3) Metada Newton-Raphson:

La fiecare pas 
$$m \ge 1$$
, grazimarea  $x_m$  se alitine prim intersectia cu asa  $O_x$  a tangentai la graficul funcției  $f$ 

$$\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{m-1}, \widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{m-1})$$

$$\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{m-1}$$

$$\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{m-1}$$

$$\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{m-1}$$

$$\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{m-1}$$

$$\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{m-1}$$

$$=) O = \rho(\mathcal{X}_{m-1}) + \rho'(\mathcal{X}_{m-1})(\mathcal{X}_m - \mathcal{X}_{m-1})$$

Em = { y = 0} () {y=p(x\_m-1)+p'(x\_m-1)(x-x\_m-1)}

$$=) \quad \mathcal{X}_{m} = \mathcal{X}_{m-1} - \frac{\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{X}_{m-1})}{\mathcal{L}'(\mathcal{X}_{m-1})} \quad \forall m \geq 1$$

· Tearona (Comergento metadei Neuton-Parlison) Fie PEE2 ([a, e]) cu pa). Pa) <0 Daca x \* e (0, l) a.2. P(x\*) = 0 s p'(x\*) ≠0, 7 S>0 o. c. sirul definit de metoda Neuton-Ranson:  $\left\{ \mathscr{Z}_{o} \in \left[ \mathscr{Z}^{*} - S, \mathscr{Z}^{*} + S \right] \right\}$  $\mathcal{Z}_{m} = \mathcal{Z}_{m-1} - \frac{\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{Z}_{m-1})}{\mathcal{L}'(\mathcal{Z}_{m-1})}$ Comerge catro xº cu vitera patratica. Demonstratie: Definim Punctio de punct Pire  $\Phi: \Gamma_0, Q \supset \mathbb{R}, \Phi(x) = x - \frac{Q(x)}{Q'(x)}$ Ols. cā p(x\*)=0 (=) \$\Phi(x\*) = x\* Cum p'(x\*) to si p' & 6"([0, Q]), 3 Sy >0 a.ê. P'(x) +0 Yx e[x-S, x+S,] Postrictioner domaniel lui I la  $\Phi : [x^* - S_1, x^* + S_1] \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 

$$\Phi'(x) = 1 - \frac{\rho'(x)^2 - \rho(x)\rho''(x)}{\rho'(x)^2} = \frac{\rho(x)\rho''(x)}{\rho'(x)^2}$$

$$= ) \Phi'(x^*) = 0 \quad \text{Gum } \Phi' \in \mathcal{C}'(x^* - s_1, x^* + s_1]$$

$$\exists 0 < S \leq S_1 \quad a. 1.$$

$$|\Phi'(x)| = |\Phi'(x) - \Phi'(x^*)| \leq l < 1,$$

$$\forall x \in [x^* - s, x^* + s_1]$$

$$[astrictionand domonial lui  $\Phi$  la$$

$$\Phi: [x^* - s, x^* + s_1] \longrightarrow R,$$

$$arat \quad ca \quad \Phi([x^* - s, x^* + s_1]) \subseteq [x^* - s, x^* + s_1]$$

$$\text{Fix } x \in [x^* - s, x^* + s_1].$$

$$|\Phi(x) - x^*| = |\Phi(x) - \Phi(x^*)| = |\Phi'(x)| = |\Phi'(x)| = |\Phi'(x)|$$

$$= l \cdot |x - x^*| < |x - x^*| < s.$$
Prin urmane,  $\Phi$  satisfoce instacle
toronei ob punct  $P(x)$  perture  $\Phi$ 

$$\text{vitora} \quad de \quad \text{convergento} \quad \text{patrotica} \quad \Box$$

Q: be no facem cand arem
$$f'(x^*) = 0?$$
• Definiție

O radacina  $x^* \in \mathbb{R}$  a ecuației
$$\rho(x) = 0 \text{ s.m. radacina cu multiplici-}$$
tate  $m \in \mathbb{N}^*$  doca
$$\begin{cases} i) \ \rho(x) = (x - x^*)^m \ \rho(x). \end{cases}$$

$$(ii) \ q(x^*) \neq 0$$

$$xau, adivalent,$$

$$\begin{cases} i) \ \rho(x^*) = \rho'(x^*) = ... = \rho^{(m-1)}(x^*) = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} ii) \ \rho'''''' \ (x^*) = \rho'(x^*) = ... = \rho^{(m-1)}(x^*) = 0. \end{cases}$$
• Problemā: be vitera de convergenta are metoda Newton-Paphson pentrue radacini de multiplicitate  $m > 1$ ?
$$\boxed{\Phi(x) = x - \rho'(x)} \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m q(x) = x - \rho'(x) \qquad (x - x^*)^m$$

