

## Assignment-4 Solution

#1 (a) one root is 1. Therefore, we can write

$$f(x) = x^2(x-1) - 4(x-1) \quad \text{or} \quad (x^2-4)(x-1) \\ = (x+2)(x-2)(x-1)$$

Remaining two roots are  $x_{\pm} = \pm 2$  such that  $f(x) = 0$ . ✓

(b)  $f(x) = x^3 - x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow x^3 + 4 = x^2 + 4x = x(x+4)$   
 $\Rightarrow x = \frac{x^3 + 4}{x + 4} = g_1(x)$ . ✓

And  $f(x) = x^3 - x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow x^3 - 4x + 4 = x^2$   
 $\Rightarrow x = +\sqrt{x^3 - 4x + 4} = g_2(x)$ . ✓

(c)  $\alpha = \left| \frac{dg_1}{dx} \right|_{x=x_{\pm}} = \left| \frac{2x^3 + 12x^2 - 4}{(x+4)^2} \right|_{x=+1, -2, 2}$

$$= \begin{cases} 0.4 & \text{for } x=1, \text{ converging to } x=1. \\ 7 & \text{for } x=-2, \text{ diverging} \\ 5/3 & \text{for } x=2, \text{ diverging.} \end{cases}$$

Now  $\alpha = \left| \frac{dg_2}{dx} \right|_{x=x_{\pm}} = \left| \frac{\frac{3}{2}x^2 - 2}{\sqrt{x^3 - 4x + 4}} \right|_{x=+1, -2, 2}$

$$= \begin{cases} 0.5 & \text{for } x=1; \text{ converging to } x=1 \\ 2 & \text{for } x=-2, \text{ diverging} \\ 2 & \text{for } x=2, \text{ diverging.} \end{cases}$$

#2 For superlinear,  $g(x) = x - \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)} \Rightarrow g(x) = x - \frac{x^3 - x + \sin x}{3x^2 - 1 + \cos x}$

By inspection  $f(x) = x^3 - x + \sin(x)$  has only one exact root at  $x_{\pm} = 0$ . In the following, we start iteration at  $x_0 = 1.5$  and find  $x_n$  such that  $|x_{\pm} - x_n| \leq \delta = 10^{-5} = 0.00001$ .



| $k$ | $x_k$   | $x_{k+1} = g(x_k)$ | $ g'(x_k)  \leq \delta = 1 \times 10^{-5}$ |
|-----|---------|--------------------|--|
| 0   | 1.5     | 1.00651            | 0.85812 $\neq \delta$                      |
| 1   | 1.00651 | 0.67313            | 0.25530 $\neq \delta$                      |
| 2   | 0.67313 | 0.44941            | 0.07579 $\neq \delta$                      |
| 3   | 0.44941 | 0.29981            | 0.02248 $\neq \delta$                      |
| 4   | 0.29981 | 0.19993            | 0.00666 $\neq \delta$                      |
| 5   | 0.19993 | 0.13330            | 0.00197 $\neq \delta$                      |
| 6   | 0.13330 | 0.08887            | 0.00058 $\neq \delta$                      |
| 7   | 0.08887 | 0.05925            | 0.00017 $\neq \delta$                      |
| 8   | 0.05925 | 0.03950            | $5 \times 10^{-5} \neq \delta$             |
| 9   | 0.03950 | 0.02633            | $2 \times 10^{-5} \neq \delta$             |
| 10  | 0.02633 | 0.01755            | $0.5 \times 10^{-5} \leq \delta$           |

Hence for  ~~$n=10$~~   $n=k=11$  iteration, we obtained  $f(x_{11}) \leq \delta$  or  $f(x_{11}) \approx 0$ .

Therefore  $x_* \approx x_{11} = 0.01755$  with  $\delta = 10^{-5}$ .