

University of Dhaka

Department of Computer Science and Engineering

**CSE-3212: Numerical Methods Lab
3rd Year 2nd Semester**

Assignment: 02

**Problems on Bisection, False Position,
Newton-Raphson and Secant methods**

Submitted by:

Amit Sarker, Roll: 99

Submitted to:

Mr. Mubin Ul Haque, Lecturer, Department of CSE, University of Dhaka

Date of submission: 14th September, 2018.

Problem 1:

Statement:

The velocity v of a falling parachutist is given by

$$v = \frac{gm}{c} \left(1 - e^{-\left(\frac{c}{m}\right)t}\right)$$

where $g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$. For a parachutist with a drag coefficient $c = 15 \text{ kg/s}$, compute the mass m so that the velocity is $v = 35 \text{ m/s}$ at $t = 9 \text{ s}$.

By using

(a) bisection

and (b) false position.

Solution:

Source Code

Ideone Link: <https://ideone.com/5Gps73>

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
typedef long long Long;
double a, b, acc;
const double eps = 1e-9;

double f(double x)
{
    return ((9.8*x)/15.0) * (1-exp((-15.0/x) * 9.0)) - 35.0;
}

double relativeError(double newxm, double oldxm)
{
    return fabs(((newxm - oldxm) / newxm) * 100);
}

void printfunc(FILE *f1, FILE *f2, int iteration, double upper,
double lower, double newxm, double oldxm, double fxm)
{
    char l1[11]="Iter";
    char l2[11]="Upper";
    char l3[11]="Lower";
    char l4[11]="Xm";
    char l5[11]="f (Xm) ";
    char l6[11]="Error";
```

```

        if(iteration == 1)
        {
            printf("-----Bisection
Method-----\n");
            printf("|%12s |%12s |%12s |%12s | %12s|
%12s|\n",l1,l2,l3,l4,l5,l6);

printf("|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----
-----|\n");
            printf("|%-12d |%-12lf |%-12lf |%-12lf |%-12lf | %-12s|\n",
iteration, upper, lower, newxm, fxm, "N/A");

        }
        else
        {
            printf("|%-12d |%-12lf |%-12lf |%-12lf |%-12lf | %-12lf|\n",
iteration, upper, lower, newxm, fxm, relativeError(newxm, oldxm));
            fprintf(f1, "%d,%lf\n", iteration, relativeError(newxm,
oldxm) * 100);
            fprintf(f2, "%lf,%lf\n", newxm, relativeError(newxm, oldxm) *
100);
        }
    }

void printfunc_false(FILE *f_false1, FILE *f_false2, int iteration,
double upper, double lower, double newxm, double oldxm, double fxm)
{
    char l1[11]="Iter";
    char l2[11]="Upper";
    char l3[11]="Lower";
    char l4[11]="Xm";
    char l5[11]="f(Xm) ";
    char l6[11]="Error(\%) ";
    if(iteration == 1)
    {
        printf("-----False Position
Method-----\n");
        printf("|%12s |%12s |%12s |%12s | %12s|
%12s|\n",l1,l2,l3,l4,l5,l6);

printf("|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----
-----|\n");

```

```

        printf("|%-12d |%-12lf |%-12lf |%-12lf |%-12lf | %-12s|\n",
iteration, upper, lower, newxm, fxm, "N/A");

    }
    else
    {
        printf("|%-12d |%-12lf |%-12lf |%-12lf |%-12lf | %-12lf|\n",
iteration, upper, lower, newxm, fxm, relativeError(newxm, oldxm));
        fprintf(f_false1, "%lf,%lf\n", newxm, relativeError(newxm,
oldxm) * 100);
        fprintf(f_false2, "%d,%lf\n", iteration, relativeError(newxm,
oldxm) * 100);
    }
}

```

```

void regulaFalsi(double a, double b)
{
    if (f(a) * f(b) >= 0)
    {
        printf("Wrong assumption of a and b (False Position)\n");
        return;
    }

    double c = a;
    int i = 1;
    double oldxm = 0.0, newxm;
    FILE *f_false1 = fopen("g3_error3_false_XvsE.csv", "w");
    FILE *f_false2 = fopen("g4_error4_false_IvsE.csv", "w");
    puts("");

    while (1)
    {
        oldxm = c;
        c = (a*f(b) - b*f(a)) / (f(b) - f(a));
        newxm = c;
        printfunc_false(f_false1, f_false2, i, a, b, newxm, oldxm,
f(newxm));

        if(relativeError(newxm, oldxm) <= acc) break;
        if (f(c)==0) break;
        else if (f(c)*f(a) < 0) b = c;
        else a = c;
        i++;
    }
}

```

```

    }
    printf("\nThe value of root is (False Position) : %lf\n",c);
}

void bisection(double a, double b)
{
    puts("");
    cout<<"Function values for the initial guesses: "<<endl;
    cout<<"For "<<a<<": "<<f(a)<<"          "<<"For "<<b<<":
"<<f(b)<<endl;
    puts("");
    if (f(a) * f(b) >= 0)
    {
        printf("\nWrong assumption of a and b (Bisection)\n");
        return;
    }
    puts("");

