

CSE330

Theory Assignment - 3

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Section: 10

Ans. to the ques. No. 1
(a)

$$f(x) = x^3 - x^2 - 11x + 12$$

$$\text{interval} \rightarrow [-6.2, -2.8]$$

$$\epsilon = 1 \times 10^{-3}$$

Now,

$$n \geq \frac{\log|b-a| - \log(\epsilon)}{\log(2)} - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow n \geq \frac{\log|-2.8+6.2| - \log(10^{-3})}{\log(2)} - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow n \geq 10.7313$$

$$\Rightarrow n \geq 11$$

So, minimum number of iterations required ~~11~~, $n \geq 11$.

(b)

Now, interval $\rightarrow [-6.2, -2.8]$

Now,

$$x_m = \frac{x_l + x_u}{2} = \frac{-6.2 - 2.8}{2} \\ = -4.5$$

iteration: 1

$$f(x_l) \times f(x_m) = f(-6.2) \times f(-4.5) \\ = -196.568 \times (-49.875) \\ = 9803.829 > 0 \\ = +ve$$

$$\text{So, } x_l = x_m = -4.5, \\ x_u = -2.8$$

$$x_m = \frac{-4.5 - 2.8}{2} = -3.65$$

iteration: 2

$$f(-4.5) \times f(-3.65) = (-49.875) \times (-9.7996) \\ = +ve$$

$$x_l = x_m = -3.65$$

$$x_u = -2.8$$

$$x_m = \frac{-2.8 - 3.65}{2} = -3.225$$

iteration:3

$$\psi(-3.65) \times \psi(-3.225)$$

$$\Rightarrow (-9.7996) \times 3.53$$

$$\Rightarrow -ve$$

$$x_u = -3.65$$

$$x_u = -3.225$$

$$x_m = \frac{-3.65 - 3.225}{2}$$

$$= -3.4375$$

iteration:4

$$\psi(-3.65) \times \psi(-3.4375) = (-9.7996) \times (-2.623)$$

$$= +ve$$

$$x_u = x_m = -3.4375, x_u = -3.225$$

$$x_m = \frac{-3.4375 - 3.225}{2} = -3.331$$

iteration:5

$$\psi(-3.4375) \times \psi(-3.331) = -ve$$

$$x_u = -3.4375, x_u = x_m = -3.331$$

$$x_m = \frac{-3.4375 - 3.331}{2} = -3.384$$

iteration: 6

$$\psi(-3.4375) \times \psi(-3.384) = (-2.623) \times (-0.979) \\ = +ve$$

$$x_l = x_m = -3.384, \quad x_u = -3.331$$

$$x_m = \frac{-3.384 - 3.31}{2} = -3.3575$$

iteration: 7

$$\psi(-3.384) \times \psi(-3.3575) = (-0.979) \times (-0.1888) \\ = +ve$$

$$x_l = x_m = -3.3575, \quad x_u = -3.331$$

$$x_m = \frac{-3.3575 - 3.331}{2} = -3.344$$

iteration: 8

$$\psi(-3.3575) \times \psi(-3.344) = (-0.1888) \times 0.208 \\ = -ve$$

$$x_l = -3.3575, \quad x_u = x_m = -3.344$$

$$x_m = \frac{-3.3575 - 3.344}{2} = -3.35075$$

Iteration: 9

$$\begin{aligned} & \psi(-3.3575) \times \psi(-3.35075) \\ &= (-0.1888) \times (0.010) = -ve \end{aligned}$$

$$x_u = -3.3575, x_u = x_m = -3.35075$$

$$x_m = \frac{-3.3575 - 3.35075}{2} = -3.354$$

Iteration: 10

$$\begin{aligned} & \psi(-3.3575) \times \psi(-3.354) \\ &= (-0.1888) \times (-0.0855) \\ &= +ve \end{aligned}$$

$$x_u = x_m = -3.354, x_u = -3.35075$$

$$x_m = \frac{x_u + x_u}{2} = \frac{-3.354 - 3.35075}{2} = -3.352$$

Iteration: 11

$$\begin{aligned} & \psi(-3.354) \times \psi(-3.352) = (-0.0855) \times (-0.0267) \\ &= +ve \end{aligned}$$

$$x_u = x_m = -3.352, x_u = -3.35075$$

$$x_m = \frac{-3.352 - 3.35075}{2} = -3.351$$

Iteration: 12

$$\psi(-3.352) \times \psi(-3.351) = (-0.0267) \times 2.746 \times 10^{-3} \\ = -ve$$

