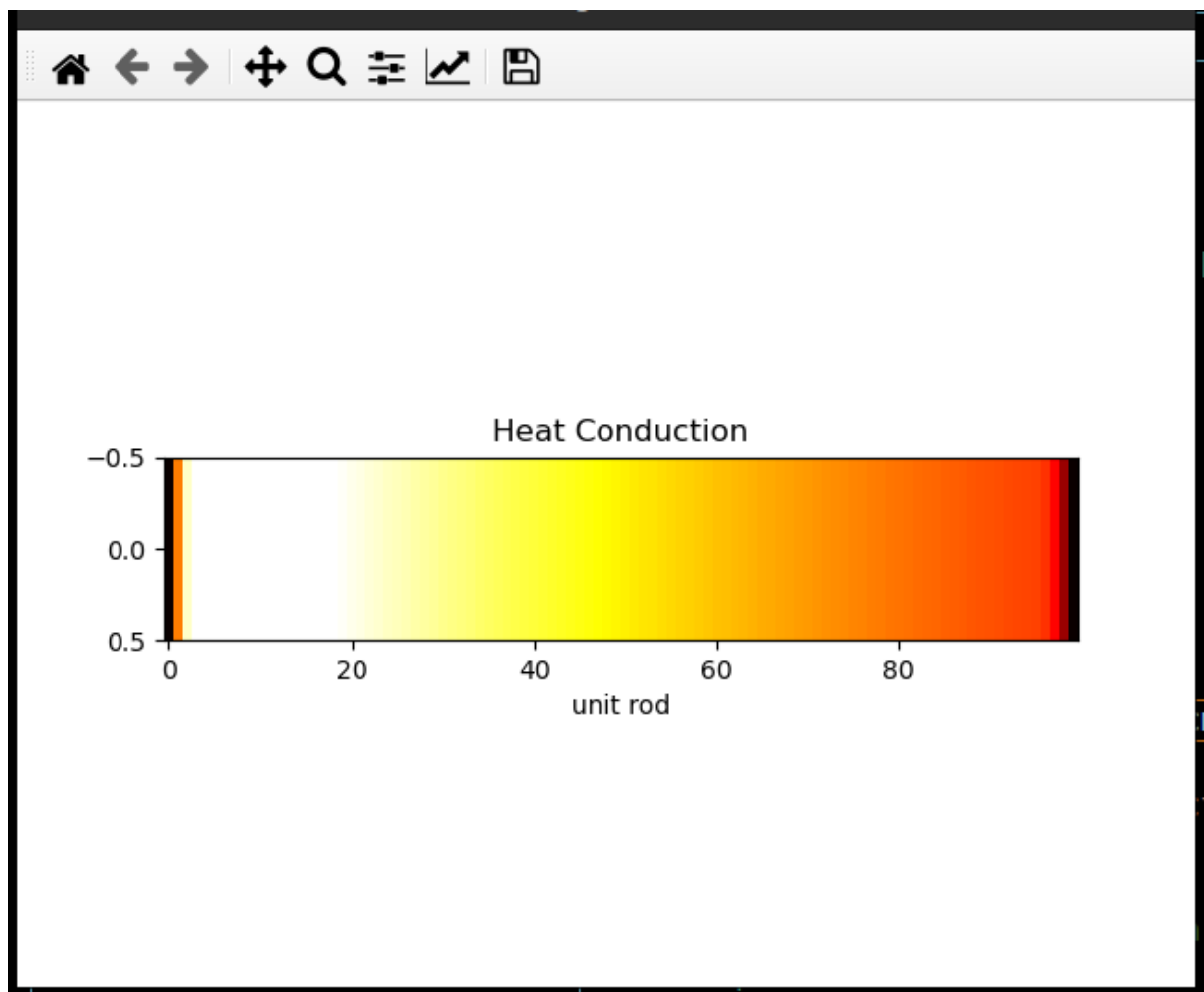


## LAB REPORT

1)

we generates a temperature distribution at each time step and visualizes the results using an animation with matplotlib. We use Forward Euler to solve the ODE obtained from equation in question.