    FILE *f1 = fopen("g2_error1_bisection_IvsE.csv", "w");
    FILE *f2 = fopen("g3_error2_bisection_XvsE.csv", "w");
    double c = a;
    int i = 1;
    double oldxm = 0.0, newxm;
    while(1)
    {
        oldxm = c;
        c = (a+b)/2;
        newxm = c;
        printfunc(f1, f2, i, b, a, newxm, oldxm, f(newxm));

        if(relativeError(newxm, oldxm) <= acc) break;
        if (f(c) == 0.0) break;
        else if (f(c) * f(a) < 0) b = c;
        else a = c;
        i++;
    }
    printf("\nThe value of root is (Bisection) : %lf\n",c);
}

int main()
{
    cout<<"Enter the value of initial guesses & Accuracy: "<<endl;
    cin>>a>>b>>acc;

```

```

FILE *fp1 = fopen("g1_bisection.csv", "w");
printf("\n      X                      f(X)\n\n");
for(double i = a; i <= b+eps; i += 0.1)
{
    fprintf(fp1, "%lf,%lf\n", i, f(i));
    printf("%lf          %lf\n", i, f(i));
}
bisection(a, b);
regulaFalsi(a, b);
return 0;
}

```

Sample Input/Output (Console View):

```

Enter the value of initial guesses & Accuracy:
58 60 0.00001

```

X	f(X)
58.000000	-0.802437
58.100000	-0.758337
58.200000	-0.714296
58.300000	-0.670315
58.400000	-0.626393
58.500000	-0.582530
58.600000	-0.538726
58.700000	-0.494982
58.800000	-0.451296
58.900000	-0.407670
59.000000	-0.364102
59.100000	-0.320594
59.200000	-0.277144
59.300000	-0.233752
59.400000	-0.190419
59.500000	-0.147145
59.600000	-0.103929
59.700000	-0.060772
59.800000	-0.017673
59.900000	0.025368
60.000000	0.068350

