


Computational Numerical Methods

CS 374

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Let $x_n \approx \alpha$.

$$\alpha - x_{n+1} = (\alpha - x_n)^2 \cdot \frac{-f''(c_n)}{2f'(x_n)}.$$


Then
$$\frac{-f''(c_n)}{2f'(c_n)} \approx \frac{-f''(\alpha)}{2f'(\alpha)} = \underline{\underline{M}}$$

$$\alpha - x_{n+1} = (\alpha - x_n)^2 M.$$

Multiplying M in both sides.

$$M(\alpha - x_{n+1}) = [M(\alpha - x_n)]^2.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore M(\alpha - x_n) &= [M(\alpha - x_{n-1})]^2 \\
 &= [M(\alpha - x_{n-2})]^{2^2} \\
 &= \underline{[M(\alpha - x_0)]^{2^n}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

as per assumption $\alpha \approx x_n \Rightarrow \alpha - x_n \approx 0$

is possible when

$$|M(\alpha - x_0)| < 1$$

$$|\alpha - x_0| < \frac{1}{|M|} = \frac{2f'(\alpha)}{f''(\alpha)}.$$

for earlier considered problem

$$f(x) = x^6 - x - 1$$

$$f'(x) = 6x^5 - 1 = 10.2870$$

$$f''(x) = 30x^4 = 49.737$$

$$\therefore \quad \text{M.E.} = \frac{1}{n} = \frac{2f'(a)}{f''(a)} = \underline{\underline{0.4136}}$$

$$\therefore |a - x| < \underline{\underline{0.4136}}$$

$$x = \underline{\underline{1.134724}}$$

Secant Method

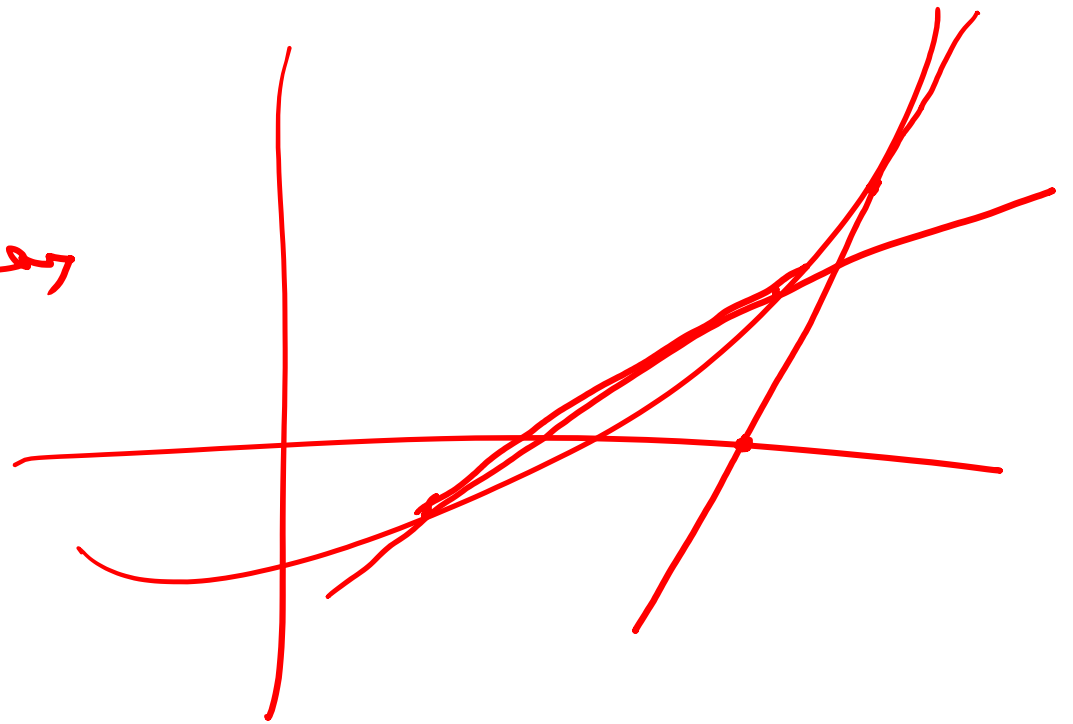
we have two initial guesses. say

~~say~~ x_0 & x_1

using $(x_0, f(x_0))$, $(x_1, f(x_1))$

one can draw a line.

which approximates $f(x)$



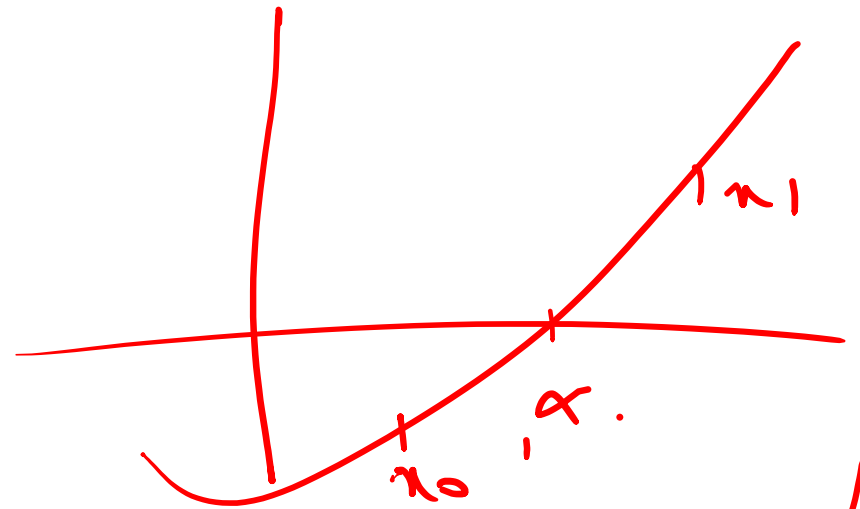
Then find the root of the line.

