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Course: Numerical Methods (CS3010)

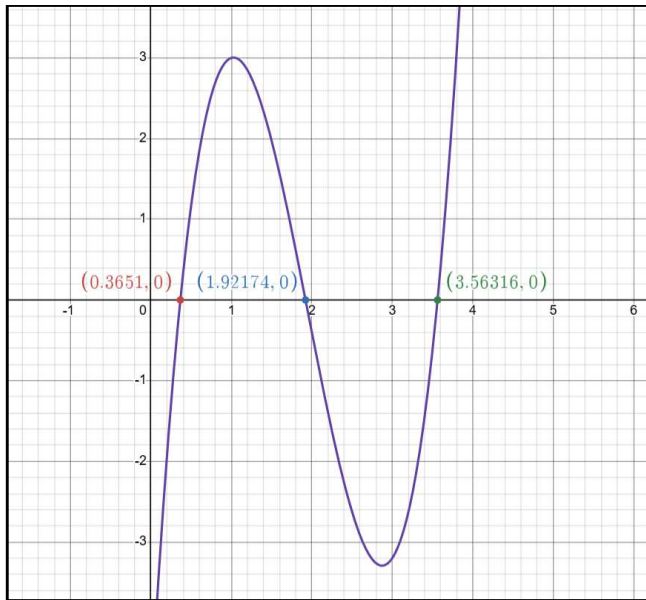
Date: April 13th, 2025

Assignment: Programming Project 3 Report

Using Bisection, Newton-Raphson, Secant, False-Position and Modified Secant methods for locating roots

(a) $f(x) = 2x^3 - 11.7x^2 + 17.7x - 5$

Graph of the function:



Roots: 0.3651, 1.9217, 3.5631

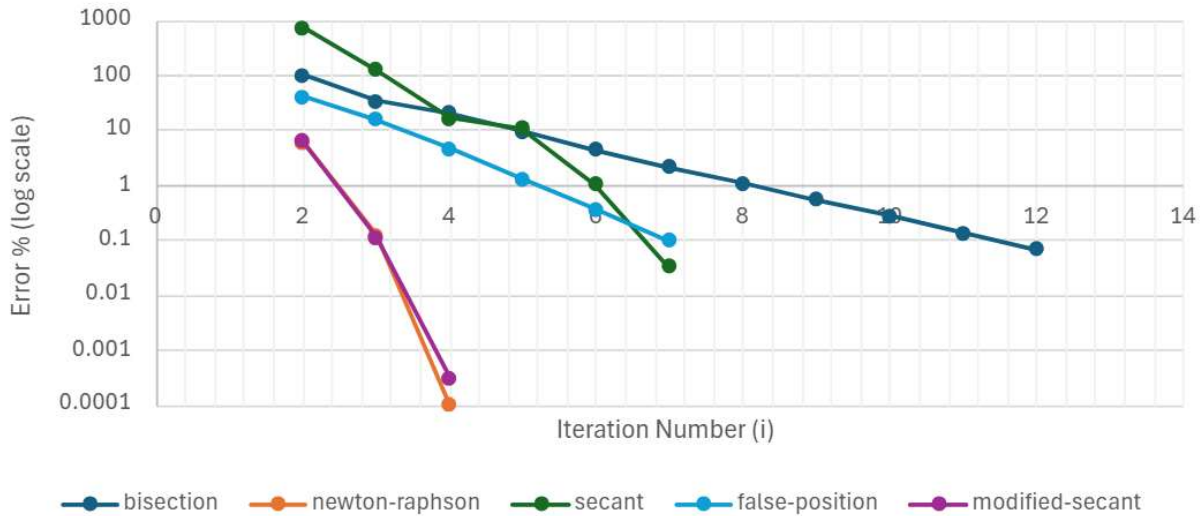
To find the three roots of this polynomial, I use three different intervals:

- First Root: the interval $[0, 1]$ with an initial guess of 0.5 for Newton-Raphson and Modified Secant
- Second Root: the interval $[1, 2]$ with an initial guess of 1.5 for Newton-Raphson and Modified Secant
- Third Root: the interval $[3, 4]$ with an initial guess of 3.5 for Newton-Raphson and Modified Secant