```

Function values for the initial guesses:
For 58: -0.802437      For 60: 0.0683504

```

-----Bisection Method-----					
Iter	Upper	Lower	Xm	f(Xm)	Error
1	60.000000	58.000000	59.000000	-0.364102	N/A
2	60.000000	59.000000	59.500000	-0.147145	0.840336
3	60.000000	59.500000	59.750000	-0.039215	0.418410
4	60.000000	59.750000	59.875000	0.014613	0.208768
5	59.875000	59.750000	59.812500	-0.012290	0.104493
6	59.875000	59.812500	59.843750	0.001164	0.052219
7	59.843750	59.812500	59.828125	-0.005562	0.026116
8	59.843750	59.828125	59.835938	-0.002199	0.013057
9	59.843750	59.835938	59.839844	-0.000517	0.006528
10	59.843750	59.839844	59.841797	0.000324	0.003264
11	59.841797	59.839844	59.840820	-0.000097	0.001632
12	59.841797	59.840820	59.841309	0.000114	0.000816
13	59.841309	59.840820	59.841064	0.000008	0.000408
14	59.841064	59.840820	59.840942	-0.000044	0.000204
15	59.841064	59.840942	59.841003	-0.000018	0.000102
16	59.841064	59.841003	59.841034	-0.000005	0.000051
17	59.841064	59.841034	59.841049	0.000002	0.000025
18	59.841049	59.841034	59.841042	-0.000001	0.000013
19	59.841049	59.841042	59.841045	0.000000	0.000006

The value of root is (Bisection) : 59.841045

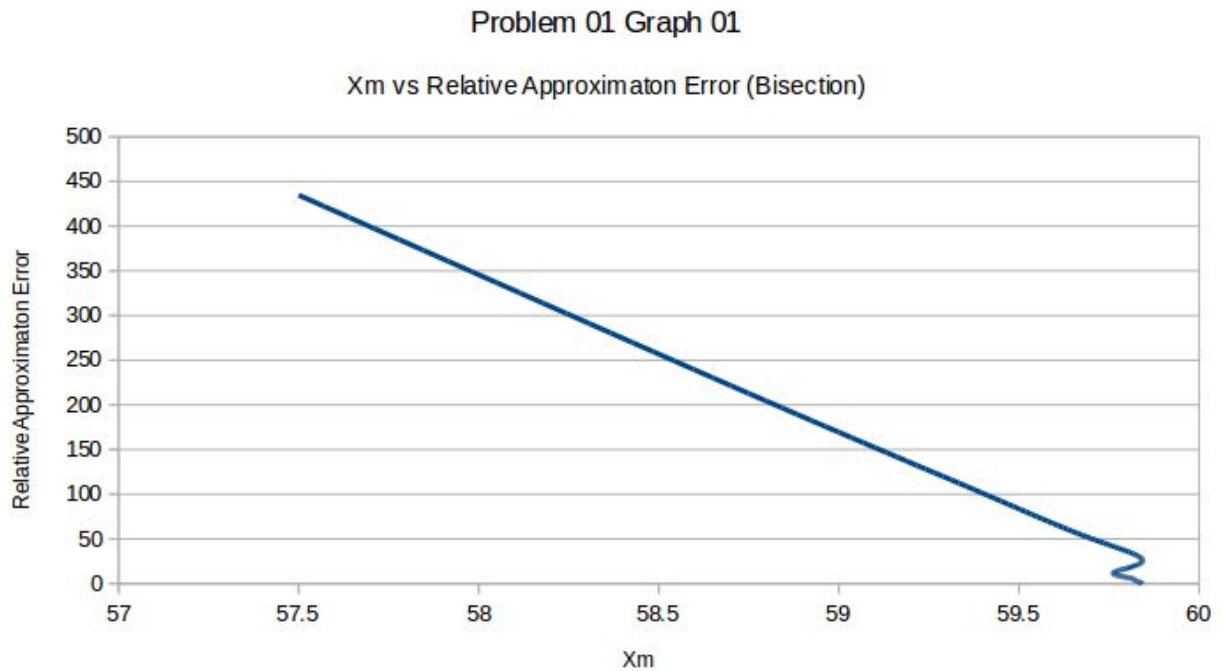
-----False Position Method-----					
Iter	Upper	Lower	Xm	f(Xm)	Error(%)
1	58.000000	60.000000	59.843015	0.000848	N/A
2	58.000000	59.843015	59.841069	0.000011	0.003251
3	58.000000	59.841069	59.841045	0.000000	0.000040
4	58.000000	59.841045	59.841045	0.000000	0.000000

The value of root is (False Position) : 59.841045

