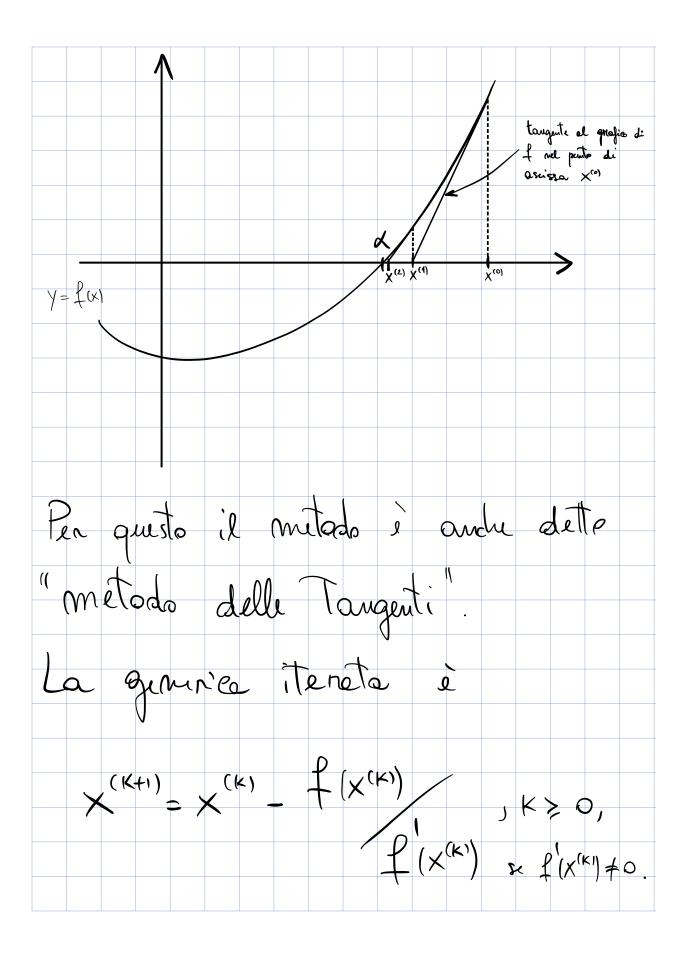
l metodo di Venton Problema: Pisablene f(x) = 0. I dec : linea raisons il problema Vicins als solutione. Consideriamo X'01 vieno a X 7eno pen 2, e seniviamo il polinemis di Taylon:  $f(x) = f(x^{(0)}) + f(x^{(0)})(x - x^{(0)}) +$  $+\Theta((X-X^{(0)}))$ resto

Trosenciamo il nesto risalliams  $\begin{cases}
\begin{pmatrix} x(0) \\ + \end{pmatrix} \\
\end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x(0) \\ (x - x(0)) \\
\end{pmatrix} = 0$ nispetto a x, se f(x(0)) 70. Denotiamo la Solutione con  $\times^{(1)}: \times^{(1)} = \times^{(0)} - \frac{1}{2} (\times^{(0)})$ Procediamo anologomente pur ottenere × (2) × (3),... Questo mocedimento ha la seguente interpretatione geometries.



Considuians il polineurs di laylor di grado 1 di f con d'fogrange entrots in Valutato in X zero pen }  $f(x) = f(x^{(k)}) + f(x^{(k)})(x - x^{(k)}) +$  $+\frac{1}{2}$  (C(K)), con c(K) new intervals d'estremi  $\propto x \times (K)$ L(x) = 0, dividendo pen Essendo e mongonitato : l'enmin:  $\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{1}{x} \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{1}{x}$ 

De eni segue  $\times^{(K+1)} - \lambda = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}$ C'o suggensce du se il fattore f(c(x)) si montieme l'autoto per <-> + 00, le succ. rue × (K) convergne a x, e la convergençe sorà d'emens quadratica Formet si ano l'ide: Thorema (d'Onvergeuse del metodo d Newton). Se f: I -> IR devidable 2 volte in I intonno di &, e sions f, f', f'' continue in I. Le & Aero sempliee par  $f\left(f(x)=0, f(x)\neq 0\right)$ .

