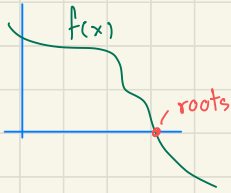


Roots of Equations

system

$$x^2 + 3x + 5$$

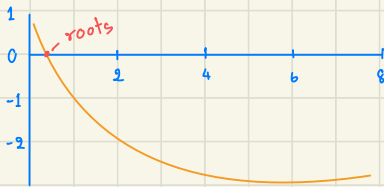
$$x - 2 = 0$$
 root of equations



until x is satisfied $y = f(x) = 0$
 2 6 33

Graphical Method

Sequential Search (Data Structure)



$$f(x) = e^{-\frac{x}{4}(2-x)} - 1 = 0$$

x	0	1	2	3	...	8
$f(x)$	1	0	-0.2212	-1	-1.4724	-1.821

① for $i = 0; i \leq 8; i++$ {
 in range ของค่าของ $[x, y]$ ←
 }
 do x, y

② for $(i = x; i \leq y; i = i + 0.00001)$ {
 จนกว่าค่าของ x จะถึง y
 }

for $(i = 0; i \leq 8; i++)$ {
 $y = e^{-i/4(2-i)} - 1$;
 if $(y = 0)$ {
 print(i);
 }
 }
 $i = i + 0.001$

-0.001 0.001
 error! ที่มีการเลือกจากช่วงนี้

$y > -0.001$ และ $y < 0.001$
 y ไม่สามารถเป็น 0 ได้เลย

Sequential Search

5 9 13 20 100
 1 2 3 4

find 20; $T = 4$

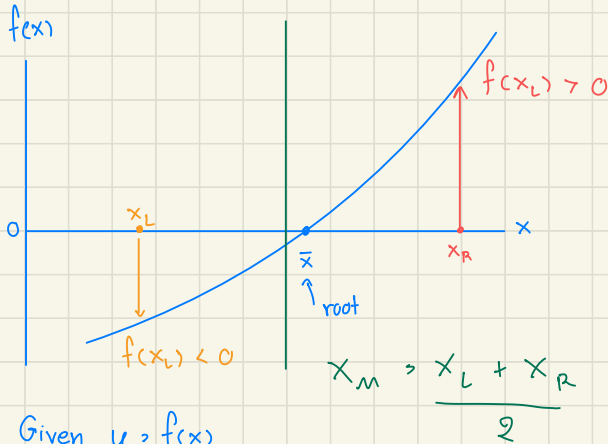
Binary Search (ทฤษฎีการค้นหาค่า)

index 1 2 3 4 5
 L R
 5 9 13 20 100
 $M^1 = \frac{L + R}{2} = 3$
 $M^1 = L$

$M^2 = \frac{M^1 + R}{2} = 4$

find 20; $T = 2$

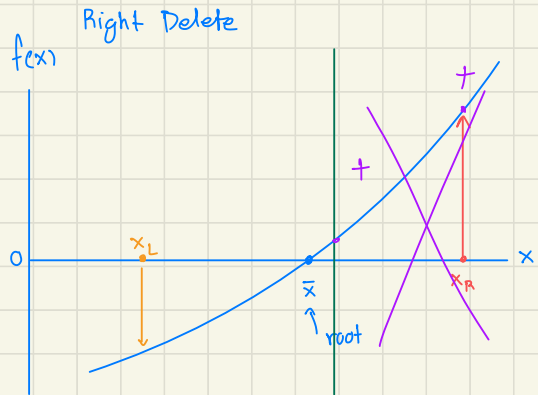
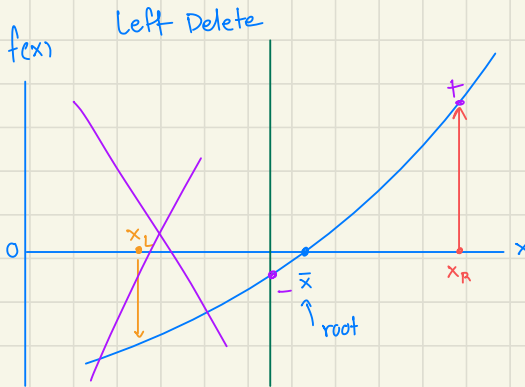
Bisection Method (Binary Search) DS



1. define index L & R
 2. find $M = \frac{L+R}{2}$, $L/R, M$
- if (key > $x[M]$) {
 $L = M$ // Left delete
} else {
 $R = M$ // Right delete
}