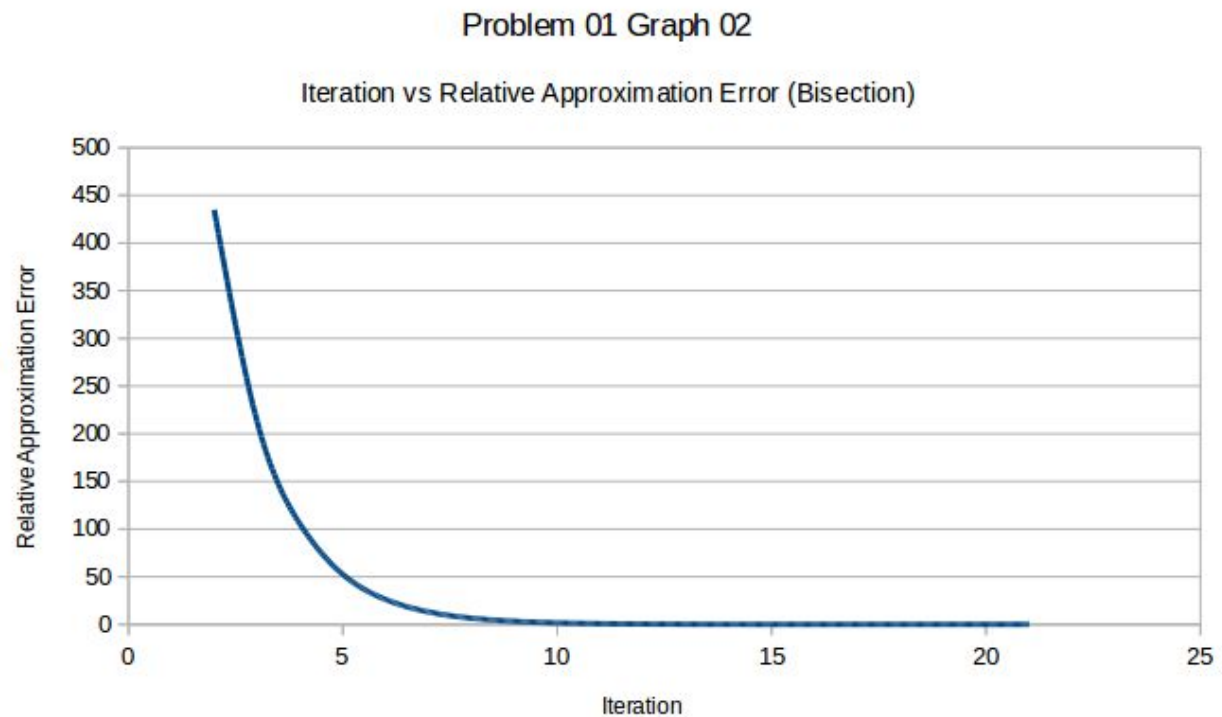
Process returned 0 (0x0) execution time : 7.479 s
Press ENTER to continue.

Graphs: (Next Page):

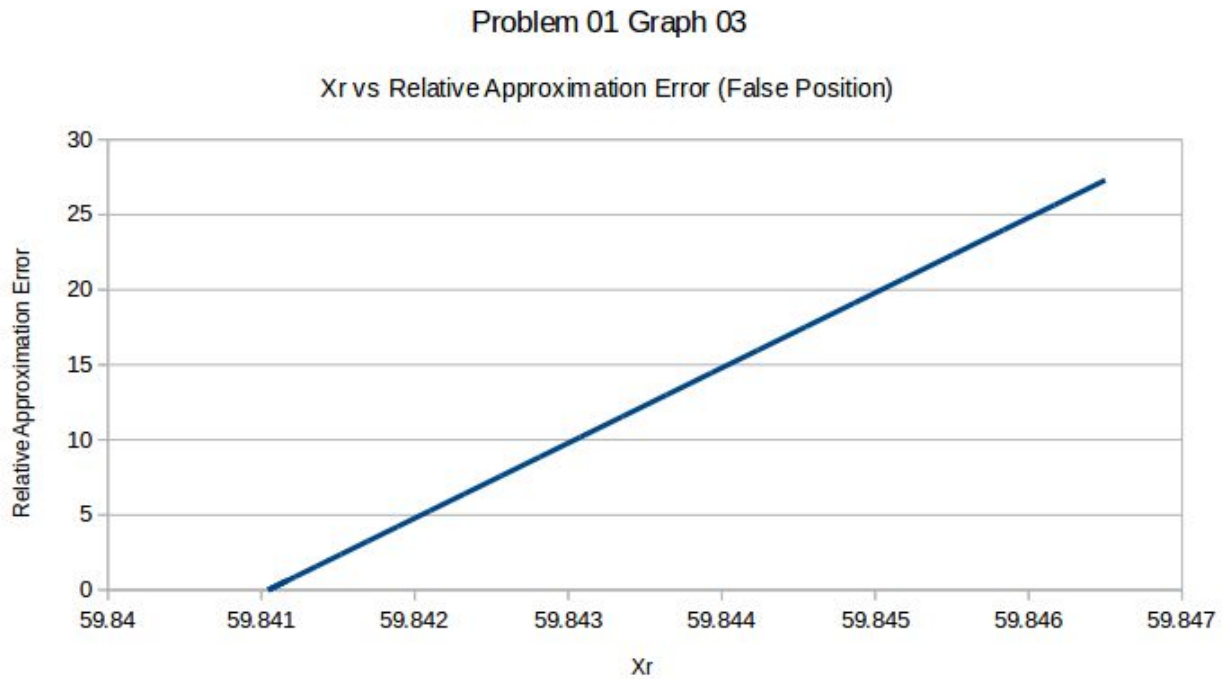
Graph 01: The graph of X_m and relative approximation error (bisection).



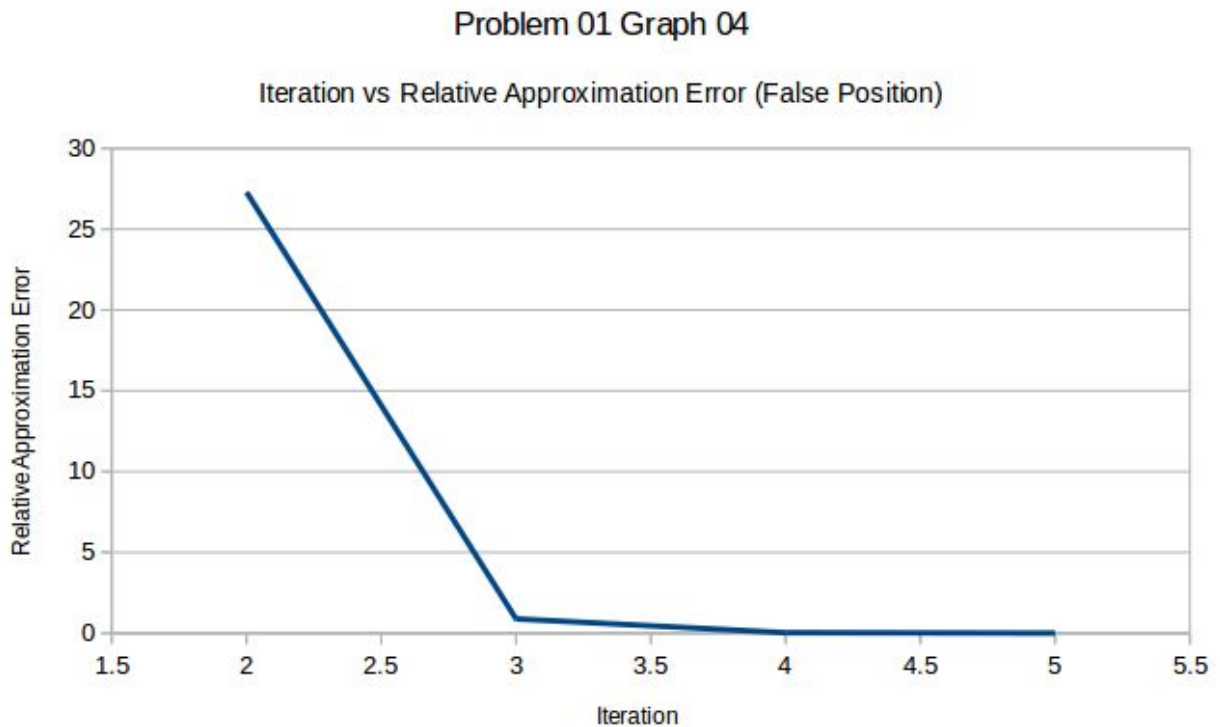
Graph 02: The graph of no of iteration and relative approximation error (bisection).



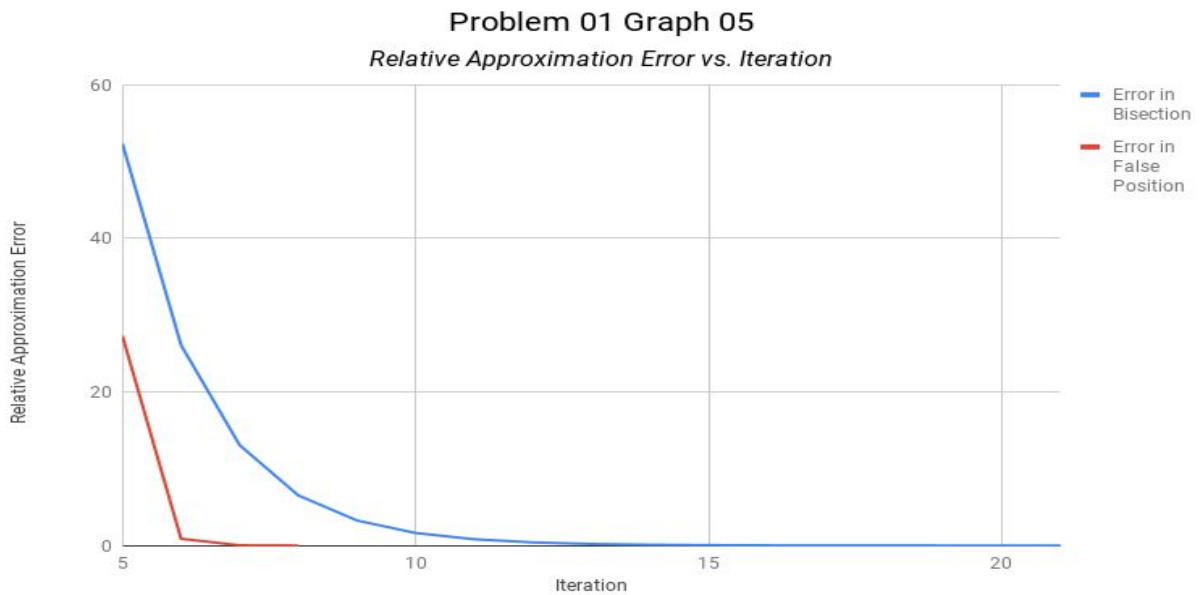
Graph 03: The graph of X_r and relative approximation error (false position).



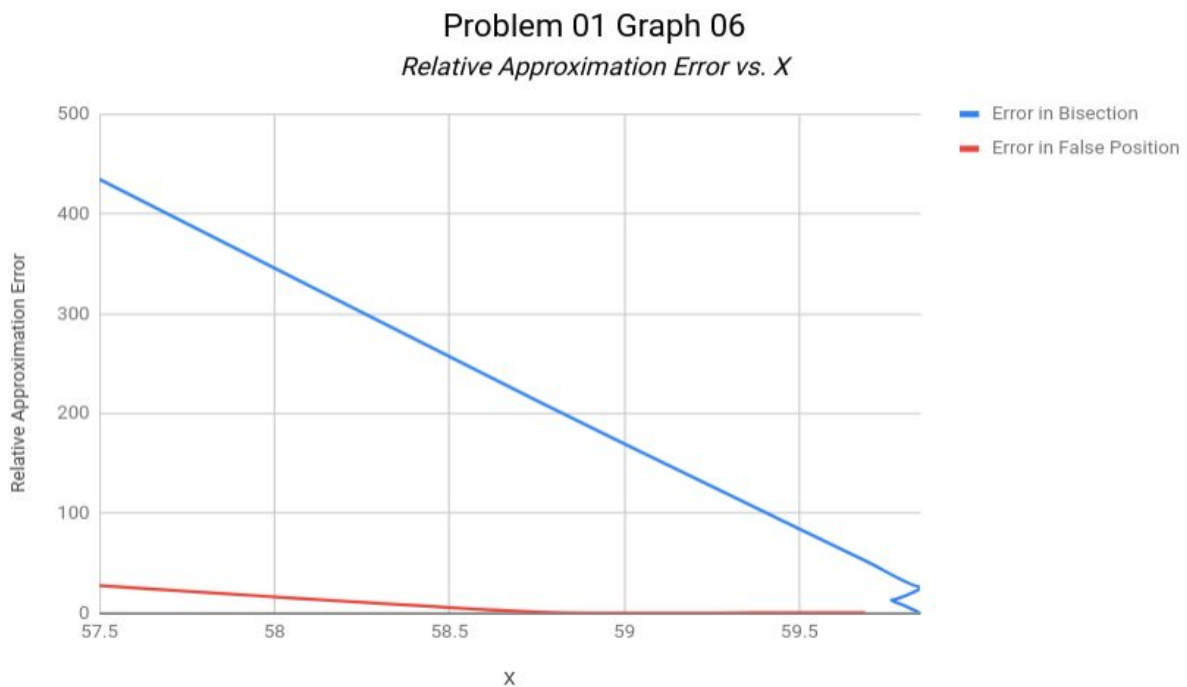
Graph 04: The graph of no of iteration and relative approximation error (false position).



Graph 05: Comparison of Relative approximate error with respect to iteration between the bisection method and false position method.



Graph 06: Comparison of Relative approximate error with respect to X between the bisection method and false position method.



Problem 2:

Statement:

Write a single program (source file name must be problem2. extension) to solve the following

(a) Use the Newton-Raphson method to determine a root of $f(x) = -x^2 + 1.8x + 2.5$ using $x_0 = 5$.

Perform the computation until ϵ_a is less than user specified tolerance.

Also perform an error check of your final answer as the following table.

(b) Use the Newton-Raphson method to find the root of

$$f(x) = e^{-0.5x}(4-x) - 2$$

Employ initial guesses of (i) 2, (ii) 6, and (iii) 8. Explain your Results.

Solution:

Source Code

Ideone Link: <https://ideone.com/AhvYTT>

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
