

Final Exam

#2) Solving for $M =$

$$M = \frac{\max_{x \in I} \{f''(x)\}}{\min_{x \in I} \{f'(x)\}}$$

$$= \frac{\max_{x \in I} \{|\sin x|\}}{2 \min_{x \in I} \left\{ \left| \frac{1}{2} + \cos x \right| \right\}} = \frac{\sin(\pi/2)}{\left| \frac{1}{2} + \cos(3) \right|} = \frac{1}{\left| -\frac{1}{2} + 0.49 \right|} = 1.0204$$

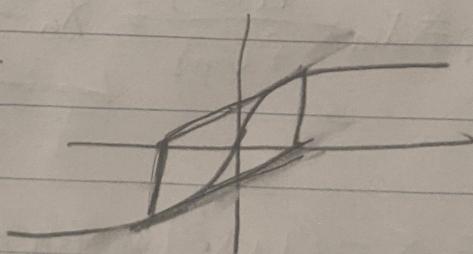
$$|x - x_0| < \frac{1}{M}$$

$$= 1.020423789$$

x_0 has to be within M of x_0 to converge

$$3) f(x) = \arctan(x) \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \quad f''(x) = \frac{-2x}{(1+x^2)^2}$$

$$M = \frac{\max_{x \in I} |f''(x)|}{\min_{x \in I} |f'(x)|} = \frac{6495190528}{?}$$



$$f''(x) = \frac{2(-3x^2 - 1)}{(1+x^2)^3} = 0$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$$

min of $f'(x)$ is tricky since it is never zero but infinitely gets smaller

$$\text{MAX } a \quad x = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\frac{+2\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}}{(1+\frac{1}{3})^2} = .6495190528$$

~~if we have a $x_0 = \beta$ where it oscillates between $-\beta, \beta$
then the following is true,~~

$$x - x_0 = \alpha - x_1 = \alpha - x_2 = \dots$$

$$(x - x_0)^2 M = (\alpha - x_1)^2 M = \dots = |x - x_n|^2$$

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

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

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

We are looking for the α value where

$$x_0 = x_2 = x_4 = \dots =$$

$$x_1 = x_3 = x_5 = \dots =$$

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)} = x_n - (1+x_n^2) \arctan(x_n)$$

We are looking for an x that satisfies

$$-x = x - (1+x^2) \arctan x$$

$$0 = 2x - (1+x^2) \arctan x$$

$$x = \beta = 1.39174520027$$

but how can we get that?

Well we have this condition that if it holds true the x intercepts are the x values where newtons method equals its self independently, we get $x=0$ which makes sense since that is the root, but we also get this $x = 1.39174520027$ number where if we plug into our newtons method it is indistinct