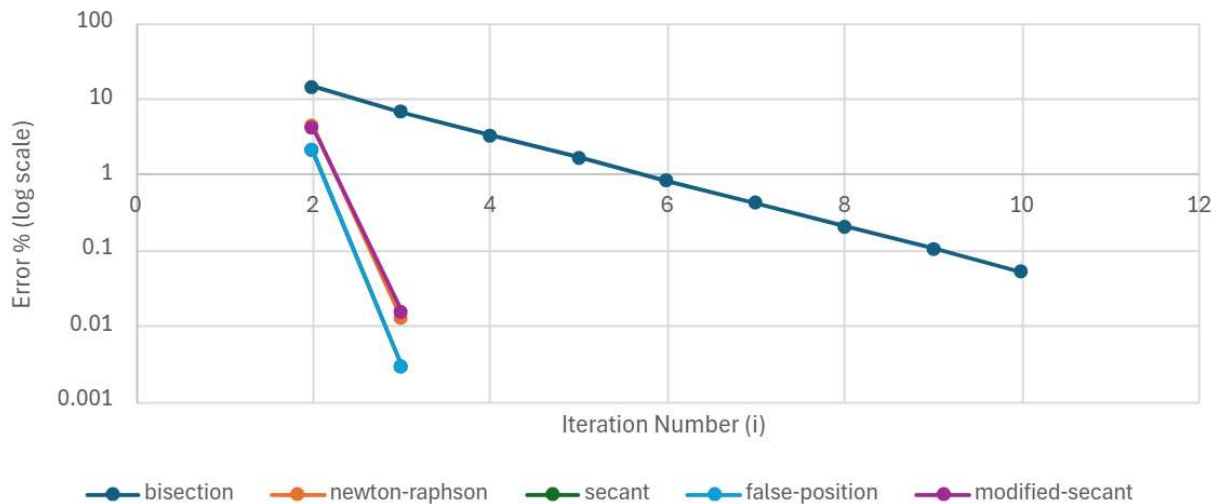
Observation based on the graphs:

- The Bisection Method converges to the correct root with more iterations than the other methods.
- The Newton-Raphson Method converges rapidly when the derivative is near the root.
- The Secant and False-Position Methods have nearly identical approximations. I believe it is because they have the same endpoints, and the formulas are similar in the first iteration.
- The Modified Secant Method has convergence behavior like the Newton-Raphson method but with slightly different iteration counts.

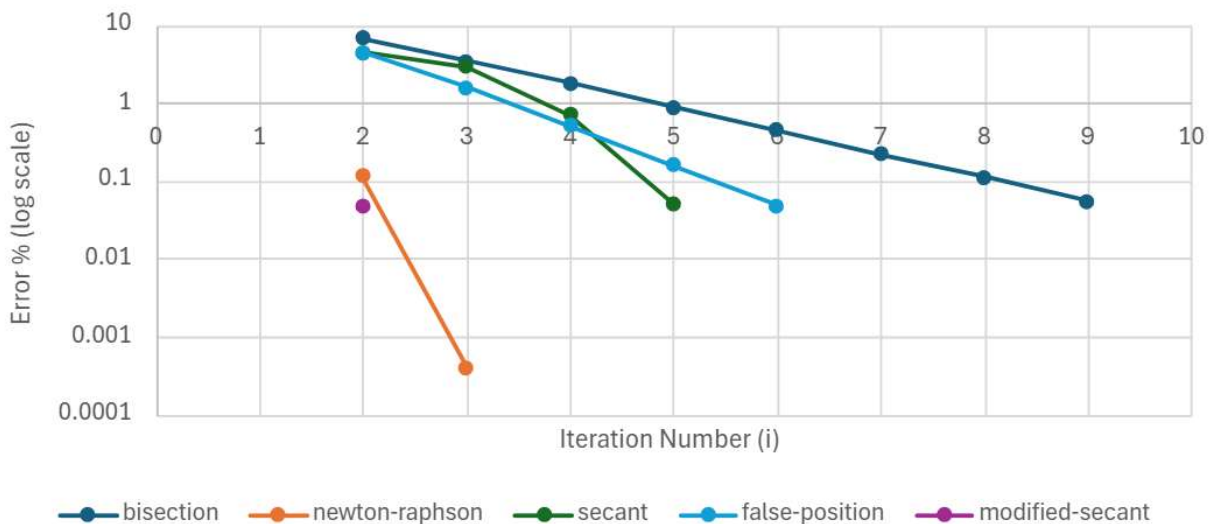
First Root (Interval [0,1]) – Error(%) vs. Iteration (Log Scale) for Each Method



