

$f \equiv \Phi$
 zyskujące
 (Lagrange)
 Ogólniej: $\Phi'(x)$

$$f(x) = 0 \iff \Phi(x) = x$$

$$x_{n+1} = \Phi(x_n) \quad x_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} x \implies x = \Phi(x)$$

Zat. że $\Phi(x)$ jest zyskujące

$$|\Phi(x) - \Phi(y)| \leq K|x - y| \quad 0 < K < 1 \quad (1)$$

$$|x_{n+1} - x| = |\Phi(x_n) - \Phi(x)| \leq K|x_n - x| \leq K^2|x_{n-1} - x| < \dots$$

$$|x_{n+1} - x| \leq K^{n+1}|x_0 - x| \quad K^n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \phi$$

Tw. Lagrange'a

$$\frac{g(x) - g(y)}{x - y} = g'(\eta)$$

$$|g(x) - g(y)| = |g'(\eta)| \cdot |x - y|$$

Jeżeli $|g'(\cdot)| < 1$
 to $g(x)$ - zyskujące

Metoda iter. $x_{n+1} = \Phi(x_n)$ jest zbieżna na obszarze
 + że $|\Phi'(t)| < 1$

$$x_{n+1} = \Phi(x_n)$$

$$\Phi(x) = x$$

$$(2) \quad x_{n+1} = \Phi(x) + (x_n - x) \Phi'(x) + \frac{(x_n - x)^2}{2!} \Phi''(x) + \dots + \frac{(x_n - x)^k}{k!} \Phi^{(k)}(\eta)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Zat. że } \Phi'(x) = \Phi''(x) = \dots = \Phi^{(k-1)}(x) = \phi \\ \Phi^{(k)}(x) \neq 0 \quad \text{tzn. w pewnym otoczeniu } x \\ \text{Oznaczenie } x_n - x = \varepsilon_n \end{array} \right.$$

$$(2a) \quad x_{n+1} - x = \varepsilon_{n+1} = (\Phi(x) - x) + \varepsilon_n \Phi'(x) + \dots + \frac{\varepsilon_n^k}{k!} \Phi^{(k)}(\eta_n)$$

$$(2b) \quad \varepsilon_{n+1} = \frac{\varepsilon_n^k}{k!} \Phi^{(k)}(\eta_n)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\varepsilon_{n+1}}{\varepsilon_n^k} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Phi^{(k)}(\eta_n) = \Phi^{(k)}(x) \neq \phi$$

Metoda zbieżna sześciennie:

$$x_{n+1} = \dots \quad \Phi(x) = \frac{x(x^2 + 3R)}{3x^2 + R} \quad x = \sqrt{R}$$

Sprawdzić, że $\Phi(\sqrt{R}) = \sqrt{R}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \Phi'(\sqrt{R}) = \Phi^{(2)}(\sqrt{R}) = \phi \\ \Phi^{(3)}(\sqrt{R}) \neq \phi \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} i. \\ ii. \\ iii. \end{array}$$

$$\Phi^{(2)}(x) = -\frac{48Rx(R-x^2)}{(R+3x^2)^3}$$

$$\Phi^{(2)}(\sqrt{R}) = \frac{-48R\sqrt{R}(R-R)}{-11} = \phi$$

$$\Phi^{(k)}(1/R) = \frac{1}{-1/R} = -R$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_{n+1} &= \Phi(x_n) & \Phi(\alpha) &= \alpha \quad (f(\alpha) = 0) \\ & & 0 < |\Phi'(\alpha)| &< 1 \\ & & \Phi(x) &= x - r f(x) \end{aligned} \right\} \text{warunki}$$

$$\Phi(\alpha) = \alpha \quad \Phi'(\alpha) = \Phi^{(2)}(\alpha) = 0 \quad \Phi^{(3)}(\alpha) \neq 0$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (2) \text{ rząd zbieżności} \\ |\Phi'(x)| < 1 \text{ obszar zbieżności} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\varepsilon_{n+1}}{\varepsilon_n^2} \right| = K \neq 0 \quad \varepsilon_n = x_n - \alpha \quad \varepsilon_n = x_n$$

regula falsi example of linear convergence

Kincaid, Cheney tw. 3.2.3 (skrócony dowód)

$$f(x) = (x-c)^2$$

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}$$

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{(x_n - c)^2}{2(x_n - c)}$$

$$\varepsilon_{n+1} = \varepsilon_n - \frac{\varepsilon_n}{2} = \frac{\varepsilon_n}{2}$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon_{n+1}}{\varepsilon_n} = \frac{1}{2}$$

c - podwójny pierwiastek
 $f'(x) = 2(x-c)$

$f(x) = (x-c)^2 g(x)$
 Newton dla podwójnej

$$0 < \frac{1}{2} < 1$$

Obliczamy $\sqrt{c} = \alpha$

$$f(x) = x^2 - c$$

$$f'(x) = 2x$$

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{x_n^2 - c}{2x_n} = x_n - \frac{x_n}{2} - \frac{c}{2x_n} = \frac{1}{2} \left(x_n - \frac{c}{x_n} \right)$$

$$\boxed{f(x) = \frac{1}{x} - c}$$