Problem 1:

$$f(x) = (T_i - T_s) \cdot erf\left(\frac{x}{2\sqrt{\alpha \cdot t}}\right) + T_s$$

5

-10

-15

0.0

0.2

0.4

0.6

0.8

1.0

```
| bisection method:
| iteration: 1 | curr_root = 0.75 |
| iteration: 2 | curr_root = 0.625 |
| iteration: 3 | curr_root = 0.6875 |
| iteration: 4 | curr_root = 0.6875 |
| iteration: 5 | curr_root = 0.6796875 |
| iteration: 6 | curr_root = 0.6796875 |
| iteration: 7 | curr_root = 0.6796875 |
| iteration: 8 | curr_root = 0.6778125 |
| iteration: 9 | curr_root = 0.677734375 |
| iteration: 10 | curr_root = 0.6767578125 |
| iteration: 11 | curr_root = 0.6767578125 |
| iteration: 12 | curr_root = 0.676769183125 |
| iteration: 13 | curr_root = 0.67694091796875 |
| iteration: 14 | curr_root = 0.67694091796875 |
| iteration: 15 | curr_root = 0.67694091796875 |
| iteration: 16 | curr_root = 0.6769599145564875 |
| iteration: 17 | curr_root = 0.676959914550781 |
| iteration: 18 | curr_root = 0.67696189880817109 |
| iteration: 19 | curr_root = 0.6769618948087109 |
| iteration: 19 | curr_root = 0.6769618948087109 |
| iteration: 20 | curr_root = 0.67696189480837109 |
| iteration: 21 | curr_root = 0.67696189880837109 |
| iteration: 22 | curr_root = 0.6769618980013885 |
| iteration: 23 | curr_root = 0.67696185408013885 |
| iteration: 24 | curr_root = 0.67696185408013885 |
| iteration: 25 | curr_root = 0.676961855962872 |
| iteration: 26 | curr_root = 0.676961855082872 |
| iteration: 27 | curr_root = 0.676961855825517 |
| iteration: 28 | curr_root = 0.676961855825517 |
| iteration: 30 | curr_root = 0.67696185449473 |
| iteration: 31 | curr_root = 0.67696185449473 |
| iteration: 32 | curr_root = 0.67696185449473 |
| iteration: 33 | curr_root = 0.676961854489330 |
| iteration: 34 | curr_root = 0.67696185448933 |
| iteration: 35 | curr_root = 0.67696185438553 |
| iteration: 36 | curr_root = 0.676961854489833 |
| iteration: 37 | curr_root = 0.676961854489330 |
| iteration: 38 | curr_root = 0.676961854489330 |
| iteration: 39 | curr_root = 0.676961854489330 |
| iteration: 40 | curr_root = 0.676961854489330 |
| iteration: 41 | curr_root = 0.6769618544813086 |
| iteration: 42 | curr_root = 0.6769618544813086 |
| iteration: 43 | curr_ro
```

the approximate root is 0.6769618544819309 f(root) = -1.1368683772161603e-13

(c):

newton's method:

initial guess at x=0.01 meters Found solution after 4 iterations. the approximate root is 0.6769618544819365f(root) = -5.329070518200751e-15

initial guess at x=1 meters
Found solution after 4 iterations.
the approximate root is 0.6769618544819366
f(root) = 0.0