$$\bar{\Phi}(\bar{x}) = \bar{x} - (\bar{x} - \bar{x}^*) \cdot \frac{2(\bar{x})}{mq(\bar{x}) + l\bar{x} - \bar{x}^*)} q'(\bar{x})$$

$$\bar{\Phi}'(\bar{x}^*) = 1 - \frac{2(\bar{x}^*)}{mq(\bar{x}^*)} = 1 - \frac{1}{m} > 0 \quad \forall m > 1$$

$$=) \text{ (itera de convergențā este doar liniona!}$$

$$\cdot \text{ Tehnicā de accelerore a convergenței}$$

$$pentru m > 1 \quad \text{ curroscut:}$$

$$\bar{\Phi}_m(\bar{x}) := \bar{x} - m \quad \frac{\beta(\bar{x})}{\beta'(\bar{x})}$$

$$\bar{\Phi}_m(\bar{x}) = \bar{x} - m(\bar{x} - \bar{x}^*) - \frac{2(\bar{x})}{mq(\bar{x}) + l\bar{x} - \bar{x}^*/q'(\bar{x})}$$

$$\bar{\Phi}_m(\bar{x}^*) = 1 - \frac{mq(\bar{x}^*)}{mq(\bar{x}^*)} = 0$$

$$mq(\bar{x}) + l\bar{x} - \bar{x}^*/q'(\bar{x})$$

$$\bar{\Phi}_m(\bar{x}^*) = 1 - \frac{mq(\bar{x}^*)}{mq(\bar{x}^*)} = 0$$

$$mq(\bar{x}) + l\bar{x} - \bar{x}^*/q'(\bar{x})$$

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$$mq(\bar{x}) + l\bar{x} - \bar{x}^*/q'(\bar{x})$$

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$$\bar{\Phi}_m(\bar{x}) = 1 - \frac{mq(\bar{x}^*)}{mq(\bar{x})} = 0$$

$$mq(\bar{x}) + l\bar{x} - \bar{x}^*/q'(\bar{x})$$

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$$mq(\bar{x}) + l\bar{x} - \bar{x}^*/q'(\bar{x})$$

$$\bar{\Phi}_m(\bar{x}) = 1 - \frac{mq(\bar{x})}{mq(\bar{x})} = 0$$

$$mq(\bar{x}) + l\bar{x} - \bar{x}^*/q'(\bar{x})$$

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$$mq(\bar{x}) + l\bar{x} - \bar{x}^*/q'(\bar{x})$$

$$mq(\bar{x}) + l\bar{x} - \bar{x}^*/q'(\bar{$$

Temā lænus: Aratați  $\tilde{\Phi}'(x^*) = 0$ .

4) Metoda secontei

· Atunci când nue cunsastem derivata

Punctiei, putem so o grossimam cu

differente finite:  $\ell'(\mathcal{X}_{m-1}) \approx \ell(\mathcal{X}_{m-1}) - \ell(\mathcal{X}_{m-2}), \forall m \geq 2$ 

si, înlocuind grossimaras în metoda

Neuton, Olitinen metoda sacostei:

 $\mathcal{X}_{m} = \mathcal{X}_{m-1} - \rho \left( \mathcal{X}_{m-1} \right) \cdot \frac{\mathcal{X}_{m-1} - \mathcal{X}_{m-2}}{\rho \left( \mathcal{X}_{m-1} \right) - \rho \left( \mathcal{X}_{m-2} \right)}$ 

· Interpretaro grafica: Inlocuim tangenta in (Xm-1, p(Xm-1)) cu dregata seconta

core uneste  $(\mathfrak{X}_{m-2}, f(\mathfrak{X}_{m-2}))$  cu  $(\mathfrak{X}_{m-1}, f(\mathfrak{X}_{m-1}))$ :

· Observație Metada secontei comunge cu un ordin de comvergento do  $r = \frac{1+05}{2}$ Domonstratie: Notam em:= X - Xm, m = 1 Se anata ca 3 M > 0 a.2.  $Q_m \leq M \cdot Q_{m-1} \cdot Q_{m-2}, \forall m \geq 2$ =) Q2 = M Q1 Q0 => (MQ2) = (MQ1). (MQ6) Fix S:= mase { Meo, Me, 3 =) Mo2 = 82 Analog, Me3 & (Me2) · (Me1) & 83  $M e_m \leq S^{2m}$ , unde (20 = 21 = 1)(sinul Filonacci) (2m = 2m-1 + 2m-2  $\frac{2m}{2m-1} = 1 + \frac{2m-2}{2m-1}$ . Notam  $72 := \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{2m}{2m-1}$ 

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