

Numerical Analysis

Assignment 4

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Problem 1. Problem 2.2, Page 118

Solution. The code of the three schemes are as follows.

```
1 function [root, index, iteration, error, count] = bisection(f, a, b, tol)
2 % Bisection for root finding;
3 % f: the function to find root;
4 % [a, b]: the interval which root lies in; f(a)*f(b) < 0;
5 % tol: tolerance;
6 if(feval(f, a)*feval(f, b) > 0)
7     error('Sign of value on edges of interval shoule be differernt');
8 end
9 count = 0; index = (0:1:100)';
10 iteration = zeros(100, 1);
11 error = zeros(100, 1);
12 while(1)
13     count = count + 1;
14     root = (a+b)/2;
15     iteration(count) = root;
16 %     error(count) = abs(feval(f, root));
17     error(count) = abs(b-root);
18     if(b-root < tol)
19         return;
20     elseif(count > 100)
21         warning('Count over 100, might not converge');
22         return;
23     end
24     if(feval(f, a)*feval(f, root) <= 0)
25         a = root;
26     else
27         b = root;
28     end
29 end
```

```
1 function [root, index, iteration, error, count] = newton(f, df, x0, tol)
2 % Newton's Method for root extraction;
3 % f, df: function and it's derivative;
4 % x0: initial point;
5 % tol: tolerance;
6 count = 1; index = (0:1:100)';
7 iteration = zeros(100, 1); iteration(1) = x0;
8 error = zeros(100, 1); error(1) = abs(x0);
9 while(1)
10     count = count + 1;
11     x1 = x0 - feval(f, x0) / feval(df, x0);
12     iteration(count) = x1;
13     error(count) = abs(x1-x0);
14     if(abs(x1-x0) < tol)
15         root = x1;
```

```

16         return;
17     elseif(count > 100)
18         warning('Count over 100, may not be convergence');
19         root = x1;
20         return;
21     end
22     x0 = x1;
23 end

```

```

1 function [root, index, iteration, error, count] = secant(f, x0, x1, tol)
2 % Secant Method for root extraction;
3 % f: the function;
4 % x0, x1: initial points;
5 % tol: tolerance;
6 count = 2; index = (0:1:100)';
7 iteration = zeros(100, 1); iteration(1) = x0; iteration(2) = x1;
8 error = zeros(100, 1); error(1) = abs(x0); error(2) = abs(x1-x0);
9 while(1)
10     count = count + 1;
11     f0 = feval(f, x0);
12     f1 = feval(f, x1);
13     x2 = x1 - (x1 - x0)/(f1 - f0) * f1;
14     iteration(count) = x2;
15     error(count) = abs(x2-x1);
16     if(abs(x2 - x0) < tol)
17         root = x2;
18         return;
19     elseif(count > 100)
20         warning('Count over 100, may not be convergence');
21         root = x2;
22         return;
23     end
24     x0 = x1;
25     x1 = x2;
26 end

```

```

1 f1 = @(x)(exp(x)-3*x^2);
2 df1 = @(x)(exp(x)-6*x);
3 f2 = @(x)(x-1-0.3*cos(x));
4 df2 = @(x)(1+0.3*sin(x));
5 tol = 1e-6;
6 format long;
7
8 % f1: Prob 2(a);
9 % ONLY FOR THE NEGATIVE ROOT
10 % bisection
11 subplot(121);
12 a = -1; b = 0;
13 [root, index, iteration, error, count] = bisection(f1, a, b, tol);
14 disp([index(1:count), iteration(1:count), error(1:count)]);
15 semilogy(index(1:count), error(1:count));
16 hold on;
17 % Newton
18 x0 = -0.5;
19 [root, index, iteration, error, count] = newton(f1, df1, x0, tol);
20 disp([index(1:count), iteration(1:count), error(1:count)]);
21 semilogy(index(1:count), error(1:count));
22 hold on;
23 % Secant
24 x0 = -1; x1 = 0;
25 [root, index, iteration, error, count] = secant(f1, x0, x1, tol);

```

```

26 disp([index(1:count), iteration(1:count), error(1:count)]);
27 semilogy(index(1:count), error(1:count));
28
29 title('Error estimation for e^x-3x^2');
30 legend('Bisection', 'Newton', 'Secant');
31
32 % f2: Prob 2(d);
33 % bisection
34 subplot(122);
35 a = 0; b = pi/2;
36 [root, index, iteration, error, count] = bisection(f2, a, b, tol);
37 disp([index(1:count), iteration(1:count), error(1:count)]);
38 semilogy(index(1:count), error(1:count));
39 hold on;
40 % Newton
41 x0 = 0.5;
42 [root, index, iteration, error, count] = newton(f2, df2, x0, tol);
43 disp([index(1:count), iteration(1:count), error(1:count)]);
44 semilogy(index(1:count), error(1:count));
45 hold on;
46 % Secant
47 x0 = 0; x1 = 1;
48 [root, index, iteration, error, count] = secant(f2, x0, x1, tol);
49 disp([index(1:count), iteration(1:count), error(1:count)]);
50 semilogy(index(1:count), error(1:count));
51
52 title('Error estimation for x-1-0.3cos(x)');
53 legend('Bisection', 'Newton', 'Secant');