double acc;

double f(double x, int f_choice)
{
    if(!f_choice) return -x*x+1.8*x+2.5;
    else return exp(-0.5*x)*(4-x)-2;
}

double f_prime(double x, int f_choice)
{
    if(!f_choice) return -2*x+1.8;
    else return -0.5*exp(-0.5*x)*(4-x)-exp(-0.5*x);
}

double rootRaphson(double x_val, double f_xval, int f_choice)
{
    double x = f_xval/f_prime(x_val, f_choice);
    return x_val-x;
}

double relativeError(double newxm, double oldxm)
```

```

{
    return fabs(((newxm - oldxm) / newxm));
}

void printfunc(int iteration, double x_val, double f_xval, double
f_prime_xval, double newroot, double oldroot)
{
    char l1[11]="Iter";
    char l2[11]="X_val";
    char l3[11]="f(X_val)";
    char l4[11]="f'(X_val)";
    char l5[11]="New_root";
    char l6[11]="Error";
    if(iteration == 1)
    {
        printf("-----Newton Raphson
Method-----\n");
        printf("|%12s |%12s |%12s |%12s | %12s|
%12s|\n",l1,l2,l3,l4,l5,l6);

printf("|-----|-----|-----|-----|----
-----|\n");
        printf("|%-12d |%-12lf |%-12lf |%-12lf |%-12lf | %-12s|\n",
iteration, x_val, f_xval, f_prime_xval, newroot, "N/A");

    }
    else
    {
        printf("|%-12d |%-12lf |%-12lf |%-12lf |%-12lf | %-12lf|\n",
iteration, x_val, f_xval, f_prime_xval, newroot,
relativeError(newroot, oldroot));
    }
}

void newtonRaphson(double x_val, int f_choice)
{
    int i = 1;
    double error, oldroot, newroot = x_val;
    while(1)
    {
        double f_xval = f(x_val, f_choice);
        double f_prime_xval = f_prime(x_val, f_choice);

