

# Lab 04

Name- Arush Gupta

Roll No-210123008

**Assumption - 1)** While calculating Residues initially I assumed  $X_0=0$  and  $X_1$  to be my initial approximation. In other words initial point of residues are actual approximations

**2)** Here  $H_1, H_2, H_3$  represents Absolute value of Residues and Graph Plotted is log log plot of Residues and Iterations.

**3)**  $|F(x)|$  is L1 norm of all function values

## Question-1

-Used epsilon as  $1e-5$

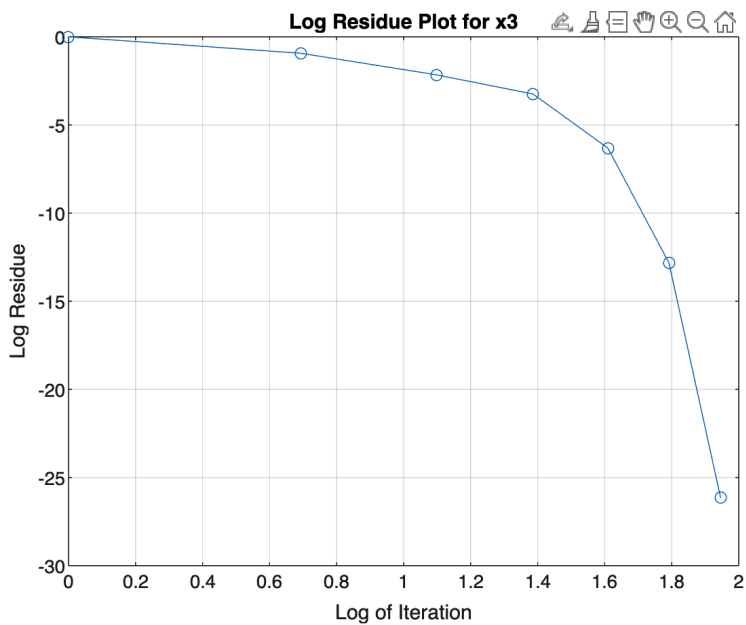
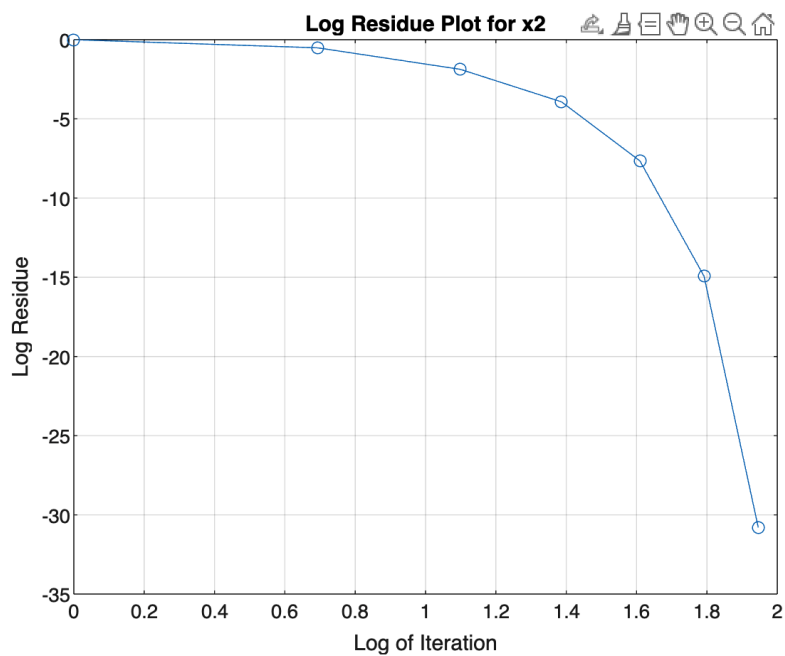
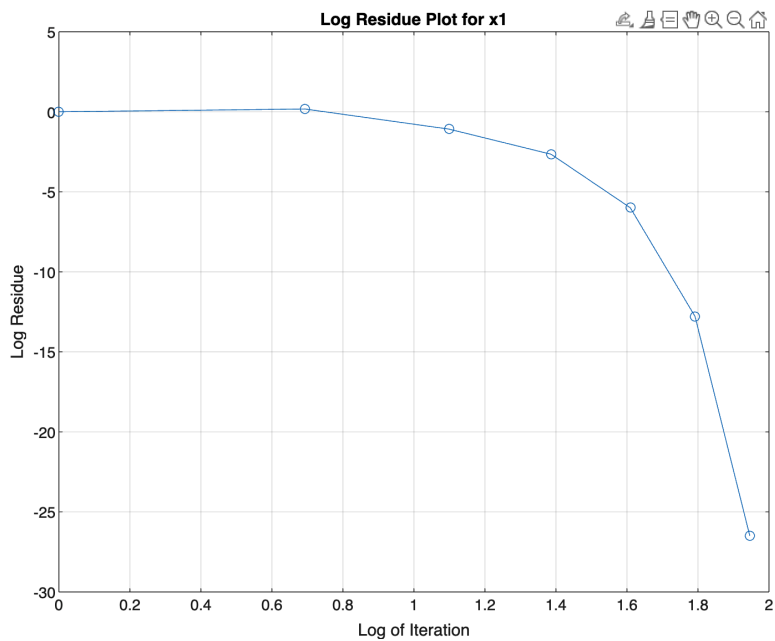
- Used Nmax as 6