```

Result. The result of output are as follows, and in each result there are three columns, index, value, error respectively.

```

1 >> main
2
3      0 -0.5000000000000000 0.5000000000000000
4      1.0000000000000000 -0.2500000000000000 0.2500000000000000
5      2.0000000000000000 -0.3750000000000000 0.1250000000000000
6      3.0000000000000000 -0.4375000000000000 0.0625000000000000
7      4.0000000000000000 -0.4687500000000000 0.0312500000000000
8      5.0000000000000000 -0.4531250000000000 0.0156250000000000
9      6.0000000000000000 -0.4609375000000000 0.0078125000000000
10     7.0000000000000000 -0.4570312500000000 0.0039062500000000
11     8.0000000000000000 -0.4589843750000000 0.0019531250000000
12     9.0000000000000000 -0.4580078125000000 0.0009765625000000
13    10.0000000000000000 -0.4584960937500000 0.0004882812500000
14    11.0000000000000000 -0.4587402343750000 0.0002441406250000
15    12.0000000000000000 -0.4588623046875000 0.0001220703125000
16    13.0000000000000000 -0.4589233398437500 0.0000610351562500
17    14.0000000000000000 -0.4589538574218750 0.0000305175781250
18    15.0000000000000000 -0.4589691162109380 0.0000152587890630
19    16.0000000000000000 -0.4589614868164060 0.0000076293945310
20    17.0000000000000000 -0.4589653015136720 0.0000038146972660
21    18.0000000000000000 -0.4589633941650390 0.0000019073486330
22    19.0000000000000000 -0.4589624404907230 0.0000009536743160
23
24      0 -0.5000000000000000 0.5000000000000000
25      1.0000000000000000 -0.4602195700455250 0.0397804299544750
26      2.0000000000000000 -0.4589635183568520 0.0012560516886720
27      3.0000000000000000 -0.4589622675381890 0.0000012508186630
28      4.0000000000000000 -0.4589622675369490 0.0000000000012400
29
30      0 -1.0000000000000000 1.0000000000000000
31      1.0000000000000000 0 1.0000000000000000
32      2.0000000000000000 -0.2753212575968360 0.2753212575968360

```

32	3.0000000000000000	-0.588196207258892	0.312874949662057
33	4.0000000000000000	-0.439364813249275	0.148831394009618
34	5.0000000000000000	-0.457108107412876	0.017743294163601
35	6.0000000000000000	-0.458991546782558	0.001883439369682
36	7.0000000000000000	-0.458962224440445	0.000029322342112
37	8.0000000000000000	-0.458962267535948	0.000000043095503
38	9.0000000000000000	-0.458962267536949	0.000000000001000
39			
40	0	0.785398163397448	0.785398163397448
41	1.0000000000000000	1.178097245096172	0.392699081698724
42	2.0000000000000000	0.981747704246810	0.196349540849362
43	3.0000000000000000	1.079922474671491	0.098174770424681
44	4.0000000000000000	1.129009859883832	0.049087385212341
45	5.0000000000000000	1.104466167277661	0.024543692606170
46	6.0000000000000000	1.116738013580747	0.012271846303085
47	7.0000000000000000	1.122873936732289	0.006135923151543
48	8.0000000000000000	1.125941898308061	0.003067961575771
49	9.0000000000000000	1.127475879095946	0.001533980787886
50	10.0000000000000000	1.128242869489889	0.000766990393943
51	11.0000000000000000	1.128626364686860	0.000383495196971
52	12.0000000000000000	1.128434617088375	0.000191747598486
53	13.0000000000000000	1.128338743289132	0.000095873799243
54	14.0000000000000000	1.128386680188753	0.000047936899622
55	15.0000000000000000	1.128410648638564	0.000023968449811
56	16.0000000000000000	1.128422632863469	0.000011984224906
57	17.0000000000000000	1.128428624975922	0.000005992112453
58	18.0000000000000000	1.128425628919696	0.000002996056226
59	19.0000000000000000	1.128424130891582	0.000001498028113
60	20.0000000000000000	1.128424879905639	0.000000749014057
61			
62	0	0.5000000000000000	0.5000000000000000
63	1.0000000000000000	1.167298749806364	0.667298749806364
64	2.0000000000000000	1.128496956086359	0.038801793720005
65	3.0000000000000000	1.128425093253079	0.000071862833280
66	4.0000000000000000	1.128425092992225	0.000000000260854
67			
68	0	0	0
69	1.0000000000000000	1.0000000000000000	1.0000000000000000
70	2.0000000000000000	1.142446054871640	0.142446054871640
71	3.0000000000000000	1.128326304321001	0.014119750550639
72	4.0000000000000000	1.128425023756146	0.000098719435145
73	5.0000000000000000	1.128425092992570	0.000000069236424
74	6.0000000000000000	11.128425092992225	0.000000000000346

Graph. And the error estimation is shown as 1.

