

Problem 1

```
> sols:=solve(x^3-3*x^2+3,x);
```

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sols} := & \frac{(-4 + 4I\sqrt{3})^{1/3}}{2} + \frac{2}{(-4 + 4I\sqrt{3})^{1/3}} + 1, -\frac{(-4 + 4I\sqrt{3})^{1/3}}{4} \\ & - \frac{1}{(-4 + 4I\sqrt{3})^{1/3}} + 1 + \frac{I\sqrt{3} \left(\frac{(-4 + 4I\sqrt{3})^{1/3}}{2} - \frac{2}{(-4 + 4I\sqrt{3})^{1/3}} \right)}{2}, \\ & -\frac{(-4 + 4I\sqrt{3})^{1/3}}{4} - \frac{1}{(-4 + 4I\sqrt{3})^{1/3}} + 1 \\ & - \frac{I\sqrt{3} \left(\frac{(-4 + 4I\sqrt{3})^{1/3}}{2} - \frac{2}{(-4 + 4I\sqrt{3})^{1/3}} \right)}{2} \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

```
> sols:=evalc([sols]); # Use complex numbers tricks to simplify
```

$$\text{sols} := \left[\left[2 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{9}\right) + 1, -\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{9}\right) + 1 - \sqrt{3} \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{9}\right), -\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{9}\right) + 1 + \sqrt{3} \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{9}\right) \right] \right] \quad (2)$$

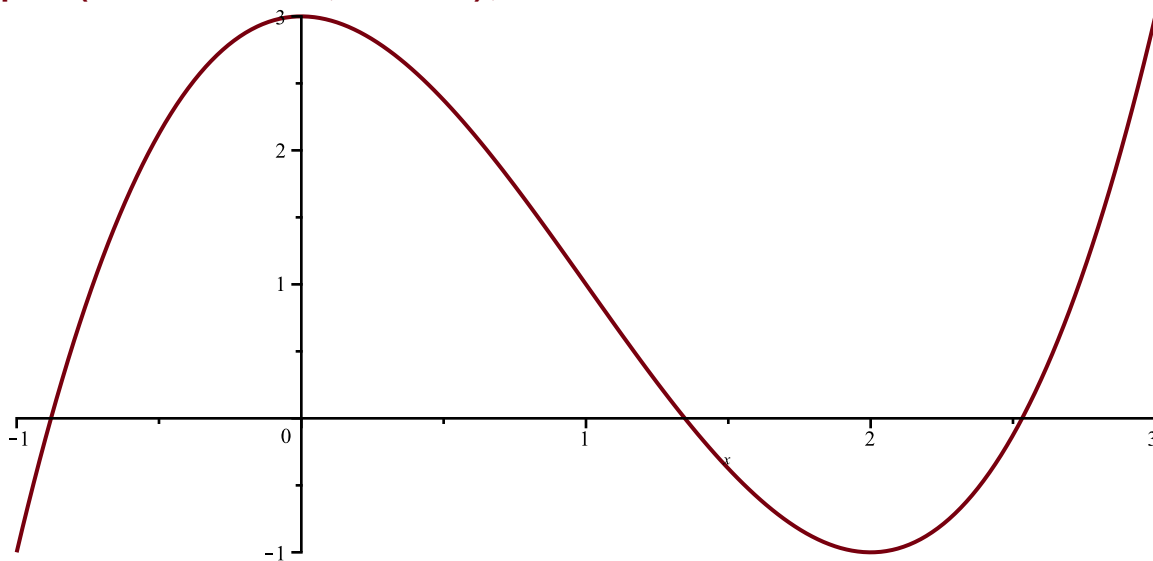
```
> evalf(sols); # Evaluate using floating-point numbers
```

$$[[2.532088886, -0.8793852421, 1.347296356]] \quad (3)$$

```
> fsolve(x^3-3*x^2+3,x);
```

