

Lab 7: Newton's method

Given a C^2 real function of real variable g , we consider another function $f(x) = x - g(x)/g'(x)$. It is not difficult to see that the zeros of g are the fixed points of f (that is, $g(x)=0$ iff $f(x)=x$).

Moreover, we have the following formula to compute the first derivative of f : $f'(x) = 1 - g'(x)/g'(x) - g(x)g''(x)/[g'(x)]^2 = -g(x)g''(x)/[g'(x)]^2$.

Thus, if η^* is a zero of g (that is, $g(\eta^*)=0$) we have that $f'(\eta^*)=0$, implying that η^* is an attractor for the map f . As we know, it is useful to find the basin of attraction of an attractor.

For example, in the last lecture, we took $g(x)=x^2-3$, which has two zeros: $-\sqrt{3}$ and $\sqrt{3}$. The corresponding f has the expression $f(x) = x - (x^2-3)/(2x) = x/2 + 3/(2x)$. It can be proved that the basin of attraction of $-\sqrt{3}$ is $(-\infty, 0)$, while the basin of attraction of $\sqrt{3}$ is $(0, \infty)$. We checked this using the stair-step diagram.

We check now for few positive initial values, trying also to see the rapid convergence.

As a novelty, we take also complex values with positive real part for the initial values and we will see that they are also in the basin of attraction of $\sqrt{3}$. It is proved that any such point (that is, $z=x+I*y$ with $x>0$) is in the basin of attraction of $\sqrt{3}$.

In the end consider another example, $g(z)=z^4-1$. It has 4 complex roots (1, -1, I and $-I$) and we will represent in the complex plane the 4 basins of attraction.

We will check that 2 and $2+I$ are in the basin of attraction of 1 (green zone). Also, $2+3*I$ and $2*I$ are in the basin of attraction of I (red zone).

The blue zone is the basin of attraction of -1 , while the yellow zone is the basin of attraction of $-I$.

We also check the initial values $1+I$ and $2+2*I$ but we do not understand anything. It is known (proved) that they are not in any basin of attraction.

```
> restart: evalf(sqrt(3));
```

```
1.732050808
```

(1)

```
> x:=1.7; for i from 1 to 10 do x:=evalf(x/2+3/(2*x)); print(x) od:
```

```
x := 1.7
```

```
1.732352941
```

```
1.732050834
```

```
1.732050808
```

```
1.732050808
```

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1.732050808
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1.732050808
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1.732050808
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1.732050808
```

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1.732050808
```

```
1.732050808
```

(2)

```
> x:=100; for i from 1 to 10 do x:=evalf(x/2+3/(2*x)); print(x) od:
```

```
x := 100
```

```
50.01500000
```

```
25.03749100
```

```
12.57865566
```

```
6.408577457
```

3.438350033
2.155430774
1.773631961
1.732538223
1.732050876
1.732050808

(3)

```
> x:=0.1; for i from 1 to 10 do x:=evalf(x/2+3/(2*x)); print(x) od:
```

x := 0.1
15.05000000
7.624667774
4.009063770
2.378684078
1.819942804
1.734173128
1.732052106
1.732050808
1.732050808
1.732050808

(4)

```
> z:=1+I; for i from 1 to 10 do z:=evalf(z/2+3/(2*z)); print(z) od:
```

z := 1 + I
1.250000000 - 0.2500000000 I
1.778846154 + 0.1057692307 I
1.729695598 + 0.00292246550 I
1.732049935 - 0.000003977850 I
1.732050808 + 2.004 10⁻¹² I
1.732050808 + 0. I
1.732050808 + 0. I
1.732050808 + 0. I
1.732050808 + 0. I
1.732050808 + 0. I