Problem 2. Problem 2.12, Page 119

Solution. Denote

$$f(x) = x^2 - a,$$

we know the Newton's scheme for this function is

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)} = \frac{1}{2}\left(x_n + \frac{a}{x_n}\right).$$

If we square both side of the equation, we can get

$$x_{n+1}^2 - a = \left(\frac{x_n^2 + a}{2x_n}\right)^2 - a = \left(\frac{x_n^2 - a}{2x_n}\right)^2.$$

Then $x_n > \sqrt{a}$. Thus

$$x_{n+1} - x_n = \frac{a - x_n^2}{2x_n} < 0,$$

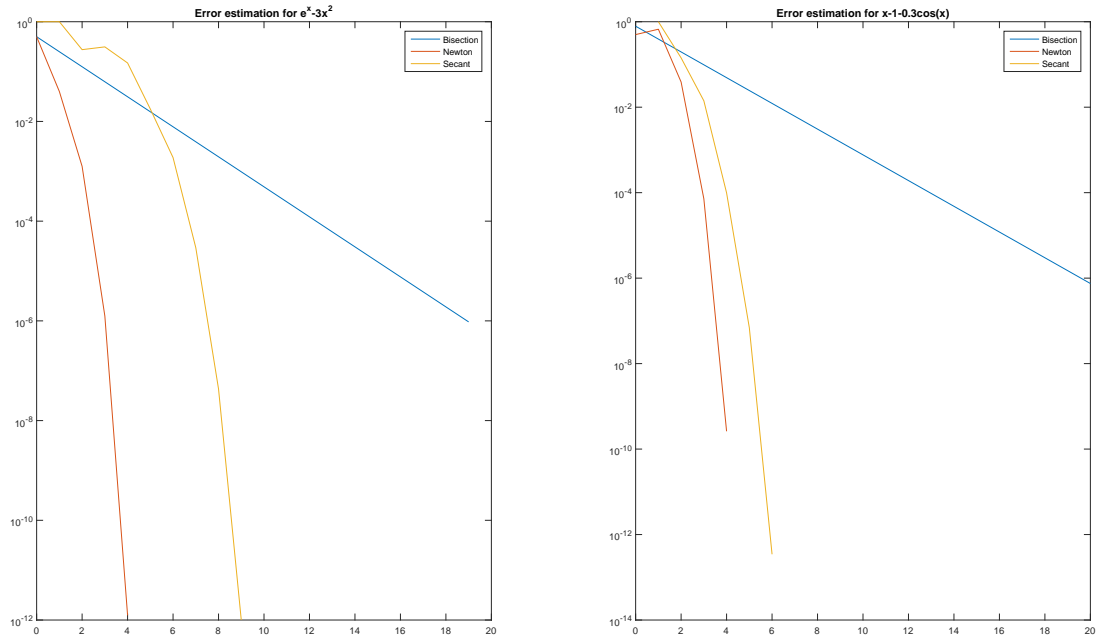


Figure 1: Error Estimation

which means $\{x_n\}$ is a strictly decreasing sequence. If we consider the error, we can know

$$e_{n+1} = \sqrt{a} - x_{n+1} = -\frac{(x_n - \sqrt{a})^2}{2x_n} = -\frac{e_n^2}{2x_n},$$

and the relative error

$$\text{Rel}(x_{n+1}) = \frac{e_{n+1}}{\sqrt{a}} = -\frac{e_n^2}{2\sqrt{a}x_n} = -\frac{\sqrt{a}}{2x_n} (\text{Rel}(x_n))^2.$$

Then

$$|\text{Rel}(x_n)| = \left(\frac{\sqrt{a}}{2}\right)^n \frac{\text{Rel}(x_0)^{2^n}}{\prod_{i=0}^{n-1} x_i} < \left(\frac{\sqrt{a}}{2}\right)^n \frac{\text{Rel}(x_0)^{2^n}}{(\sqrt{a})^n} = \frac{\text{Rel}(x_0)^{2^n}}{2^n}.$$

Thus

$$|\text{Rel}(x_4)| < \frac{10^{-16}}{16}.$$