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Use the Newton-Raphson method to solve non-linear

equations

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1 Newton-Raphson method

1.1 code

```
clear
    x0 = [0.1,0.1,-0.1];
    eps = 1e-5;

maxiter = 10;

F = @(x)([3*x(1) - cos(x(2)*x(3)) - 1/2;
        x(1)^2 - 81*(x(2) + 0.1)^2 + sin(x(3)) + 1.06;
    exp(-x(1)*x(2)) + 20*x(3) + (10*pi - 3)/3]);

J = @(x)([3 -x(3)*sin(x(2)*x(3)) -x(2)*sin(x(2)*x(3));
    2*x(1) -162*(x(2) + 0.1) cos(x(3));
    -x(2)*exp(-x(1)*x(2)) -x(1)*exp(-x(1)*x(2)) 20]);

x = double(x0);

for i = 1:maxiter

Jx = J(x);

Fx = F(x);
```

```
delta = - Jx \setminus Fx;
            x = x + delta;
            if norm(delta) < eps</pre>
17
18
                 return;
            end
19
       end
20
       x
2.1
23
  if i == maxiter
       error('This method can','t execute');
  end
27
28
```

Listing 1: Newton-Raphson method

1.2 Principle explanation [1] [2]

在开始编写代码之前,我们需要了解该方法的工作原理。 Newton-Raphson 方法是实数和实复数域上方程的近似解。此方法使用函数 f(x) 的泰勒级数的前件求根方程 f(x)=0。

首先选择一个接近函数f(x)的零点的 x_0 并计算对应的 $f(x_0)$ 以及切线 $f'(x_0)$ 的斜率(其中 f' 表示函数 f 的导数)。然后我们计算通过点 $(x_0, f(x_0))$ 和 $f'(x_0)$ 的线的交点轴和 x 轴的 x 坐标,它是以下方程的解。

$$0 = (x - x_0) \cdot f'(x_0) + f(x_0)$$

我们将新获得的点的 x 坐标命名为 x_1 。通常, x_1 比 x_0 更接近方程 f(x)=0 的解。所以我们现在可以从 x_1 开始下一次迭代。迭代方程可以简化为:

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}$$

已经证明,牛顿迭代法的二次收敛必须满足以下条件: $f'(x) \neq 0$; 对于所有 $x \in I$, 其中 I 是区间 $[\alpha - \gamma, \alpha + \gamma]$, x_0 在区间I内,即 $r \geqslant |a - x_0|$; f''(x) 对于所有 $x \in I$ 都是连续的; x_0 足够接近根 α 。然而,上面的方法只是一个函数求解器。如果我们想获得非线性"方程"的算法,如下所示:

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 - \cos(x_2 x_3) - \frac{1}{2} = 0 \\ x_1^2 - 81(x_2 + 0.1)^2 + \sin(x_3) + 1.06 = 0 \\ e^{-x_1 x_2} + 20x_3 + \frac{10\pi - 3}{3} = 0 \end{cases}$$

然后我们需要将定义从 $f'(x_n)$ 扩展到 $\nabla f(x)$ 。方程式的形式将更改如下 [3]:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \nabla^{\mathrm{T}} f_1 \\ \vdots \\ \nabla^{\mathrm{T}} f_m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

这个矩阵称为雅可比矩阵。我们将得到:

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - J^{-1}(x_n)f'(x_n)$$

1.3 code-explanation

我们可以看到上面的代码。我们先用匿名函数定义2个函数,F是原函数。下一个"函数"是雅可比矩阵:

$$J(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -x_3 \sin(x_2 x_3) & -x_2 \sin(x_2 x_3) \\ 2x_1 & -162(x_2 + 0.1)\cos(x_3) & -x_1 \exp(-x_1 x_2) \\ -x_2 \exp(-x_1 x_2) & -x_1 \exp(-x_1 x_2) & 20 \end{pmatrix}$$

