

**Bisection Method**

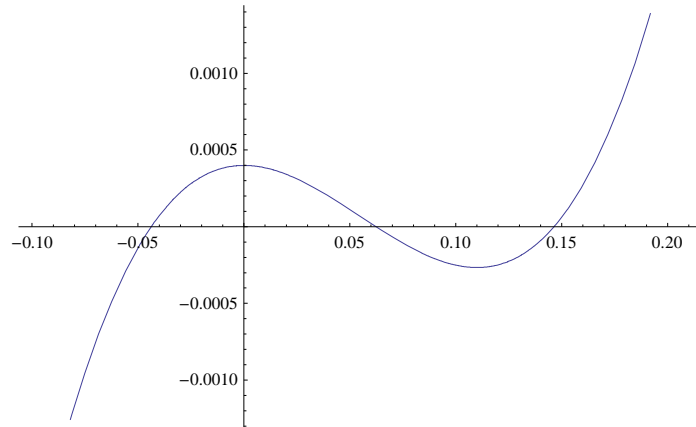
**Example 1**

$$x^3 - 0.165x^2 + 3.993 \times 10^{-4} = 0$$

$$\text{eq} = x^3 - 0.165x^2 + 3.993 \times 10^{-4}$$

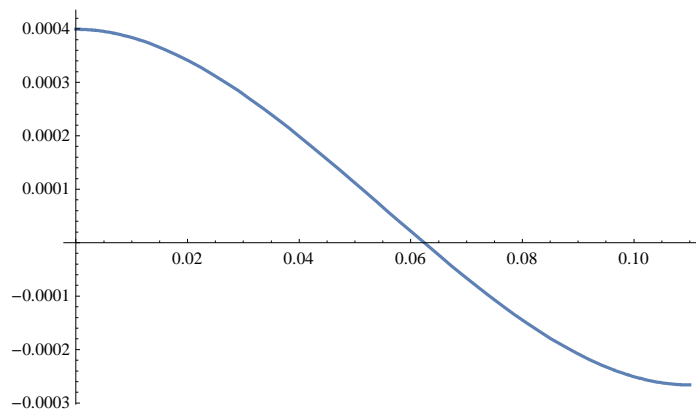
$$0.0003993 - 0.165x^2 + x^3$$

`Plot[eq, {x, -0.10, 0.21}]`



`Solve[eq == 0, x]`

`{{x -> -0.0437371}, {x -> 0.0623776}, {x -> 0.14636}}`



```

(**Program for BSC method**
 step 1**)

f[x_] := x3 - 0.165 x2 + 3.993 × 10-4
x1 = 0; xu = 0.11;
xm = (x1 + xu) / 2;
f[xm]
f[xm] f[x1]
f[xm] f[xu]

0.00006655

2.65734 × 10-8
-1.77156 × 10-8

(*****step2*****)
x1 = xm;
xm = (x1 + xu) / 2;
f[xm];
f[xm] f[x1]
f[xm] f[xu]

-1.07954 × 10-8
4.31818 × 10-8

(*****step3*****)
xu = xm;
xm = (x1 + xu) / 2;
f[xm]
f[xm] f[x1]
f[xm] f[xu]

-0.0000556316
-3.70229 × 10-9
9.02432 × 10-9

(*****step3*****)
xu = xm;
xm = (x1 + xu) / 2;
f[xm]
f[xm] f[x1]
f[xm] f[xu]

0.0000353953
2.35556 × 10-9
1.58724 × 10-10

```

```

xu = xm;
xm = (x1 + xu) / 2;
f[xm];
f[xm] f[x1]
f[xm] f[xu]
0.0567188

0.0000509574

3.39122 × 10-9
1.80365 × 10-9

xu = xm;
xm = (x1 + xu) / 2
f[xm]
f[xm] f[x1]
f[xm] f[xu]
0.0627344

-3.17678 × 10-6
-1.42457 × 10-11
3.43207 × 10-11

xu = xm;
xm = (x1 + xu) / 2
f[xm]
f[xm] f[x1]
f[xm] f[xu]
0.0623047

6.49728 × 10-7
2.91359 × 10-12
-2.06404 × 10-12

x1 = xm;
xm = (x1 + xu) / 2
f[xm]
f[xm] f[x1]
f[xm] f[xu]
0.0625195

-1.26457 × 10-6
-8.21624 × 10-13
4.01725 × 10-12

?? Do