```

```

        oldroot = x_val;
        newroot = rootRaphson(x_val, f_xval, f_choice);

        printfunc(i, x_val, f_xval, f_prime_xval, newroot, oldroot);
        error = relativeError(newroot, oldroot);

        if(error <= acc) break;
        if(f(newroot, f_choice) == 0.0) break;

        x_val = newroot;
        i++;
    }
    printf("\nThe value of root is (Newton-Raphson) : %.8lf\n",
newroot);
}
int main()
{
    double x_val;
    int f_choice;

    cout<<"Choose which part of the problem you want to solve: 0 for
(a), 1 for (b)"<<endl;
    cin>>f_choice;
    if(!f_choice)
    {
        cout<<"Enter the value of initial guess & Accuracy: "<<endl;
        cin>>x_val>>acc;
        newtonRaphson(x_val, f_choice);
    }
    else
    {
        for(int i = 1; i <= 3; i++)
        {
            cout<<"Enter the value of initial guess "<<i<<" &
Accuracy: "<<endl;
            cin>>x_val>>acc;
            newtonRaphson(x_val, f_choice);
        }
    }
    puts("\n\nRunning Again...\n\n");
    main();
    return 0;
}

```

Sample Input/Output (Console View):

Choose which part of the problem you want to solve: 0 for (a), 1 for (b)

0

Enter the value of initial guess & Accuracy:

5 0.00001

-----Newton Raphson Method-----					
Iter	X_val	f(X_val)	f'(X_val)	New_root	Error
1	5.000000	-13.500000	-8.200000	3.353659	N/A
2	3.353659	-2.710440	-4.907317	2.801332	0.197166
3	2.801332	-0.305064	-3.802665	2.721108	0.029482
4	2.721108	-0.006436	-3.642217	2.719341	0.000650
5	2.719341	-0.000003	-3.638683	2.719341	0.000000

The value of root is (Newton-Raphson) : 2.71934054

Running Again...