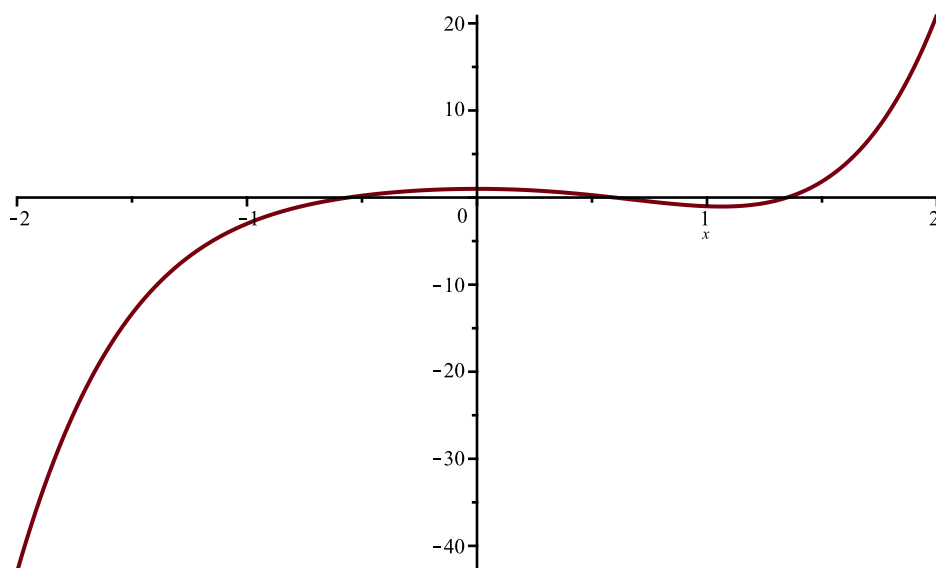
$$-0.8793852416, 1.347296355, 2.532088886 \quad (4)$$

```
> plot(x^3-3*x^2+3,x=-1..3);
```



Problem 2

```
> plot(x^5-3*x^2+1,x=-2..2);
```



```
> Digits:=20: # Variable-precision arithmetic
```

```
> fsolve(x^5-3*x^2+1=0,x);
```

```
-0.56107000717028161263, 0.59924102796568577923, 1.3480469412913384769
```

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Problem 3

```
> restart;
```

```
> x_kp1:= (x_k,x_km1)->x_k-(x_k-x_km1)/(f(x_k)-f(x_km1))*f(x_k);
```

$$x_{kp1} := (x_k, x_{km1}) \mapsto x_k - \frac{(x_k - x_{km1}) \cdot f(x_k)}{f(x_k) - f(x_{km1})}$$

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Part b

```
> psi:=(x_k,x_km1)->(x_kp1(x_k,x_km1)-xi)/(x_k-xi)/(x_km1-xi);
```

$$\psi := (x_k, x_{km1}) \mapsto \frac{x_{kp1}(x_k, x_{km1}) - \xi}{(x_k - \xi) \cdot (x_{km1} - \xi)}$$

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```
> psi_expr:=simplify(psi(x_k,x_km1));
```

$$psi_expr := \frac{x_k - \frac{(x_k - x_{km1}) f(x_k)}{f(x_k) - f(x_{km1})} - \xi}{(x_k - \xi) (x_{km1} - \xi)}$$

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To complete part b we need to use that $f(\xi)=0$

```
> limit(psi_expr,x_k=xi); # Maple cannot do calculation!
```

$$\lim_{x_k \rightarrow \xi} \frac{x_k - \frac{(x_k - x_{km1}) f(x_k)}{f(x_k) - f(x_{km1})} - \xi}{(x_k - \xi) (x_{km1} - \xi)}$$

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```
> psi_series:=convert(series(psi_expr, x_k=xi, 2),polynom);
```

$$psi_series := - \frac{(-x_{km1} + \xi) f(\xi)}{(f(\xi) - f(x_{km1})) (x_{km1} - \xi) (x_k - \xi)} + \frac{1 - \frac{(-x_{km1} + \xi) D(f)(\xi)}{f(\xi) - f(x_{km1})}}{x_{km1} - \xi} - \frac{\left(1 - \frac{(x_{km1} - \xi) D(f)(\xi)}{-f(\xi) + f(x_{km1})}\right) f(\xi)}{f(\xi) - f(x_{km1})}$$

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> **psi_limit_Maple:=simplify(psi_series,{f(xi)=0}); # Now use that f (xi)=0 to help Maple**

$$psi_limit_Maple := \frac{D(f)(\xi)(x_{km1}-\xi)-f(x_{km1})}{(-x_{km1}+\xi)f(x_{km1})} \quad (11)$$

