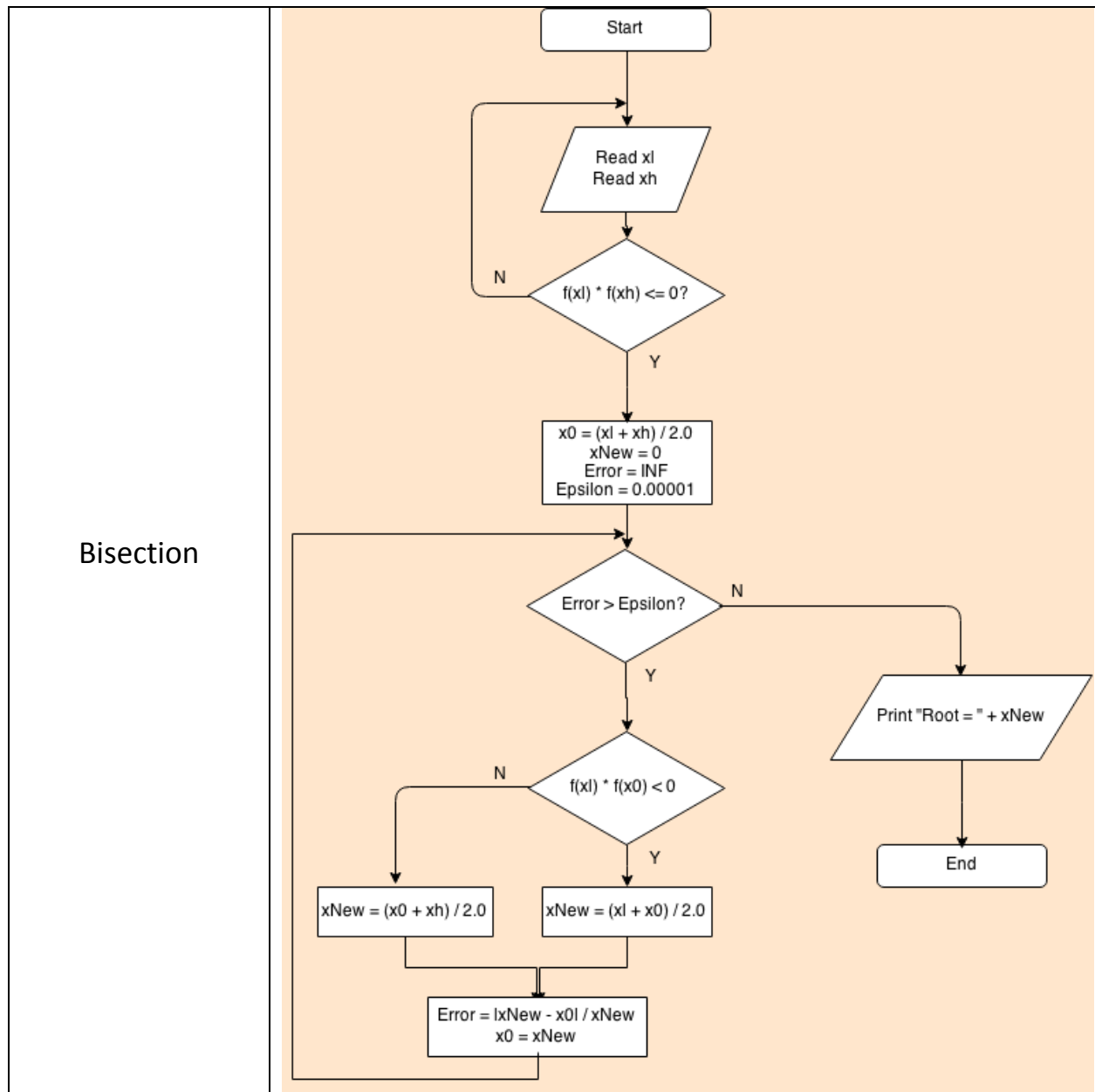
```
function jacobi(Equation f0(x, y), Equation f1(x, y), Equation f2(x, y))
  x0 = x1 = x2 = 0
  err0 = err1 = err2 = error = ∞

  iterate while(error > ε):
    xNew0 = f0(x1, x2)
    xNew1 = f1(x0, x2)
    xNew2 = f2(x0, x1)

