

**Exercise 11.1.** In [Exercise 7.1](#) we used Banach's fixed point theorem to approximate a zero of the function

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad f(x) = e^{-x} - x.$$

In this exercise we use Newton's method as a second method with initial guess  $x_0 = 1/3$ .

- Show that there exists exactly one zero  $\hat{x} \in I := (0, 1)$  of  $f$ .
- Show that Newton's method is well-defined on the interval  $I$  and that the Newton sequence converges locally quadratically on  $I$ .
- Determine the iteration function  $\Phi$ .
- Compute the first 4 iterates (up to machine precision).

**Exercise 11.2.** Consider an iteration method of the form

$$x_{k+1} = \Phi(x_k)$$

with  $\Phi: \text{dom}(\Phi) \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ . Suppose  $\Phi$  has a fixed point  $\hat{x}$ . Answer the following questions with reasons.

- Under which conditions is the iteration method locally convergent?
- What conditions do you need for local quadratic convergence of the iteration method?
- When does the iteration method have order of convergence 3?

**Exercise 11.3.** Consider Newton's method for determining a zero of a function.

- Determine the respective iteration function  $\Phi$ .
- Calculate the derivatives  $\Phi'$  and  $\Phi''$  in dependence on  $f$  and its derivatives.
- Specify sufficient conditions on  $f$  (and its derivatives) so that the conditions (a) to (c) in [Exercise 11.2](#) are satisfied.

**Exercise 11.4.** Given are the two curves

$$K_1 = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y = 1 + x^2\} \quad \text{and} \quad K_2 = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 = 1 + y^2\}.$$

Sought for is the minimum distance  $d$  of these two curves, i.e.

$$d = \inf_{v \in K_1, w \in K_2} \|v - w\|_2.$$

Sketch the two curves and give a non-linear system of equations to determine the minimum distance points on the curves. (We will also solve this system numerically on sheet 12 numerically).

**Exercise 11.5.** Use Newton's method to determine a zero of each of the functions

$$f(x) = x^4 - 4x^2 + 4$$

and

$$g(x) = x^4 - 6x^2 + 8.$$

Use the initial value  $x^{(0)} = 1$  in both cases and determine the first 7 iterates in each case. Why is the observed speed of convergence significantly lower in the case of  $f$ ?