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The state of the s	Page No. 27
Am's Ti find the ocal ovols of the equal to be ocal ovol of the equal	lations with Car
Fred the scal woot of the constant con	
Corocal upo three decimal places.	= n3-3n-5 20 by sea a mer
to udecimal perces using so can't	method.
il) find the soot of the equation of (n) =	37 -617-1
ii) find the root of the equation of (n) = scant method, correct up to a	decoral places
Apparatus Reguiscol:	
PC (windows 11) MATLA	32021a
Algebric and Transpendental equate this method is quite similar method is quite similar method except for the Condition f(a). interval at each iteration may not is that if the root lies be them in =	to the regular facts T(n) <0. In this case, the Contain the root. The ratinal
Let us consider, a subjected	
so that condition f(ab). f(b) <0,	small interval Lao, bo)
noot of lies between as and bo.	Tren, tre first anniman
n us ginn by	/- (, as poor !-
$\eta = abt(bo) - bot(ao)$	
f(bo) -f(ad)	
Now we have now interval	[a, b,) voncre 9,=00
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No			*		Page No. 228
and by =	n1.10	of that in			the post 40.
2 store	, tre	C+(ma) 22	this c	are we the	the provide
Therefore	= 9	Albi) - bi	ximatin	by is given 1	24
		24 6 122		- (11)	
	lu du	(not) - Ta	I)	n is given by	min and and the mention and complete the property of the contraction of the contraction and the contraction of the contraction and the contraction of the contraction and the contraction of the contractio
Similary	01	+1 API	proximations	n is given by	
-hn+1	= 40	((00) -	bn+(an)	n=91.2.	
		4(pn) -4	(an)	The second secon	(lii)
Converger	nce of	b Secant M	unod:		
The order	00	Convergence	of sec	ant method	is same as
_	the	Regular fal	s'i metr	d is i.e. 1.6	18
that of	The state of the s				
that of					
that of Given Ps					
that of					
Given Ps	oblem	3 ; 7			200
Given Ps	oblem. real	root of due	equation .	n 13-27-5	=0 by secant
Given Po Find the method	oblem real	root of the	equation decima	n nB-bn-5:	=0 by secant
Given Ro Find the method The f	oblem real Cor (n) z	root of due rect to 3 n3-3n-5	equation decima	n nB-sn-5: 1 places. That $f(2) =$	=0 by secant -360 and f(3)
Given Po Find the method in het f = 13>0	real Cor (n) z	root of due rect to 3 n3-3n-5 dnew exist	equation decima	n nB-sn-s: I places. That f(2) =	=0 by secant -360 and f(3) re not between
Given Ro Find the method 1 het f = 13>0 2 and	real Cor (n) z	root of due rect to 3 n3-3n-5 duce exist	decima re see - at le	m n^3-5n-5 : I places. That $f(2) =$ aut one position $f(2) = [2,3]$	=0 by secant -360 and f(3) re not between the Computations
Given Ro Find the method 1 het f = 13>0 2 and for f	real Con Cn) z Su, 3 - He	root of due rect to 3 n3-3n-5 duce exist ma, we so	decima we see at le	or $73-57-5$ I places. That $f(2) =$ out one position $[2,3]$ ale value is	=0 by secant -360 and f(3) re root betwee the Computations
Given Ro Find the method 1 het f = 13>0 2 and for f by sec	oblem. real Cor (n) z Su, 3 - He inding Cant	root of due rect to 3 n3-3n-5 due exist na, we so the al method is st	decima decima de see at le ppooxima nown in	n n3-3n-5: I places. That $f(2) =$ est one position bo] = [2,3] altervalue in the given take hn+1=antlon)-b	=0 by secant -360 and f(3) To root between the Computations to the root slin
Given Ro Find the method 1 het f = 13>0 2 and for f by second	real Cor Cn) z Su, 3 - He Goding Cant bon	root of due rect to 3 n3-3n-5 duce exist ma, we so	equation decima we see at le la ppoo ximpown in	n n3-bn-5: I places. That $f(z) =$ out one position bo] = [2,3] ale value in the given take hnti=antlen)-b f(50)-t	=0 by secant -360 and f(3) The root between the Computations to the root shim of (not)
Given Ro Find the method 1 het f = 13>0 2 and for f by second	oblem. real Cor (n) z Su, 3 - He inding Cant	root of she rect to 3 n3-3n-5 dnew exist na, we so the au method is si f(an) -3	decima decima de see at le ppooxima nown in	n n^3-bn-5 : I places. That $f(2) =$ est one position bo] = $[2,3]$ ale value is the given take $n_1 + \frac{a_1 + b_2}{b_2 + b_3} = \frac{a_1 + b_3}{b_3} = \frac{a_1 + b_3}{b_3} = \frac{a_1 + b_3}{b_3} = \frac{a_1 + b_3}{a_1 + b_3} = \frac{a_1 + b_3}{a_2 + b_3} = $	=0 by secant -360 and f(3) re not between the Computations b the root slin and f(not) -1.0950
Given Ro Find the method 1 het f = 13>0 2 and for f by sec an 3.1875	real Cor Cn) = So, 3 - He Grating Cant bn 3	root of due rect to 3 n3-3n-5 due exist na, we so the a method is st f(an) -3 -1.0950	equation decima we see at le poso ximon in 13	n n3-bn-5: I places. That $f(z) =$ out one position bo] = [2,3] ale value in the given take hnti=antlen)-b f(50)-t	=D by secant -360 and f(3) re root between the Computations b the root slin 1(2n) -1.0950 -0.3518
Given Ro Find the method 1 het f = 13>0 2 and for f by sec an 3 3.1875 2.2506	real Cor Cn) = So, 3 - He Grant bn 3 3	root of due rect to 3 n3-3n-5 due exist na, we so the al method is st f(an) -3 -1.0950 -0.3518	equation decima we see at le ppooximment mount and 13	m n^3-5n-5 I places. That $f(2) =$ ast one position bo] = $[2,3]$ ale value in the given take $n_1 + \frac{a_1 + b_2}{b_3 + b_4}$ 2.1875 2.2506	=D by secant -360 and f(3) re root between the Computations ob the root slin -1.0950 -0.3518 -0.0329
Given Ro Find the method 1 het f = 13>0 2 and for f by sec an 3.1875	real Cor Cn) = So, 3 - He Grating Cant bn 3	root of due rect to 3 n3-3n-5 due exist ma, we so the al method is st f(an) -3 -1.0950 -0.3518 -0.0329	equation decima we see at le ppoo ximpown in 13 13 13	n n3-3n-5: I places. That f(2) = out one position bo] = [2,3] ale value is the given take hati = antion)-b f(5n)-f 2.1875 2.2506 2.2704	=D by secant -360 and f(3) re root betwee the Computations by the root of(an) -1.0950 -0.3518 -0.0329 -0.0100
Given Ro Find the method 1 het f = 13>0 2 and for f by sec an 2 1875 2.2506 2.2704	real (Cor (n) z Su, 3 · He inding Cant bn 3 3 3	root of due rect to 3 n3-3n-5 due exist na, we so the al method is st f(an) -3 -1.0950 -0.3518	equation decima we see at le poor in moun in 13 13 13	m n3-3n-5: I places. Theat f(2) = out one position bo] = [2,3] ale value is the given take hnti=antion)-b f(50)-f 2.1875 2.2506 2.2704 2.2764	=D by secant -360 and f(3) re root between the Computations ob the root slin -1.0950 -0.3518 -0.0329