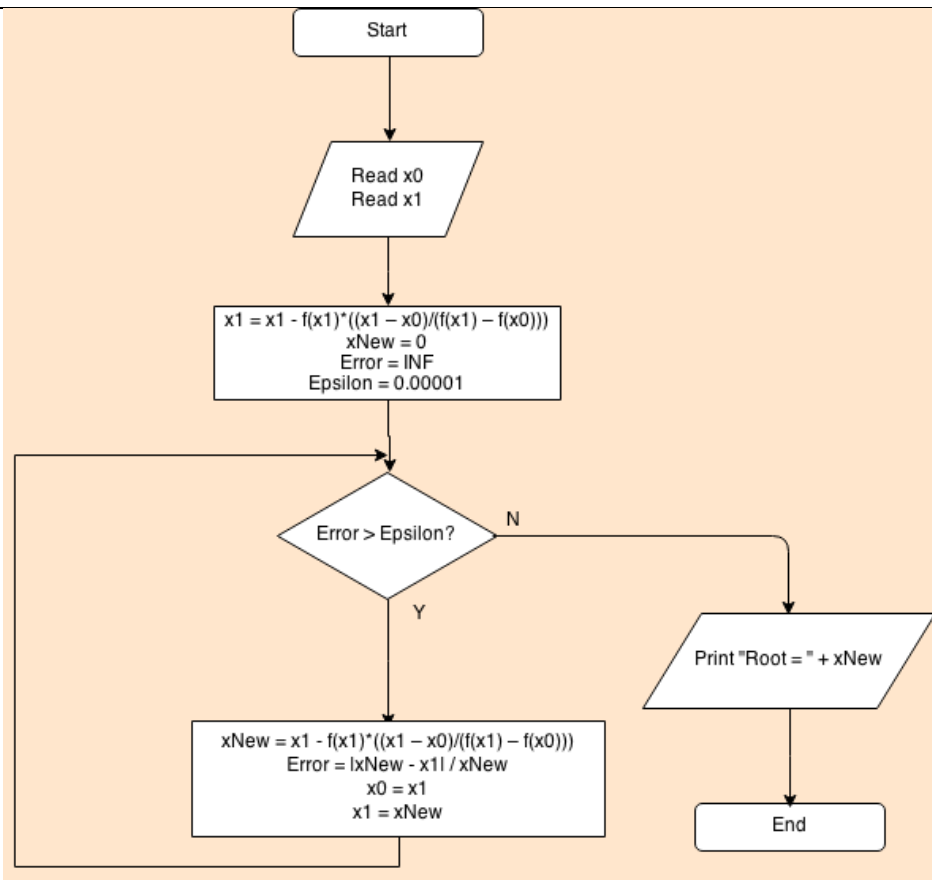
    err0 = |xNew0 - x0| / xNew0
    err1 = |xNew1 - x1| / xNew1
    err2 = |xNew2 - x2| / xNew2
    error = max(err0, err1, err2)

    x0 = xNew0
    x1 = xNew1
    x2 = xNew2
  endloop
  return {x0, x1, x2}
endfunction
```

