

Zad 3.

sobota, 29 października 2022 16:47

M4.3. 1,5 punktu Niech α będzie podwójnym zerem funkcji f , czyli niech $0 = f(\alpha) = f'(\alpha) \neq f''(\alpha)$. Wykazać, że metoda Newtona jest wówczas (lokalnie?) zbieżna liniowo.

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

$$x_{n+1} = \varphi(x_n) = \underbrace{\varphi(\alpha)}_{\alpha} + \frac{\varphi'(\xi_n)}{1} (x_n - \alpha)$$

$$\frac{x_{n+1} - \alpha}{x_n - \alpha} = \varphi'(\xi_n) \quad \left| \frac{x_{n+1} - \alpha}{x_n - \alpha} \right| = |\varphi'(\xi_n)|$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{x_{n+1} - \alpha}{x_n - \alpha} \right| = \lim_{x \rightarrow \alpha} |\varphi'(x)| = \lim_{x \rightarrow \alpha} \left| \frac{f(x)f''(x)}{[f'(x)]^2} \right|$$

$$0 < \lim_{x \rightarrow \alpha} \left| \frac{f(x)f''(x)}{[f'(x)]^2} \right| < 1$$

chcemy sprawdzić
czy coś takiego
zaśnada

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \alpha} \left| \frac{f(x)f''(x)}{[f'(x)]^2} \right| = \lim_{x \rightarrow \alpha} \left| \frac{f(x)}{[f'(x)]^2} \right| \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \alpha} |f''(x)| =$$

$$= |f''(\alpha)| \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \alpha} \left| \frac{f(x)}{[f'(x)]^2} \right| = |f''(\alpha)| \cdot \left| \frac{1}{2f''(\alpha)} \right| = \frac{1}{2}$$

czyli
zbieżność
jest liniowa

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \alpha} \left| \frac{f(x)}{[f'(x)]^2} \right| = \left| \lim_{x \rightarrow \alpha} \frac{f(x)}{[f'(x)]^2} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2f''(\alpha)} \right|$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \alpha} \frac{f(x)}{[f'(x)]^2} \stackrel{\left[\frac{0}{0} \right]}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \alpha} \frac{f'(x)}{2f'(x)f''(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \alpha} \frac{1}{2f''(x)} = \frac{1}{2f''(\alpha)}$$