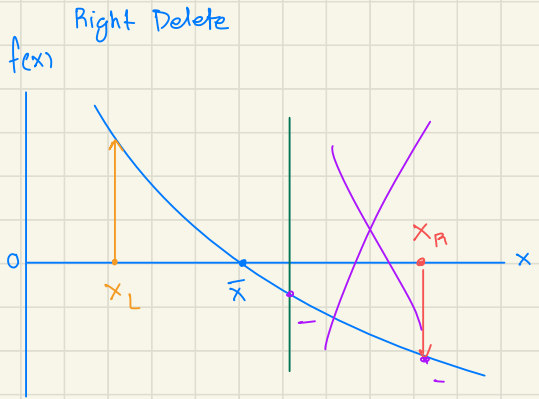
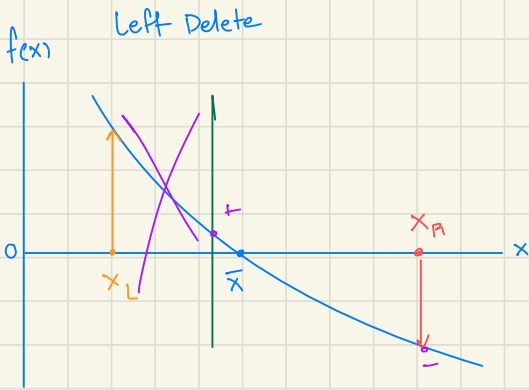
x_L x_R
 $f(x_L)$ $f(x_R)$
 * if $f(x)$ is continuous then $f(x_L)$ and $f(x_R)$ will have opposite signs or $f(x_L) \cdot f(x_R) < 0$

(I) function bisection



if ($f(x_m) < 0$) {
 $x_L = x_m$ // left delete
} else {
 $x_R = x_m$ // right delete
}

II function 20



if $(f(x_m) > 0)$ {

$x_2, x_3 \parallel \text{ตัวนำ}$

```
else {
```

$X_B \neq X_M$ // not equal

3

$$\{ f(x_m) \cdot f(x_n) < 0 \}$$

$X_L = X_M \neq \text{อันดับ}$

3 else $\approx f(x_m) \cdot f(x_R) < 0$

$$X_R = X_M \quad \text{not valid}$$


3

ଉତ୍ତର (I) + (II)

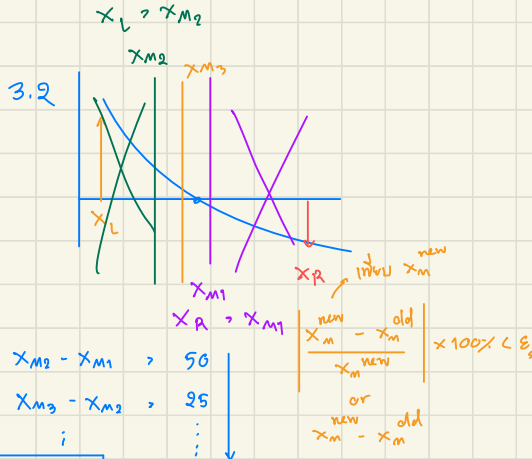
အကယ်၍ Bisection

Step 1 ; find $x_m = \frac{x_L + x_R}{2}$

Step 2; $f(x_m) \cdot f(x_R) > 0$; $x_R = x_m$
 $f(x_m) \cdot f(x_R) < 0$; $x_L = x_m$

Step 3; 

3.1 : $|f(x_m)| < \varepsilon \rightarrow (f(x_m) > -0.001 \text{ \& } f(x_m) < 0.001)$



จำนวน ๑๖, ๑๗, ๑๘, ๑๙, ๒๐

Find root of $\frac{2}{g} \quad f(x) = 8x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow 0.25$