(5)

```
> z:=1.7-100*I; for i from 1 to 16 do z:=evalf(z/2+3/(2*z)); print  
(z) od:
```

z := 1.7 - 100. I
0.8502549263 - 49.98500433 I
0.4256377746 - 24.96250184 I
0.2138431915 - 12.42117825 I
0.1090000114 - 6.089863416 I
0.05890721412 - 2.798699648 I
0.04072960007 - 0.8636239687 I
0.1020958639 + 1.301200509 I
0.1409449856 - 0.4951277655 I
0.8682231422 + 2.554866404 I
0.6129753549 + 0.7511018364 I

$$\begin{aligned}
 &1.284751451 - 0.8231526038 I \\
 &1.470120295 + 0.1187675999 I \\
 &1.748768694 - 0.02251135625 I \\
 &1.731988607 - 0.00021600484 I \\
 &1.732050795 + 7.7558 \cdot 10^{-9} I \\
 &1.732050808 - 5.6 \cdot 10^{-17} I
 \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

`> restart;`

`> g:=unapply(z^4-1,z);`

$$g := z \rightarrow z^4 - 1 \tag{7}$$

`> solve(z^4-1);`

$$1, -1, I, -I \tag{8}$$

`> f:=unapply(expand(z-g(z)/D(g)(z)),z);`

$$f := z \rightarrow \frac{3}{4} z + \frac{1}{4 z^3} \tag{9}$$

`> solve(f(z)=z);`

$$1, -1, I, -I \tag{10}$$

`> factor(D(f)(z));`

$$\frac{3}{4} \frac{(z-1)(z+1)(z^2+1)}{z^4} \tag{11}$$

`> z:=2; for i from 1 to 10 do z:=evalf(3/4*z+1/(4*z^3)); print(z);
od;`

$$\begin{aligned}
 &z := 2 \\
 &1.531250000 \\
 &1.218068351 \\
 &1.051884020 \\
 &1.003714083 \\
 &1.000020564 \\
 &1.000000001 \\
 &1.000000000 \\
 &1.000000000 \\
 &1.000000000 \\
 &1.000000000
 \end{aligned}$$

(12)

`> z:=2+I; for i from 1 to 10 do z:=evalf(3/4*z+1/(4*z^3)); print(z);
; od;`

$$\begin{aligned}
 &z := 2 + I \\
 &1.504000000 + 0.7280000000 I \\
 &1.139610535 + 0.4936849880 I \\
 &0.8987703616 + 0.2474216182 I \\
 &0.8877755873 - 0.0370807737 I \\
 &1.019405798 + 0.01670106264 I \\
 &1.000167328 + 0.00093726411 I \\
 &0.9999987254 + 4.723507 \cdot 10^{-7} I
 \end{aligned}$$

$$1.000000000 - 1.8062 \cdot 10^{-12} I$$

$$1.000000000 + 0. I$$

$$1.000000000 + 0. I$$

(13)

```
> z:=2+3*I; for i from 1 to 12 do z:=evalf(3/4*z+1/(4*z^3)); print
(z); od:
```

$$z := 2 + 3 I$$

$$1.494765589 + 2.248975876 I$$

$$1.108604751 + 1.684346661 I$$

$$0.8014301380 + 1.257935555 I$$

$$0.5263761251 + 0.9336129437 I$$

$$0.1918161448 + 0.7064334628 I$$

$$-0.3113072824 + 0.9759747239 I$$

$$-0.0475836356 + 0.8716909858 I$$

$$0.02551355122 + 1.024513785 I$$

$$0.00180257546 + 1.000002154 I$$

$$2.6291 \cdot 10^{-8} + 0.9999951262 I$$

$$-3.8442 \cdot 10^{-13} + 1.000000000 I$$

$$0. + 1.000000000 I$$

(14)

```
> z:=2*I; for i from 1 to 10 do z:=evalf(3/4*z+1/(4*z^3)); print(z)
; od:
```

$$z := 2 I$$

$$1.531250000 I$$

$$1.218068351 I$$

$$1.051884020 I$$

$$1.003714083 I$$

$$1.000020564 I$$

$$1.000000001 I$$

$$1.000000000 I$$

$$1.000000000 I$$

$$1.000000000 I$$

$$1.000000000 I$$

(15)

```
> z:=1+I; for i from 1 to 50 do z:=evalf(3/4*z+1/(4*z^3)); print(z)
; od:
```

