Numerical Computing HW3

Yunfan Gao

February 23, 2021

Problem 1

$$f(x) = x^{2} - 6 \text{ with } x_{0} = 1$$

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

$$x_{1} = 1 - \frac{(x_{0})^{2} - 6}{2x_{0}} = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$x_{2} = x_{1} - \frac{f(x_{1})}{f'(x_{1})} = \frac{7}{2} - \frac{(x_{1})^{2} - 6}{2x_{1}} = 2.60714$$

Problem 2

$$x_1 = x_0 - \frac{ax_0 + b}{a} = \frac{ax_0 - ax_0 - b}{a} = -\frac{b}{a}$$

 $x_2 = x_1 - \frac{a - \frac{b}{a} + b}{a} = -\frac{b}{a}$

 $\begin{array}{l} x_1=x_0-\frac{ax_0+b}{a}=\frac{ax_0-ax_0-b}{a}=-\frac{b}{a}\\ x_2=x_1-\frac{a\frac{-b}{a}+b}{a}=-\frac{b}{a}\\ \end{array}$ The value stays at $\frac{-b}{a}$ with more iteration, thus already converged in the first

Problem 3

$$x_0 = 1 \text{ and } x_1 = 2$$

$$x^3 = 2x + 2$$

$$f(x) = x^3 - 2x - 2$$

$$x_2 = x_1 - \frac{f(x_1)(x_1 - x_0)}{f(x_1) - f(x_0)} = 2 - \frac{2*(2-1)}{2-(-3)} = 2 - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{8}{5}$$

$$x_3 = x_2 - \frac{f(x_2)(x_2 - x_1)}{f(x_2) - f(x_1)} = \frac{8}{5} - \frac{\left[\left(\frac{8}{5}\right)^3 - 2*\frac{8}{5} - 2\right]\left(\frac{8}{5} - 2\right)}{\left(\frac{8}{5}\right)^3 - 2*\frac{8}{5} - 2 - 2} = \frac{169}{97} = 1.74227$$

b)

$$\begin{array}{l} e^x + x = 7 \\ f(x) = e^x + x - 7 \\ \text{with } x_0 = 1 \text{ and } x_1 = 2 \\ x_2 = x_1 - \frac{f(x_1)(x_1 - x_0)}{f(x_1) - f(x_0)} = 2 - \frac{e^2 + 2 - 7}{e^2 + 2 - 7 - (e^1 + 1 - 7)} = 2 - \frac{e^2 - 5}{e^2 + 2 - e^1 - 1} = 1.57871 \\ x_3 = x_2 - \frac{f(x_2)(x_2 - x_1)}{f(x_2) - f(x_1)} = x_2 - \frac{(e^x + x_2 - 7)(x_2 - 2)}{(e^x + x_2 - 7) - (e^x + x_1 - 7)} = 1.6602 \end{array}$$

Problem 4

```
%Program Newton's method, hw3
% and tolerance tol
%x is x0, initial guess,
function [x, fx]=Newton(f,df,x,maxiter,Tol,del)
fx = f(x);
for n = 1:maxiter
   fp = df(x);
   if abs(fp) < del</pre>
       error('small dervative')
   end
   d = fx/fp;
   x = x-d;
   fx = f(x);
   if abs(d)<Tol</pre>
       disp('convergence')
       return
   end
end
```

```
f = x - cos(x) with df = 1 + sin(x) and initial guess x_0 = \pi/4 with output x = 0.739085
```

b)

```
f = e^x + x - 7 with df = 1 + sin(x) and initial guess x_0 = 3/2 with output x = 1.6728
```

c)

```
f = ln(x) + x^2 - 3 with df = \frac{1}{x} + 2x and initial guess x_0 = 3/2 with output x = 1.59214
```

Problem 5

```
%Program Newton's method, hw3
% and tolerance tol
%x is x1, x0 is initial guess,
%windows commands linef=@(x) x^3+x-1;
function [xi, fxi]=Secant(f,x1,x0,maxiter,Tol,del)
xi = x1;
xim1 = x0;
fxi = f(xi)
```

```
fxim1 = f(xim1)
for n = 1:maxiter
    if abs(fxi-fxim1) < del</pre>
        error('small dervative')
    end
    n = fxi*(xi-xim1)
    d = fxi-fxim1
    t = n/d
    xim1 = xi
    xi = xi-t
    fxi = f(xi)
    fxim1 = f(xim1);
    if abs(t)<Tol</pre>
        disp('convergence')
        return
    end
\quad \text{end} \quad
```

 $f=x-\cos(x)$ with $x_1=pi/4$ and $x_0=pi/8$ with output x=0.7391

b)

 $f=e^x+x-7$ with $x_1=1.8$ and $x_0=1.6$ with output x=1.6728

c)

 $f = ln(x) + x^2 - 3$ with $x_1 = 1.8$ and $x_1 = 1.6$ with output x = 1.5921