

2 Non-Linear Systems

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Schedule

1. Theory

1. Setup
2. Root of a Function
3. Bisection Method
4. Newton's Method in 1D
5. Newton's Method in nD
6. Secant Method
7. Convergence rate

2. Exercises

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Theory

Setup

- Root of function in 1D
- Root of function in nD
- System of equations
- Jacobian at \vec{x}

$$x^*$$

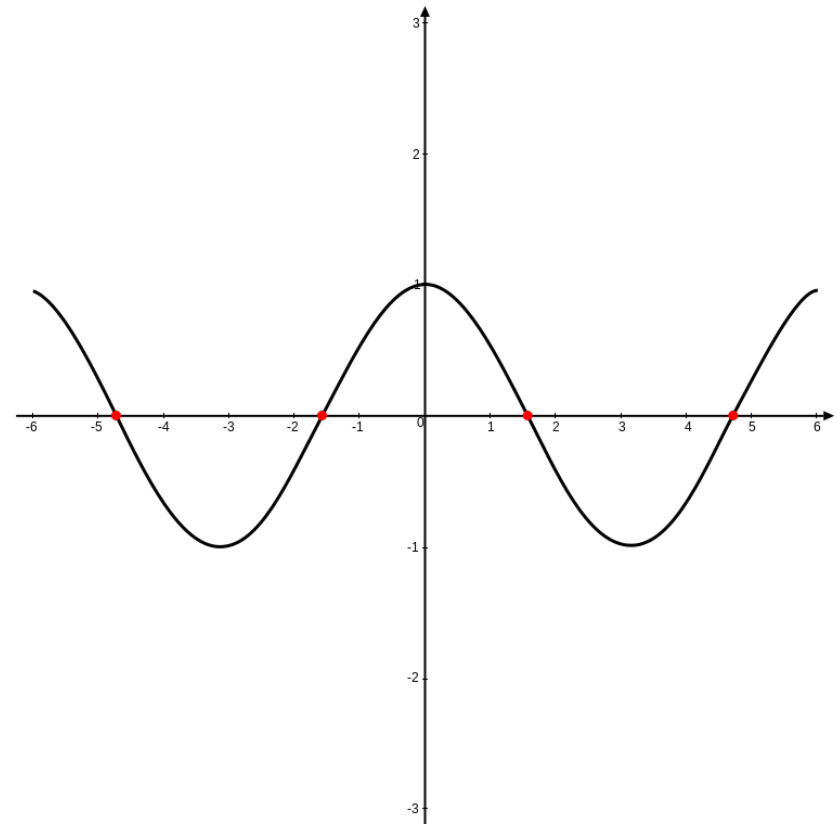
$$\vec{x}^* = [x_1^*, \dots, x_n^*]^T$$

$$\vec{F}(\vec{x})$$

$$J(\vec{x})$$

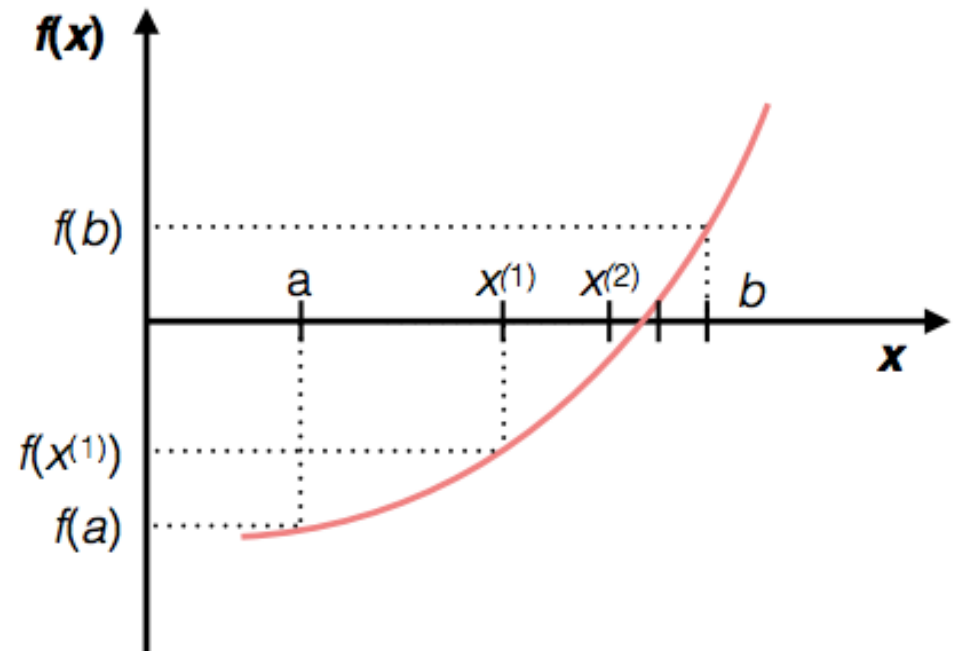
Root of a function

- $f(x^*) = 0$, x^* is a root of f
- **Intermediate Value Theorem:**
 - f is continuous
 - $\text{sign } f(a) \neq \text{sign } f(b)$
 - Then $x^* \in [a, b]$