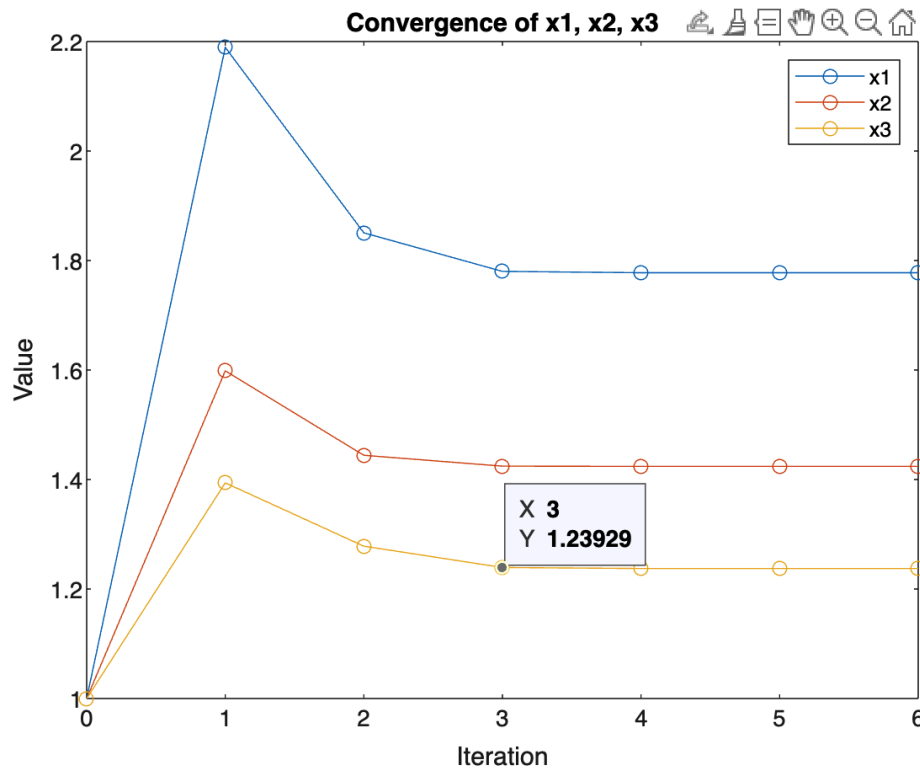
- Used Initial approximation as  $x = [1, 1, 1]$

- Starting with  $(1, 1, 1)^T$ , carry out six iterations of Newton's method for finding a root of the non-linear system

$$\begin{cases} x_1 x_2 = x_3^2 + 1, \\ x_1 x_2 x_3 + x_2^2 = x_1^2 + 2, \\ e^{x_1} + x_3 = e^{x_2} + 3. \end{cases}$$

```
>> Lab4Q1
Below Values are up to 8 decimal places
Iteration   X1          X2          X3          H1          H2          H3          |F(x)|
0           1.00000000  1.00000000  1.00000000  1.00000000  1.00000000  1.00000000  4.00000000
1           2.18932610  1.59847516  1.39390063  1.18932610  0.59847516  0.39390063  3.57427867
2           1.85058965  1.44425142  1.27822400  0.33873645  0.15422374  0.11567663  0.51948761
3           1.78016120  1.42443598  1.23929244  0.07042845  0.01981544  0.03893156  0.01726113
4           1.77767471  1.42396093  1.23747382  0.00248649  0.00047505  0.00181862  0.00002346
5           1.77767192  1.42396060  1.23747112  0.00000279  0.00000033  0.00000270  0.00000000
6           1.77767192  1.42396060  1.23747112  0.00000000  0.00000000  0.00000000  0.00000000
Approximate Solution after 6 Iteration comes out to be 1.77767192 1.42396060 1.23747112
>>
```