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De X(0) e J t.c. M/X(0) Essendo X(0) e J, dall eq.me [\*] segue du  $|X^{(1)}-X| \leq M|X^{(0)}-X|^2$ da en :  $1) | \times^{(1)} - | \times | \leq | M | \times^{(0)} - | \times | \times^{(0)} - | \times | < \epsilon$  $2) \text{ M} | \times^{(1)} - \times | \leq \left( \text{M} | \times^{(0)} - \times | \right)^2 < 1$ Ne segue du x(1) e J e M/x(1) x/2/2/21. Per indusione possous provone du  $x^{(\kappa)} \in \int e M|x^{(\kappa)} - \alpha| < 1, \forall \kappa > 0.$ Dungue, ancora delle (x):

$$| \times^{(K)} - \alpha | \leq M | \times^{(K-1)} - \alpha |^{2} = >$$

$$= > M | \times^{(K)} - \alpha | \leq (M | \times^{(K-1)} - \alpha |)^{2} \leq$$

$$\leq (M | \times^{(K-2)} - \alpha |)^{4} \leq ... \leq (M | \times^{(0)} - \alpha |)^{2},$$

$$< 1$$

$$0 \leq M | \times^{(K)} - \alpha | \leq (M | \times^{(0)} - \alpha |)^{2}.$$

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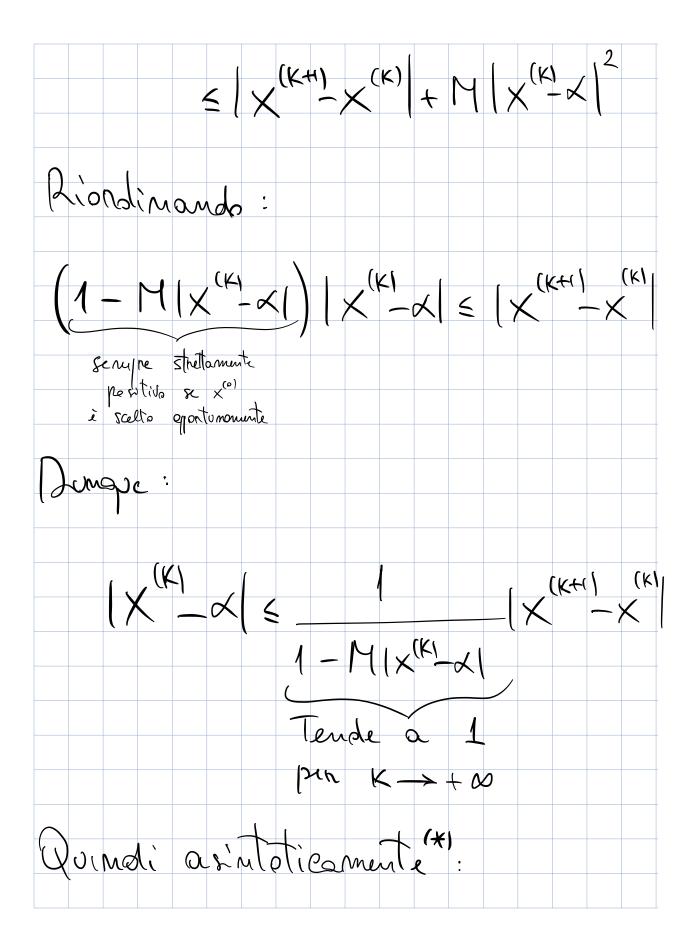
$$| \times^{(K)} - \alpha | \leq (M |$$