Second Root (Interval [1,2]) – Error(%) vs. Iteration (Log Scale) for Each Method

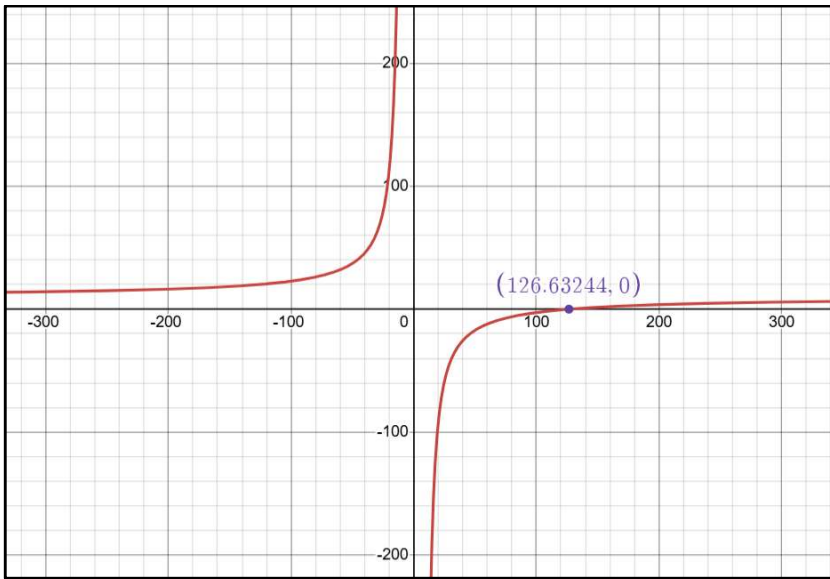


Third Root (Interval [3,4]) – Error(%) vs. Iteration (Log Scale) for Each Method



(b) $f(x) = x + 10 - x \cosh(50/x)$

Graph of the function:

