

Review!

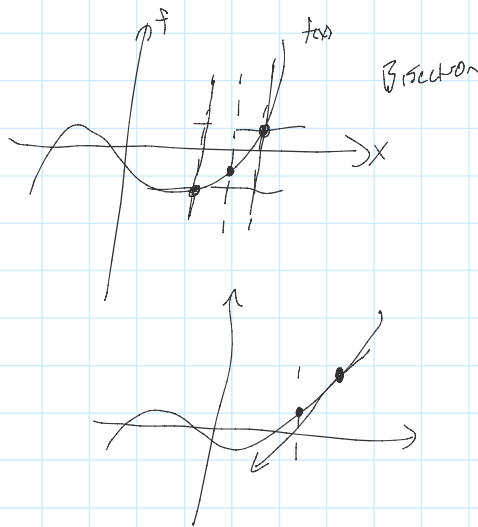
Optimization
Root finding min/max

Interpolation
few methods
connecting dots

Linear Systems
Solving
 $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$

Fitting
minimizing
 χ^2

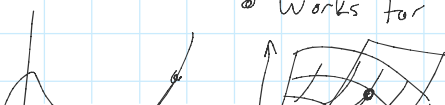
Overview of Root finding

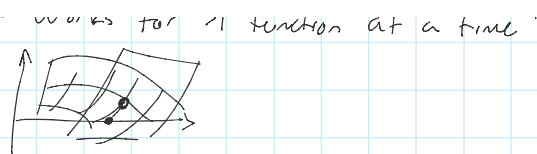
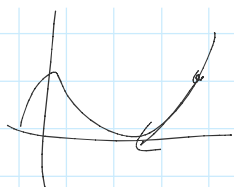


Method	Idea	Convergence
Bisection	bracket a function and divide interval to get a better bracket	guaranteed to converge (as long as continuous)
Linear Extrapolation Newton-Raphson Secant method	follow tangent line to zero or approx. tangent line	Not guaranteed to converge
Quadratic Extrapolation (Halley's method) or Finite-difference	write down 2nd-order polynomial find zero-crossing using f, f', f'' approximate \uparrow	Not guaranteed to converge
Brent's Method	Combine bisection with "inverse" quadratic extrapolation	guaranteed to converge
Dekker's method	combine bisection w/ secant method	guaranteed to converge

Root-finding in more than 1 dimension

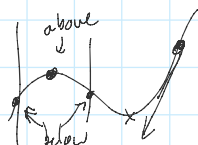
- Newton-Raphson could still work, $f' \rightarrow \nabla f$
- Bracketing still works
- Works for >1 function at a time





works for 1 function at a time

(1-d) Min/max Problems:



- Can still bracket functions to find max/mins
- Can still find tangent lines, head in up/down direction towards max/min

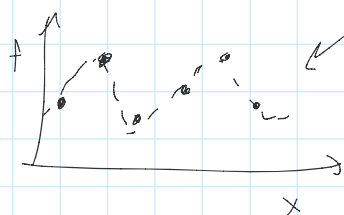
Problem is finding an appropriate step size

- Can still find a parabola(-oid)

look @ f, f', f'' , find min/max

(gives step size for linear method)

Interpolation:



How to connect the dots?

- Write down polynomial going through all points
- Piecewise polynomial " (and matching polynomial values, derivatives @ points)
- Rational function interpolation

Linear systems: $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$

QM ex: $A \sim H \sim \nabla^2$

also: EM, Gravity, Wave equation, fluid dynamics
(Navier-Stokes)
(diffusion)

How can we solve this?

- Gauss-Jordan Elimination

- L-U decompositions

(slightly more efficient way of)

$$A = LU \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\hookrightarrow A^{-1}$ easily

- L-U decompositions
(slightly more efficient way of) $A = LU$
 $\rightarrow A^{-1}$ easily
 easily back-sub, forward-sub

- Eigendecompositions - Compute A^{-1}
 $A = PDP^{-1} \rightarrow P D^{-1} P^{-1}$

- SVD to handle over/under-determined systems
 Over: least-squares / 'best' fit to system
 Under: Told us about null space

also routines for
 "sparse" matrices
 mostly / many zeros

- Special routines for banded matrices

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \text{---} & & & & 0 & & \\ & \text{---} & & & & & \\ & & \text{---} & & & & \\ & & & \text{---} & & & \\ 0 & & & & \text{---} & & \\ & & & & & \text{---} & \\ & & & & & & \text{---} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \text{---} & 0 \\ & \text{---} \\ & & \text{---} \\ 0 & & & \text{---} \end{pmatrix}$$

Least-Squares fitting : minimize χ^2

- in general, we want to perform a min/max problem
- Specific case of linear comb. of functions

Curve-fit
 is usually
 OK.

Linear linear

can make analytic
 progress

generally

SVD, Pseudo-inverse
 solutions