

Richiamiamo il metodo di Newton:

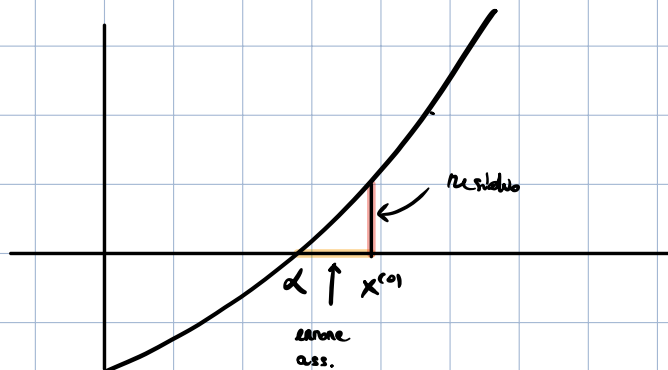
$$x^{(k+1)} = x^{(k)} - \frac{f(x^{(k)})}{f'(x^{(k)})}, k \geq 0$$

PSEUDOCODICE

Input: $f, f', x^{(0)}, tol, mitmax$

1. $mit = 1$
2. $dfx \leftarrow f'(x^{(0)})$
3. se $dfx = 0$, esci con errore
4. $\Delta x = -f(x^{(0)})/dfx$
 $x^{(1)} = x^{(0)} + \Delta x$
5. se $|\Delta x| \leq tol$, esci con $\alpha = x^{(1)}$
6. se $mit = mitmax$, esci con errore
7. $mit = mit + 1$, $x^{(0)} \leftarrow x^{(1)}$
8. torna al punto 2.

Output: α approssimazione dello zero di f



$$\text{"residuo"} \approx f'(\alpha) \cdot \text{"errore ass."}$$

$$\text{se } f'(\alpha) = 1$$

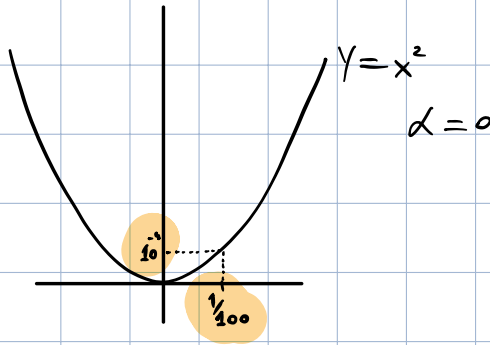
$$\text{"residuo"} \approx \text{"errore ass."}$$

Richiamo :

stimiamo $|x^{(k)} - \alpha|$ con $|x^{(k+1)} - x^{(k)}|$

$$\text{Se } \frac{|x^{(k+1)} - \alpha|}{|x^{(k)} - \alpha|^2} \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow +\infty} C, \text{ allora}$$

$$|x^{(k+1)} - \alpha| \approx C |x^{(k)} - \alpha|^2 \text{ per } k \text{ suff. grande!}$$



Verifica sperimentale:

- 1) zero doppio (non semplice): O.d.C. 1
- 2) zero p.to di flesso: O.d.C. 3

OSSERVAZIONE:

Se $|x^{(k+1)} - \alpha| \approx C |x^{(k)} - \alpha|^p$, k grande,

Passando ai logaritmi:

$$\begin{aligned} \log(|x^{(k+1)} - \alpha|) &\approx \log(C |x^{(k)} - \alpha|^p) = \\ &= \log C + p \log |x^{(k)} - \alpha|, \text{ da cui} \end{aligned}$$

divido per $\log |x^{(k)} - \alpha|$ e riorganizzo:

$$p \approx \frac{\log |x^{(k+1)} - \alpha|}{\log |x^{(k)} - \alpha|} - \frac{\log C}{\log |x^{(k)} - \alpha|} \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{infinitesima} \\ \text{per } k \rightarrow +\infty \end{array}$$

quindi per K grande:

$$\rho \approx \frac{\log |X^{(K+1)} - \alpha|}{\log |X^{(K)} - \alpha|}$$

Esperimenti in Matlab