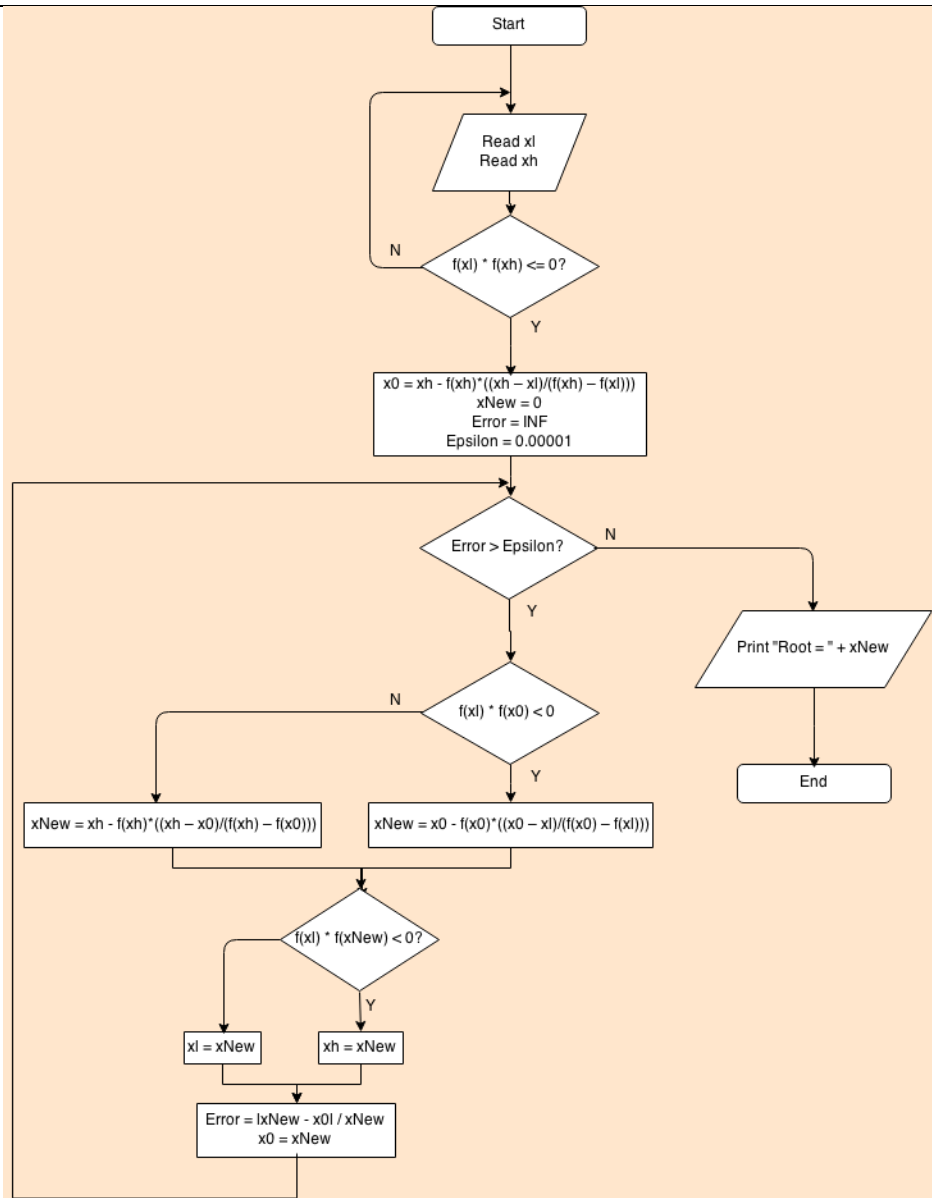
Flowcharts:



