

**PROGRAM STATEMENT:** Compute the positive root of  $x^3-x-1=0$  by Newton-Raphson Method, correct upto 6 significant figures.

**THEORY:** This is an iterative method. Let  $x=(a_0 \leq x_0 \leq b_0)$  is an approximation of the root (alpha) of the equation  $f(x)=0$ . Let  $h$  be a small correction on  $x_0$ , then  $x_1=x_0+h$  is the correct root.

So,  $f(x_1)=0 \Rightarrow f(x_0+h)=0$ .

Therefore, by Taylor's Theorem, we get,

$f(x_0)+hf'(x_0)+\dots=0$ .

As  $h$  is small neglecting the second and higher order power of  $h$ , we get,

$h = -f(x_0)/f'(x_0)$ ;

we get the  $(n+1)$  the corrected root as ,

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - f(x_n)/f'(x_n)$$

**PROGRAM CODE:**

```
//C Program to find the Soln of an Equation using Newton-Raphson's
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
double eq(double x,int d)
{
    if(!d)
        return (pow(x,3)-x-.1);
    else
        return (3*pow(x,2)-1);
}
double mod(double x)
{
    if(x<0)
        return -x;
    else
        return x;
}
double error(int a)
{
    return 5*pow(10,-a-1);
}
int main()
{
    int i=0;
    double x,e,h,y;
    printf("The equation we are solving is-> x^3-x-1=0\n");
    printf("Enter value of x0::");
    scanf("%lf",&x);
    y=x;
    printf("You need the answer correct upto how many decimal
places? ::");
    scanf("%lf",&e);
    e=error(e);
    printf("n\tx(n)\t\t\tf(x(n))\t\t\tf'(x(n))\t\tth\t\ttx(n+1)\n");
    do
    {
        x=y;
```

```

        h=-eq(x,0)/eq(x,1);
        y=x+h;
        printf("%d\t%lf\t\t%lf\t\t%lf\t\t%lf\t\t%lf\n",i+
+,x,eq(x,0),eq(x,1),h,y);
    }
    while(mod(x-y)>e);
    printf("The root is %lf\n",x);
    return 0;
}

```

### OUTPUT:

The equation we are solving is-> $x^3-x-0.1=0$

Enter value of x0::1

You need the answer correct upto how many decimal places? ::6

n	x(n)	f(x(n))	f'(x(n))	h	x(n+1)
0	1.000000	-0.100000	2.000000	0.050000	1.050000
1	1.050000	0.007625	2.307500	-0.003304	1.046696
2	1.046696	0.000034	2.286715	-0.000015	1.046681
3	1.046681	0.000000	2.286620	-0.000000	1.046681

The root is 1.046681