Równania nieliniowe

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Metoda bisekcji

Przykład 1.
$$f(x) = x^2/4 - \sin x$$
; $I_0 = [1.8, 2]$; $\alpha = 1.933753762827...$

k	a_k	b_k	m_k	$f(m_k)$
0	1.8	2	1.9	< 0
1	1.9	2	1.95	> 0
2	1.9	1.95	1.925	< 0
2	1.925	1.95	1.9375	> 0
3	1.925	1.9375	1.93125	< 0
4	1.93125	1.9375	1.934375	> 0

Uwaga: $|\alpha - m_4| = 0.00060...$

Metoda Newtona

$$x_{n+1} = x_n + h_n, \qquad h_n := -\frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)} \qquad (n = 0, 1, \ldots)$$

Przykład 2. $f(x) = \sin x - x^2/4$, $x_0 = 1.8$, $\alpha = 1.933753762827...$

n	Xn	$f(x_n)$	$f'(x_n)$	h _n
0	1.8	-0.163847630878	1.127202 094693	0.145357812631
1	1.945357812631	0.015436 106659	1.338543 359427	-0.011532018406
2	1.933825 794225	0.000095 223283	1.322020778469	-0.000072 028582
3	1.933753 765643	0.000000 003722	1.321917 429113	-0.000000002816
4	1.933753762827			

Metoda siecznych

$$x_{n+1} := x_n + h_n, \quad h_n := -f_n \frac{x_n - x_{n-1}}{f_n - f_{n-1}} \quad (n = 1, 2, ...),$$

gdzie $f_n := f(x_n)$, $f_n \neq f_{n-1}$, a x_0 i x_1 są dane.

Przykład 3.
$$f(x) = x^2/4 - \sin x$$
; $x_0 = 1.5$, $x_1 := 2$; $\alpha = 1.933753762827...$

n	Xn	$f(x_n)$	h _n
0	1.5	-0.434994 986604	
1	2.0	0.090702573174	-0.086268778965
2	1.9 13731 221035	-0.026180060742	0.019322 989205
3	1.933054 210240	-0.000924399645	0.000707 253882
4	1.9337 61 464122	0.000010 180519	-0.000007704220
5	1.933753 759902	-0.000000003867	0.000000 002975
6	1.933753762827		

Metoda regula falsi

Przykład 4.
$$f(x) = x^2/4 - \sin x$$
; $x_0 = 1.5$, $x_1 := 2$; $\alpha = 1.933753762827...$

n	Xn	$f(x_n)$	hn
0	1.5	-0.434994986604	
1	2.0	0.090702573174	-0.086268778965
2	1.9 13731 221035	-0.026180060742	0.019322 989205
3	1.933054 210240	-0.000924399645	0.000707 253882
4	1.933729 608132	-0.000031930094	0.000023 321005
5	1.933752 929137	-0.000001102069	0.000000 804916
6	1 933753 734053		