

## NAG Toolbox for MATLAB

### c05ad

#### 1 Purpose

c05ad locates a zero of a continuous function in a given interval by a combination of the methods of linear interpolation, extrapolation and bisection.

#### 2 Syntax

```
[x, ifail] = c05ad(a, b, eps, eta, f)
```

#### 3 Description

c05ad attempts to obtain an approximation to a simple zero of the function  $f(x)$  given an initial interval  $[a, b]$  such that  $f(a) \times f(b) \leq 0$ . The same core algorithm is used by c05az whose specification should be consulted for details of the method used.

The approximation  $x$  to the zero  $\alpha$  is determined so that at least one of the following criteria is satisfied:

- (i)  $\alpha$  lies within an interval  $[\beta, \gamma]$  whose length satisfies  $|\beta - \gamma| \leq 2 \times \mathbf{eps} \times \max(|\beta|, 1)$ ,
- (ii)  $|f(x)| \leq \mathbf{eta}$ .

#### 4 References

Brent R P 1973 *Algorithms for Minimization Without Derivatives* Prentice–Hall

#### 5 Parameters

##### 5.1 Compulsory Input Parameters

- 1: **a – double scalar**  
 $a$ , the lower bound of the interval.
- 2: **b – double scalar**  
 $b$ , the upper bound of the interval.  
*Constraint:*  $\mathbf{b} \neq \mathbf{a}$ .
- 3: **eps – double scalar**  
The absolute tolerance to which the zero is required (see Section 3).  
*Constraint:*  $\mathbf{eps} > 0.0$ .
- 4: **eta – double scalar**  
A value such that if  $|f(x)| \leq \mathbf{eta}$ ,  $x$  is accepted as the zero.  $\mathbf{eta}$  may be specified as 0.0 (see Section 7).
- 5: **f – string containing name of m-file**  
 $\mathbf{f}$  must evaluate the function  $f$  whose zero is to be determined.  
Its specification is:

```
[result] = f(xx)
```

### Input Parameters

1: **xx – double scalar**

The point at which the function must be evaluated.

### Output Parameters

1: **result – double scalar**

The result of the function.

## 5.2 Optional Input Parameters

None.

## 5.3 Input Parameters Omitted from the MATLAB Interface

None.

## 5.4 Output Parameters

1: **x – double scalar**

The approximation to the zero.

2: **ifail – int32 scalar**

0 unless the function detects an error (see Section 6).

## 6 Error Indicators and Warnings

Errors or warnings detected by the function:

**ifail = 1**

On entry, **eps**  $\leq 0.0$ ,  
or **a** = **b**,  
or **f(a)**  $\times$  **f(b)**  $> 0.0$ .

**ifail = 2**

Too much accuracy has been requested in the computation; that is, the interval containing the zero has been reduced to one of relative length at most  $\epsilon$ , the *machine precision*, but the exit conditions described in Section 3 are not satisfied. It is unsafe to continue reducing the interval beyond this point, but the final value of **x** returned is an accurate approximation to the zero.

**ifail = 3**

A change in sign of  $f(x)$  has been determined as occurring near the point defined by the final value of **x**. However, there is some evidence that this sign-change corresponds to a pole of  $f(x)$ .

## 7 Accuracy

The levels of accuracy depend on the values of **eps** and **eta**. If full machine accuracy is required, they may be set very small, resulting in an exit with **ifail** = 2, although this may involve many more iterations than a lesser accuracy. You are recommended to set **eta** = 0.0 and to use **eps** to control the accuracy, unless you have considerable knowledge of the size of  $f(x)$  for values of  $x$  near the zero.

## 8 Further Comments

The time taken by c05ad depends primarily on the time spent evaluating the function  $f$  (see Section 5).

If it is important to determine an interval of relative length less than **eps** containing the zero, or if the user-supplied real function **f** is expensive to evaluate and the number of calls to **f** is to be restricted, then use of c05az is recommended. Use of c05az is also recommended when the structure of the problem to be solved does not permit a simple function  $f$  to be written: the reverse communication facilities of c05az are more flexible than the direct communication of **f** required by c05ad.

## 9 Example

```
c05ad_f.m

function [f] = c05adf_f(x)
    f=exp(-x)-x;

a = 0;
b = 1;
eps = 1e-05;
eta = 0;
[x, ifail] = c05ad(a, b, eps, eta, 'c05ad_f')

x =
    0.5671
ifail =
    0
```