CSE2202: Numerical Methods Lab Online: 2 Section: A2

Time: 40 Minutes Total: 10

Set A

Problem Statement: Determine the real root of the equation: $f(x) = x^3 - x - 3$ using Newton Raphson Method. Employ initial guess of $x_0 = 3$ and iterate until the two consecutive approximate roots are correct upto 4 decimal places.

Tasks:

- 1. Write a program using Newton Raphson method to locate the approximate root of the function $f(x) = x^3 x 3$ with initial guess $x_0 = 3$.
- 2. Iterate until two consecutive approximate roots are correct upto 4 decimal places.
- 3. Use Horner's method to evaluate the function.
- 4. Use appropriate math function for your code.
- 5. Print the following table that show the values of approximate root x, f(x), and f'(x)

Sample Input/output:

Set B

Problem Statement: Determine the real root of the equation: $f(x) = x^3 - x - 3$ using Secant Method. Employ initial guess of $x_0 = 1$ and $x_1 = 3$ and iterate until the two consecutive approximate roots are correct upto 4 decimal places.

Tasks:

- 1. Write a program using Secant method to locate the approximate root of the function $f(x) = x^3 x 3$ with initial guesses $x_0 = 1$ and $x_1 = 3$.
- 2. Iterate until two consecutive approximate roots are correct upto 4 decimal places.
- 3. Use Horner's method to evaluate the function.
- 4. Use appropriate math function for your code.
- 5. Print the following table that show the values of approximate root $x_0, x_1, x_2, f(x_0), f(x_1)$ and $f(x_2)$

Sample Input/output

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ENTER THE TOTAL NO. OF POWER::: 3

x^0::-3
x^1::-1
x^2::0
x^3::1
THE POLYNOMIAL IS ::: 1x^3+ 0x^2 -1x^1 -3x^0
INTIAL X1--->3
X0---->1

Iteration x1 x2 x3 f(x1) f(x2)
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Set C

Problem Statement: Determine the real root of the equation: $f(x) = x^3 - x - 3$ using Fixed Point iteration. Employ initial guess of $x_0 = 1$ and iterate until the two consecutive approximate roots are correct upto 4 decimal places.

Tasks:

- 1. Write a program using Fixed Point Iteration to locate the approximate root of the function $f(x) = x^3 x 3$ with initial guesses $x_0 = 1$.
- 2. Iterate until two consecutive approximate roots are correct upto 4 decimal places.
- 3. Use Horner's method to evaluate the function.
- 4. Use appropriate math function for your code.
- 5. Take maximum number of iterations, if maximum number is reached then stop and print not converge.
- 6. Check whether function g(x) converge to the root or not. If converge then print the following table that show the values of approximate root $x_0, x_1, and x_2$

Sample Input/output

Iteration x1 x2