Choose which part of the problem you want to solve: 0 for (a), 1 for (b)

1

Enter the value of initial guess 1 & Accuracy:

2 0.00001

-----Newton Raphson Method-----					
Iter	X_val	f(X_val)	f'(X_val)	New_root	Error
1	2.000000	-1.264241	-0.735759	0.281718	N/A
2	0.281718	1.229743	-2.483483	0.776887	0.637376
3	0.776887	0.185630	-1.770927	0.881708	0.118884
4	0.881708	0.006579	-1.646776	0.885703	0.004511
5	0.885703	0.000009	-1.642207	0.885709	0.000006

The value of root is (Newton-Raphson) : 0.88570880

Enter the value of initial guess 2 & Accuracy:

4 0.00001

-----Newton Raphson Method-----					
Iter	X_val	f(X_val)	f'(X_val)	New_root	Error
1	4.000000	-2.000000	-0.135335	-10.778112	N/A
2	-10.778112	3234.355984	-1837.174569	-9.017607	0.195230
3	-9.017607	1180.168964	-681.897563	-7.286894	0.237510
4	-7.286894	429.422999	-253.934860	-5.595818	0.302203
5	-5.595818	155.470248	-95.145423	-3.961791	0.412447
6	-3.961791	55.716856	-36.107659	-2.418715	0.637973
7	-2.418715	19.511234	-14.106947	-1.035621	1.335522
8	-1.035621	6.451528	-5.904113	0.057097	19.137991
9	0.057097	1.831931	-2.887821	0.691461	0.917426
10	0.691461	0.341463	-1.878435	0.873242	0.208168
11	0.873242	0.020562	-1.656497	0.885655	0.014016
12	0.885655	0.000088	-1.642262	0.885709	0.000061
13	0.885709	0.000000	-1.642201	0.885709	0.000000

The value of root is (Newton-Raphson) : 0.88570880

Problem 2(b) Discussion:

In problem 2(b), there are three initial guesses, 2, 6 and 8. For initial guess 2, Newton Raphson can calculate the root for the given function and the root value is 0.88570880. I have attached the console view in the previous page. Not only for initial guess 2, actually Newton Raphson can calculate the root value when initial guess is less than 6. I have calculated for initial guess 2 and 4. But when initial guess becomes greater than 6, the function value of the derivative of the given function becomes 0. For this, when i tried to calculate the root, the equation for Newton Raphson $x_{i+1} = x_i - \frac{f(x_i)}{f'(x_i)}$ returns infinity as $f'(x_i)$ becomes 0. For this, Newton Raphson can not calculate the root value for the given function when initial guess is 6 and 8. The graph of the derivative function of the given function is shown below. We can see from the graph that, when $x \geq 6$, the function value is equal to 0.

