

Problem Sol<sup>n</sup> by Bisection Method

(5)

Ex. Find The approximate values of the root of the equation

$$3x - \sqrt{1 + \sin x} = 0$$

using bisection method.

Sol<sup>n</sup> The given transcendental eqn is

$$f(x) = 3x - \sqrt{1 + \sin x} = 0 \longrightarrow (1)$$

Here,  $f(0) = -1$  and  $f(1)$

$$f(1) = 3 \times 1 - \sqrt{1 + \sin 1^\circ}$$

$$= 3 - \sqrt{1 + \sin \frac{180^\circ}{\pi}}$$

$$= 3 - \sqrt{1 + 0.84147}$$

$$= 3 - \sqrt{1.84147}$$

$$= 3 - 1.3570$$

$$= 1.6430.$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \pi^\circ &= 180^\circ \\ \therefore 1^\circ &= \left(\frac{180}{\pi}\right)^\circ \end{aligned} \right\}$$

→ by using scientific calculator or by table

Thus,  $f(0)$  and  $f(1)$  are of opposite signs; therefore at least one real root of  $f(x) = 0$  lies in the interval  $x = 0$  and  $x = 1$ .

∴ First approximation of the root is

$$x_0 = \frac{0+1}{2} = 0.5$$

Again,

$$f(0.5) = 3 \times (0.5) - \sqrt{1 + \sin(0.5^\circ)}$$

$$= 1.5 - \sqrt{1 + \sin\left(\frac{180}{\pi} \times 0.5\right)}$$

$$= 1.5 - \sqrt{1 + 0.4794} = 0.2837 > 0$$

∴  $f(0)$  &  $f(0.5)$  are of opposite signs. & no root lies in  $(0, 0.5)$ . So 2<sup>nd</sup> approx. of the root is

$$x_1 = \frac{0+0.5}{2} = 0.25$$

Again,

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(0.25) &= 3 \times (0.25) - \sqrt{(1 + \sin(0.25))} \\
 &= 0.75 - \sqrt{(1 + \sin(\frac{180^\circ}{\pi} \times 0.25))} \\
 &= 0.75 - \sqrt{(1 + 0.2474)} \\
 &= 0.75 - 1.11687 \\
 &= -0.36687 < 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus,  $f(0.25)$  and  $f(0.5)$  have opposite signs.

Hence, at least a root lies in the interval  $(0.25, 0.5)$ .

$\therefore$  3<sup>rd</sup> approx. of a root is

$$x_2 = \frac{0.25 + 0.5}{2} = 0.375$$

Again,

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(0.375) &= 3 \times (0.375) - \sqrt{(1 + \sin(0.375))} \\
 &= 1.125 - \sqrt{(1 + \sin(\frac{180^\circ}{\pi} \times 0.375))} \\
 &= 1.125 - \sqrt{(1 + 0.36627)} \\
 &= 1.125 - 1.1688766 \\
 &= -0.0438766 < 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus  $f(0.375)$  &  $f(0.5)$  have opposite signs.

Hence, at least a real root lies in the interval  $(0.375, 0.5)$ . Hence,

4<sup>th</sup> approx. of the root is

$$x_3 = \frac{0.375 + 0.5}{2} = 0.4375$$

$$\text{Again, } f(0.4375) = 3 \times (0.4375) - \sqrt{(1 + \sin 0.4375)} = 0.1193 > 0$$

$\therefore f(0.375) \times f(0.4375) < 0 \Rightarrow$  root lies in  $(0.375, 0.4375)$ .

$$\therefore 5^{\text{th}} \text{ approx. is } x_4 = \frac{0.375 + 0.4375}{2} = 0.40625.$$