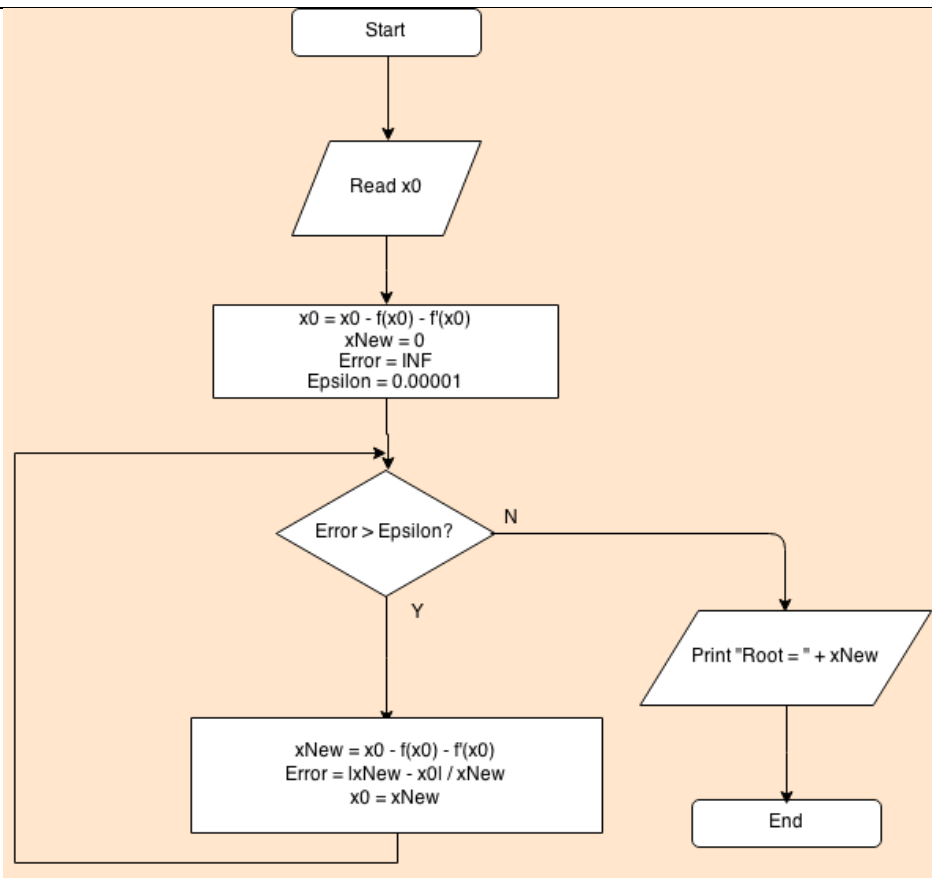
Secant



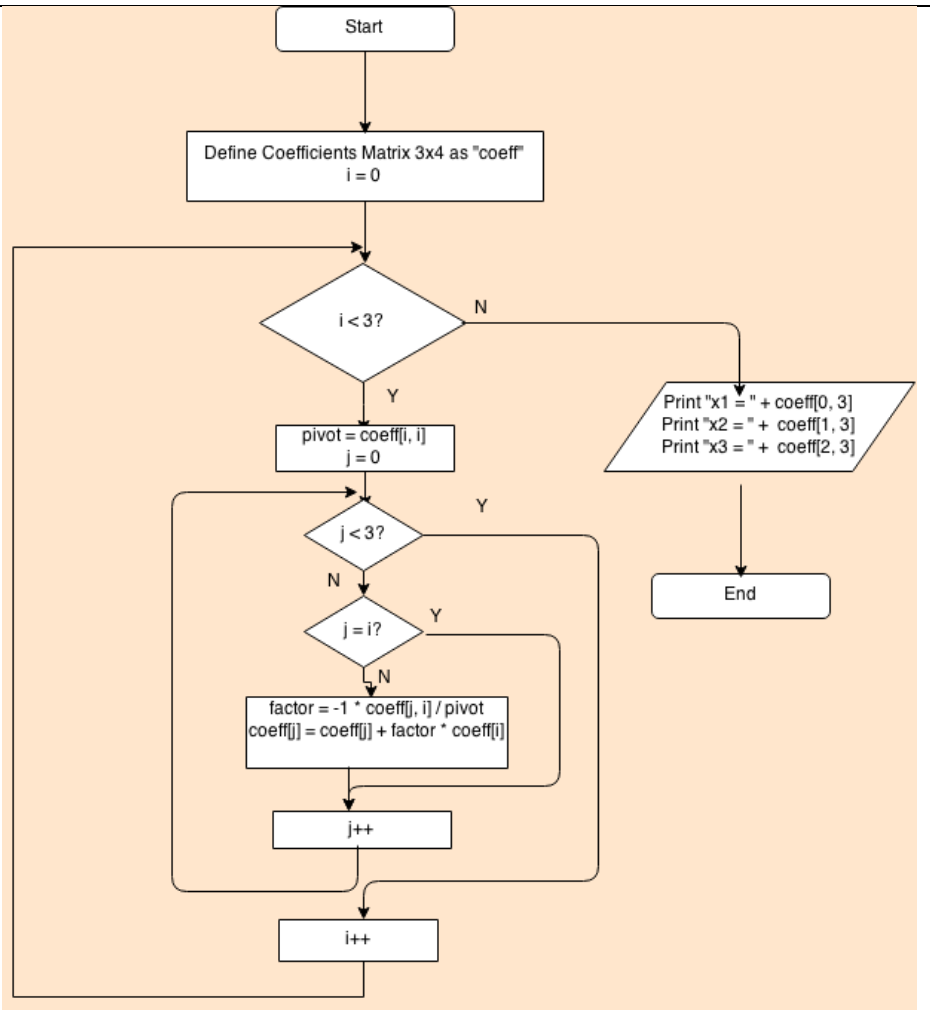
False-Position

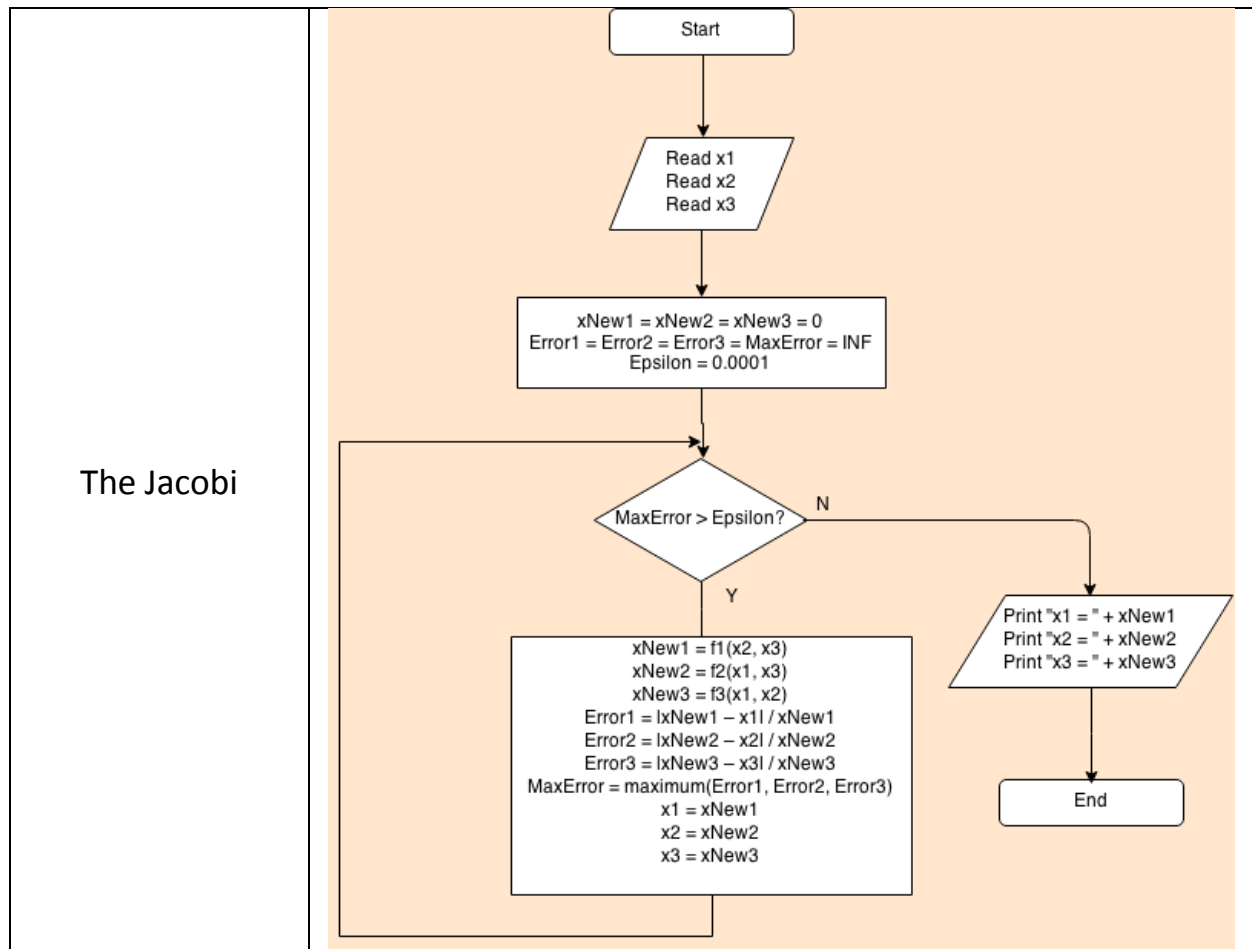


Newton-Raphson



Gauss-Jordan





Computer Programs:

C++ files are attached, definitions of variables, functions and procedures are outlined through the comments of the source code.

