

• Perturbation Theory

• Iterative

• Halley's Method

$$\sqrt{g} = x$$

$$g = x^2$$

9

(P.T.)

$$x = x_{(0)} + \epsilon x_{(1)} + \epsilon^2 x_{(2)} + \dots$$

$$g = 9 + \epsilon = x_{(0)}^2 + 2\epsilon x_{(0)} x_{(1)} + \epsilon^2 (x_{(1)}^2 + 2x_{(0)} x_{(2)}) + \dots$$

$\epsilon = 1$

$$9 = 4^2 \Rightarrow x_{(0)} = 3 \quad (0^{th})$$

$$\epsilon \cdot 1 = 2x_{(0)} x_{(1)} \Rightarrow x_{(1)} = 1/6 \quad (1^{st})$$

$$0 = x_{(1)}^2 + 2x_{(0)} x_{(2)} \Rightarrow x_{(2)} = -1/6^3 \quad (2^{nd})$$

$$x^2 = 9$$

$$(3 - 1/6)^2 = 8.0278$$

$$(3 - 1/6 - 1/6^3)^2 = 8.000016$$

• Iterative

$$(x + \epsilon)^2 = g = x^2 + 2x\epsilon + O(\epsilon^2)$$

↑

$$\epsilon = \frac{g - x^2}{2x}$$

$$0^{th} \quad x = 3, \quad x^2 = 9$$

$$1^{st} \quad x = 3 - 1/6, \quad x^2 = 8.0278$$

$$2^{nd} \quad x = 3 - 1/6 - 1/204, \quad x^2 = 8.00002 \checkmark$$

• Halley's Method | $f(x) = 0 = x^2 - 9$

$$f' = 2x$$

$$f'' = 2$$

$$x_{new} = x_{old} - \frac{f}{f'} - \frac{f'' f^2}{2(f')^2}$$

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$$\underline{0^{th}} \quad X=3, \quad X^2=9$$

$$\underline{1^{st}} \quad X=3+\dots, \quad X^2=9.0015$$

$$\underline{2^{nd}} \quad X=3+\dots, \quad X^2=\underline{9+7e^{-12}}$$