Problem 4:

```
lambda x: np.exp(3 * x)
        + 27 * x**4 * np.exp(x)
        - 9 * x**2 * np.exp(2 * x)
        lambda x: 3 * np.exp(3 * x)
        + (-18 * x**2 - 18 * x) * np.exp(2 * x)
        + (27 * x**4 + 108 * x**3) * np.exp(x)
         - 162 * x**5
 DDf = (
      lambda x: 9 * np.exp(3 * x)
+ (-36 * x**2 - 72 * x - 18) * np.exp(2 * x)
+ (27 * x**4 + 216 * x**3 + 324 * x**2) * np.exp(x)
        - 810 * x**4
tol = 1e-13
x0 = 3
 m = 3
                                                                                                                                                                 (i):
newton's method with initial guess at x=3
print("(i): \newton's method with initial guess at x=3\n")
[astar1, iter1] = newton(f, Df, x0, tol, max_iter=1000)
print("the approximate root is", astar1)
print("f(root) =", f(astar1))
                                                                                                                                                                 Found solution after 39 iterations. the approximate root is 3.7330596890832597 f(root) = 0.0  
Order of convergence evaluated with alpha = 1: [0.50757867 0.74893505 0.73290845 0.71833404 0.70574058 0.69540162 0.6873103 0.65124106 0.67685341 0.67378749 0.67172564 0.67042018 0.66969935 0.66946391 0.66946278 0.670429345 0.67170752 0.67382757 0.67074891 0.68190559 0.68898273 0.08555116 0.71340202 0.7266279 0.73656509 0.80890729 0.94654482 0.72319919 0.57718158 45.44962427 0.65812179 0.65390651 0.64732316 0.63656239 0.61948291 0.58897791 0.53735942 0.47459956 0.
print("order of convergence evaluated with alpha = 1:")
print(orderOfConvergence(astar1, iter1, 1))
print("(ii):\nmodified newton's method from class x0=3:\n")
 \begin{array}{l} mu = lambda \ x: \ f(x) \ / \ Df(x) \\ Dmu = lambda \ x: \ (Df(x) \ * \ Df(x) \ - \ f(x) \ * \ DDf(x)) \ / \ (Df(x) \ ** \ 2) \\ \end{array} 
[astar2, iter2] = newton(mu, Dmu, x0, tol, max_iter=1000) print("the approximate root is", astar2)
                                                                                                                                                                  (ii):
modified newton's method from class x0=3:
print("f(root) =", f(astar2))
print("order of convergence evaluated with alpha = 2:")
print(orderOfConvergence(astar2, iter2, 2))
                                                                                                                                                                  Found solution after 6 iterations.
the approximate root is 3.733078868957922
f(root) = 0.0
order of convergence evaluated with alpha = 2:
[1.10037411 1.07697453 1.02581073 0.96211941 0.92750855 0.
print("\n")
g = lambda x: x - m * f(x) / Df(x)
[astar3, _, iter3] = fixedpt(g, x0, tol, Nmax=1000)
print("Found solution after", len(iter3), "iterations.")
print("the approximate root is", astar3)
                                                                                                                                                                 (iii): modified newton's (fixed point) method from (2) x0=3 and m=3:
                                                                                                                                                                 Found solution after 10 iterations. the approximate root is 3.7330791332651536 f(root) = 0.0 order of convergence evaluated with alpha = 2: [4.88523303 0.26108624 0.33601366 0.45114718 0.61916366 0.80643188 0.90761802 0.
 print("f(root) =", f(astar3))
 print("order of convergence evaluated with alpha = 2:")
 print(orderOfConvergence(astar3, iter3[:-1], 2))
print("\n")
```

Problem 5:

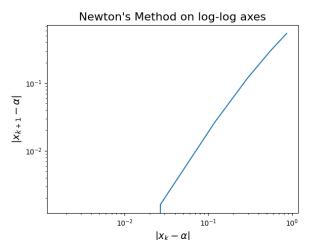
Note: using tolerance 10^-3
of iterations too large otherwise

newton's method with initial guess at x=2:

Found solution after 6 iterations.
the approximate root is 1.134730528343629
f(root) = 6.573836771295305e-05

secant method with x0=2 and x1=1:
root found after 48 iterations.
the approximate root is 1.1346359946857905

table with e	rrors:		
Error wi	th newtons method:	Error with	secant method:
0	0.865269		0.118507
1	0.545898		0.103961
2	0.296008		0.090919
3	0.120240		0.079289
4	0.026808		0.068969
5	0.001623		0.059853
5 6	0.000000		0.051833
7	0.000000		0.044805
8	0.000000		0.038665
9	0.000000		0.033317
10	0.000000		0.028671
11	0.000000		0.024645
12	0.000000		0.021162
13	0.000000		0.018154
14	0.000000		0.015561
15	0.000000		0.013328
16	0.000000		0.011407
17	0.000000		0.009757
18	0.000000		0.003737
19	0.000000		0.007125
20	0.000000		0.006084
21	0.000000		0.005191
22	0.000000		0.004426
23	0.000000		0.003772
24	0.000000		0.003772
25	0.000000		0.002732
26	0.000000		0.002732
27	0.000000		0.001972
28	0.000000		0.001572
29	0.000000		0.001416
30	0.000000		0.001410
31	0.000000		0.001010
32	0.000000		0.000850
33	0.000000		0.000713
34	0.000000		0.000596
35	0.000000		0.000497
36	0.000000		0.000497
30 37	0.000000		0.000338
38	0.000000		0.000276
39	0.000000		0.000270
40	0.000000		0.000178
41	0.000000		0.000178
41	0.000000		0.000139
42	0.000000		0.000105
43 44	0.000000		0.000077
4 4 45	0.000000		0.000033
45 46	0.000000		0.000033
46 47	0.000000		0.000015
4/	0.000000		0.000000



f(root) = -0.0009065966333561271

