Problem: Find the root of

$$f(x) \equiv x^6 - x - 1 = 0 \quad \text{in } [1, 2]$$

accurate to within $\epsilon = 0.001$

Solution: $a = 1$, $b = 2$; $f(a) = f(1) = -1$

$f(b) = f(2) = 61$. $\therefore f(a)f(b) < 0$.

Therefore, by IVT, the continuous function f has a root in $[1, 2]$.

n	a_n	b_n	c_n	$f(c_n)$
1	1	2	1.5	8.8906
2	1	1.5	1.25	1.5647
3	1	1.25	1.125	-0.0977
4	1.125	1.25	1.1875	0.6167
5	1.125	1.1875	1.15625	0.2333
6	1.125	1.15625	1.4063	0.0616
7	1.125	1.14063	1.13281	-0.0196
8	1.13281	1.14063	1.13672	0.0206
9	1.13281	1.13672	1.13477	0.0004
10	1.3281	1.13477	1.13379	-0.0096

2. Find the root of the equation $x^2 - x - 3 = 0$ using Bisection method correct upto 3 decimal places.

3. $f(x) = x^3 + 4x^2 - 10$ has a root in $[1,2]$. Using the Bisection method, find an approximation to the root that is accu[rate] to atleast within 10^{-4}.

$$n \geq \frac{\log_{10}\left(\frac{2-1}{10^{-4}}\right)}{\log_{10} 2} = \frac{4}{\log_{10} 2} \simeq 13.2877$$

We need to perform 14 iterations.