## Question-2

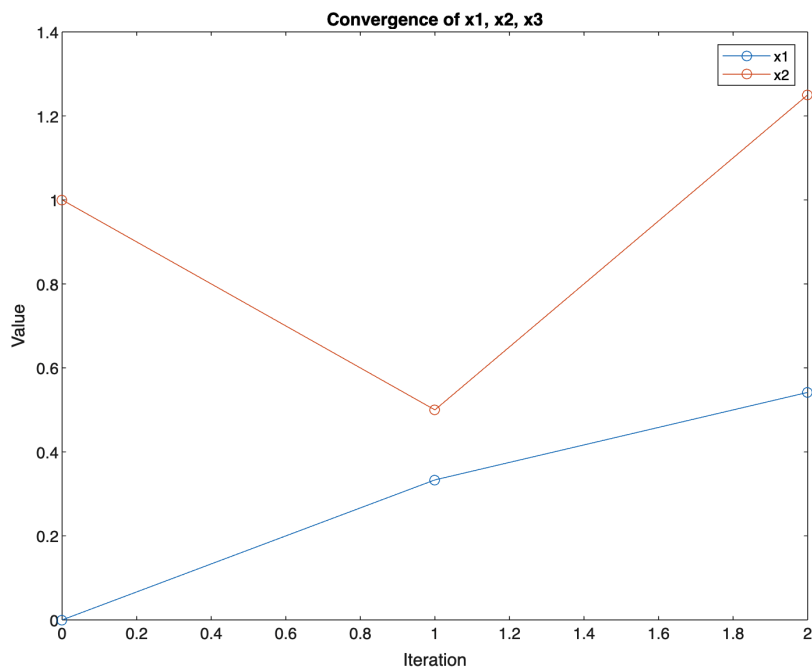
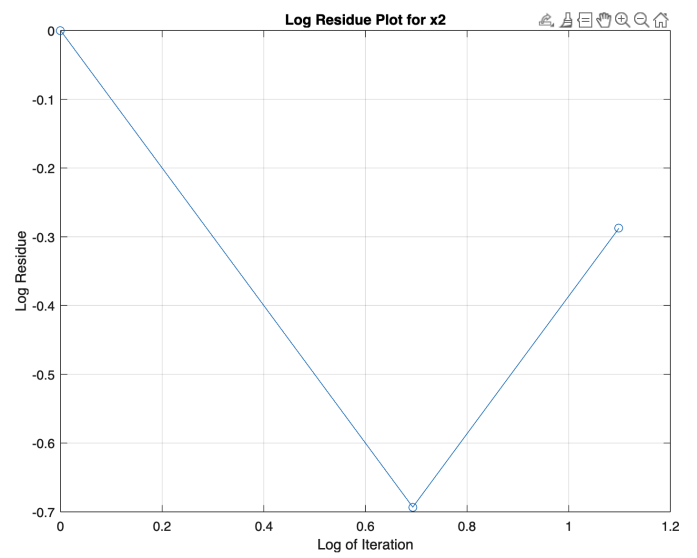
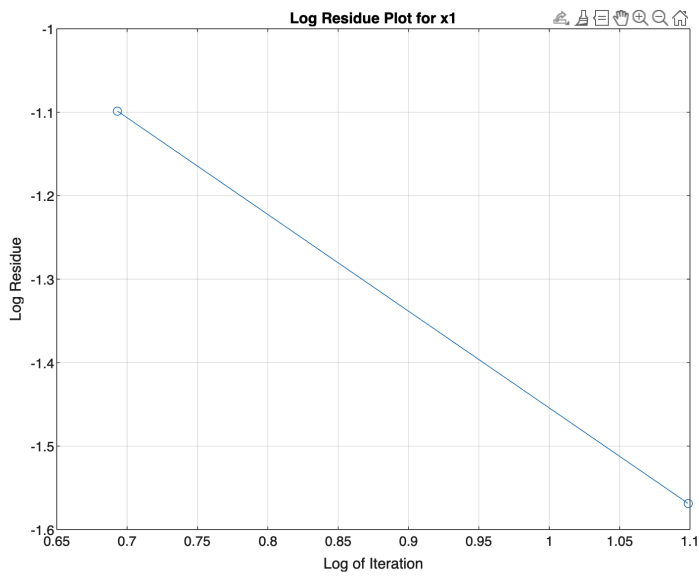
2. Perform two iterations of Newton's method in part (a) and five iterations in part (b): (a). Starting with (0,1) (b). Starting with (-1,4)

