Q2

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Write a MATLAB program secant.m for the secant method. Suppose we want to find the real root of $f(x) = x^3 - 2x - 5$. Plot the graph of y = f(x) on an appropriate interval by Matlab (check how to use Matlab build-in function plot). Use your secant.m to compute the root. Also use the bisection method, the Newton method to find the root. For the bisection method, use [2, 3] as the initial interval, for the Newton method, use $x_0 = 2$ as the initial point, for the secant method, use $x_0 = 2$ and $x_1 = 3$ as the two initial points. Take tolerances xtol=1.e-12 and ftol=1.e-12 for Newton's method, and the secant method, and take delta=1.e-12 for the bisection method. Set a big number for the maximum number of iterations of the secant method and Newton's method such that the iteration stops only when xtol=1.e-12 or ftol=1.e-12 is satisfied. Print out the graph of y = f(x) and the commands you used to plot the graph, your program secant.m, and other M-files related to f(x). Also print out the results of each iteration step. You can use M-files newton.m and bisection.m on the course web site.



```
Secant.m:

function r = secant(f,x0,x1,xtol,ftol,nmax,display)

% Secant method for solving f(x)=0.

% r = secant(f,x0,x1,xtol,ftol,max,display)

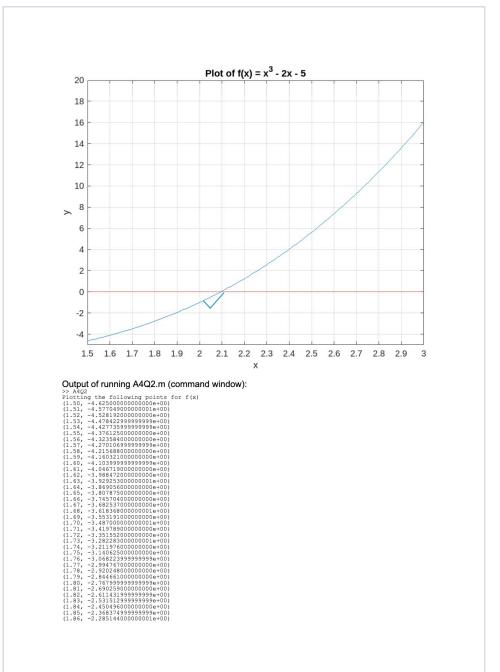
% input: f is the handle of the function f(x).

% xtol and ftol are termination tolerances

% nnax is the maximum number of iterations

% display = 1 if step-by-step display is desired,

% 0 to the first of the
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      f(x)');
  disp(sp::....
end
for n = 1:nmax
d = ((x1-x0)/(f1-f0))*f1;
x0 = x1;
f0 = fi;
x1 = x1 - d;
f1 = f(x1);
if display
disp(sprintf('%4d %23.15e %23.15e', n, x1, f1));
end
... < vtol | abs(f1) <= ftol</pre>
                             disp(sprintf('%4d %23.15e %23.15
end
if abs(d) <= xtol | abs(f1) <= ftol
    r = x1;
    return
end</pre>
             end
r = x1;
Output of running A4Q2.m (plot):
```



```
Secant method:
                              f(x)
                       Final computed result for root using secant method: r = 2.094551481542327e+00
Newton's method:
     Final computed result for root using newton's method: r = 2.094551481542327e+00
    Final computed result for root using bisection method:
```

2.094951481542112e+00
- 2.094551481542112e+00
2.099551482542112e+00
2.094551481542122a+00
2.084551881542112##00
2.094551481542132e+00
2.0945514815421172+100

Q3

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In the Newton method, we progress in each step from a given point x to a new point x-d, where d=f(x)/f'(x). It is possible that $|f(x-d)| \geq |f(x)|$ and the method may not converge. A refinement of the method is as follows: If $|f(x-d)| \geq |f(x)|$, then reject the value of d and use d:=d/2 instead. We continue this process until |f(x-d)| < |f(x)|, and then the new point is defined as x-d. This method is called the Newton trust region method. Write a MATLAB program for this method and use it to solve $\arctan(x)=0$. For comparison, also use the Newton method to solve it. In your test, for both methods, take $x_0=4$, xtol=1.e-12, ftol=1.e-12 and nmax=20. Print out results for each iteration step and the MATLAB code for the modified method.

```
Newton trust region method:

n

x

f(x)

1 -1.634725070589139e+00 -1.021801056701445e+00

2 -9.279373377040656e+03 -9.279317051842752e-03

4 5.326687413237388e+07 -3.2668741323768818e+07

5 -1.007969207232617e+19 -1.007969207232617e+19
```

Final computed result for root using newton trust region method: $r = -1.007969207232617e{-}19$