Given $x_L = -10 \quad x_R = 100$

Initial

$f(x_L) = -82, f(x_R) = 798$

$x_m = (-10 + 100) / 2 = 45$

$f(x_m) = 358$

$f(x_m) \cdot f(x_R) > 0 \therefore x_R = x_m = 45$

Iteration 1 : $x_L = -10, x_R = 45$

$x_m = (-10 + 45) / 2 = 17.5$

$f(x_m) = 138$

$f(x_R) = 358$

$f(x_m) \cdot f(x_R) > 0 \therefore x_R = x_m = 17.5$

$\epsilon = \left| \frac{17.5 - 45}{17.5} \right| \cdot 100\% = 157.1429\%$

Iteration 2 : $x_L = -10, x_R = 17.5$

$x_m = (-10 + 17.5) / 2 = 3.75$

$f(x_m) = 28$

$f(x_R) = 138$

$f(x_m) \cdot f(x_R) > 0 \therefore x_R = x_m = 3.75$

$\epsilon = \left| \frac{3.75 - 17.5}{3.75} \right| \cdot 100\% = 366.67\%$

Iteration 3 : $x_L = -10, x_R = 3.75$

$x_m = (-10 + 3.75) / 2 = -3.125$

$f(x_m) = -27$

$f(x_R) = 28$

$f(x_m) \cdot f(x_R) < 0 \therefore x_L = x_m = -3.125$

$\epsilon = \left| \frac{-3.125 - 3.75}{-3.125} \right| \cdot 100\% = 220\%$

Iteration 4 : $x_L = -3.125, x_R = 3.75$

$x_m = (-3.125 + 3.75) / 2 = 0.3125$

$f(x_m) = 0.5$

$f(x_R) = 28$

$f(x_m) \cdot f(x_R) > 0 \therefore x_R = x_m = 0.3125$

$\epsilon = \left| \frac{0.3125 - 3.125}{0.3125} \right| \cdot 100\% = 900\%$

Iteration 5 : $x_L = -3.125, x_R = 0.3125$

$x_m = (-3.125 + 0.3125) / 2 = -1.40625$

$f(x_m) = -27$

$f(x_R) = 0.5$

$f(x_m) \cdot f(x_R) < 0 \therefore x_L = x_m = -1.40625$

Iteration 6 : $x_L = -1.40625, x_R = 0.3125$

$x_m = (-1.40625 + 0.3125) / 2 = -0.546875$

$f(x_m) = -6.375$

$f(x_R) = 0.5$

$f(x_m) \cdot f(x_R) < 0 \therefore x_L = x_m = -0.546875$

Iteration 7 : $x_L = -0.546875, x_R = 0.3125$

$x_m = (-0.546875 + 0.3125) / 2 = -0.118125$

$f(x_m) = -2.945$

$f(x_R) = 0.5$

$f(x_m) \cdot f(x_R) < 0 \therefore x_L = x_m = -0.118125$

Iteration 8 : $x_L = -0.118125$ $x_R = 0.3125$

$$x_m = (-0.118125 + 0.3125) / 2 = 0.0971875$$

$$f(x_m) = -1.2225$$

$$f(x_R) = 0.5$$

$$f(x_m) \cdot f(x_R) < 0 \quad \therefore x_L = x_m = 0.0971875$$

Iteration 9 : $x_L = 0.0971875$ $x_R = 0.3125$

$$x_m = (0.0971875 + 0.3125) / 2 = 0.2048$$

$$f(x_m) = -0.36125$$

$$f(x_R) = 0.5$$

$$f(x_m) \cdot f(x_R) < 0 \quad \therefore x_L = x_m = 0.2048$$

Iteration 10 : $x_L = 0.2048$ $x_R = 0.3125$

$$x_m = (0.2048 + 0.3125) / 2 = 0.258649$$

$$f(x_m) = -0.66808$$

$$f(x_R) = 0.5$$

$$f(x_m) \cdot f(x_R) < 0 \quad \therefore x_L = x_m = 0.258649$$

False-Position Method

Iteration Bisection method x_m is $x_1 = \frac{f(x_R) \cdot x_L - f(x_L) \cdot x_R}{x_R - x_L}$

What is Iteration?

รอบที่ 1: $i=1$ $sum_2 = sum_1 + 1$
 รอบที่ 2: $i=2$ $sum_3 = sum_2 + 2$
 รอบที่ 3: $i=3$ $sum_4 = sum_3 + 3$
 รอบที่ 4: $i=4$ $sum_5 = sum_4 + 4$
 รอบที่ 5: $i=5$ $sum_6 = sum_5 + 5$

Plus Iteration

$$1+2+3+4+5 = 15$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = 15$$

$O(1)$

Programming

```
sum = 0
for (i = 1; i <= 5; i++) {
    sum = sum + i
}
print(sum)
```

* $sum_{i+1} = sum_i + i$ (math)

One-Point Iteration

(Only one initial value needed)

Ex. $f(x) = e^{-x/4}(2-x) - 1 = 0$

① rewrite as $x = 2 - e^{x/4}$

② $x_{i+1} = 2 - e^{x_i/4}$

③ Initial $x_1 = 1$ $\epsilon = 0.000001$ or $\epsilon_s = 0.0001$

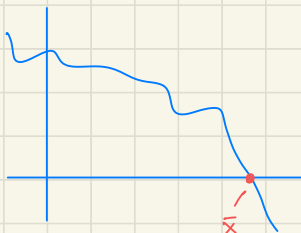
รอบ 1; $i=1$ $x_2 = 2 - e^{x_1/4} = 0.7159$ yes one