which will approximate the root of $f(x) = 0$

The eqn of the line joining .

$$(x_0, f(x_0)) \quad (x_1, f(x_1))$$

$$P(x) = \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0} (x - x_0) + f(x_0)$$

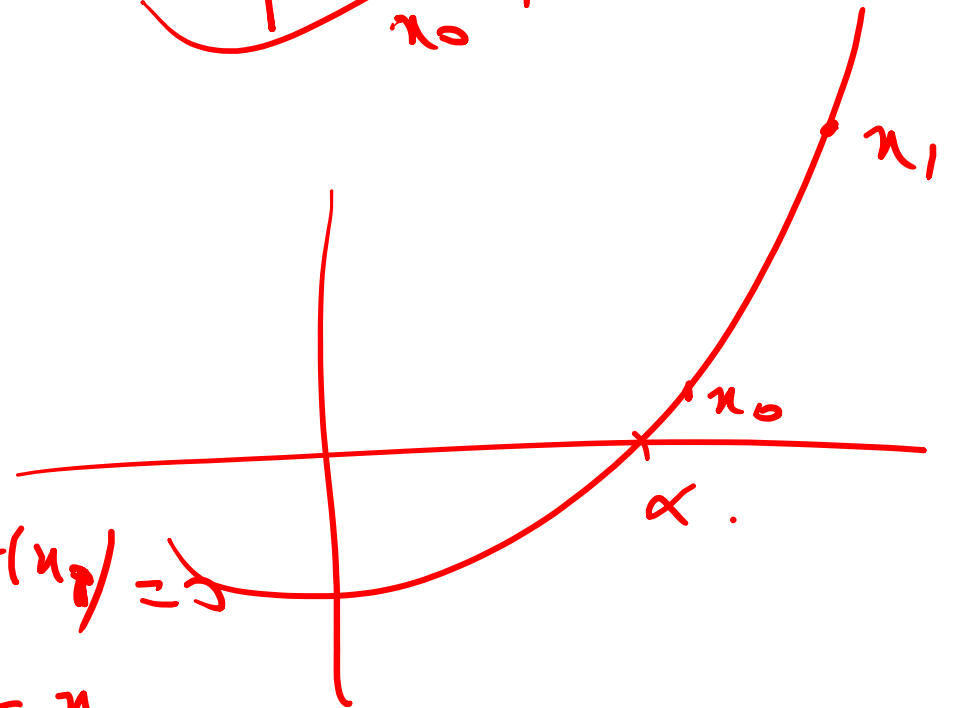


set for root of this line.

$$P(x_2) = 0$$

$$\frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0} (x_2 - x_0) + f(x_0) = 0$$

$$x_2 = x_0 - f(x_0) \cdot \frac{x_1 - x_0}{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}$$



The general iterative formula.

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \left(f(x_n) \cdot \frac{x_n - x_{n-1}}{f(x_n) - f(x_{n-1})} \right) \quad n \geq 1$$

For $f(x) = x^6 - x - 1$ find the root of $f(x) = 0$.

| n | u_n | $f(u_n)$ | $u_n - u_{n-1}$ | $\alpha - u_{n-1}$ | $f(u_n) \cdot \frac{u_n - u_{n-1}}{f(u_n) \cdot f(u_{n-1})}$ |
|-----|------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| 0 | 2 | 61 | | | |
| 1 | 1 | -1 | -1 | | |
| 2 | 1.01612903 | -9.15×10^{-1} | 1.61×10^{-2} | 1.35×10^{-1} | |
| 3 | 1.1905777 | 6.57×10^{-1} | 1.74×10^{-2} | 1.69×10^{-1} | |
| 4 | 1.11765583 | -1.68×10^{-1} | -7.29×10^{-2} | -5.59×10^{-2} | |
| 5 | 1.13252155 | -2.24×10^{-2} | 1.49×10^{-2} | 1.71×10^{-2} | |
| 6 | 1.13481651 | 9.54×10^{-4} | 2.29×10^{-3} | 2.19×10^{-3} | |
| 7 | 1.13472365 | -5.07×10^{-6} | -9.32×10^{-5} | -9.27×10^{-5} | |
| 8 | 1.13472414 | -1.13×10^{-9} | 4.92×10^{-7} | 4.92×10^{-7} | |

Task 4 show that the error in Secant method.

follows.

$$\alpha - x_{n+1} = (\alpha - x_n)(\alpha - x_{n-1}) \left[\frac{-f''(\xi_n)}{2f'(\xi_n)} \right]$$

where ξ_n is number b/w ~~the~~ ~~α & x_n~~ the largest
of smallest of x_n, x_{n-1}, α .

ξ is a number b/w x_n & x_{n-1}