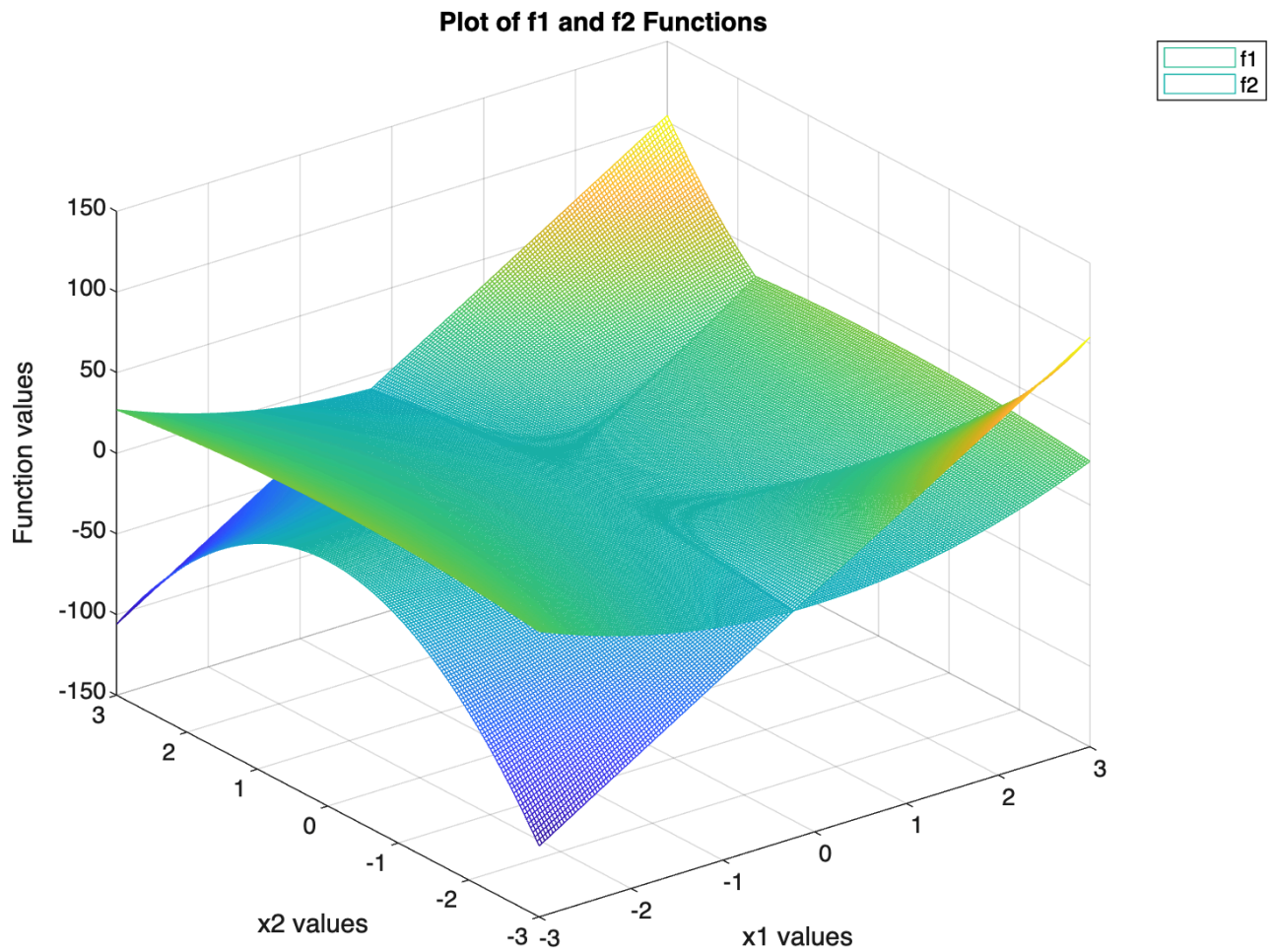
$$(a). \quad \begin{cases} 4x_1^2 - x_2^2 = 0, \\ 4x_1x_2^2 - x_1 = 1. \end{cases} \quad (b). \quad \begin{cases} 1 + x^2 - y^2 + e^x \cos(y) = 0, \\ 2xy + e^x \sin(y) = 0. \end{cases}$$