④ error: $|x_2 - x_1| = 0.2841 < \epsilon?$

รอบ 2; $i=2$ $x_3 = 2 - e^{x_2/4} = 0.8040$

error: $|x_3 - x_2| = 0.0891$

วง f(x) มาหาค่า x
(วง f(x) มาหาค่า x)



Step I: จัดรูปสมการให้ x อยู่ด้านซ้าย ที่เหลือขว

ex. $3x^2 + x + 5 = 0$

$x = -3x^2 - 5$

Step II: ให้ x ด้านซ้ายของ $i+1$ x ด้านขวาของ i

ex. $x_{i+1} = -3x_i^2 - 5$

Step III: กำหนด Initial ของ x_1 (sum = 0)

ex. $x_1 = 1$

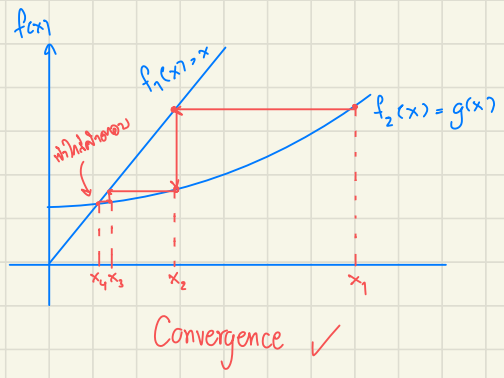
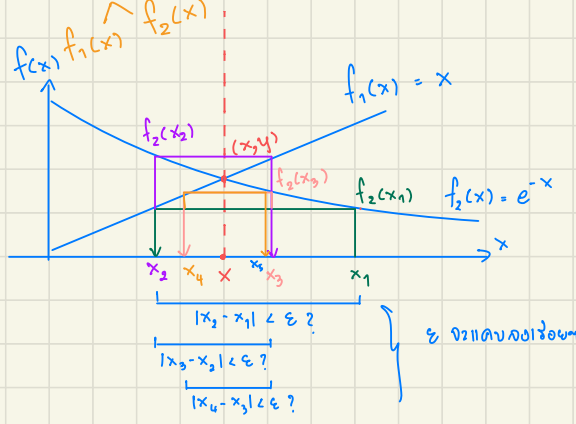
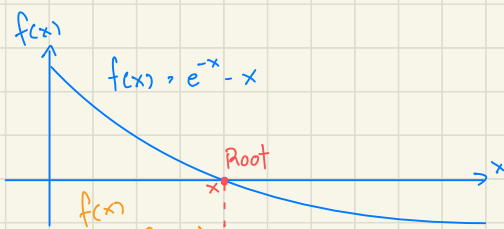
รอบที่ 1; $i=1$ $x_{1+1} = -3x_1^2 - 5 = -8$

รอบที่ 2; $i=2$ $x_{2+1} = -3x_2^2 - 5 = -197$

Step IV: หา error มาตรวจสอบว่าใกล้พอ

$\left| \frac{x_{i+1} - x_i}{x_{i+1}} \right| \times 100 < \epsilon_s \rightarrow \text{error}$

$|x_{i+1} - x_i| < \epsilon \rightarrow \text{error}$



Prove
 $f(x) = e^{-x} - x = 0$
 $x = e^{-x}$
 $f_1(x) \downarrow f_2(x)$
 $x_{i+1} = e^{-x_i}$

Initial $x_1 = 1$
 row 1 ; $x_2 = e^{-x_1}$
 row 2 ; $x_3 = e^{-x_2}$
 row 3 ; $x_4 = e^{-x_3}$
 ...

What is Taylor Series?

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + (x-x_0)f'(x_0) + \frac{(x-x_0)^2}{2!}f''(x_0) + \dots + \frac{(x-x_0)^n}{n!}f^{(n)}(x_0)$$



given $f(x)$ เช่น $3x^2 + 5x + 8$ ←
 $f(5) = ?$ หาว่าถ้าเราหาอนุพันธ์ได้ $f(x)$

$$f(5) = 3(5)^2 + 5(5) + 8 = 108$$

ถ้า Taylor Series จะใช้หาอนุพันธ์ของฟังก์ชัน แล้วได้คำตอบ

กำหนด (เช่น: $f(x_0), f'(x_0), f''(x_0), \dots$) คือหา Taylor ของ

$$x_0 = 1, f(x_0) = 16, f'(x_0) = 11, f''(x_0) = 6, f'''(x) = 0$$

$$f(5) = f(1) + (5-1)(11) + \frac{(5-1)^2}{2!}(6) + \frac{(5-1)^3}{3!}0 + 0 + 0 + \dots + 0$$