$$x_u = -3.352, x_u = x_m = -3.351$$

$$x_m = \frac{-3.352 - 3.351}{2} = -3.3515$$

Iteration: 13

$$\psi(-3.352) \times \psi(-3.3515) = (-0.0267) \times (0.012) \\ = +ve$$

$$x_u = x_m = -3.3515, x_u = -3.351$$

$$x_m = \frac{-3.3515 - 3.351}{2} = -3.35125$$

Iteration: 14

$$\psi(-3.3515) \times \psi(-3.35125) \\ = (-0.012) \times (-4.602 \times 10^{-3}) = +ve$$

$$x_u = x_m = -3.35125, x_u = -3.351$$

$$x_m = \frac{-3.35125 - 3.351}{2} = -3.351125$$

Now,

$$\psi(x_m) = \psi(-3.351125) \\ = -9.3 \times 10^{-4} < 1 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\text{So, } x_m = x_* = -3.351$$

The root, $x_* = -3.351$ (Ans)

Ans. to the ques. No. 2

Given,

$$\psi(x) = x^2 e^{-x} - 0.5$$

$$\epsilon = 1 \times 10^{-4} = 0.0001$$

$$x_0 = 0.2$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Now, } \psi'(x) &= x^2 e^{-x} (-1) + e^{-x} 2x \\ &= e^{-x} 2x - e^{-x} x^2\end{aligned}$$

k	x_k	$\psi(x_k)$	is $\psi(x_k) < \epsilon$
0	0.2	-0.46725	No
1	1.7853	0.03466	No
2	1.2462	-0.05336	No
3	1.4437	-0.008	No
4	1.4859	-0.00035	No
5	1.488	6.527×10^{-6}	Yes

$$x_1 = x_0 - \frac{\psi(x_0)}{\psi'(x_0)}$$

$$= 0.2 - \frac{-0.46725}{0.29474}$$

$$= 1.7853$$

$$x_2 = x_1 - \frac{\psi(x_1)}{\psi'(x_1)}$$

$$= 1.7853 - \frac{0.03466}{0.064298}$$

$$= 1.2462$$

$$x_3 = x_2 - \frac{\psi(x_2)}{\psi'(x_2)}$$

$$= 1.2462 - \frac{-0.05336}{0.27016}$$

$$= 1.4437$$

$$x_4 = x_3 - \frac{\psi(x_3)}{\psi'(x_3)}$$

$$= 1.4437 - \frac{-0.008}{0.18958}$$

$$= 1.4859$$

$$x_5 = 1.4859 - \frac{-0.00036}{0.17287}$$

$$= 1.488$$

So, $x_* = 1.488$, the root of the equation.

(Ans)

Ans. to the ques. No: 3

(a)

$$\psi(x) = x^6 - x^3 - 1$$

Let,

$$x^3 = u$$

So,

$$x^6 - x^3 - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x^3)^2 - x^3 - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow u^2 - u - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow u = \frac{-(-1) \pm \sqrt{(-1)^2 - 4 \times (-1)}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$u = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}, \quad u = \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^3 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}, \quad x^3 = \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}}, \quad x_2 = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2}}$$

$$= 1.174$$

$$= -0.852$$

(b)

$$\psi(x) = x^6 - x^3 - 1 = 0$$

Now,

$$x^6 - x^3 - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^3 \neq 1 - x^6$$

$$\Rightarrow x^3 = x^6 - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \sqrt[3]{x^6 - 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow g_1(x) = \sqrt[3]{x^6 - 1}$$

And,

$$x^6 - x^3 - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^6 = x^3 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \sqrt[6]{x^3 + 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow g_2(x) = \sqrt[6]{x^3 + 1}$$

Now,

$$g_1'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} (x^6 - 1)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{2x^5}{(x^6 - 1)^{2/3}}$$

Now, For, $x_1 = 1.174$

$$\lambda = |g_1'(x)|$$

$$\neq \frac{2x^5}{(x^6 - 1)^{2/3}}$$

$$= \left| \frac{2x(1.174)^5}{((1.174)^6 - 1)^{2/3}} \right| = 3.236 > 1,$$

$g_2(x)$ is divergent for x_1 .

For, $x_2 = -0.852$

$$\lambda = \left| \frac{2 \times (-0.852)^5}{((-0.852)^6 - 1)^{2/3}} \right|$$

$$= 1.238 > 1$$

$g_1(x)$ is also divergent for x_2

Now,

$$g_2'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \sqrt[6]{x^3 + 1}$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2(x^3 + 1)^{5/6}}$$

Now, For, $x_1 = 1.174$

$$\lambda = \left| g_2'(x_1) \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{(1.174)^2}{2[(1.174)^3 + 1]^{5/6}} \right|$$

$$= 0.309$$

Here, $0 < \lambda < 1$; linearly convergent

So, $g_2(x)$ is convergent for x_1

For, $x_2 = -0.852$

$$\lambda = \left| g_2'(x_2) \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{(-0.852)^2}{2[(-0.852)^3 + 1]^{5/6}} \right|$$

$$= 0.8102$$

Here, $0 < \lambda < 1$; linear convergence.

