# **Chapter 07 - Solving Numerically**

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### Introduction

What happens when symbolic approaches don't work? For example consider the fairly simple equation log(x)+x+1=0. (Remember that Matlab uses log for natural log!) We can try to solve this symbolically as shown below:

```
syms x
solve(log(x) + x + 1==0)
ans =
wrightOmega(-1)
```

Although this answer is ugly and almost certainly nonsensical, it is 100% exact. The problem with this answer is that unless you are already familiar with the wrightOmega function, this ugly formula will not be very useful for you. Maybe you just want an approximate answer?

## Solving Numerically using vpasolve

Matlab has a collection of tools for finding approximate solutions but we'll focus on just one, that's the vpasolve command. The vpa in vpasolve stands for **variable precision arithmetic**.

The vpasolve is powerful but not all-powerful. If we give it a polynomial equation it will find all solutions:

If we give it a non-polynomial solution it will find just one solution.

```
vpasolve(\cos(x) - 0.1*x = = 0)
```

ans =

```
5.2671164340763294016087337493567
```

However this is not the only solution. If you graph the function  $\cos(x) - 0.1 * x$  using Matlab's fplot command:

fplot(cos(x)-0.1\*x)



You'll see many solutions. If this is your first time seeing a Matlab plot, notice that the x-axis (where  $\cos(x) - 0.1 * x = 0$  runs across the (almost vertical) middle of the rectangle. Check the y-axis on the left.

Now you can see that Matlab found the solution which lies off the right of the picture. But there's another solution near x=1. Can we find that one? Sure, we just tell Matlab to look close to that point by adding the varable and the starting point at the end of the command:

vpasolve(cos(x)-0.1\*x==0,x,1)

ans =

#### 1.4275517787645941208064879880407

Generally fplot and vpasolve will be used hand-in-hand to plot the function, see approximately where the solution is, and then use that guess as a starting value.

Just to close, here's our original problem, finding one solution:

```
vpasolve(log(x) + x + 1==0)
```

ans =

0.27846454276107379510935873902298

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