Recommended Initial Guesses:

Equation1: [0.4, 0.6]

Equation2: [-0.6, -0.4]

Equation3: [0.4, 0.6]

Equation4: [1, 1.2]

Equation5: [0, 0.2]

Test Results:

Gauss-Jordan Elimination Method:

$$x_0 = 0.5, x_1 = 8, x_2 = -6$$

$$\text{error} = 0\%$$

$$\text{iterations: } N/A$$

The Jacobi Method:

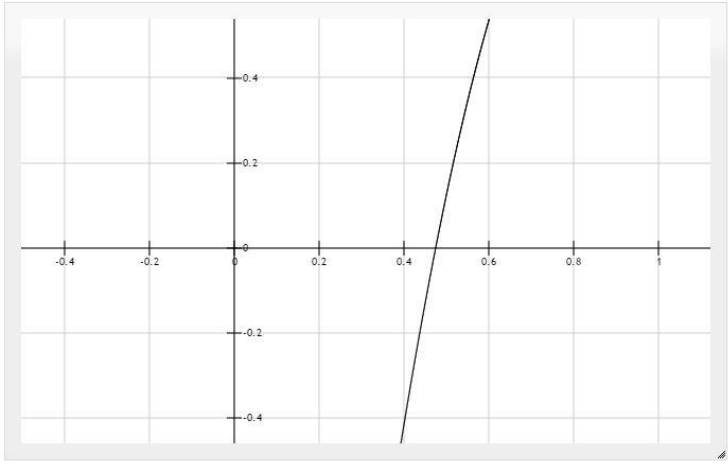
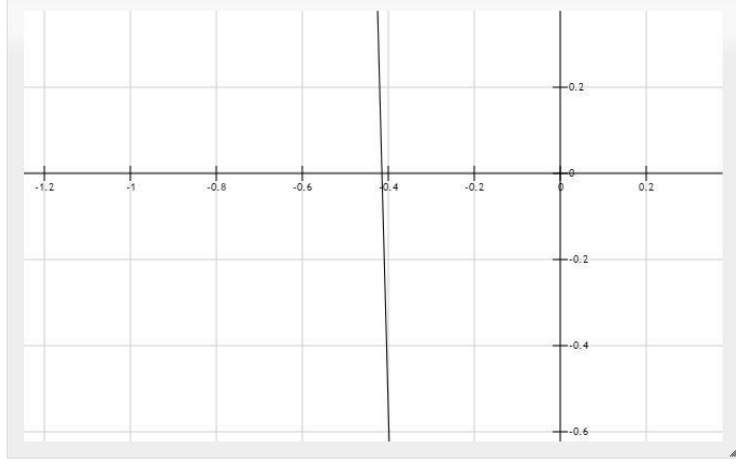
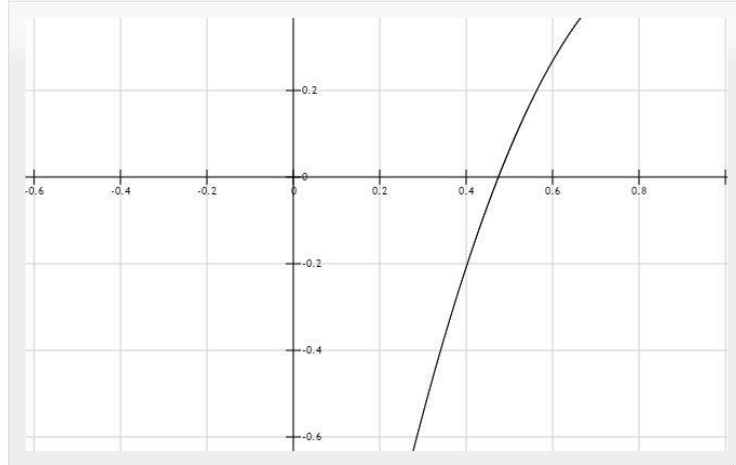
$$x_0 = 0.500022, x_1 = 8.00002, x_2 = -6$$

