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linear convergence

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Defines superlinear convergence

A sequence $\{x_i\}$ is said to converge linearly to x^* if there is a constant 1 > c > 0 such that $||x_{i+1} - x^*|| \le c||x_i - x^*||$ for all i > N for some natural number N > 0.

An alternative definition is that $||x_{i+1} - x_i|| \le c||x_i - x_{i-1}||$ for all i. Notice that if N = 1, then by iterating the first inequality we have

$$||x_{i+1} - x^*|| \le c^i ||x_1 - x^*||.$$

That is, the error decreases exponentially with the index i.

If the inequality holds for all c > 0 then we say that the sequence $\{x_i\}$ has superlinear convergence.