$$z := 1 + I$$

$$0.6875000000 + 0.6875000000 I$$

$$0.3232884110 + 0.3232884110 I$$

$$-1.607269089 - 1.607269089 I$$

$$-1.190399123 - 1.190399123 I$$

$$-0.8557481470 - 0.8557481470 I$$

$$-0.5420773679 - 0.5420773679 I$$

$$-0.0141876679 - 0.0141876679 I$$

$$21885.01073 + 21885.01073 I$$

$$16413.75805 + 16413.75805 I$$

12310.31854 + 12310.31854 I
 9232.738905 + 9232.738905 I
 6924.554179 + 6924.554179 I
 5193.415634 + 5193.415634 I
 3895.061726 + 3895.061726 I
 2921.296294 + 2921.296294 I
 2190.972220 + 2190.972220 I
 1643.229165 + 1643.229165 I
 1232.421874 + 1232.421874 I
 924.3164055 + 924.3164055 I
 693.2373041 + 693.2373041 I
 519.9279781 + 519.9279781 I
 389.9459836 + 389.9459836 I
 292.4594877 + 292.4594877 I
 219.3446158 + 219.3446158 I
 164.5084618 + 164.5084618 I
 123.3813464 + 123.3813464 I
 92.53600977 + 92.53600977 I
 69.40200725 + 69.40200725 I
 52.05150525 + 52.05150525 I
 39.03862850 + 39.03862850 I
 29.27897033 + 29.27897033 I
 21.95922526 + 21.95922526 I
 16.46941304 + 16.46941304 I
 12.35204579 + 12.35204579 I
 9.264001178 + 9.264001178 I
 6.947922273 + 6.947922273 I
 5.210755361 + 5.210755361 I
 3.907624770 + 3.907624770 I
 2.929671108 + 2.929671108 I
 2.194767776 + 2.194767776 I
 1.640164106 + 1.640164106 I
 1.215958030 + 1.215958030 I
 0.8772049611 + 0.8772049611 I
 0.5653110141 + 0.5653110141 I
 0.0780298024 + 0.0780298024 I
 -131.4937929 - 131.4937929 I
 -98.62034465 - 98.62034465 I
 -73.96525842 - 73.96525842 I
 -55.47394367 - 55.47394367 I
 -41.60545738 - 41.60545738 I

(16)

```

> z:=2+2*I; for i from 1 to 20 do z:=evalf(3/4*z+1/(4*z^3)); print
  (z); od:
  
```

```

z:= 2 + 2 I
1.492187500 + 1.492187500 I
1.100329714 + 1.100329714 I
0.7783323100 + 0.7783323100 I
0.4511976736 + 0.4511976736 I
-0.3420254918 - 0.3420254918 I
1.305565619 + 1.305565619 I
0.9510886015 + 0.9510886015 I
0.6406695511 + 0.6406695511 I
0.2428303029 + 0.2428303029 I
-4.182747868 - 4.182747868 I
-3.136206828 - 3.136206828 I
-2.350128997 - 2.350128997 I
-1.757781652 - 1.757781652 I
-1.306828626 - 1.306828626 I
-0.9521172096 - 0.9521172096 I
-0.6416762025 - 0.6416762025 I
-0.2447021051 - 0.2447021051 I
4.081943511 + 4.081943511 I
3.060538710 + 3.060538710 I
2.293223882 + 2.293223882 I

```

(17)

```

> restart:
> newton4_IE := proc(x,y)
  local z,i,p,q,r,s,notclosetoroot;
  z:=x+I*y;
  notclosetoroot := true;

  for i from 1 to 50 while notclosetoroot do z:= 3/4*z+1/(4*z^3)
;
  □
  # Are we close to the root -1?
  p:=evalb(abs(z+1)^2<0.0002);

  # Are we close to the root -i?
  q:=evalb(abs(z+I)^2<0.0002);

  # Are we close to the root i?
  r := evalb(abs(z-I)^2<0.0002);

  # Are we close to the root 1?
  s := evalb(abs(z-1)^2<0.0002);

  # Set flag to end loop if sufficiently close to a root.
  notclosetoroot := not(p or q or r or s);
end do;

# Determine the value to return. The value .6666666667
indicates the Blue colour, the value .1666666667 indicates the
# Yellow colour, the value 0 indicates the Red colour, the value