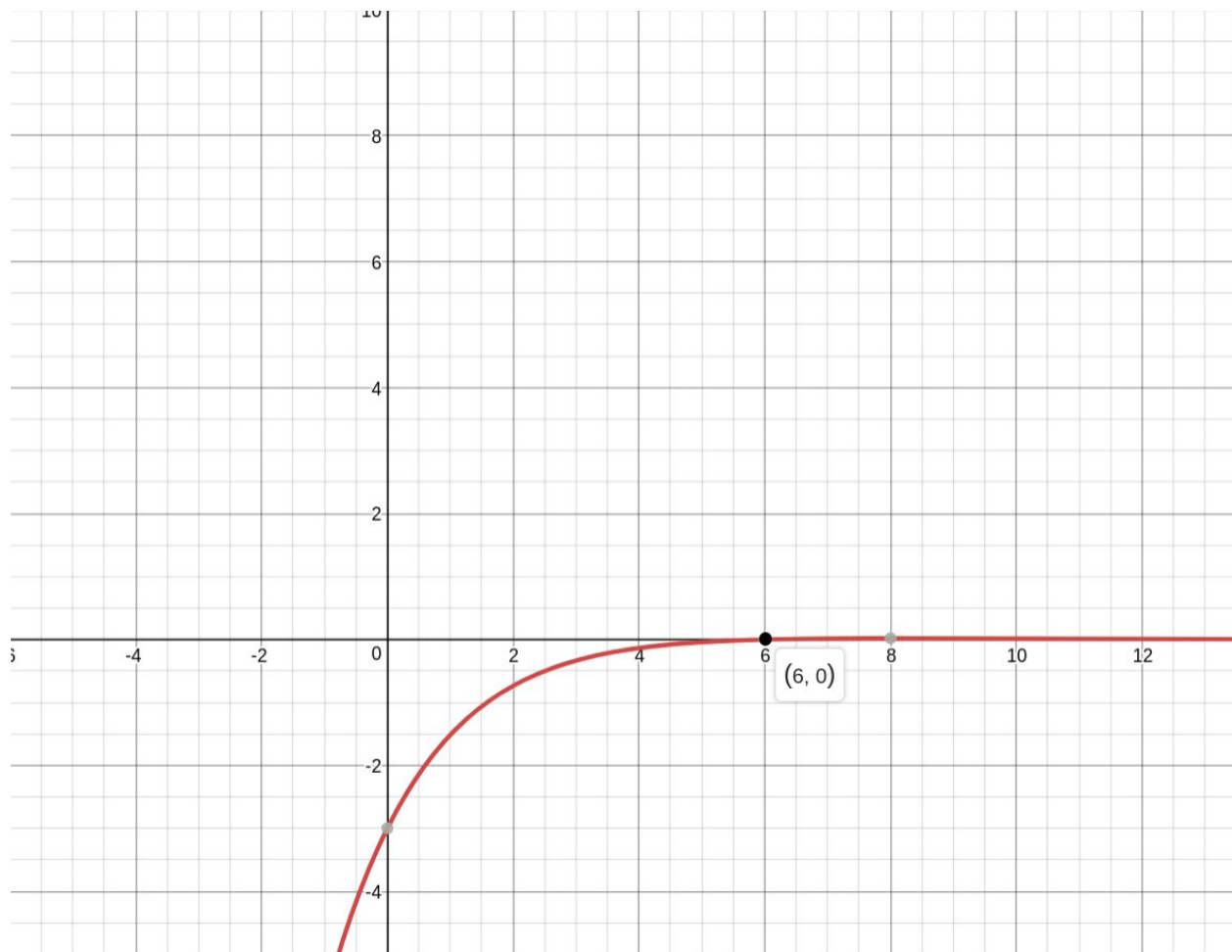


Fig: Graph of the function $-0.5e^{-0.5x}(4-x) - e^{-0.5x}$ which is the derivative of the given function $e^{-0.5x}(4-x) - 2$.

Problem 3:

Statement:

Write a single program (source file name must be problem3. extension) to solve the following

(a) Consider following easily differentiable function,

$$f(x) = 8\sin(x)e^{-x} - 1$$

Use the secant method, when initial guesses of $x_{i-1} = 0.5$ and $x_i = 0.4$ with user specified Tolerance.

Solution:

Source Code

Ideone Link: <https://ideone.com/aiArGa>

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
double acc;

double f(double x)
{
    return 8*sin(x)*exp(-x)-1;
}

double rootSacant(double lower, double upper, double f_lower, double
f_upper)
{
    double x = (f_upper*(upper-lower))/(f_upper-f_lower);
    return upper-x;
}

double relativeError(double newxm, double oldxm)
{
    return fabs(((newxm - oldxm) / newxm));
}

void printfunc(int iteration, double lower, double upper, double
f_lower, double f_upper, double newroot, double oldroot)
{
    char l1[11]="Iter";
    char l2[11]="Lower";
    char l3[11]="Upper";
```



```

char l4[11]="f(Lower)";
char l5[11]="f(Upper)";
char l6[11]="New_root";
char l7[11]="Error";
if(iteration == 1)
{
    printf("-----Secant
Method-----\n");
    printf("|%12s |%12s |%12s |%12s | %12s| %12s|
%12s|\n",l1,l2,l3,l4,l5,l6,l7);

printf("|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----
-----|-----|-----|\n");
    printf("|%-12d |%-12lf |%-12lf |%-12lf |%-12lf |%-12lf |
%-12s|\n", iteration, lower, upper, f_lower, f_upper, newroot,
"N/A");

}
else
{
    printf("|%-12d |%-12lf |%-12lf |%-12lf |%-12lf |%-12lf |
%-12lf|\n", iteration, lower, upper, f_lower, f_upper, newroot,
relativeError(newroot, oldroot));
}
}

void secant(double lower, double upper)
{
    int i = 1;
    double error, oldroot, newroot = lower;
    while(1)
    {
        double f_lower = f(lower);
        double f_upper = f(upper);
        oldroot = newroot;
        newroot = rootSacant(lower, upper, f_lower, f_upper);

        printfunc(i, lower, upper, f_lower, f_upper, newroot,
oldroot);

        if(i!=1)
        {
            error = relativeError(newroot, oldroot);

```

```

        if(error <= acc) break;
    }

    if (f(newroot) == 0.0) break;

    lower = upper;
    upper = newroot;

    i++;
}
printf("\nThe value of root is (Secant) : %.8lf\n", newroot);
}

int main()
{
    double lower, upper, root;
    cout<<"Enter the value of initial guess & Accuracy: "<<endl;
    cin>>lower>>upper>>acc;
    if(lower>upper) swap(lower, upper);
    secant(lower, upper);
    puts("\n\nRunning Again...\n\n");
    main();
    return 0;
}

```

Sample Input/Output (Console View):

```

Enter the value of initial guess & Accuracy:
0.4 0.5 0.00001
-----Secant Method-----
| Iter | Lower | Upper | f(Lower) | f(Upper) | New_root | Error |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 | 0.400000 | 0.500000 | 1.088279 | 1.326290 | -0.057239 | N/A |
| 2 | 0.500000 | -0.057239 | 1.326290 | -1.484624 | 0.237075 | 1.241440 |
| 3 | -0.057239 | 0.237075 | -1.484624 | 0.482310 | 0.164906 | 0.437633 |
| 4 | 0.237075 | 0.164906 | 0.482310 | 0.113625 | 0.142665 | 0.155901 |
| 5 | 0.164906 | 0.142665 | 0.113625 | -0.013780 | 0.145070 | 0.016583 |
| 6 | 0.142665 | 0.145070 | -0.013780 | 0.000325 | 0.145015 | 0.000382 |
| 7 | 0.145070 | 0.145015 | 0.000325 | 0.000001 | 0.145015 | 0.000001 |
The value of root is (Secant) : 0.14501481

Running Again...

```