Итерационные методы региения немнейных уравнений.

$$f(x) = 0;$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$
; $\|.\|$; $G: \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$;

$$\mathcal{B}_{r}(a) \equiv \left\{ \propto \in \mathbb{R}^{n} \middle| \|a - \alpha\| \leq 2 \right\}.$$

Onpeg. 1. P-us G(x) Haz. Commatorisen na $B_r(a)$,

ecm: (1)
$$\forall x \in B_r(a) \Rightarrow G(x) \in B_r(a)$$
;

 $q = (2) \exists q \in (0,1) : \forall x, y \in B_{r}(a) \Rightarrow$ $q = (2) \exists q \in (0,1) : \forall x, y \in B_{r}(a) \Rightarrow$

 $\|G(x) - G(y)\| \le q \|x - y\|$.

Теорема 1. (О съсмильний ф-ги). Пусть G(x) - q - us стималогуаз на таре B;

1) $\exists ! x_* \in B : G(x_*) = x_* (x_*$ - x_* - x_* - x_* стоувитнай x_* - x_* точка x_* - x_* стоувитнай. 2) $\forall x_0 \in B$ nocuegobateubuocib $\{x_{\kappa}\}_{\kappa=0}^{\infty}$: (2) $x_{k+1} = G(x_k), k=0,1,...;$ exogrates, u $\lim_{K\to\infty} x_k = x_*$. (2) - merog "npocroù" wieparsun; xo-Hayaronol whutrum! Dok-bo. Dokamen exogrenocipo nocuez. Exxy

$$||x_{m}-x_{k}|| = ||G(x_{m-1})-G(x_{k-1})|| \leq q \cdot ||x_{m-1}-x_{k-1}|| \leq q^{2} \cdot ||x_{m-2}-x_{k-2}|| \leq \dots \leq q^{k} \cdot ||x_{m-k}-x_{0}|| ;$$

$$||x_{m}-x_{k}|| \leq ||x_{m-2}-x_{k-2}|| \leq \dots \leq q^{k} \cdot ||x_{1}-x_{0}|| ;$$

$$||x_{m}-x_{k}|| \leq ||x_{m-k}-x_{0}|| \leq ||x_{m-k}-x_{m-k-1}+x_{m-k-1}-x_{m-k-2}+\dots+x_{1}-x_{0}|| \leq ||x_{m-k}-x_{m-k-1}+x_{m-k-1}-x_{m-k-2}+\dots+x_{1}-x_{0}|| \leq ||x_{m-k}-x_{m-k-1}+x_{m-k-1}-x_{m-k-2}+\dots+x_{1}-x_{0}|| \leq ||x_{m-k}-x_{m-k-1}+x_{m-k-1}-x_{m-k-2}+\dots+x_{1}-x_{0}|| \leq ||x_{m-k}-x_{m-k-1}|| + ||x_{m-k-1}-x_{m-k-2}|| + \dots + ||x_{n-k-1}-x_{n-k-1}|| + ||x_{n-k-1}-x_{n-k-2}|| + \dots + ||x_{n-k-1}-x_{n-k-1}|| \leq ||x_{n-k}-x_{n-k-1}|| + ||x_{n-k-1}-x_{n-k-2}|| + \dots + ||x_{n-k-1}-x_{n-k-1}|| + ||x_{n-k-1}-x_{n-k-2}|| + \dots + ||x_{n-k-1}-x_{n-k-1}|| \leq ||x_{n-k}-x_{n-k-1}|| + ||x_{n-k-1}-x_{n-k-2}|| + \dots + ||x_{n-k-1}-x_{n-k-1}|| \leq ||x_{n-k}-x_{n-k-1}|| + ||x_{n-k-1}-x_{n-k-1}|| + ||x_{n-k-1}-x_{n-k-1}-x_{n-k-1}|| + ||x_{n-k-1}-x_{n-k-1}-x_{n-k-1}-x_{n-k-1}-x_{n-k-1}|| + ||x_{n-k-1}-x_{n-k-1$$

(4)
$$\|\chi_{m} - \chi_{\kappa}\| \leq \frac{q^{\kappa}}{1-q} \cdot \|\chi_{m} - \chi_{o}\| \quad (m > \kappa)$$
.

B (4): $m, \kappa \to \infty \Rightarrow \|\chi_{m} - \chi_{\kappa}\| \to 0$;

 $\forall \{\chi_{\kappa}\} - c_{\kappa} \circ g_{m} = c_{\kappa} \in \mathbb{R}^{n} : B \text{ cusy normal } \mathbb{R}^{n}$

Hausger ca $\chi_{\kappa} = \lim_{\kappa \to \infty} \chi_{\kappa} : \lim_{\kappa \to \infty} \chi_{\kappa} : \lim_{\kappa \to \infty} \chi_{\kappa} \in \mathbb{R} \quad (\forall \chi_{o} \in \mathbb{R}) : \text{ qen orbationonono},$
 $\chi_{o} \in \mathbb{R} \xrightarrow{g} \chi_{g} = G(\chi_{o}) \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \chi_{\kappa} \in \mathbb{R} \quad (\forall \kappa) \Rightarrow 0$
 $\Rightarrow T.\kappa. B - \text{ Jaukhytor unbook } \mathbb{R}^{n} : To \chi_{\kappa} \in \mathbb{R} \oplus \mathbb{R} \oplus \mathbb{R}^{n}$

Dokamen, to $G(\chi_{\kappa}) = \chi_{\kappa}$.