So, $g_2(x)$ is also convergent for x_2

So, $g_1(x)$ converges to only no roots and

$g_2(x)$ " " both the roots.

(Ans)

(c)

$$x_0 = 60$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt[6]{x^3 + 1}$$

$$g(60) = 7.746$$

$$g(7.746) = 2.784$$

$$g(2.784) = 1.681$$

$$g(1.681) = 1.338$$

$$g(1.338) = 1.226$$

$$g(1.226) = 1.190$$

$$g(1.190) = 1.179$$

$$g(1.179) = 1.176$$

$$g(1.176) = 1.175$$

$$g(1.175) = 1.174$$

$$g(1.174) = 1.174$$

$$g(x) = x$$

$$\text{So, } x_* = 1.174$$

$$\text{So, The root } x_* = 1.174$$

(Ans)

Ans. to the ques. No.-4

$$\psi(x) = 2x^3 + 7x^2 - 14x + 5$$

$$x_0 = -5.5, x_1 = -4.5$$

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{\psi(x_k) \times (x_k - x_{k-1})}{\psi(x_k) - \psi(x_{k-1})}$$

Now,

$$x_2 = x_{k+1} = x_{1+1} = x_2 \quad [k=1]$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_2 &= x_1 - \frac{\psi(x_1) \times (x_1 - x_0)}{\psi(x_1) - \psi(x_0)} \\ &= -4.5 - \frac{27.5 \times (-4.5 + 5.5)}{27.5 - (-39)} \end{aligned}$$

$$= -4.9135 \quad ; \quad \psi(x_2) \neq 0$$

$$x_3 = x_2 - \frac{\psi(x_2) \times (x_2 - x_1)}{\psi(x_2) - \psi(x_1)}$$

$$= -4.9135 - \frac{5.5382 \times (-0.4135)}{5.5382 - 27.5}$$

$$\underline{\underline{-5.02}} \quad ; \quad \psi(x_3) \neq 0$$

$$= -5.0178$$

$$x_4 = x_3 - \frac{f(x_3) \times (x_3 - x_2)}{f(x_3) - f(x_2)}$$

$$= -5.0178 - \frac{-1.1821 \times -0.1043}{-1.1821 - 5.5382}$$

$$= -4.9995 ; f(x_4) \neq 0$$

$$x_5 = x_4 - \frac{f(x_4) \times (x_4 - x_3)}{f(x_4) - f(x_3)}$$

$$= -4.9995 - \frac{0.03299 \times 0.0183}{0.03299 + 5.0178}$$

$$= -4.9996 ; f(x_5) \neq 0$$

$$x_6 = x_5 - \frac{\psi(x_5) \times (x_5 - x_4)}{\psi(x_5) - \psi(x_4)}$$

$$= -4.9996 - \frac{0.0264 \times (-10^{-4})}{0.0264 - 0.03299}$$

$$= -5.0000 ; \quad \psi(x_6) = 0$$

So, x_6 is a root of the function.

$$x_* = -5.0000.$$

(Ans)

Ans. to the ques. No. 5

$$\psi(x) = xe^x - 1$$

$$\epsilon = 1 \times 10^{-5} = 0.00001$$

$$g(x) = e^{-x} \quad [x_0 = 0]$$

$$\Rightarrow g(0) = 1 \quad ; \quad x_0 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow g(1) = 0.3679 \quad ; \quad x_1 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow g(0.3679) = 0.6922 \quad ; \quad x_2 = 0.3679$$

$$\hat{x}_2 = x_0 - \frac{(x_1 - x_0)^2}{x_2 - 2x_1 + x_0}$$

$$= 0 - \frac{(1 - 0)^2}{0.3679 - 2}$$

$$= 0.6127$$

$$g(0.6127) = 0.5419 ; \hat{x}_2 = 0.6127$$

$$g(0.5419) = 0.5816 ; x_3 = 0.5419$$

$$g(0.5816) = 0.559 ; x_4 = 0.5816$$

$$\hat{x}_4 = \hat{x}_2 - \frac{(x_3 - \hat{x}_2)^2}{x_4 - 2x_3 + \hat{x}_2}$$

$$= 0.6127 - \frac{(0.5419 - 0.6127)^2}{0.5816 - (2 \times 0.5419) + 0.6127}$$

$$= 0.5673$$

$$g(0.5673) = 0.5671 ; x_5 = 0.5671$$

$$g(0.5671) = 0.5671 ; x_6 = 0.5671$$

$$\Rightarrow g(x) = x$$

So, root of the equation, $x_* = 0.567$

(Ans)