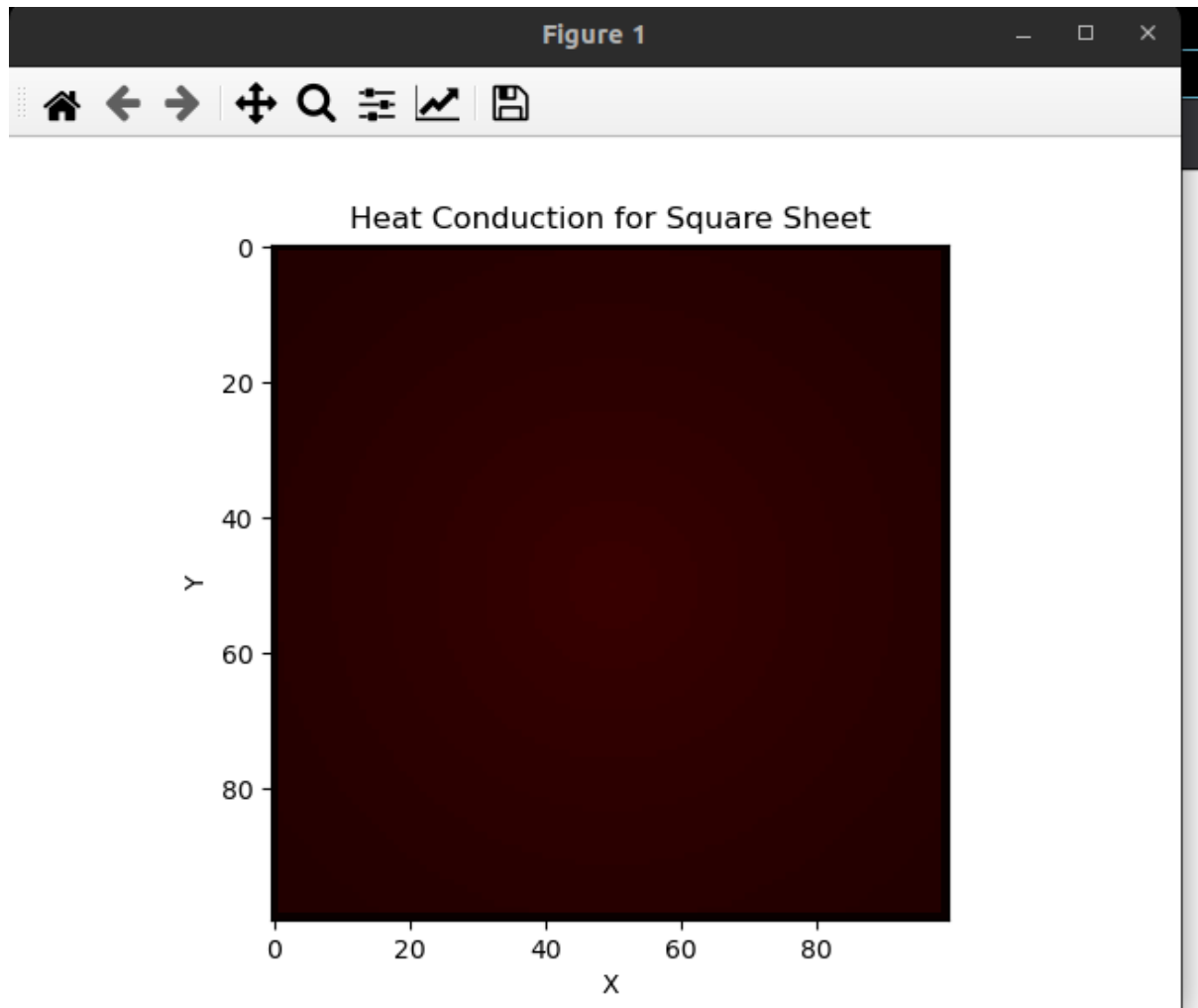
$$\frac{\partial u(x, t)}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u(x, t)}{\partial x^2}$$



2)

Its similar to the first question adnd we use forward euler to solve the equation.

$$\frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u(x,t)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u(x,t)}{\partial y^2} + f(x,y,t)$$



3)

