

Assignment-04  
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Answer to the question no-1

$$a) f(x) = x^3 + x^2 - 4x - 4$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^3 + x^2 - 4x - 4 = 0$$

$$\text{Now, } x^2(x+1) - 4(x+1) = 0$$

$$\therefore x = -2, -1, 2$$

Again,

$$x^3 + x^2 - 4x - 4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x = x^3 + x^2 - 4$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{x^3 + x^2 - 4}{4}$$

$$\therefore g_1(x) = \frac{x^3 + x^2 - 4}{4}$$

And,

$$x^3 + x^2 - 4x - 4 > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = x^3 + x^2 - 3x - 4$$

$$\therefore g_2(x) = x^3 + x^2 - 3x - 4$$

(Am)

b) from (a),

$$g_1(x) = \frac{x^3 + x^2 - 4}{4}$$

and,

$$x_* = -2, -1, 2$$

$$g_2(x) = x^3 + x^2 - 3x - 4$$

Now,

$$\cancel{g_1'(x)}$$

Convergence rate for  $g_1$ ,

$$\lambda = |g_1'(x_*)|$$

$$\therefore |g_1'(-2)| = 2 > 1 \text{ ; divergence}$$

$$|g_1'(-1)| = 0.25 < 1 \text{ ; convergence}$$

$$|g_1'(2)| = 4 > 1 \text{ ; divergence}$$

for  $g_2$ ,

$$\lambda = |g_2'(x_*)|$$

$$|g_2'(-2)| = 5 > 1 \text{ ; divergence}$$

$$|g_2'(-1)| = |-2| = 2 > 1 \text{ ; divergence}$$

$$|g_2'(2)| = 13 > 1 \text{ ; divergence}$$

(Ans)

Answer to the question no 2

a)  $f(x) = xe^x - 1$  ;  $x_0 = 1.5$

$i=0$  ;  $x_0 = 1.5$

$i=1$  ;  $x_1 = x_0 - \frac{f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)}$

$$= 1.5 - \frac{f(1.5)}{f'(1.5)}$$

$$= 1.5 - \frac{5.7225}{11.20}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = 0.9890$$

$i=2$  ;  $x_2 = 0.9890 - \frac{f(0.9890)}{f'(0.9890)}$

$$= 0.6787$$

$i=3$  ;  $x_3 = 0.5765$

$i=4$  ;  $x_4 = 0.5672$

$i=5$  ;  $x_5 = 0.5671$

$$\therefore x_n = 0.5671$$

(Ans)

$$b) \quad g(x) = (9x-1)^{1/3}$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{9}{3(9x-1)^{2/3}}$$

As  $g(x)$  leads to divergence:

$$\lambda = |g'(x)| > 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{9}{3(9x-1)^{2/3}} \right| > 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{1}{(9x-1)^{2/3}} \right| > \frac{1}{3}$$

$$> \left| (9x-1)^{2/3} \right| > 3$$

$$\Rightarrow |9x-1| > \sqrt[3]{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow |9x-1| > 5.1962$$

$$\Rightarrow 9x-1 > \pm 5.1962$$

$$\Rightarrow -5.1962 < 9x-1 < 5.1962$$

$$\Rightarrow -4.1962 < 9x < 6.1962$$

$$\therefore -0.46622 < x < 0.68847$$

(Ans)

Answer to the question no-3

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

According to NR method:

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)}$$

$$\text{So } g(x) = x - \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)}$$

Now,

$$f'(x) = 6x^2 - 2$$

$$\therefore g(x) = x - \frac{2x^3 - 2x - 5}{6x^2 - 2}$$

(Ans)