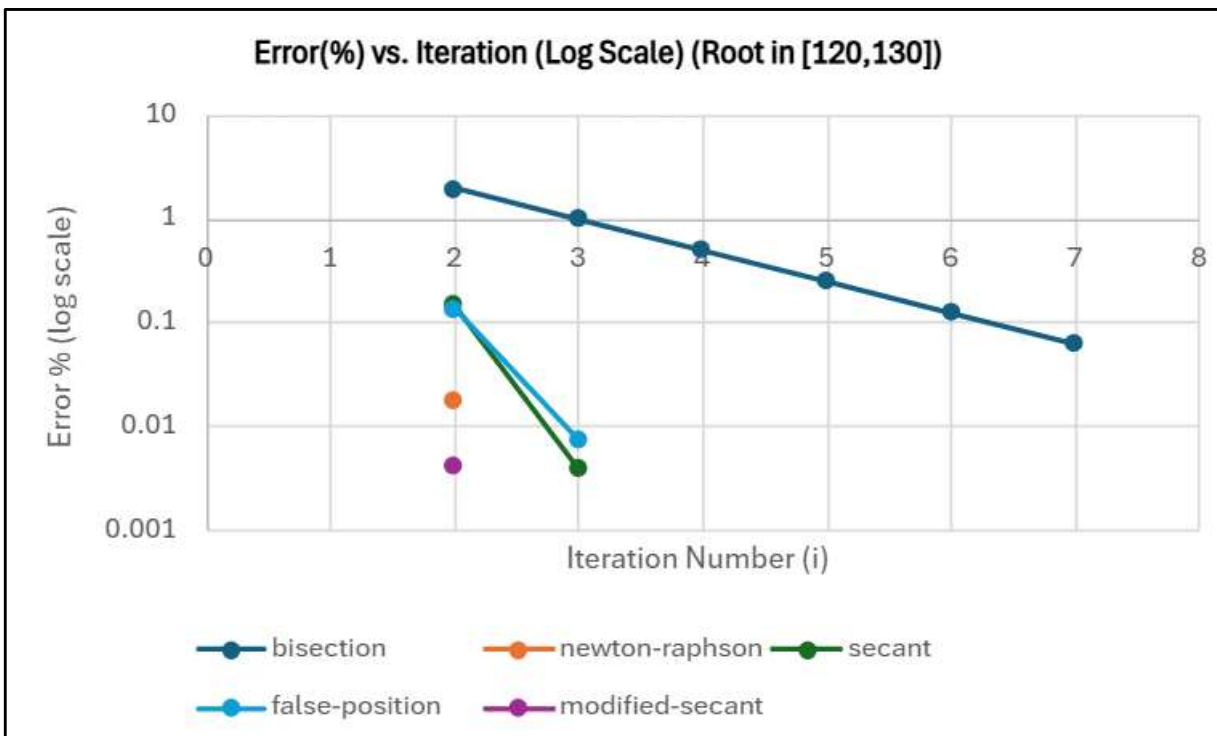


Root: 126.6324

The root lies in the interval $[120, 130]$. Therefore, I use an initial guess of 125 which is the middle value.

Observation based on the graph:

- The Bisection Method converges to the root with more iterations than the other methods.
- The Newton-Raphson and Modified Secant methods converge rapidly and reach a sufficiently small error in just 2 iterations.
- The Secant and False-Position methods converge in about 3 iterations. Just like the above function, they have nearly identical approximations since they begin with similar initial conditions.



Interesting Behaviors

- The Bisection Method has a slower convergence rate compared to other methods.
- The Secant and False-Position methods yield nearly identical results. This is expected since both methods have algebraic similarity and the same endpoints.
- When a good initial guess is used, the Newton-Raphson and Modified Secant methods perform faster.
- All five methods have error curves that show a steep decline in error on a logarithmic scale. I believe this shows proper convergence to the root.

Data Types Used

The program uses the double data type which is the standard choice for floating point arithmetic in numerical methods. I believe it is suitable to compute small changes in successive approximations and relative errors. Although round-off errors can accumulate, the convergence tolerance (for example, 0.1% in this case) is much larger than the round-off errors.

The following pages show the output of the program (printed from the IDE):

C:\Users\646ca\CLionProjects\KellyLwinProgrammingProject3\cmake-build-debug\KellyLw
(a): $f(x) = 2x^3 - 11.7x^2 + 17.7x - 5$

Root in the interval [0,1]

BISECTION METHOD

i	a	b	c	f(a)	f(c)	error(%)
1	0.0000	1.0000	0.5000	-5.0000	1.1750	N/A
2	0.0000	0.5000	0.2500	-5.0000	-1.2750	100.0000
3	0.2500	0.5000	0.3750	-1.2750	0.0977	33.3333
4	0.2500	0.3750	0.3125	-1.2750	-0.5503	20.0000
5	0.3125	0.3750	0.3438	-0.5503	-0.2169	9.0909
6	0.3438	0.3750	0.3594	-0.2169	-0.0573	4.3478
7	0.3594	0.3750	0.3672	-0.0573	0.0208	2.1277
8	0.3594	0.3672	0.3633	-0.0573	-0.0181	1.0753
9	0.3633	0.3672	0.3652	-0.0181	0.0014	0.5348
10	0.3633	0.3652	0.3643	-0.0181	-0.0084	0.2681
11	0.3643	0.3652	0.3647	-0.0084	-0.0035	0.1339
12	0.3647	0.3652	0.3650	-0.0035	-0.0011	0.0669

The root 0.3650 has been found in 12 iteration(s)

NEWTON-RAPHSON METHOD

i	x	f(x)	f'(x)	error(%)
1	0.50000	1.17500	7.50000	N/A
2	0.34333	-0.22123	10.37327	5.8484
3	0.36466	-0.00437	9.96482	0.1200
4	0.36510	-0.00000	9.95648	0.0001

The root 0.3651 has been found in 4 iteration(s)

SECANT METHOD

i	x(i-1)	x(i)	x(i+1)	f(x(i+1))	error(%)
1	0.00000	1.00000	0.62500	1.98047	N/A
2	1.00000	0.62500	-0.10345	-6.95846	704.1667
3	0.62500	-0.10345	0.46361	0.89044	122.3137
4	-0.10345	0.46361	0.39928	0.32927	16.1120
5	0.46361	0.39928	0.36153	-0.03565	10.4407
6	0.39928	0.36153	0.36522	0.00119	1.0096
7	0.36153	0.36522	0.36510	0.00000	0.0325