$$= 16 + 4(11) + 8(6) + 0 + 0 + \dots = 108$$

ถ้า Taylor Series ยัง applied ถึง

Newton-Raphson

what $f(3) = ?$ To find Taylor Series at $x_0 = 1$ we have $f(x) = 2x^3 + 3x^2 + 5x + 1$
 $f(3) = 97$

$$f(x_0) = f(1) = 2(1)^3 + 3(1)^2 + 5(1) + 1 = 2 + 3 + 5 + 1 = 11$$

$$f'(x) = 6x^2 + 6x + 5 \quad f'(1) = 17$$

$$f''(x) = 12x + 6 \quad f''(1) = 18$$

$$f'''(x) = 12 \quad f'''(1) = 12$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = 0 \quad f^{(4)}(1) = 0$$

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + (x-x_0)f'(x_0) + \frac{(x-x_0)^2}{2!}f''(x_0) + \frac{(x-x_0)^3}{3!}f'''(x_0) + \frac{(x-x_0)^4}{4!}f^{(4)}(x_0)$$

$$= 11 + (3-1)(17) + \frac{(3-1)^2}{2!}(18) + \frac{(3-1)^3}{3!}(12) + 0$$

$$= 11 + 34 + 36 + 16 = 97$$

Newton Raphson

from Taylor Series use only first order approximation $f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) = 0$

$$\text{on } f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) = 0$$

$$f'(x_0)(x - x_0) = -f(x_0)$$

$$x - x_0 = \frac{-f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)}$$

$$x = x_0 - \frac{f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)}$$

iteration form

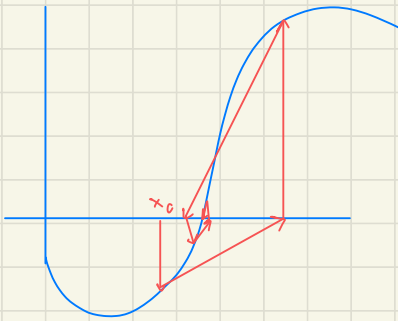
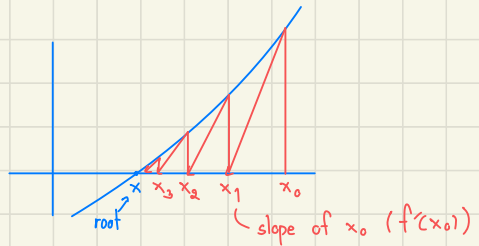
$$x_{i+1} = x_i - \frac{f(x_i)}{f'(x_i)}$$

Initial x_0

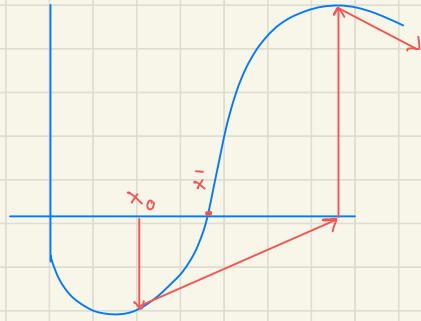
$$i > 1; \quad x_1 = x_0 - \frac{f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)}$$

$$i > 2; \quad x_2 = x_1 - \frac{f(x_1)}{f'(x_1)}$$

check $\varepsilon = |x_{i+1} - x_i| < \text{error?}$ yes no



Convergence



Divergence

Depend on initial x_0

example of Newton Raphson

Find root of $f(x) = e^{\frac{x}{4}}(2-x) - 1 = 0$ by writing a computer program ($x_0 = 3$, $\epsilon = 0.001$.)

$$f'(x) = -e^{-\frac{x}{4}} - \frac{1}{4}e^{\frac{x}{4}}(2-x) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad e^{\frac{x}{4}}\left(-\frac{3}{2} + \frac{x}{4}\right)$$

Secant Method

$$f'(x_1) = \frac{f(x_0) - f(x_1)}{x_0 - x_1} \approx \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{nn} &= \frac{-f(x_1)}{f'(x_1)} \\ &= \frac{-f(x_1)(x_0 - x_1)}{f(x_0) - f(x_1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{nn} \quad x_1 = x_0 - \frac{f(x_1)}{f'(x_1)}$$

$$x_2 = x_1 - \frac{f(x_1)(x_0 - x_1)}{f(x_0) - f(x_1)}$$