

## Computing Assignment 3

A)

The table represents the values of approximation at each of 10 iterations; Equation C could get to the close enough approximation only after 6 iterations and Equation D is also getting close to the actual value, but it requires 163 iterations to have error within  $1e-3$ . In other words, the convergence of Equation C is faster than the convergence of Equation D. Furthermore, Equation A and B do not converge as you can observe in the table.

Speed of convergence

(C), (D)

n	Equation A	Equation B	Equation C	Equation D
0	1	1	1	1
1	343	7	2.2	1.5
2	-2.25393e25	-335.857	1.819763677	1.450520833
3	-3.38385e253	3.78844e7	1.583474830	1.498749661
4	-Inf	-5.43726e22	1.489460974	1.451903535
5	NaN	1.60746e68	1.476022436	1.497577067
6	NaN	-Inf	1.475773246	1.453192290
7	NaN	NaN	1.475773162	1.496475364
8	NaN	NaN	1.475773162	1.454396119
9	NaN	NaN	1.475773162	1.495438587
10	NaN	NaN	1.475773162	1.455522810

B)

n	Equation A	Equation B	Equation C	Equation D
0	0.475773162	0.475773162	0.475773162	0.475773162
1	341.5242268	5.524226838	0.724226838	0.024226838
2	-2.25393 $\times 10^{25}$	337.3327732	0.343990515	0.025252329
3	3.38385 $\times 10^{253}$	37884398.52	0.107701668	0.022976499
4	Inf	5.43726 $\times 10^{22}$	0.013687812	0.023869627
5	NaN	1.60746 $\times 10^{68}$	2.4927 $\times 10^{-4}$	0.021803905
6	NaN	Inf	0	0.022580872
7	NaN	NaN	0	0.020702202
8	NaN	NaN	0	0.021377043
9	NaN	NaN	0	0.019665425
10	NaN	NaN	0	0.020250352

$$p = 7^{(1/5)} = 1.475773162$$

This table shows the absolute error  $|p_n - p|$  against n.

The convergence can be determined for the 4 different equations by looking at the table.

Equation A; **diverges**; the abs.error gets larger as n increases.

Equation B; **diverges**; the abs.error gets larger as n increases.

Equation C; **converges**; the abs.error gets smaller towards 0 as n increases.

Equation D; **converges**; the abs.error gets smaller towards 0 as n increases.

C) As Equation\_A and Equation\_B diverge, it is not possible for them to estimate the order of convergence  $\alpha$  and the asymptotic error constant  $\lambda$  because the definition 2.7 has an assumption saying that if wanting to have positive constants  $\lambda$  and  $\alpha$  exist, then the sequence must converge to p. Therefore,  $\alpha$  and  $\lambda$  are going to be estimated only for Equation\_C and Equation\_D by the definition 2.7 in the textbook,

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|p_{n+1} - p|}{|p_n - p|^\alpha} = \lambda$ . This definition can be manipulated to solve for  $\alpha$  and  $\lambda$ .

For equation C,

$$p_n = p_{n-1} - \frac{p_{n-1}^5 - 7}{5p_{n-1}^4}$$

$$g(p) = p - \frac{p^5 - 7}{5p^4}$$

$$g'(p) = \frac{4(p^5 - 7)}{5p^5}; \quad g'(7^{1/5}) = 0$$

$$g''(p) = \frac{28}{p^6}; \quad g''(7^{1/5}) \approx 2.71044$$

Theorem 2.9 says that if  $g'(p) = 0$  and  $g''(p) \neq 0$  is then the sequence is quadratically convergent with asymptotic error constant of  $\frac{|g''(p)|}{2}$ . It is shown that first derivative of Equation C is 0 at p and the second derivative is continuous having non-zero

$$e_{n+1} = \lambda |e_n|^\alpha \quad \text{where } |e_n| = |p_n - p|$$

$$e_n = \lambda |e_{n-1}|^\alpha$$

$$\text{therefore, } \alpha = \frac{\log\left(\frac{e_{n+1}}{e_n}\right)}{\log\left(\frac{e_n}{e_{n-1}}\right)}$$

$$\text{and } \lambda = \frac{|e_{n+1}|}{|e_n|^\alpha}$$

at p; therefore, the sequence is quadratically convergent having  $\alpha = 2$  and error constant of 1.355. This has been proven by using the manipulated formula to compute  $\alpha$  and  $\lambda$  at each iteration. (I omit some n)

n	$P_n$	$\alpha$	$\lambda$
1	2.2	-1.7719	0.1942
2	1.819763677	1.5598	0.5690
4	1.489460974	1.9418	1.0365
5	1.476022436	1.9955	1.3050

For equation d

$$d. \quad p_n = p_{n-1} - \frac{p_{n-1}^5 - 7}{12}$$

$$g(p) = p - \frac{p^5 - 7}{12}$$

$$g'(p) = 1 - \frac{5p^4}{12}; \quad |g'(7^{1/5})| = 0.9764$$

Theorem 2.8 says that if  $g'(p) \neq 0$ , the fixed-point iteration exhibits linear convergence with asymptotic error constant  $|g'(p)|$ . It is shown that the first derivative of Equation D is continuous having non-zero at p; therefore, the sequence is linearly convergent having  $\alpha = 1$  and error constant of

n	$P_n$	$\alpha$	$\lambda$
1	1.5	-0.0139	0.0240
163	1.4752763892	1.00000	0.9764

0.9764. This also have been proven by using the manipulated formula to compute  $\alpha$  and  $\lambda$  at each iteration. (I omit some n)

	$\alpha$	$\lambda$
Equation A	N/A	N/A
Equation B	N/A	N/A
Equation C	2	1.355
Equation D	1	0.9764