



SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY
(AN AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTION)
COIMBATORE - 35



UNIT 3 SOLUTION OF EQUATIONS
NEWTON RAPHSON METHOD

① Obtain Newton's iterative formula for finding \sqrt{N}

where N is a +ve real no. Hence evaluate $\sqrt{5}$

$$\text{Let } x = \sqrt{N} \Rightarrow x^2 = N \Rightarrow x^2 - N = 0.$$

$$F(x) = x^2 - N$$

$$F'(x) = 2x$$

$$\text{Now } x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{F(x_n)}{F'(x_n)}$$

$$= x_n - \frac{x_n^2 - N}{2x_n} = \frac{2x_n^2 - x_n^2 + N}{2x_n}$$

$$= \frac{x_n^2 + N}{2x_n}, \text{ which is an iterative formula for } \sqrt{N}$$

To find $\sqrt{5}$,
 $x = \sqrt{5}$
 $x^2 - 5 = 0$
 $F(x) = x^2 - 5, F'(x) = 2x$

$$F(0) = -5 \quad (-ve)$$

$$F(1) = 1 - 5 = -4$$

$$F(2) = 4 - 5 = -1 \quad (-ve)$$

$$F(3) = 9 - 5 = 4 \quad (+ve)$$

\therefore The root lies between 2 & 3

$\therefore |F(2)| < |F(3)|$, let us assume that $x_0 = 2$



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Now, $x_{n+1} = \frac{x_n^2 + N}{2x_n} \Rightarrow n=0 \quad x_1 = \frac{x_0^2 + 5}{2x_0} = \frac{4+5}{2(2)} = \frac{9}{4}$

$$x_1 = 2.25$$

$$x_2 = \frac{x_1^2 + N}{2x_1} = \frac{(2.25)^2 + 5}{2(2.25)}$$

$$= 2.2361$$

$$x_3 = \frac{(2.2361)^2 + 5}{2(2.2361)} = 2.2361$$

\therefore The value of $\sqrt{5} = 2.2361$.

2) Find the iterative formula for finding the value of $\frac{1}{N}$, where N is a real no. using Newton Raphson method. Hence Evaluate $\frac{1}{25}$ correct to 4 decimal places.

Let $x = \frac{1}{N}$ (2) $N = \frac{1}{x}$

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{x} - N ; F'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\text{Now, } x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{F(x_n)}{F'(x_n)} = x_n - \frac{\frac{1}{x_n} - N}{-\frac{1}{x_n^2}}$$

$$= x_n + x_n(1 - Nx_n) = x_n + x_n - Nx_n^2$$

$$x_{n+1} = 2x_n - Nx_n^2, \text{ which is the iterative formula.}$$



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To find $\frac{1}{26}$, $N=26$

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{x} - 26 ; F'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$F(0) = -26 \text{ (-ve)}$$

$$F(1) = -25$$

$$F(2) = -25.5 \text{ (-ve)}$$

Let us take $x_0 = \frac{1}{25} = 0.04$, nearer to given N

$$\text{Let } x_0 = 0.04$$

$$\text{Wkt } x_{n+1} = 2x_n - Nx_n^2$$

$$x_1 = 2(0.04) - 26(0.04)^2$$

$$x_1 = 0.0384$$

$$x_2 = 0.0384$$

Since x_1 & x_2 are equal, the value of $\frac{1}{26} = 0.0384$

3) Derive Newton's algorithm for finding the p^{th} root of a number N & find the value of $(24)^{1/3}$

$$\text{Let } x = N^{1/p}$$

$$x^p = N$$

$$\Rightarrow x^p - N = 0$$

$$\text{Let } F(x) = x^p - N ; F'(x) = px^{p-1}$$

$$\text{Wkt, } x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{F(x_n)}{F'(x_n)} = x_n - \frac{x_n^p - N}{px_n^{p-1}}$$



UNIT 3 SOLUTION OF EQUATIONS
NEWTON RAPHSON METHOD

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{Px_n^P - x_n^P + N}{Px_n^{P-1}} = \frac{(P-1)x_n^P + N}{Px_n^{P-1}}$$

To find $(24)^{1/3}$

Here $N = 24$, $P = 3$.

$$F(x) = x^P - N$$

$$F(x) = x^3 - 24$$

$$F(0) = -24$$

$$F(1) = -23$$

$$F(2) = -16 \text{ (-ve)}$$

$$F(3) = 3 \text{ (+ve), the root lies between 2 & 3}$$

Since $|F(2)| > |F(3)|$ let us assume $x_0 = 3$

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{(3-1)x_n^3 + 24}{3x_n^2} = \frac{2x_n^3 + 24}{3x_n^2}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{2x_0^3 + 24}{3x_0^2} = \frac{2(3)^3 + 24}{3(3)^2} = 2.8888$$

$$x_2 = 2.8845$$

$$x_3 = 2.8844$$

$$x_4 = 2.8844$$

Since $x_3 = x_4$, the required root is 2.8844