现在,我们可以得到最终的结果:

```
 \begin{pmatrix} 0.5000 & 0.5000 & 0.3000 \\ 0.0000 & 0.0000 & -0.2000 \\ -0.5236 & -0.5236 & -0.7236 \end{pmatrix}
```

2 Gauss-Seidel method

Listing 2: Newton-Raphson method

上面的代码是从课程上来的。

3 Jacobian method

我真的很抱歉,但我真的不知道Gauss-Seidel算法和Jacobi算法之间的区别。

4 Convergence speed for iterative methods

收敛速度的原理在reference [4]中已经提及,这里不再赘述。

4.1 Newton-Raphson method

```
clear
      x0 = [0.1, 0.1, -0.1];
      eps = 1e-5;
      maxiter = 10;
      F = O(x)([3*x(1) - \cos(x(2)*x(3)) - 1/2;
          x(1)^2 - 81*(x(2) + 0.1)^2 + \sin(x(3)) + 1.06;
          \exp(-x(1)*x(2)) + 20*x(3) + (10*pi - 3)/3]);
      J = Q(x)([3 -x(3)*sin(x(2)*x(3)) -x(2)*sin(x(2)*x(3));
          2*x(1) -162*(x(2) + 0.1) cos(x(3));
          -x(2)*exp(-x(1)*x(2)) -x(1)*exp(-x(1)*x(2)) 20]);
10
      x = double(x0);
      alpha111 = zeros(1, maxiter);
12
      for i = 1:maxiter
14
          Jx = J(x);
15
          Fx = F(x);
16
          delta = - Jx \setminus Fx;
          x = x + delta;
18
          alpha111(i) = norm(Fx);
19
          if norm(delta) < eps</pre>
```

```
break;
end
end
semilogy(1:i, alpha111(1:i), 'o-');
xlabel('Iteration');
ylabel('alpha');
```

Listing 3: Newton-Raphson method with Convergence speed for iterative methods

4.2 Gauss-Seidel method

```
x = [0.1, 0.1, -0.1];
      eps = 1e-5;
      err = 10;
      order11 = [];
      while(err>eps)
          y = g(x);
          err = norm(y-x);
          order11 = [order11 err];
          x = y;
10
      end
12
      p = polyfit(log(order11(1:end-1)), log(order11(2:end)), 1);
      convergence_rate = p(1);
14
15
      semilogy(order11);
16
      title(['Convergence rate: ', num2str(convergence_rate)]);
17
      xlabel('Iteration');
18
      ylabel('Error');
19
```

```
20
21
22  function y = g(x)

23   y(1) = 1/3*\cos(x(2)*x(3))+1/6;

24   y(2) = 1/9*\operatorname{sqrt}(x(1)^2+\sin(x(3))+1.06)-0.1;

25   y(3) = -\exp(-x(1)*x(2))/20-(10*\operatorname{pi}-3)/60;

end
```

Listing 4: Gauss-Seidel method with Convergence speed for iterative methods

4.3 Jacobi method

5 Convergence Rate Comparison of Different

Algorithms

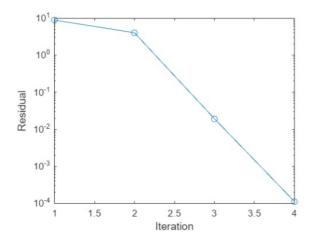


图 1: newtonlaw

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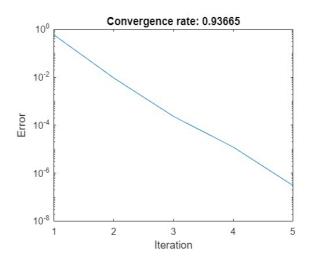


图 2: Gauss

参考文献

- [1] E. W. Weisstein, "Newton's method." [Online]. Available: https://mathworld.wolfram.com/NewtonsMethod.html
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- [4] D. Hundley, "Rate of convergence." [Online]. Available: http://people.whitman.edu/~hundledr/courses/M467F06/ConvAndError.pdf