Bisection Method

- Directly induced from intermediate value theorem
- Decrease interval size until sufficiently small, make sure that the bounds always have opposite sign



Newton's Method in 1D

- Approximate a function by Taylor expansion:

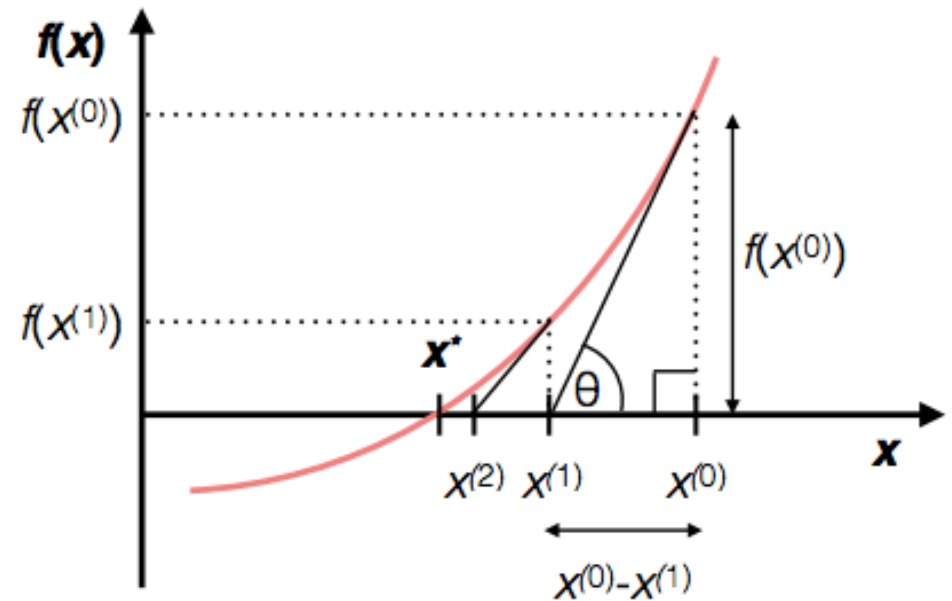
$$f(x + \Delta x) \approx f(x) + f'(x)\Delta x$$

- Discretize:

$$\begin{aligned} f(x^{(k)}) \\ &= f(x^{(k-1)}) + f'(x^{(k-1)})(x^{(k)} - x^{(k-1)}) \end{aligned}$$

- Set $f(x^{(k)}) = 0$:

$$x^{(k)} = x^{(k-1)} - \frac{f(x^{(k-1)})}{f'(x^{(k-1)})}$$



Newton's Method in 1D cont.

- Resulting algorithm:

1. Start with initial guess x^0
2. Iterate $x^{(k)} = x^{(k-1)} - \frac{f(x^{(k-1)})}{f'(x^{(k-1)})}$
3. Stop when $|x^{(k)} - x^{(k-1)}| < \epsilon$

Newton's Method in 1D cont. Example

- Given:
 - Cube of volume 10 m^3 - What's the side length?
- Task:
 - Write down the function you are trying to find a root of
 - Make an initial guess
 - Iterate once using Newton's method
 - Use $x^0 = 0$ as an initial guess – what happens? Why?

Newton's Method in nD

- Replace the gradient with the Jacobian and the division by the inverse:

$$\vec{x}^{(k)} = \vec{x}^{(k-1)} - J^{-1}(\vec{x}^{(k-1)})\vec{F}(\vec{x}^{(k-1)})$$

- Define:

$$\vec{x}^{(k)} - \vec{x}^{(k-1)} = \vec{y}^{(k-1)}$$

- Update rule:

$$J(\vec{x}^{(k-1)})\vec{y}^{(k-1)} = -\vec{F}(\vec{x}^{(k-1)})$$

Newton's Method in nD cont.

- Resulting algorithm:

1. Start with initial guess \vec{x}^0
2. Iterate
 1. Solve for \vec{y}^{k-1} in $J(\vec{x}^{(k-1)})\vec{y}^{(k-1)} = -\vec{F}(\vec{x}^{(k-1)})$
 2. Compute $\vec{x}^{(k)} = \vec{y}^{(k-1)} + \vec{x}^{(k-1)}$
3. Stop when $\|\vec{x}^{(k)} - \vec{x}^{(k-1)}\|_2 < \epsilon$

Newton's Method in nD cont. Example

- Given:
 - $x_1 + x_2 - x_1x_2 + 2 = 0; x_1 \cdot \exp(-x_2) - 1 = 0$
 - Initial Guess: $x_1^{(0)} = 0; x_2^{(0)} = 0$
- Task:
 - Compute the Jacobian
 - Solve $J(\vec{x}^{(0)})y^{(0)} = -\vec{F}(\vec{x}^{(0)})$
 - Compute $\vec{x}^{(1)}$