$$\text{error} = 0.00318659\%$$

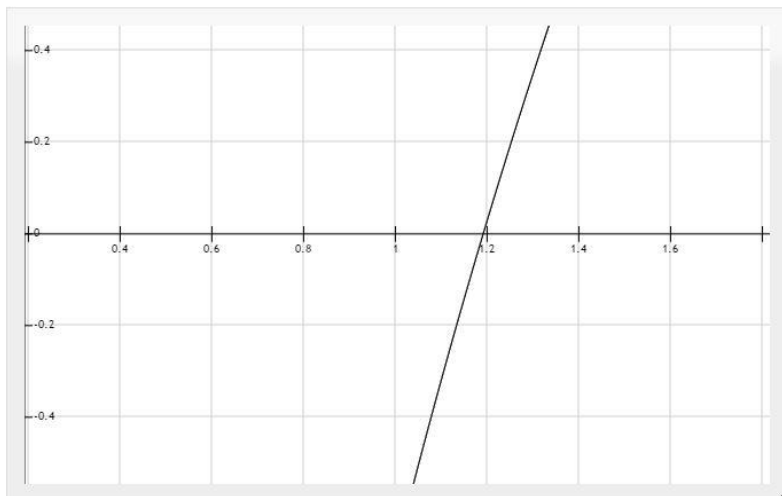
$$\text{iterations: } 10$$

Graphs for Initial Guesses:

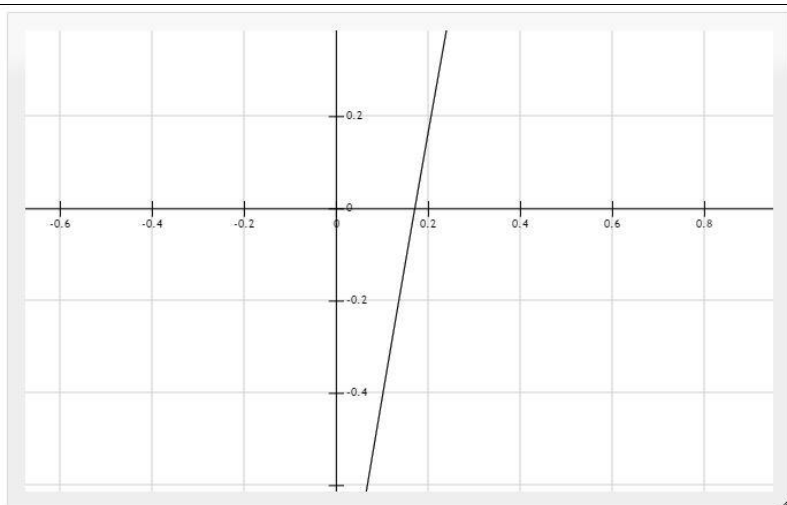
#1

Equation 1	
Equation 2	
Equation 3	

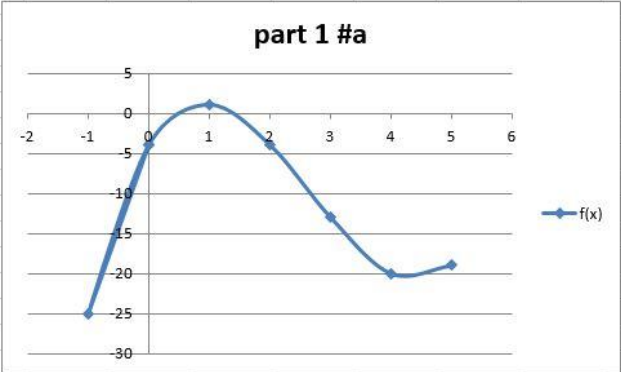
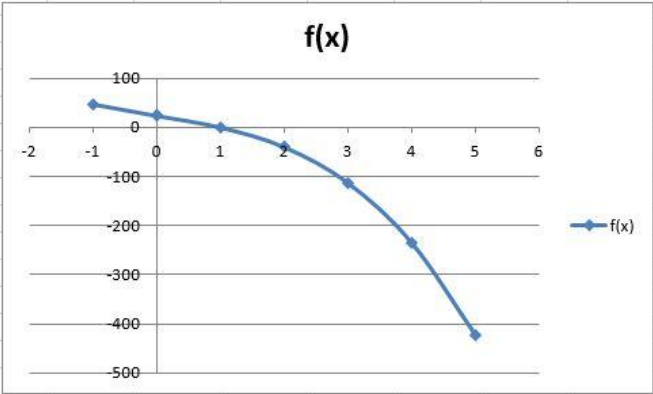
Equation 4