```

```
.3333333333 indicates the Green colour, while the value #
.5416666667 indicates no colour.
  if p then .6666666667 elif q then .1666666667
  elif r then 0 elif s then .3333333333
  else .5416666667 end if;
```

```
end proc;
```

```
> newton4_IE(-2,0); newton4_IE(1,-2); newton4_IE(0,2); newton4_IE
(2,3); newton4_IE(3,2);newton4_IE(1,1);
```

```
0.6666666667
```

```
0.1666666667
```

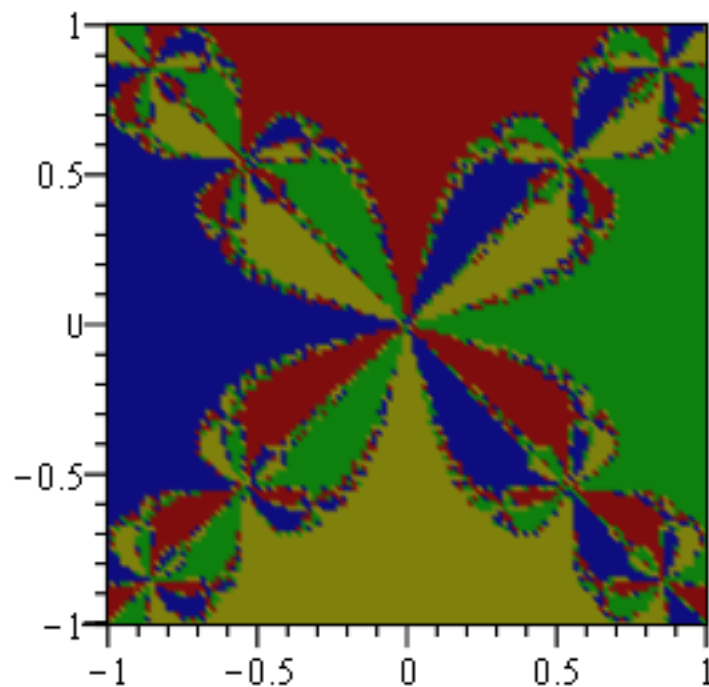
```
0
```

```
0
```

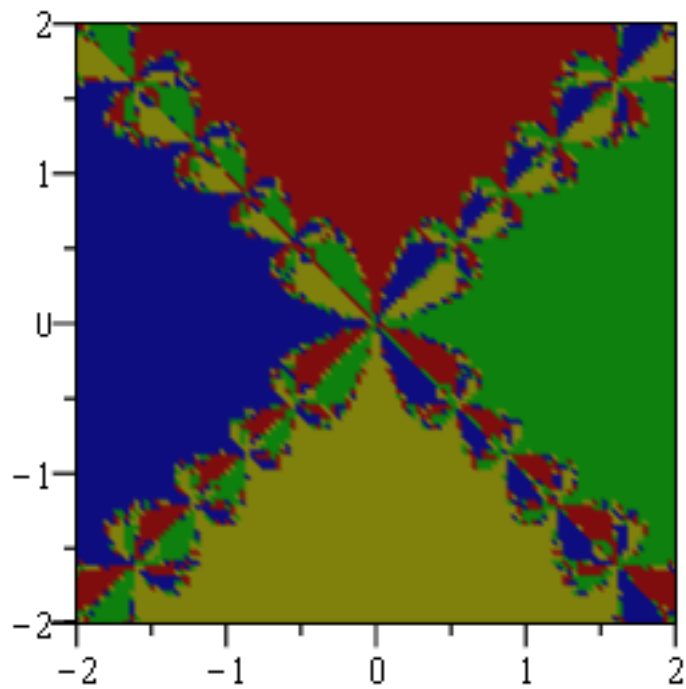
```
0.3333333333
```

```
Warning, computation interrupted
```

```
> plot3d(0,-1..1,-1..1,orientation=[-90,0],grid=[120,120],
style=patchnogrid,scaling=constrained,color=newton4_IE);
```



```
> plot3d(0,-2..2,-2..2,orientation=[-90,0],grid=[120,120],
style=patchnogrid,scaling=constrained,color=newton4_IE);
```



```
> plot3d(0,-1..3,-1..3,orientation=[-90,0],grid=[120,120],  
style=patchnogrid,scaling=constrained,color=newton4_IE);
```