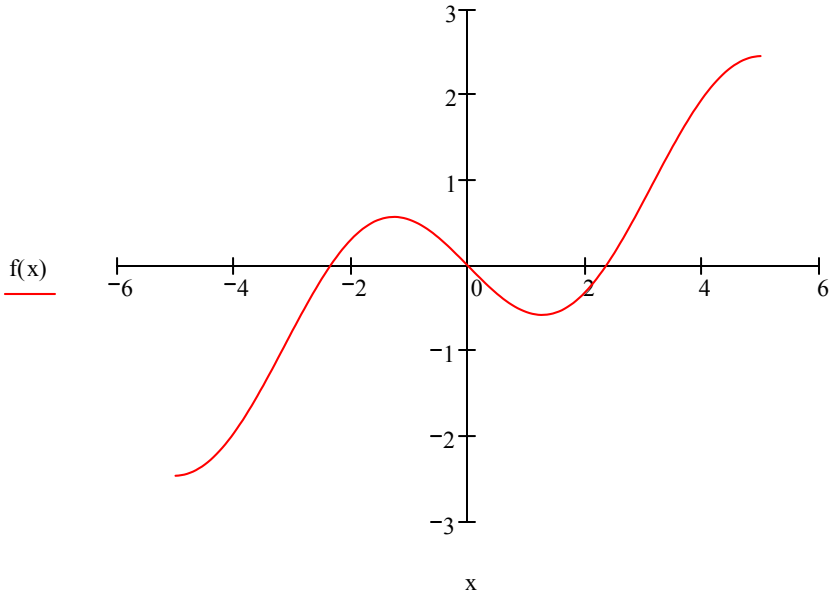


Root Function Example

$$f(x) := .3 \cdot x - \sin(x)$$

$$x := -5, -4.95 .. 5$$



format graph for "crossed" instead of "boxed" Axis Style

approximate roots (using Trace feature): -2.4, 0, 2.4

Finding roots over a range of initial guesses:

$$x := -3, -2.75 .. 3$$

x =	root(f(x), x) =
-3	-2.357
-2.75	-2.356
-2.5	-2.357
-2.25	-2.356
-2	-2.356
-1.75	-2.357
-1.5	-2.356

-1.25	2.357
-1	$5.006 \cdot 10^{-5}$
-0.75	$5.502 \cdot 10^{-4}$
-0.5	$4.204 \cdot 10^{-6}$
-0.25	$-1.13 \cdot 10^{-4}$
0	0
0.25	$1.13 \cdot 10^{-4}$
0.5	$-4.204 \cdot 10^{-6}$
0.75	$-5.502 \cdot 10^{-4}$
1	$-5.006 \cdot 10^{-5}$
1.25	-2.357
1.5	2.356
1.75	2.357
2	2.356
2.25	2.356
2.5	2.357
2.75	2.356
3	2.357

$$\underset{\text{MM}}{x} := 1.25$$

$$\text{root}(f(x), x) = -2.357$$

note - the nearest root was not found in these cases

$$\underset{\text{MM}}{x} := -1.25$$

$$\text{root}(f(x), x) = 2.357$$

$$\underset{\text{MM}}{x} := 1.2661$$

$$\text{root}(f(x), x) = -5.88 \times 10^{-4}$$

Newton-Raphson Method or plain Secant Method would have trouble with this initial guess since the derivative is close to zero

$$\text{function: } .3 \cdot x - \sin(x)$$

$$\text{derivative root: } .3 - \cos(x) = 0$$

$$x = 1.2661036727794991113$$