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% Topic : Newton Raphson Method - Roots of Equations
% Simulation : Pitfall - Slow convergence around inflection points
% Language : Matlab r12
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% Date : 11 September 2002
% Abstract : This simulation illustrates slow convergence of the Newton-Raphson
% method due to an inflection point occurring in the vicinity of
% the root.
%
clear all
% INPUTS: Enter the following
% Function in f(x)=0
syms x
f = (x-1)^3;
% Initial guess
x0 = -1;
% Lower bound of range of 'x' to be seen
lrange = -3;
% Upper bound of range of 'x' to be seen
urange = 3;
% Maximum number of iterations
nmax = 10;
%
% SOLUTION
g=diff(f);
% The following finds the upper and lower 'y' limits for the plot based on the given
% 'x' range in the input section.
maxi = subs(f,x,lrange);
mini = subs(f,x,lrange);
for i=lrange:(urange-lrange)/10:urange
    if subs(f,x,i) > maxi
        maxi = subs(f,x,i);
    end
    if subs(f,x,i) < mini
        mini = subs(f,x,i);
    end
end
end
tot=maxi-mini;
mini=mini-0.1*tot;
maxi=maxi+0.1*tot;

% This calculates window size to be used in figures
set(0,'Units','pixels')
scnsize = get(0,'ScreenSize');
wid = round(scnsize(3));
hei = round(0.95*scnsize(4));

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wind = [1, 1, wid, hei];

% This graphs the function and the line representing the initial guess
figure('Position',wind)
clf
ezplot(f,[lrange,urange])
hold on
plot([x0,x0],[maxi,mini],'g','linewidth',2)
plot([lrange,urange],[0,0],'k','linewidth',1)
title('Entered function on given interval with initial guess')
hold off

% -----
% Iteration 1
figure('Position',wind)
x1=x0-subst(f,x,x0)/subst(g,x,x0);
ea=abs((x1-x0)/x1)*100;
m=-subst(f,x,x0)/(x1-x0);
b=subst(f,x,x0)*(1+x0/(x1-x0));
lefty=(maxi-b)/m;
righty=(mini-b)/m;
% This graphs the function and two lines representing the two guesses
clf
subplot(2,1,2),ezplot(f,[lrange urange])
hold on
plot([x0,x0],[maxi,mini],'g','linewidth',2)
plot([x1,x1],[maxi,mini],'g','linewidth',2)
plot([lefty,righty],[maxi,mini],'r','linewidth',2)
plot([lrange,urange],[0,0],'k','linewidth',1)
title('Entered function on given interval with current and next root and tangent line of the
curve at the current root')

% This portion adds the text and math to the top part of the figure window
subplot(2,1,1), text(0,1,['Iteration 1'])
text(0.1,.8,['x1 = x0 - (f(x0)/g(x0)) = ',num2str(x1)])
text(0,.4,['Absolute relative approximate error'])
text(0.1,.2,['ea = abs((x1 - x0) / x1)*100 = ',num2str(ea),'%'])
axis off
hold off

% -----
% Iteration 2
figure('Position',wind)
x2=x1-subst(f,x,x1)/subst(g,x,x1);
ea=abs((x2-x1)/x2)*100;
m=-subst(f,x,x1)/(x2-x1);

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b=subs(f,x,x1)*(1+x1/(x2-x1));
lefty=(maxi-b)/m;
righty=(mini-b)/m;
% This graphs the function and two lines representing the two guesses
clf
subplot(2,1,2),ezplot(f,[lrange,urange])
hold on
plot([x1,x1],[maxi,mini],'g','linewidth',2)
plot([x2,x2],[maxi,mini],'g','linewidth',2)
plot([lefty,righty],[maxi,mini],'r','linewidth',2)
plot([lrange,urange],[0,0],'k','linewidth',1)
title('Entered function on given interval with current and next root and tangent line of the
curve at the current root')

% Calculate relative approximate error
ea=abs((x2-x1)/x2)*100;