	Date
pt. No.	Page No. 29
-0.00	2.790 -0.0001
Hunce x = 2.790 Which is 2001 0	Correct upt 3 decimal
fighthe boot of the equation n3- decimal use places using Secant or let f(n): n3-4n-9=0, we see - 900 so there exist a positive there, we set [90 by] as [2,3]. I the boot of equation n3-4n-9=0is	method. that $f(3) = 6 > 0$ and $f(2)$ boot between 2 and 3 Computations for finder
a_n bn $f(a_n)$ $f(b_n)$ a_n a	$m_{11} = q_{11}(m) - m_{11}(a_{11})$ $q_{11} = q_{11}(a_{11})$ $q_{11} = q_{11}(a_{1$
12.7065 3 -0.0004 6 Hence, x=2.7065 which is mot	2.7065 -0.0001
lowect to 4 signaficant digits who het f(n) - 30 - Cosn - 1. we see that 1.4597>0. so, there exist a posi equation blue 0 and 1 thence, we set too the root of the equation 3n table below.	$f(0) = -2 \times 0$ and $f(y) = $ time not for the above $(a_0, b_0) = (0, 0)$. The Computation
Tec	acher's Signature

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	Date
apt. No.	Page No
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	tre equation $n^3 - 3n - 5 = 0$
MATLAB Code:> (1C) (1c) (1earall F = input (lentor me fine	of the equation $3-4n-9=0$ of the equation $3n-\cos n-1=0$.
K = input (lenter the du tr = K:1:K a = i; if f(a) * f(a+1) < 0 break	그는 사람들은 그렇게 하는데 아이들은 사람들은 사람들이 있었다. 그렇게 하는데 그들은 그들은 사람들은 사람들이 되었다. 그 사람들이 되었다. 그 사람들이 아니는 것은 맛없다면 하다.
end b = 4 + 1; i = 2 K = 0.00005; $i = 1(a) \ge 0$ $C \ge b$:	
b= q;	Teacher's Signature

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NA. No.	
a=b:	
end	
$n(1) = a_1$	
n(1)= (a * f(b) - b* f(a)) (f(b)) - f(a));	
$\frac{n(1) = (1)}{q = n(1)}$	
17 abs (n(1-11)-h(1)) etr	
The abs (million)	
beak	
end	
1=1+13	
disp(n(i));	
disp Cries > 1	
in enter the function! [nn3-3*n-5]	
enter tre limit: 4	
Dutput !	
× = 2.2790.	
Input :-	
Input: In	J
enter the limit?	
if f(1) >0	
(=b3	
b=q;	
9 26 3	
end	
$n(i) = q_j$	
while (1)	
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	Dale
V. M.	Page No. 33
observation: In the above we calculated	
10 which who of them were algebric who not your of and one transcendental of	I are not of there existing
noting by the de calculation and mate	10) are n3-37-5=0
method by hand calculation and MATLA and MATLAIS programming its beauty	cosn-1-0 why seart
and MATLAB programming ithe result	113 by hard Calculation
colculation and MATLAB programming (ompletely matches
Conclusta: 4) In the above experiment	lose Colculolata to the
of the party by	nd Calculation and METIAN
is total and an	in experiment The results
or admain for all	Three problems is succentry
verted as 1 militis (202h) as not	, the result of hand
and pos in soons of the equation	and MATLAB phogram
has madred saccosjuly.	
from above experiment we concluded to	at we can easily find
the soots of a transicalental and ale	jebric equation using
secant mother by veriting routing while	when we do hard
number of iteration as its order of	wo then it takes more
number of iterating as its order of	J Convergence 1-618.
Reference:	
Ak Jalan and utpal sarkar 11 Nu	(medical methods) universi
press 3rd edition, 2015.	