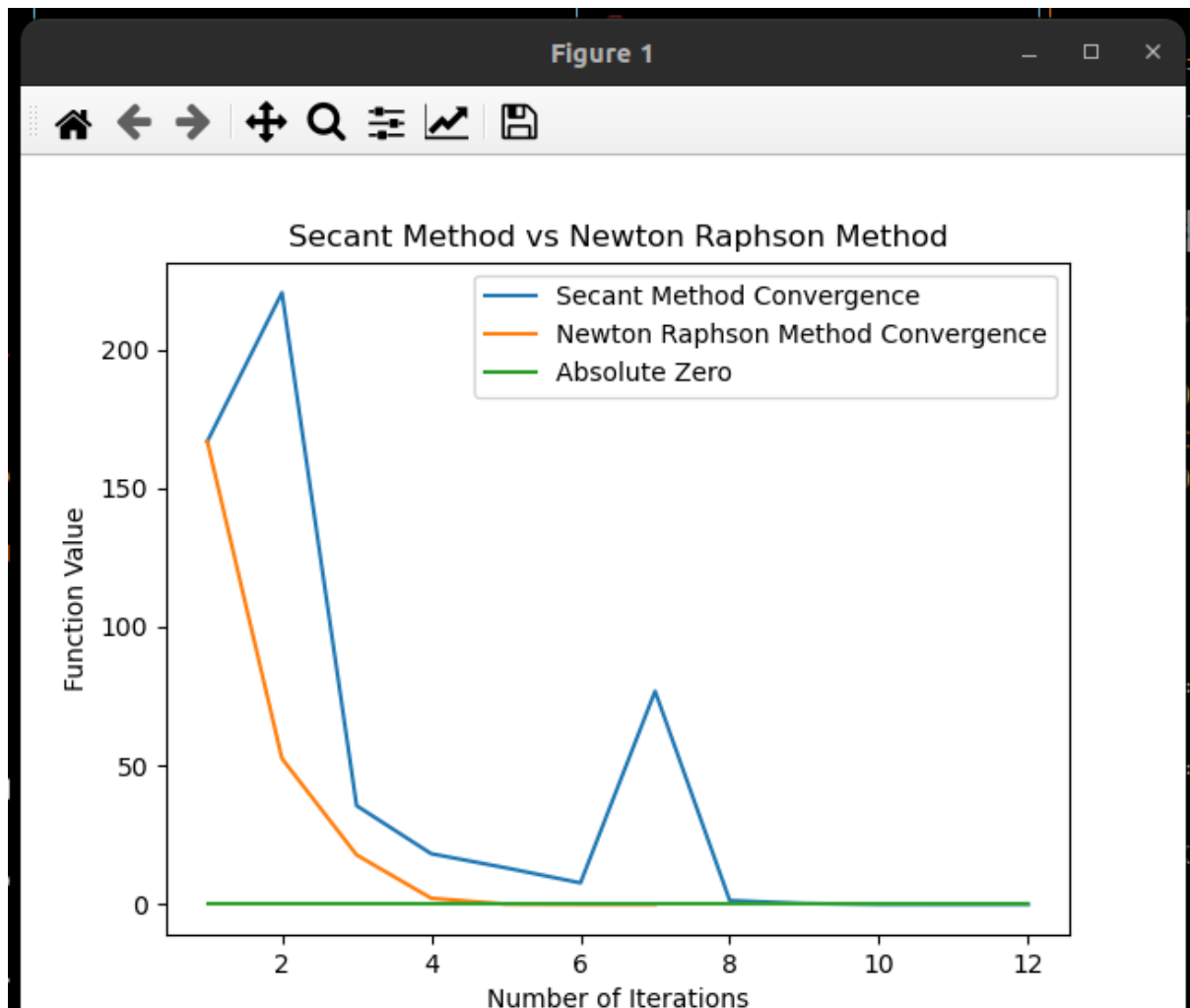
$$x^n = a$$

we used the Bisection Method to find the nth root of a given number. The Bisection Method repeatedly divides the interval between a and 1 (where a is the given number) in half until the difference between the high and low points is less than the given error (epsilon). in the worst-case time complexity is proportional to  $\log(1/\epsilon)$ .

4)

We need to compare the convergence of the Secant Method and the Newton-Raphson Method for finding the root of a given function .

The function we used is  $18x^2 - 5\cos 5x + 1$



5)

We used the Newton Raphson iterative relation for multivariate equations for this. We computed the jacobian matrix and its inverse and multiply it with function value.

