PyNum
Interactive Studio

Numerical Analysis Series

The Secant Method

(Root Finding without Derivatives)

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1. Theoretical Background

Introduction

Newton's method is extremely powerful but has a major weakness: the need to know the value of the derivative $f'(x)$ at each approximation. Frequently, $f'(x)$ is difficult to calculate or requires too many arithmetic operations.
To circumvent this, the **Secant Method** introduces a slight variation by approximating the derivative using a "secant line" through two previous points.

Derivation

By definition, the derivative is the limit:

$$f'(p_{n-1}) = \lim_{x \to p_{n-1}} \frac{f(x) - f(p_{n-1})}{x - p_{n-1}}$$

If p_{n-2} is close to p_{n-1}, we can approximate this as:

$$f'(p_{n-1}) \approx \frac{f(p_{n-2}) - f(p_{n-1})}{p_{n-2} - p_{n-1}} = \frac{f(p_{n-1}) - f(p_{n-2})}{p_{n-1} - p_{n-2}}$$

Substituting this approximation into Newton's formula gives the Secant formula:

$$\boxed{p_n = p_{n-1} - \frac{f(p_{n-1})(p_{n-1} - p_{n-2})}{f(p_{n-1}) - f(p_{n-2})}} \quad (1)$$

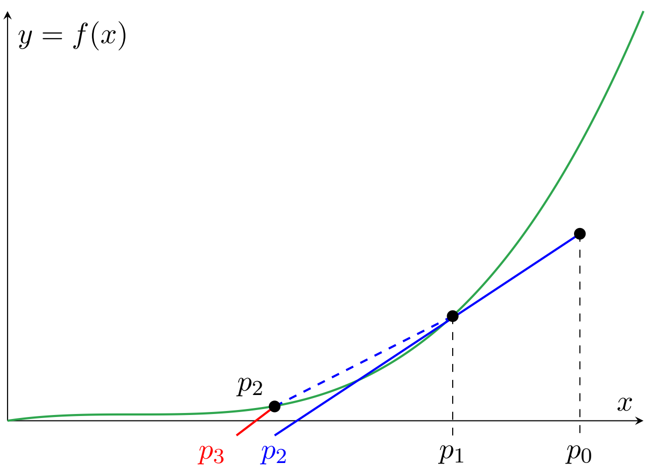

Fig 2.10. The approximation p_2 is the x-intercept of the line joining $(p_0, f(p_0))$ and $(p_1, f(p_1))$.

2. Algorithm

Secant Method Algorithm

To find a solution to $f(x) = 0$ given initial approximations p_0 and p_1:

1. **Input:** Initial approximations p_0, p_1; tolerance TOL; max iterations N_0.
2. **Output:** Approximate solution p or failure message.
3. **Step 1:** Set $i = 2$; $q_0 = f(p_0)$; $q_1 = f(p_1)$.
4. **Step 2:** While $i \leq N_0$ do Steps 3–6:
   - **Step 3:** Set $p = p_1 - q_1(p_1 - p_0)/(q_1 - q_0)$.
   - **Step 4:** If $|p - p_1| < TOL$ then **OUTPUT** p; **STOP**.
   - **Step 5:** Set $i = i + 1$.
   - **Step 6:** Update variables: $p_0 = p_1, q_0 = q_1, p_1 = p, q_1 = f(p)$.
5. **Step 7:** Output "Method failed after N_0 iterations". **STOP**.

3. Code Implementations

Solving for root of $x^3 - x - 2 = 0$.

>PythonImplementation *(.py)*

```python
def secant_method(f, x0, x1, tol=1e-6, max_iter=100):
    """
    Secant Method for transcendental equations.
    Requires two initial points, no derivative needed.
    """
    for i in range(max_iter):
        fx0 = f(x0)
        fx1 = f(x1)

        if fx1 - fx0 == 0:
            raise ValueError("Division by zero")

        x2 = x1 - fx1 * (x1 - x0) / (fx1 - fx0)

        if abs(x2 - x1) < tol:
            return x2

        x0, x1 = x1, x2

    return x1

# Example Usage
f = lambda x: x**3 - x - 2
```

```python
root = secant_method(f, 1, 2)
print(f"Root: {root}")
```

>FortranImplementation (.f90)

```fortran
program secant_method
    implicit none
    real :: x0, x1, x2, tol, fx0, fx1
    integer :: i, max_iter

    ! Parameters
    x0 = 1.0; x1 = 2.0
    tol = 1e-6; max_iter = 100

    print *, "Solving x^3 - x - 2 = 0 via Secant Method..."

    do i = 1, max_iter
        fx0 = f(x0)
        fx1 = f(x1)

        if (abs(fx1 - fx0) < 1e-12) then
            print *, "Error: Vertical slope encountered."
            stop
        end if

        ! Secant Formula
        x2 = x1 - fx1 * (x1 - x0) / (fx1 - fx0)

        if (abs(x2 - x1) < tol) exit

        x0 = x1
        x1 = x2
    end do

    print *, "Root found: ", x2
contains
    real function f(x)
        real, intent(in) :: x
        f = x**3 - x - 2.0
    end function f
end program
```

>C++Implementation (.cpp)

```cpp
#include <iostream>
#include <cmath>
#include <functional>
#include <iomanip>

/**
 * Secant Method for root finding.
 * Approximates the derivative using a secant line through two points.
 */
double secant_method(std::function<double(double)> f, double x0, double x1,
    double tol = 1e-6, int max_iter = 100) {
    double x2;
    for (int i = 0; i < max_iter; ++i) {
        double fx0 = f(x0);
        double fx1 = f(x1);

```

```
        if (std::abs(fx1 - fx0) < 1e-15) {
            std::cerr << "Error: Secant slope is zero." << std::endl;
            return NAN;
        }

        // Secant Formula
        x2 = x1 - fx1 * (x1 - x0) / (fx1 - fx0);

        if (std::abs(x2 - x1) < tol) return x2;

        x0 = x1;
        x1 = x2;
    }
    return x2;
}

int main() {
    auto f = [](double x) { return std::pow(x, 3) - x - 2; };
    double root = secant_method(f, 1.0, 2.0);

    std::cout << std::fixed << std::setprecision(6);
    if (!std::isnan(root)) {
        std::cout << "Root found: " << root << std::endl;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

For more numerical analysis resources, visit shahaduddin.com/PyNum