The root 0.3651 has been found in 7 iteration(s)

FALSE-POSITION METHOD

i	a	b	c	f(a)	f(c)	error(%)
1	0.0000	1.0000	0.6250	-5.0000	1.9805	N/A
2	0.0000	0.6250	0.4477	-5.0000	0.7585	39.6094
3	0.0000	0.4477	0.3887	-5.0000	0.2298	15.1696

4	0.0000	0.3887	0.3716	-5.0000	0.0646	4.5966
5	0.0000	0.3716	0.3669	-5.0000	0.0178	1.2924
6	0.0000	0.3669	0.3656	-5.0000	0.0049	0.3557
7	0.0000	0.3656	0.3652	-5.0000	0.0013	0.0973

The root 0.3652 has been found in 7 iteration(s)

MODIFIED SECANT METHOD

i	x	f(x+delta*x)	f(x)	error(%)
1	0.50000	1.21228	1.17500	N/A
2	0.34242	-0.19524	-0.23071	6.1074
3	0.36469	0.03218	-0.00403	0.1111
4	0.36510	0.03624	0.00001	0.0003

The root 0.3651 has been found in 4 iteration(s)

Root in the interval [1,2]

BISECTION METHOD

i	a	b	c	f(a)	f(c)	error(%)
1	1.0000	2.0000	1.5000	3.0000	1.9750	N/A
2	1.5000	2.0000	1.7500	1.9750	0.8625	14.2857
3	1.7500	2.0000	1.8750	0.8625	0.2383	6.6667
4	1.8750	2.0000	1.9375	0.2383	-0.0806	3.2258
5	1.8750	1.9375	1.9062	0.2383	0.0791	1.6393
6	1.9062	1.9375	1.9219	0.0791	-0.0007	0.8130
7	1.9062	1.9219	1.9141	0.0791	0.0392	0.4082
8	1.9141	1.9219	1.9180	0.0392	0.0193	0.2037
9	1.9180	1.9219	1.9199	0.0193	0.0093	0.1017
10	1.9199	1.9219	1.9209	0.0093	0.0043	0.0508

The root 1.9209 has been found in 10 iteration(s)

NEWTON-RAPHSON METHOD

i	x	f(x)	f'(x)	error(%)
1	1.50000	1.97500	-3.90000	N/A
2	2.00641	-0.43268	-5.09591	4.4188
3	1.92150	0.00122	-5.11013	0.0124

The root 1.9217 has been found in 3 iteration(s)

SECANT METHOD

i	x(i-1)	x(i)	x(i+1)	f(x(i+1))	error(%)
1	1.00000	2.00000	1.88235	0.20090	N/A
2	2.00000	1.88235	1.92169	0.00028	2.0468
3	1.88235	1.92169	1.92174	-0.00000	0.0029

The root 1.9217 has been found in 3 iteration(s)

FALSE-POSITION METHOD

i	a	b	c	f(a)	f(c)	error(%)
1	1.0000	2.0000	1.8824	3.0000	0.2009	N/A
2	1.8824	2.0000	1.9217	0.2009	0.0003	2.0468
3	1.9217	2.0000	1.9217	0.0003	0.0000	0.0029

The root 1.9217 has been found in 3 iteration(s)

MODIFIED SECANT METHOD

i	x	f(x+delta*x)	f(x)	error(%)
1	1.50000	1.91590	1.97500	N/A
2	2.00126	-0.50835	-0.40644	4.1539
3	1.92145	-0.09674	0.00150	0.0152

The root 1.9217 has been found in 3 iteration(s)

Root in the interval [3,4]

BISECTION METHOD

i	a	b	c	f(a)	f(c)	error(%)
1	3.0000	4.0000	3.5000	-3.2000	-0.6250	N/A
2	3.5000	4.0000	3.7500	-0.6250	2.3125	6.6667
3	3.5000	3.7500	3.6250	-0.6250	0.6867	3.4483
4	3.5000	3.6250	3.5625	-0.6250	-0.0069	1.7544
5	3.5625	3.6250	3.5938	-0.0069	0.3303	0.8696
6	3.5625	3.5938	3.5781	-0.0069	0.1593	0.4367
7	3.5625	3.5781	3.5703	-0.0069	0.0756	0.2188
8	3.5625	3.5703	3.5664	-0.0069	0.0342	0.1095
9	3.5625	3.5664	3.5645	-0.0069	0.0136	0.0548