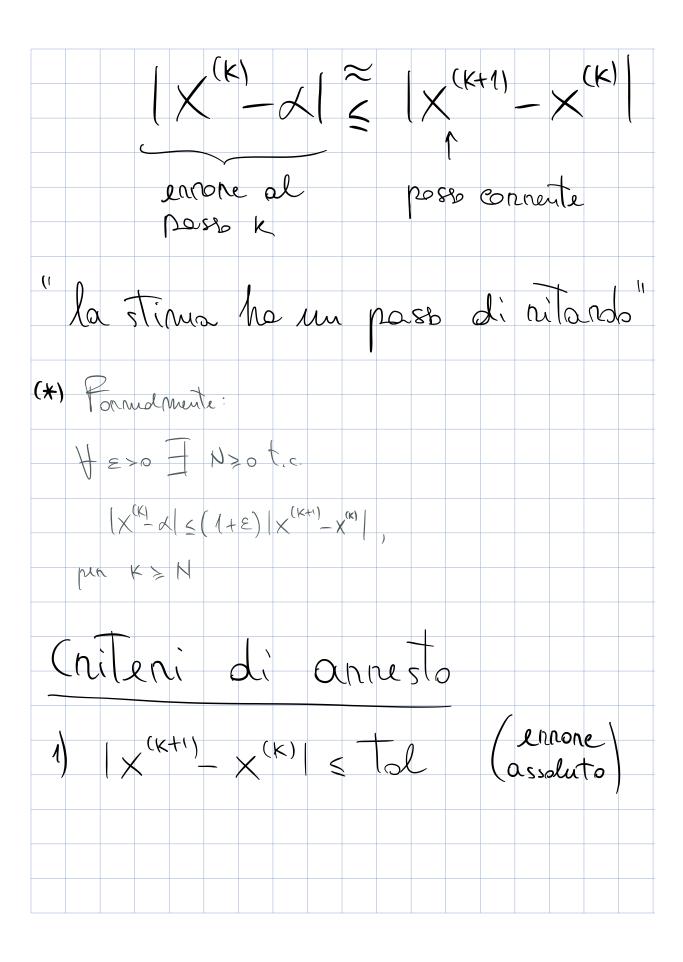
$$|x^{(K+1)} - x| = \frac{1}{2} \frac{f'(c^{(K)})}{f(x^{(K)})} |x - x^{(K)}|^{2}$$

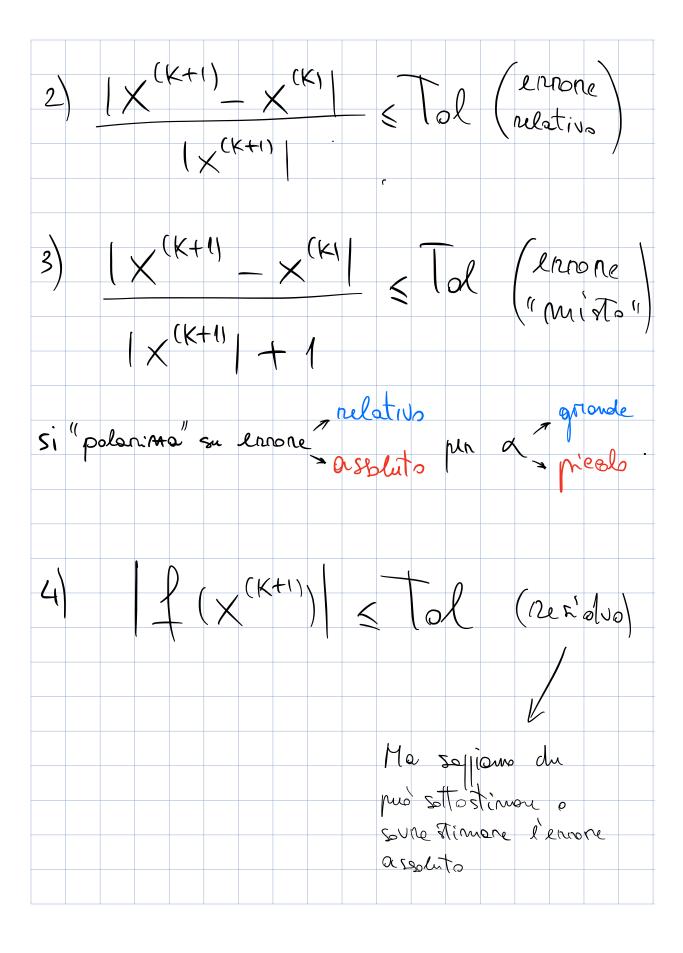
$$|x| = \frac{1}{2} \frac{f'(x^{(K)})}{f'(x)} |x - x^{(K)}|^{2}$$

$$|x| = \frac{1}{$$

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