Figure 1: Initial iterations of the secant method applied to $f(x) = 1.1x^3 - 2.6x - 2.6049$ with starting guesses $x_0 = 0.4$ and $x_1 = 2.4$.

Figure 2: Initial iterations of the secant method applied to $f(x) = 1.1x^3 - 2.6x - 2.6049$ with starting guesses $x_0 = 0.4$ and $x_1 = 2.4$. 
Figure 3: Iterations of the secant method with $f(x) = 1.1x^3 - 2.6x - 2.6094$, $x_0 = -1.95$ and $x_1 = 2.4$, where $x_5$ (along the arrow extending to the left) lies far outside the interval of uncertainty defined by $x_0$ and $x_1$. 