Now let's try to do this ourselves in a smart way

> **piece_1:=eval(psi_expr, f(x_k)=0);**

$$piece_1 := \frac{1}{x_{km1}-\xi} \quad (12)$$

> **piece_2:=simplify(psi_expr-piece_1);**

$$piece_2 := -\frac{(x_k-x_{km1})f(x_k)}{(f(x_k)-f(x_{km1}))(x_k-\xi)(x_{km1}-\xi)} \quad (13)$$

> **problem:=f(x_k)/(x_k - xi);**

$$problem := \frac{f(x_k)}{x_k-\xi} \quad (14)$$

> **piece_3:=simplify(piece_2/problem);**

$$piece_3 := \frac{x_k-x_{km1}}{(f(x_k)-f(x_{km1}))(-x_{km1}+\xi)} \quad (15)$$

> **psi_new:=piece_1+problem*piece_3;**

$$psi_new := \frac{(x_k-x_{km1})f(x_k)}{(f(x_k)-f(x_{km1}))(-x_{km1}+\xi)(x_k-\xi)} + \frac{1}{x_{km1}-\xi} \quad (16)$$

> **simplify(psi_expr-psi_new); # They are the same**

$$0 \quad (17)$$

> **simplify(series(problem, x_k=xi, 2), {f(xi)=0});**

$$D(f)(\xi) + O((x_k-\xi)) \quad (18)$$

> **psi_limit:=simplify(eval(piece_1+D(f)(xi)*piece_3, x_k=xi));**

$$psi_limit := \frac{1}{x_{km1}-\xi} + \frac{D(f)(\xi)}{f(\xi)-f(x_{km1})} \quad (19)$$

Part c

> **limit(psi_limit, x_km1=xi);**

$$\frac{D^{(2)}(f)(\xi)}{2D(f)(\xi)} \quad (20)$$

Part d

> **x_k_m_xi_kp1:=k->A*(x[k-1]-xi)^q;**

$$x_k_m_xi_kp1 := k \mapsto A \cdot (x_{k-1}-\xi)^q \quad (21)$$

> **psi_limit_assumpt:=x_k_m_xi_kp1(k+1)/x_k_m_xi_kp1(k)/(x[k-1]-xi);**

$$psi_limit_assumpt := \frac{(x_k-\xi)^q}{(x_{k-1}-\xi)^q(x_{k-1}-\xi)} \quad (22)$$

> **psi_limit_assumpt := x_k_m_xi_kp1(k)^q/((x[k-1]-xi)^q*(x[k-1]-xi));**

$$\text{psi_limit_assumpt} := \frac{\left(A (x_{k-1} - \xi)^q\right)^q}{(x_{k-1} - \xi)^q (x_{k-1} - \xi)} \quad (23)$$

> simplify(psi_limit_assumpt, symbolic);

$$A^q (x_{k-1} - \xi)^{q^2 - q - 1} \quad (24)$$

> solve(q^2 - q - 1, q);

$$\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \quad (25)$$

Why symbolic algebra is not to be mixed with floating-point computations without care

Apply secant method to Problem 1

> f:=x->x^3-3*x^2+3;

$$f := x \mapsto x^3 - 3 \cdot x^2 + 3 \quad (26)$$

> secant_p1:=simplify(x_kp1(x_k,x_km1));

$$\text{secant_p1} := \frac{-3 + x_k x_{km1}^2 + (x_k^2 - 3 x_k) x_{km1}}{x_{km1}^2 + (x_k - 3) x_{km1} + x_k^2 - 3 x_k} \quad (27)$$

> x[0]:=1; x[1]:=2;

$$x_0 := 1$$

$$x_1 := 2$$

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The results we are computing are rational numbers, not floating-point numbers! By k=10 they are too big to print on the page!

> for k from 1 to 5 do x[k+1]:=x_kp1(x[k],x[k-1]); od;

$$x_2 := \frac{15}{11}$$

$$x_3 := \frac{529}{393}$$

$$x_4 := \frac{66023412}{49004075}$$

$$x_5 := \frac{1318937136659233329507}{978951013655099172194}$$

$$x_6 := \frac{2726636338039721566536316010597265960721326874147789996216}{2023783651789131303748689752504497223739420185726960598147} \quad (29)$$

> Digits:=20;

> evalf(x[6]);

$$1.3472963553338478062 \quad (30)$$

> fsolve(x^3-3*x^2+3,x);

$$-0.87938524157181676811, 1.3472963553338606977, 2.5320888862379560704 \quad (31)$$