

AN(M) 26.X

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$$f(x) = 0 \iff \overline{g}(x) = x$$

$$x_{n+1} = \overline{g}(x_n) \quad x_n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} x \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = \overline{g}(x)$$

$f = \underline{\Phi}$
 zwiazek
 (Lagrange)
 Ogólnie: $\underline{\Phi}(x)$

Załat. ze $\Phi(x)$ jest zważajcze

$$|\underline{x}(x) - \underline{x}(y)| \leq k|x-y| \quad 0 < k < 1 \quad (1)$$

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

$$|x_{n+1} - \alpha| \leq K^{n+1} |x_0 - \alpha| \quad K^n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} \emptyset$$

Tw. Lagrange's

$$\frac{g(x) - g(y)}{x - y} = g'(y) \quad |g(x) - g(y)| = |g'(y)| \cdot |x - y|$$

Jeżeli $|g'(x)| < 1$
 to $g(x)$ - zwożajce

Metoda iter. $x_{n+1} = \mathbb{E}(x_n)$ jest zbliżona do obliczeń
także $|\mathbb{E}'(t)| < 1$

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

$$\underline{\mathcal{L}}(\alpha) = \mathcal{L}$$

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

Zał. że $\overline{\Phi}'(\alpha) = \overline{\Phi}''(\alpha) = \dots = \overline{\Phi}^{(k-1)}(\alpha) = \emptyset$
 $\overline{\Phi}^{(k)}(\alpha) \neq \emptyset$ tzn. w pewnym otoczeniu α

$$(28) \quad x_{n+1} - \alpha = e_{n+1} = (\underline{x}(\alpha) - \alpha) + e_n \underline{x}'(\alpha) + \dots + \frac{e_n}{K!} \underline{x}^{(K)}(n)$$

$$(26) \quad E_{n+1} = \frac{E_n^{\kappa}}{\varphi^{(\kappa)}(n)} \quad \phi$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{E_{n+1}}{E_n^K} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \overset{(u)}{\mathbb{E}}(n_n) = \overset{(K)}{\mathbb{E}}(\alpha) \neq \emptyset$$

Metoda zbiorów sześcienni:

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

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

$$\overline{\mathbb{E}}'(\sqrt{e}) = \overline{\mathbb{E}}^{(2)}(\sqrt{e}) = \emptyset \quad \} \quad \stackrel{\text{ii}}{=} \quad \stackrel{\text{iii}}{=}$$

$$\mathbb{H}^{(3)}(\mathbb{R}) \neq \emptyset$$

$$\exists R \times (R - x^2) \quad \text{iv} \sim$$

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

$$\underline{\underline{E}}^{(2)}(\underline{\underline{R}}) = \frac{-48 \underline{\underline{R}} \underline{\underline{R}} (\underline{\underline{R}} - \underline{\underline{R}})}{-1} = \emptyset$$

$$f(x) \text{ (luk)} = \frac{x}{x-1} \rightarrow -\infty$$

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

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

(2) roz oł zb. zności
| $\underline{\Phi}'(x)| < 1$ obszur zbieżności

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

regula falsi example of linear convergence

Kincaid, Cheney + w. 3.2.3 (skrótoły 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

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

$$\text{Obliczamy } \sqrt{c} = \alpha$$

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

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

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

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