The root 3.5645 has been found in 9 iteration(s)

NEWTON-RAPHSON METHOD

i	x	f(x)	f'(x)	error(%)
1	3.50000	-0.62500	9.30000	N/A
2	3.56720	0.04261	10.57710	0.1131
3	3.56318	0.00016	10.49902	0.0004

The root 3.5632 has been found in 3 iteration(s)

SECANT METHOD

i	x(i-1)	x(i)	x(i+1)	f(x(i+1))	error(%)
1	3.00000	4.00000	3.32653	-1.96885	N/A
2	4.00000	3.32653	3.48127	-0.79592	4.4450
3	3.32653	3.48127	3.58628	0.24787	2.9279
4	3.48127	3.58628	3.56134	-0.01908	0.7002
5	3.58628	3.56134	3.56312	-0.00040	0.0500

The root 3.5631 has been found in 5 iteration(s)

FALSE-POSITION METHOD

i	a	b	c	f(a)	f(c)	error(%)
1	3.0000	4.0000	3.3265	-3.2000	-1.9689	N/A
2	3.3265	4.0000	3.4813	-1.9689	-0.7959	4.4450
3	3.4813	4.0000	3.5371	-0.7959	-0.2671	1.5782
4	3.5371	4.0000	3.5551	-0.2671	-0.0840	0.5065
5	3.5551	4.0000	3.5607	-0.0840	-0.0259	0.1570
6	3.5607	4.0000	3.5624	-0.0259	-0.0079	0.0481

The root 3.5624 has been found in 6 iteration(s)

MODIFIED SECANT METHOD

i	x	f(x+delta*x)	f(x)	error(%)
1	3.50000	-0.28802	-0.62500	N/A
2	3.56492	0.40633	0.01845	0.0476

The root 3.5632 has been found in 2 iteration(s)

(b): $f(x) = x + 10 - x \cdot \cosh(50/x)$

Root in the interval [120,130]

BISECTION METHOD

i	a	b	c	f(a)	f(c)	error(%)
1	120.0000	130.0000	125.0000	-0.5682	-0.1340	N/A
2	125.0000	130.0000	127.5000	-0.1340	0.0698	1.9608
3	125.0000	127.5000	126.2500	-0.1340	-0.0311	0.9901
4	126.2500	127.5000	126.8750	-0.0311	0.0196	0.4926
5	126.2500	126.8750	126.5625	-0.0311	-0.0057	0.2469
6	126.5625	126.8750	126.7188	-0.0057	0.0070	0.1233
7	126.5625	126.7188	126.6406	-0.0057	0.0007	0.0617

The root 126.6406 has been found in 7 iteration(s)

NEWTON-RAPHSON METHOD

i	x	f(x)	f'(x)	error(%)
1	125.00000	-0.13405	0.08323	N/A
2	126.61058	-0.00177	0.08104	0.0173

The root 126.6324 has been found in 2 iteration(s)

SECANT METHOD

i	x(i-1)	x(i)	x(i+1)	f(x(i+1))	error(%)
1	120.00000	130.00000	126.81560	0.01482	N/A
2	130.00000	126.81560	126.62738	-0.00041	0.1486
3	126.81560	126.62738	126.63244	0.00000	0.0040

The root 126.6324 has been found in 3 iteration(s)

FALSE-POSITION METHOD

i	a	b	c	f(a)	f(c)	error(%)
1	120.0000	130.0000	126.8156	-0.5682	0.0148	N/A
2	120.0000	126.8156	126.6424	-0.5682	0.0008	0.1368
3	120.0000	126.6424	126.6330	-0.5682	0.0000	0.0074

The root 126.6330 has been found in 3 iteration(s)

MODIFIED SECANT METHOD

i	x	f(x+delta*x)	f(x)	error(%)
1	125.00000	-0.03108	-0.13405	N/A
2	126.62732	0.10113	-0.00041	0.0041

The root 126.6325 has been found in 2 iteration(s)

Process finished with exit code 0