## Question-2 A part

- Used epsilon as  $1e-6$
- Used Nmax as 2
- Used Initial approximation as  $x = [0, 1]$

```
>> Lab4Q2parta
Below Values are up to 8 decimal places
Iteration      X1          X2          H1          H2          |F(x)|
0              0.00000000  1.00000000  0.00000000  1.00000000  2.00000000
1              0.33333333  0.50000000  0.33333333  0.50000000  1.19444444
2              0.54166667  1.25000000  0.20833333  0.75000000  2.23263889
Approximate Solution after 2 Iteration comes out to be 0.54166667 1.25000000
>>
```





### Question-2 B part

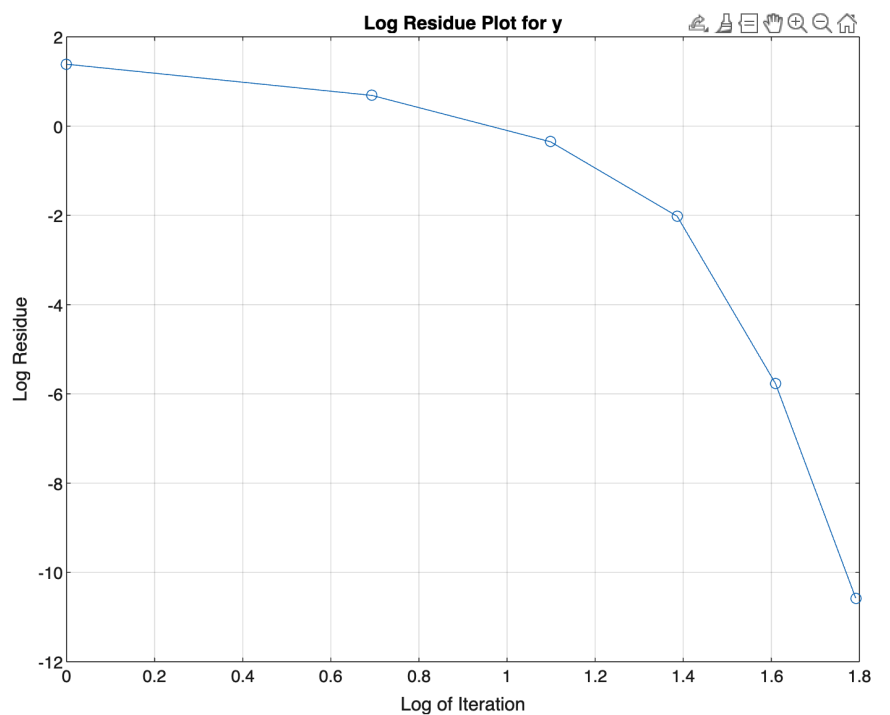
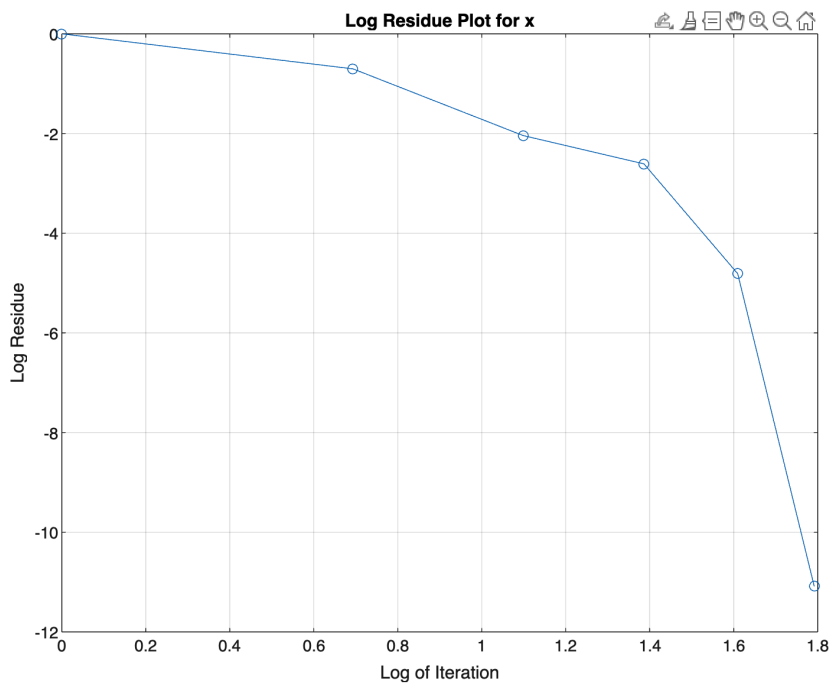
- Used epsilon as 1e-6
- Used Nmax as 5
- Used Initial approximation as  $x = [-1, 4]$

