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Numerical Methods

Python to find roots of an equation using Secant Method

In this, you will learn how to find the roots of equations using Secant Method in Python Programming.

Secant Method

The second method is used to find the origin of the equation

F(x) = 0. It starts from two different estimates, x1 and x2 for the root. It is a repetition process with linear interpolation to a source.

The iteration stops if the difference between the two intermediate values is less than the convergence factor.

Steps:

1. x1, x2, E, n // E = convergence indicator

2. Calculate f (x1), f (x2)

3. if (f (x1) * f (x2) = E); // Repeat the loop until convergence

Print the value of 'x0' // value of the root 5. Print the 'n' // iterations

else

Print "Source not found"

In this Python program, x0 & x1 are the two initial estimation values, e is the tolerable error and f (x) is the actual non-linear function whose root is obtained using the second method. Variable x2 has approximately root in each step.

Example 1: Program to find the solution of equation x2-9 using secant method

Python Code:

```
from pylab import *
```

def secant(f,x0,x1,eps): $f_x0=f(x0)$

 $f_x1=f(x1)$

iteration_counter=0 **while** abs(f_x1)>eps **and** iteration_counter<100:

try:

 $x2 = float(f_x1-f_x0)/(x1-x0)$

x = x1-float(f_x1)/x2 except:

print("error")

x0 = x1

x1 = x

f_x0=f_x1 $f_x1=f(x1)$

iteration_counter+=1

if abs(f_x1)>eps:

iteration_counter-=1 **return** x, iteration_counter

 $\mathbf{def}\ f(x)$: return x**2-9

x0 = 10

x1 = x0 - 1

solution, no_iterations=secant(f,x0,x1,eps=0.00001)

if no_iterations>0:

print("number of function call: %d" %(2+no_iterations)) print("solution is:", solution)

else: print("solution is not found")

Output:

solution is: 3.00000000915234

number of function call: 9

Example 2: Program to find the solution of equation x3-4 using secant method **Python Code:**

from pylab import *

def secant(f,x0,x1,eps):

 $f_x0=f(x0)$

 $f_x1=f(x1)$ iteration counter=0

while abs(f_x1)>eps **and** iteration_counter<100:

 $x2 = float(f_x1-f_x0)/(x1-x0)$

x = x1-float(f_x1)/x2 except:

print("error") x0 = x1

f_x0=f_x1

x1 = x

 $f_x1=f(x1)$ iteration_counter+=1

if $abs(f_x1)>eps$:

iteration_counter-=1

return x, iteration_counter **def** f(x):

return x3-4**

x0 = 10x1 = x0 - 1

solution, no_iterations=secant(f,x0,x1,eps=0.00001) **if** no_iterations>0:

print("number of function call: %d" %(2+no_iterations))

print("solution is:", solution) else:

print("solution is not found")

Output: number of function call: 13

solution is: 1.5874010554986935

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