

# Numerical Solutions to Equations

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# Outline

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# Problem

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# Problem Statement

# Fixed Point Iteration

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## Towards the Update Eqn

Take an initial guess  $x_0$ . The update difference equation will use the following function:

$$x = g(x) \tag{3.1}$$

For our problem,

$$g(x) = \frac{2}{3}x^2 + \frac{5}{3} \tag{3.2}$$

# Update Equation

Now the update equation will be,

$$x_{n+1} = g(x_n) \tag{3.3}$$

When we try to run the iterations however, we realize that whatever be the initial guess, the subsequent updated values grow without bound. This is because of the following theorem



## Theorem

Let  $x = s$  be a solution of  $x = g(x)$  and suppose that  $g$  has a continuous derivative in some interval  $J$  containing  $s$ . Then if  $|g'| \leq K < 1$  in  $J$ , the iteration process defined above converges for any  $x_0$  in  $J$ . The limit of the sequence  $[x_n]$  is  $s$

## Conclusion 1

Since there is no solution (evident by quadratic formula) there exists no interval  $J$  for which the process converges to a point.

# Newton Raphson Method

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# The Method

start with an initial guess  $x_0$ , and then run the following logical loop,

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)} \quad (4.1)$$

where ,

$$f(x) = 2x^2 - 3x + 5 \quad (4.2)$$

$$f'(x) = 4x - 3 \quad (4.3)$$

## Behaviour of the method

The behaviour shown here is that regardless of which guess we take, it reaches a point of extrema (derivative  $\approx 0$ ) and then the process halts, or the updated point grow with bound.

## The Solution

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## Complex initial guesses!

To get the complex solutions, however, we can just take the initial guess point to be a random complex number.

Running Newton iterations: (5.1)

x got too big (5.2)

Trying fixed point iterations: (5.3)

x got too big (5.4)

Trying complex Newton's iterations: (5.5)

Solution =  $0.750000 + -1.391941 i$  (5.6)

(5.7)



And on a second run,

Running Newton iterations: (5.8)

Failure (5.9)

Trying fixed point iterations: (5.10)

x got too big (5.11)

Trying complex Newton's iterations: (5.12)

Solution =  $0.750000 + 1.391941 i$  (5.13)

(5.14)