```

`Do[expr, n]` evaluates *expr* *n* times.  
`Do[expr, {i, imax}` evaluates *expr* with the variable *i* successively taking on the values 1 through *i<sub>max</sub>* (in steps of 1).  
`Do[expr, {i, imin, imax}` starts with *i* = *i<sub>min</sub>*.  
`Do[expr, {i, imin, imax, di}]` uses steps *di*.  
`Do[expr, {i, {i1, i2, ...}}]` uses the successive values *i<sub>1</sub>*, *i<sub>2</sub>*, ....  
`Do[expr, {i, imin, imax}, {j, jmin, jmax}, ...]` evaluates *expr* looping over different values of *j* etc. for each *i*. >>

```
Attributes[Do] = {HoldAll, Protected}
```

## ?? If

`If[condition, t, f]` gives *t* if *condition* evaluates to True, and *f* if it evaluates to False.  
`If[condition, t, f, u]` gives *u* if *condition* evaluates to neither True nor False. >>

```
Attributes[If] = {HoldRest, Protected}
```

```
f[x_] := x3 - 0.165 x2 + 3.993 × 10-4  
x1 = 0; xu = 0.11;
```

```
Do[{xn = xm; xm = (x1 + xu) / 2;  
  If[f[xm] f[x1] < 0, xu = xm, x1 = xm], Print[{xm, Abs[(xn - xm) / xn]}], {100}]  
{0.055, 0.118761}  
{0.0825, 0.5}  
{0.06875, 0.166667}  
{0.061875, 0.1}  
{0.0653125, 0.0555556}  
{0.0635938, 0.0263158}  
{0.0627344, 0.0135135}  
{0.0623047, 0.00684932}  
{0.0625195, 0.00344828}  
{0.0624121, 0.00171821}  
{0.0623584, 0.000860585}  
{0.0623853, 0.000430663}  
{0.0623718, 0.000215239}  
{0.0623785, 0.000107643}  
{0.0623752, 0.0000538155}  
{0.0623769, 0.0000269092}  
{0.0623777, 0.0000134542}  
{0.0623773, 6.72703 × 10-6}  
{0.0623775, 3.36354 × 10-6}  
{0.0623776, 1.68176 × 10-6}  
{0.0623775, 8.4088 × 10-7}  
{0.0623776, 4.2044 × 10-7}  
{0.0623776, 2.1022 × 10-7}  
{0.0623776, 1.0511 × 10-7}
```





```
Do[{xm = (x1 + xu) / 2;
   While[f[xm] f[x1] < 0, xu = xm, x1 = xm, Print[xm]], {15}]
0.0623776
```

?? Do

Do[*expr*, {*i*<sub>max</sub>}] evaluates *expr* *i*<sub>max</sub> times.  
 Do[*expr*, {*i*, *i*<sub>max</sub>}] evaluates *expr* with the variable *i* successively taking on the values 1 through *i*<sub>max</sub> (in steps of 1).  
 Do[*expr*, {*i*, *i*<sub>min</sub>, *i*<sub>max</sub>}] starts with *i* = *i*<sub>min</sub>.  
 Do[*expr*, {*i*, *i*<sub>min</sub>, *i*<sub>max</sub>, *di*}] uses steps *di*.  
 Do[*expr*, {*i*, {*i*<sub>1</sub>, *i*<sub>2</sub>, ...}}] uses the successive values *i*<sub>1</sub>, *i*<sub>2</sub>, ....  
 Do[*expr*, {*i*, *i*<sub>min</sub>, *i*<sub>max</sub>}, {*j*, *j*<sub>min</sub>, *j*<sub>max</sub>}, ...] evaluates *expr* looping over different values of *j*, etc. for each *i*. >>

```
Attributes[Do] = {HoldAll, Protected}
```