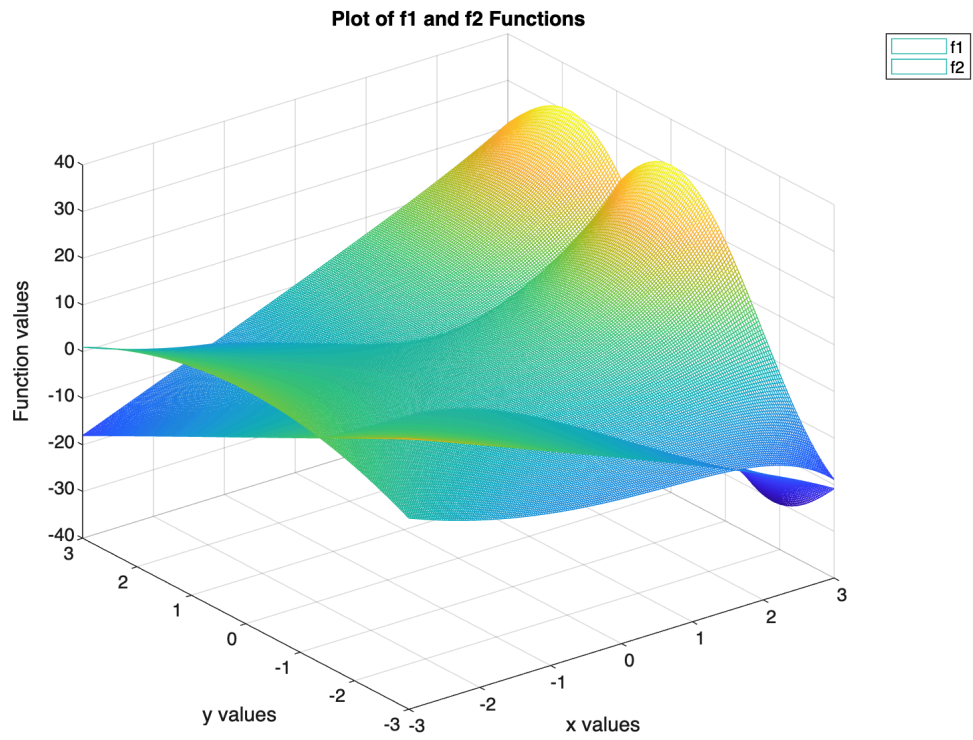
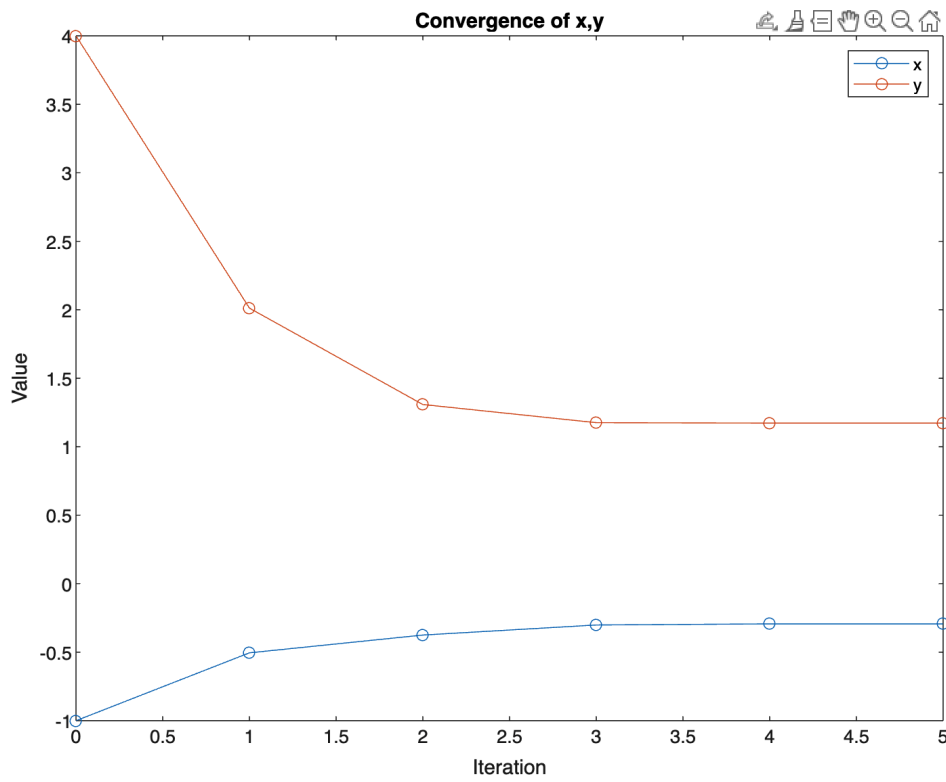
$[-1, 4]$

