Question 1.

(Based on 2.2, #24) Let $g(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x + \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^x - 10^{-5}$.

a. Show that if g has a zero at p, then the function $f(x) = x + cg(x)$ has a fixed point at p.

   Suppose that g has a zero at p. Then $g(p) = 0$. It follows immediately that $f(p) = p + cg(p) = p$, so f has a fixed point at p.

b. Find a value of c for which fixed point iteration of $f(x)$ will successfully converge for any starting value, p_0, in the interval $[16, 17]$. (*Note: You don't need to include the graphs.)

   To guarantee convergence, we will find c such that $|f'(x)| < 1$ for all $x \in [16, 17]$. First, we rule out $c = 0$, as despite $f(x) = x$ converging to a fixed point everywhere, it is unable to tell us about the roots of g. Now, we compute that

$$f'(x) = 1 + c\left(\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x \cdot \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^x \cdot \ln\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)\right) = 1 - c\left(2^{-x} \cdot \ln 2 + 5^{-x} \cdot \ln 5\right)$$

   We note that if $c < 0$, then $f'(x) > 1$, which is not what we want. If $c > 0$, f' is an increasing function. Since $16 \leq x \leq 17$ we get that

$$1 - c(2^{-16} \cdot \ln 2 + 5^{-16} \cdot \ln 5) \leq f'(x) \leq 1 - c(2^{-17} \cdot \ln 2 + 5^{-17} \cdot \ln 5)$$

   We solve for c in the following inequality:

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - c(2^{-17} \cdot \ln 2 + 5^{-17} \cdot \ln 5) < 1 &\implies c(2^{-17} \cdot \ln 2 + 5^{-17} \cdot \ln 5) > 0 \\ &\implies c > 0 \end{aligned}$$

   We also want the lower bound of $f'(x)$ to be -1:

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - c(2^{-16} \cdot \ln 2 + 5^{-16} \cdot \ln 5) > -1 &\implies c(2^{-16} \cdot \ln 2 + 5^{-16} \cdot \ln 5) < 2 \\ &\implies c < \frac{2}{2^{-16} \cdot \ln 2 + 5^{-16} \cdot \ln 5} \end{aligned}$$

c. Use the function from part (b) with the value of c you have determined to find a root of $g(x)$ accurate to within 10^{-4}. State the value you used for p_0 and show the last three iterations. How many iterations did it take?

d. Now repeat part (c) and find a root of g accurate to within 10^{-7}, using potentially other values for c as necessary. Explain your process and how you picked an appropriate c and x_0.

Question 2.

(2.3, #9) The function $g(x) = \sqrt[3]{5-3x}$ satisfies the hypotheses of Proposition 5 over the interval $[1, 1.3]$.
Find a bound on the number of iterations required to find the fixed point to within 10^{-5} accuracy starting with initial value x_0 of your choice.

Question 3.

Consider the function $g(x) = \ln(\sin x + 1.5)$.
Find an initial value x_0 (to four decimal places) so that Newton's method fails at the second iteration. That is, Newton's method finds x_1 but cannot find x_2.

Question 4.

Let $g(x) = \cos x - e^{-x/2} + 1.0005$, which has one negative root in $[-1, 0]$. Using $x_0 = -1$ and $x_1 = 0$, determine x_2 and x_3 when using:

a. the bracketed Newton's method, and

b. the bracketed secant method.

Show the results of your computation in a table and explain your steps.

Question 5.

Let $g(x) = \cos x - e^{-x/2} + 1.0005$.
Using any of the root-finding methods discussed in Chapter 2, find all of its positive roots to within 10^{-4}. Explain how you know you've found all of them.

Question 6.

(3.2, #11, 12) A Lagrange interpolating polynomial is constructed for the function $f(x) = (\sqrt{2})^x$ using $x_0 = 0$, $x_1 = 1$, $x_2 = 2$, $x_3 = 3$.

a. If this polynomial is used to approximate $f(1.5)$, find a bound on the error in this approximation.

b. Find the Lagrange interpolating polynomial, and use it to approximate $f(1.5)$. Then calculate the actual error in approximation.