

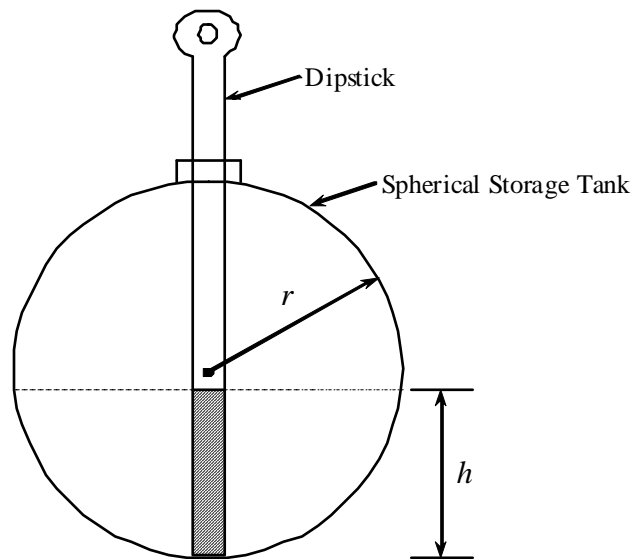
## Chapter 03.05

# Secant Method of Solving a Nonlinear Equation – More Examples

## Chemical Engineering

### Example 1

You have a spherical storage tank containing oil. The tank has a diameter of 6 ft. You are asked to calculate the height  $h$  to which a dipstick 8 ft long would be wet with oil when immersed in the tank when it contains  $4 \text{ ft}^3$  of oil.



**Figure 1** Spherical storage tank problem.

The equation that gives the height  $h$  of the liquid in the spherical tank for the given volume and radius is given by

$$f(h) = h^3 - 9h^2 + 3.8197 = 0$$

Use the secant method of finding roots of equations to find the height  $h$  to which the dipstick is wet with oil. Conduct three iterations to estimate the root of the above equation. Find the absolute relative approximate error at the end of each iteration and the number of significant digits at least correct at the end of each iteration.

**Solution**

Let us take the initial guesses of the root of  $f(h) = 0$  as  $h_{-1} = 0.5$  and  $h_0 = 1$ .

Iteration 1

The estimate of the root is

$$\begin{aligned} h_1 &= h_0 - \frac{f(h_0)(h_0 - h_{-1})}{f(h_0) - f(h_{-1})} \\ &= h_0 - \frac{(h_0^3 - 9h_0^2 + 3.8197)(h_0 - h_{-1})}{(h_0^3 - 9h_0^2 + 3.8197) - (h_{-1}^3 - 9h_{-1}^2 + 3.8197)} \\ &= 1 - \frac{(1^3 - 9(1)^2 + 3.8197)(1 - 0.5)}{(1^3 - 9(1)^2 + 3.8197) - (0.5^3 - 9(0.5)^2 + 3.8197)} \\ &= 0.64423 \end{aligned}$$

The absolute relative approximate error  $|\epsilon_a|$  at the end of Iteration 1 is

$$\begin{aligned} |\epsilon_a| &= \left| \frac{h_1 - h_0}{h_1} \right| \times 100 \\ &= \left| \frac{0.64423 - 1}{0.64423} \right| \times 100 \\ &= 55.224\% \end{aligned}$$

The number of significant digits at least correct is 0, as you need an absolute relative approximate error of 5% or less for one significant digit to be correct in your result.

Iteration 2

The estimate of the root is

$$\begin{aligned} h_2 &= h_1 - \frac{f(h_1)(h_1 - h_0)}{f(h_1) - f(h_0)} \\ &= h_1 - \frac{(h_1^3 - 9h_1^2 + 3.8197)(h_1 - h_0)}{(h_1^3 - 9h_1^2 + 3.8197) - (h_0^3 - 9h_0^2 + 3.8197)} \\ &= 0.64423 - \frac{(0.64423^3 - 9(0.64423)^2 + 3.8197)(0.64423 - 1)}{(0.64423^3 - 9(0.64423)^2 + 3.8197) - (1^3 - 9(1)^2 + 3.8197)} \\ &= 0.67185 \end{aligned}$$

The absolute relative approximate error  $|\epsilon_a|$  at the end of Iteration 2 is

$$\begin{aligned} |\epsilon_a| &= \left| \frac{h_2 - h_1}{h_2} \right| \times 100 \\ &= \left| \frac{0.67185 - 0.64423}{0.67185} \right| \times 100 \\ &= 4.1104\% \end{aligned}$$

The number of significant digits at least correct is 1, because the absolute relative approximate error is less than 5%.

Iteration 3

The estimate of the root is

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_3 &= h_2 - \frac{f(h_2)(h_2 - h_1)}{f(h_2) - f(h_1)} \\
 &= h_2 - \frac{(h_2^3 - 9h_2^2 + 3.8197)(h_2 - h_1)}{(h_2^3 - 9h_2^2 + 3.8197) - (h_1^3 - 9h_1^2 + 3.8197)} \\
 &= 0.67185 - \frac{(0.67185^3 - 9(0.67185)^2 + 3.8197)(0.67185 - 0.64423)}{(0.67185^3 - 9(0.67185)^2 + 3.8197) - (0.64423^3 - 9(0.64423)^2 + 3.8197)} \\
 &= 0.67759
 \end{aligned}$$

The absolute relative approximate error  $|\epsilon_a|$  at the end of Iteration 3 is

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\epsilon_a| &= \left| \frac{h_3 - h_2}{h_3} \right| \times 100 \\
 &= \left| \frac{0.67759 - 0.67185}{0.67759} \right| \times 100 \\
 &= 0.84768\%
 \end{aligned}$$

The number of significant digits at least correct is 1, because the absolute relative approximate error is less than 5% .

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**NONLINEAR EQUATIONS**


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Topic	Secant Method-More Examples
Summary	Examples of Secant Method
Major	Chemical Engineering
Authors	Autar Kaw
Date	August 7, 2009
Web Site	<a href="http://numericalmethods.eng.usf.edu">http://numericalmethods.eng.usf.edu</a>

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