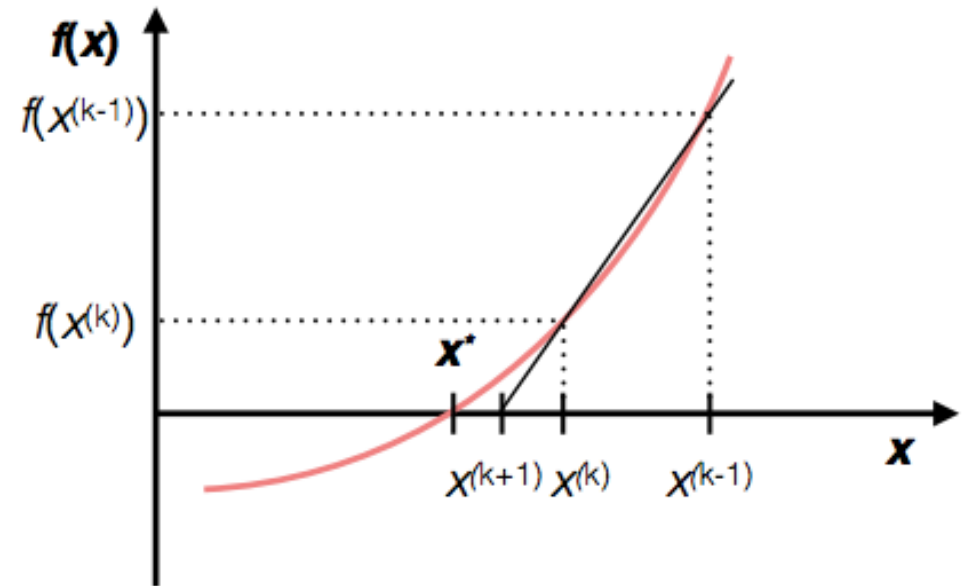
Secant Method

- Approximation of a gradient:

$$f'(x^{(k)}) \approx \frac{f(x^{(k)}) - f(x^{(k-1)})}{x^{(k)} - x^{(k-1)}}$$

- Similar to Newton's Method but approximate gradient:

$$x^{(k+1)} = x^{(k)} - \frac{f(x^{(k)}) (x^{(k)} - x^{(k-1)})}{f(x^{(k)}) - f(x^{(k-1)})}$$



Convergence Rate

- The error at time k :

$$E^{(k)} = x^{(k)} - x^*$$

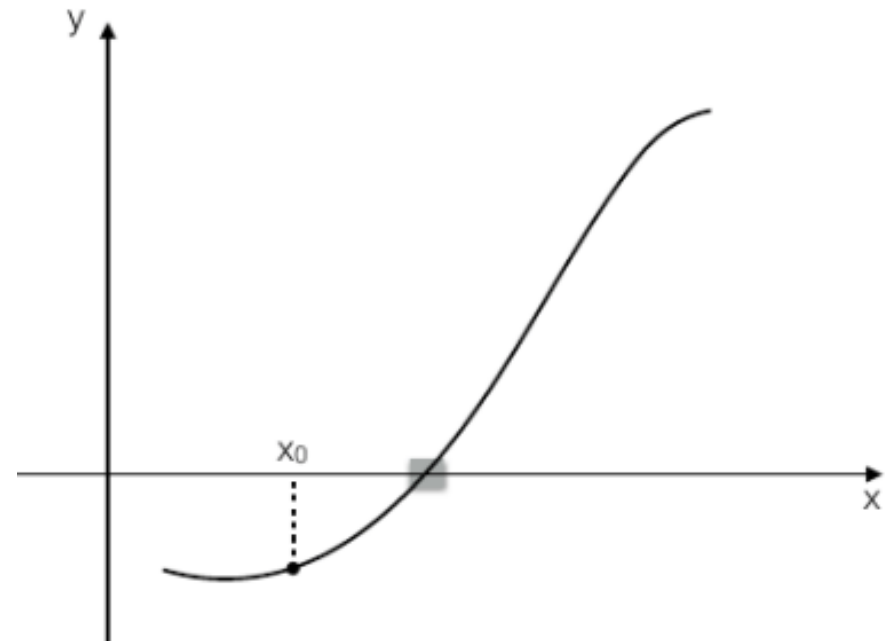
- The convergence rate r :

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|E^{(k-1)}|}{|E^{(k)}|^r} = C$$

Exercises

Exercise 1

- Given:
 - Starting point x_0
 - The gray area is the area of termination
- Task:
 - Perform Newton's method graphically, starting at x_0
 - Is the given info enough to perform Secant method?



Exercise 2

- Task:
 - Solve $e^x - x - 1 = 0$ graphically
 - Solve $e^x = x + 2$ for the positive root using 3 Newton's Iterations
 - Justify your initial guess

Homework

HW 1

- Write pseudo code for bisection method

HW 2

- Find the minimum of x^2 with Newton's Method

HW 3

- Find the convergence rate of the Bisection method
- Solution in script
- Tip:
 - Convergence rate are based on worst case errors
 - Solution in skript