$$(b). \quad \begin{cases} 1 + x^2 - y^2 + e^x \cos(y) = 0, \\ 2xy + e^x \sin(y) = 0. \end{cases}$$

to the following nonlinear systems in the

```
>> Lab4Q2partb
Below Values are up to 8 decimal places
Iteration      X1      X2      H1      H2      |F(x)|
0      -1.00000000    4.00000000    1.00000000    4.00000000    22.51887413
1      -0.50470314    2.01204674    0.49529686    1.98795326    4.53653253
2      -0.37486720    1.30833023    0.12983594    0.70371652    0.70991305
3      -0.30130709    1.17576390    0.07356010    0.13256632    0.03257385
4      -0.29317801    1.17263436    0.00812909    0.00312954    0.00012065
5      -0.29316269    1.17265982    0.00001532    0.00002546    0.00000000
Approximate Solution after 5 Iteration comes out to be -0.29316269 1.17265982
>> |
```





### Question-3

- Used epsilon or delta as  $1e-6$
- Used Nmax as 10000
- Used Initial approximation as  $\mathbf{x} = [0, 0, 0]$

3. Use Newton's method to find a solution to the following nonlinear systems in the given domain. Iterate until  $\|\mathbf{x}^{(k)} - \mathbf{x}^{(k-1)}\|_{\infty} < 10^{-6}$ .

$$\begin{cases} 6x_1 - 2\cos(x_2x_3) - 1 = 0, \\ 9x_2 + \sqrt{x_1^2 + \sin(x_3) + 1.06} + 0.9 = 0, \\ 60x_3 + 3e^{-x_1x_2} + 10\pi - 3 = 0. \end{cases}$$

Use  $\mathbf{x}^{(0)} = (0, 0, 0)^T$ .

```
Lab4Q3
Below Values are up to 8 decimal places
Iteration    X1          X2          X3          H1          H2          H3          |F(x)|
0            0.00000000  0.00000000  0.00000000  0.00000000  0.00000000  0.00000000  36.34548955
1            0.50000000 -0.18614233 -0.52359878  0.50000000  0.18614233  0.52359878  0.42683024
2            0.49815781 -0.19960682 -0.52882640  0.00184219  0.01346449  0.00522762  0.00009498
3            0.49814468 -0.19960590 -0.52882598  0.00001313  0.00000093  0.00000042  0.00000000
4            0.49814468 -0.19960590 -0.52882598  0.00000000  0.00000000  0.00000000  0.00000000
Approximate Solution comes out to be 0.49814468 -0.19960590 -0.52882598
>>
```