% This portion adds the text and math to the bottom part of the figure window
subplot(2,1,1), text(0,1,['Iteration 2'])
text(0.1,.8,['x2 = x1 - (f(x1)/g(x1)) = ',num2str(x2)])
text(0,.4,['Absolute relative approximate error'])
text(0.1,.2,['ea = abs((x2 - x1) / x2)*100 = ',num2str(ea),'%'])
axis off

% -----
% Iteration 3
figure('Position',wind)
x3=x2-substit(f,x,x2)/substit(g,x,x2);
ea=abs((x3-x2)/x3)*100;
m=-substit(f,x,x2)/(x3-x2);
b=substit(f,x,x2)*(1+x2/(x3-x2));
lefty=(maxi-b)/m;
righty=(mini-b)/m;
% This graphs the function and two lines representing the two guesses
clf
subplot(2,1,2),ezplot(f,[lrange,urange])
hold on
plot([x2,x2],[maxi,mini],'g','linewidth',2)
plot([x3,x3],[maxi,mini],'g','linewidth',2)
plot([lefty,righty],[maxi,mini],'r','linewidth',2)
plot([lrange,urange],[0,0],'k','linewidth',1)
title('Entered function on given interval with current and next root and tangent line of the
curve at the current root')

% Calculate relative approximate error
ea=abs((x3-x2)/x3)*100;

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% This portion adds the text and math to the bottom part of the figure window
subplot(2,1,1), text(0,1,['Iteration 3'])
text(0.1,.8,['x3 = x2 - (f(x2)/g(x2)) = ',num2str(x3)])
text(0,.4,['Absolute relative approximate error'])
text(0.1,.2,['ea = abs((x3 - x2) / x3)*100 = ',num2str(ea),'%'])
axis off

% -----
% Iteration 4
figure('Position',wind)
x4=x3-subst(f,x,x3)/subst(g,x,x3);
ea=abs((x4-x3)/x4)*100;
m=-subst(f,x,x3)/(x4-x3);
b=subst(f,x,x3)*(1+x3/(x4-x3));
lefty=(maxi-b)/m;
righty=(mini-b)/m;
% This graphs the function and two lines representing the two guesses
clf
subplot(2,1,2),ezplot(f,[lrange,urange])
hold on
plot([x3,x3],[maxi,mini],'g','linewidth',2)
plot([x4,x4],[maxi,mini],'g','linewidth',2)
plot([lefty,righty],[maxi,mini],'r','linewidth',2)
plot([lrange,urange],[0,0],'k','linewidth',1)
title('Entered function on given interval with current and next root and tangent line of the
curve at the current root')

% Calculate relative approximate error
ea=abs((x4-x3)/x4)*100;

% This portion adds the text and math to the bottom part of the figure window
subplot(2,1,1), text(0,1,['Iteration 4'])
text(0.1,.8,['x4 = x3 - (f(x3)/g(x3)) = ',num2str(x4)])
text(0,.4,['Absolute relative approximate error'])
text(0.1,.2,['ea = abs((x4 - x3) / x4)*100 = ',num2str(ea),'%'])
axis off

% -----
xguess=x0;
for i=1:nmax
    if i==1
        xr(i) = xguess-(subst(f,x,xguess)/subst(g,x,xguess));
    else
        xr(i) = xr(i-1)-(subst(f,x,xr(i-1))/subst(g,x,xr(i-1)));
    end
end

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end
n=1:nmax;

% Absolute approximate error
for i=1:nmax
    if i==1
        Ea(i)=abs(xr(i)-xguess);
    else
        Ea(i)=abs(xr(i)-xr(i-1));
    end

end

% Absolute relative approximate error
for i=1:nmax
    ea(i)=abs(Ea(i)/xr(i))*100;
end

figure('Position',wind)
clf
plot(n,ea,'g','linewidth',2)
title('Absolute relative approximate error as a function of number of iterations')
hold off
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