Equation 5

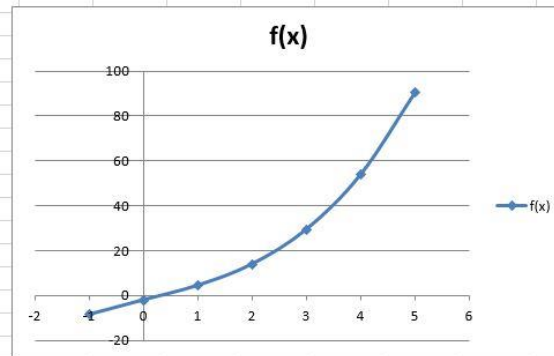


Solutions using Excel's goal-seek:

Equation 1	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>x</th><th>f(x)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0</td><td>-4</td></tr> <tr><td>-1</td><td>-25</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>-4</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>-4</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>-13</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>-20</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>-19</td></tr> </tbody> </table>  <p>part 1 #a</p> <p>by goal seek @ $f(x) = 0.000102$, $x = 1.369079$</p>	x	f(x)	0	-4	-1	-25	0	-4	1	1	2	-4	3	-13	4	-20	5	-19
x	f(x)																		
0	-4																		
-1	-25																		
0	-4																		
1	1																		
2	-4																		
3	-13																		
4	-20																		
5	-19																		
Equation 2	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>x</th><th>f(x)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr><td>-1</td><td>47.75</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0.25</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>-40</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>-113.25</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>-236</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>-424.75</td></tr> </tbody> </table>  <p>f(x)</p> <p>by goal seek @ $f(x) = 0.000105$, $x = 1.008523$</p>	x	f(x)	0	24	-1	47.75	0	24	1	0.25	2	-40	3	-113.25	4	-236	5	-424.75
x	f(x)																		
0	24																		
-1	47.75																		
0	24																		
1	0.25																		
2	-40																		
3	-113.25																		
4	-236																		
5	-424.75																		

Equation 3

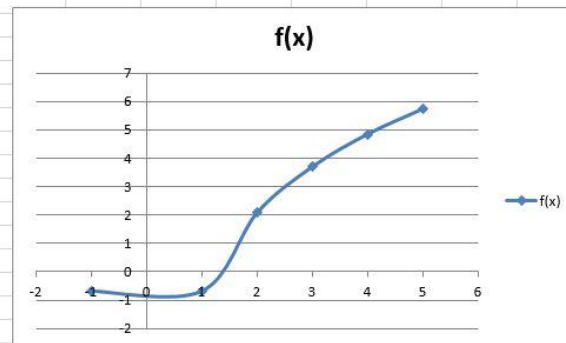
x	f(x)
0	-2
-1	-8.5
0	-2
1	4.5
2	14
3	29.5
4	54
5	90.5



by goal seek @ $f(x) = -2.7 \times 10^{-6}$, $x = 0.330329$

Equation 4

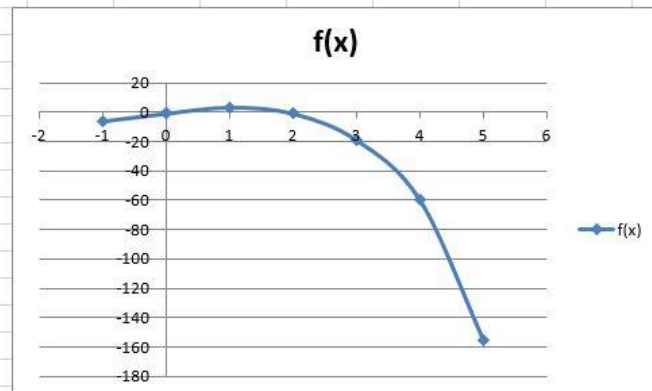
x	f(x)
-1	-0.7
1	-0.7
2	2.072589
3	3.694449
4	4.845177
5	5.737752



by goal seek @ $f(x) = -0.00074$, $x = 1.191024$

Equation 5

x	f(x)
0	-1
-1	-6.25818
0	-1
1	3.172015
2	-1.02397
3	-19.0977
4	-59.8958
5	-155.126



by goal seek @ $f(x) = -9.5 \times e^{(-0.5)}$, $x = 0.17-163$