 $\|G(\chi_{\kappa}) - G(\chi_{\kappa})\| \leq q \cdot \|\chi_{\kappa} - \chi_{\kappa}\| - \epsilon O(\kappa \to \infty)$

Fine
$$G(x_{k}) = G(x_{k})$$
.

$$\chi_{k+1} = G(x_{k})$$

$$\chi_{k+1} = \lim_{\kappa \to \infty} G(x_{k}) = G(x_{k}); \oplus$$

Dokamen equicibennoció Tyk. x_{k} .

$$\|x_{k} - y_{k}\| = \|G(x_{k}) - G(y_{k})\| \leq q \cdot \|x_{k} - y_{k}\|$$

$$\|x_{k} - y_{k}\| = \|G(x_{k}) - G(y_{k})\| \leq q \cdot \|x_{k} - y_{k}\|$$

$$\|x_{k} - y_{k}\| = \|G(x_{k}) - G(y_{k})\| \leq q \cdot \|x_{k} - y_{k}\|$$

$$\|x_{k} - y_{k}\| = \|G(x_{k}) - G(y_{k})\| \leq q \cdot \|x_{k} - y_{k}\|$$

$$\|x_{k} - y_{k}\| = 0 \Rightarrow x_{k} = y_{k} \oplus$$

$$\|y_{k} - y_{k}\| \leq q \cdot \|g(x_{k}) - y_{k}\| \leq q \cdot \|g(x_{k}) - y_{k}\|$$

$$\|x_{k} - x_{k}\| \leq q^{k}$$

Тусть
$$x \in \mathbb{R}$$
; $f(x)$ - вещественнознанная ср-гиз; $f(x) = 0$; $f(x) = 0$

Опр. 2. (б) будем называть корректным, если;

2) (6) Sygen noizhbout ycrouruboun, ecun:

 $\exists M \in (0,+\infty): |\alpha^{\kappa} - \beta^{\kappa} f(x^{\kappa})| \leq M (4^{\kappa}) \oplus$

(3) (6) - exogrisas, eaus nocueg. {xx}-cxogrisas. Теорема 2. Лусть f(x)-непрерывна; игером. процесе (6) корректен, устойчив и сходитая (6) сходитая к некоторому корно ур-ия (1). DOK-BO. U3 (6) D $|f(x_{\kappa})| = |\alpha_{\kappa} - \theta_{\kappa} f(x_{\kappa})| \cdot |\alpha_{\kappa+1} - \alpha_{\kappa}| \in M \cdot |\alpha_{\kappa+1} - \alpha_{\kappa}|$ Ecuy $x_{k} = \lim_{k \to \infty} x_{k}$, To $\lim_{k \to \infty} f(x_{k}) = f(x_{k})$; $\int_{0}^{\infty} k \to \infty$ Onpeg, 3. $MC \in \mathbb{R}$; MC - oSucert exogrupe P (6) K Kophito $X_{+} yp^{-}us(1)$, seem $A \times_{0} \in MC \Rightarrow$ $\lim_{K \to \infty} X_{k} = X_{+} \oplus$

"Лошка" итерационного процесса: процесе заканчивают, если выпоснено одно пу условий. 3 agarosa 4 ucua: ε -gocs. marol: E-gocs. δ on6 ω 00: (εR) Tham m \mathfrak{I}_{K+1} uz (6), garee: N-karyp., gocs. δ on6 ω 00. $|x_{k+1} - x_k| < \varepsilon \implies x_{k+1} = x_{k+1} \left(\text{octanobka } u.n. \right)$ | XK+1 | > E => (OCTAHOBRA U.N.; GUATHOZ; "PACKOGNICI") 11 Kes (octanobra n.n.; quartoz: "zansukunbarene") K+1 > N I HET lozboar c (6), naxognulk+2

Metog moctoù uterayeu e napauethou. Moromeum 6 (6): $6_{\kappa} \equiv 0$, $a_{\kappa} \equiv \alpha \equiv const \neq 0$ ($\forall \kappa$). Nogrum: (7) $\begin{cases} x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{\alpha}; & k = 0,1,\dots; \\ x_0 - zagareo; & a \neq 0; & a \in \mathbb{R}. \end{cases}$

<u>Теорена 3.</u> Лусть x_* - корень ур-ия (1). Tipegnovoneur garel: $\exists r > 0$: b "wape" $B = [x_*-r, x_*+r]$:

 $0 \in \mathbb{C}^1(B)$; $2 \notin (x)$ he menset 3 max ha B; (3) signa = sign f'; (4) |a| > 1/2 max | f'(s) ; seB

Torga:
$$\forall x_0 \in B \Rightarrow \lim_{K \to \infty} x_K = x_* : zge x_K$$

onpegeneno qp -noù (b) :

(8) $|x_k - x_*| \leq q^k \cdot r$, $\forall k = 0,1,...$
 $zge \quad q = \max_{s \in B} |1 - \frac{f'(s)}{a}| < 1$
 $\underline{Doxazarenserbo}$. \underline{B} coarber cr bun \underline{c} Teopenoù $\underline{1}$:

$$g(x) = x - \frac{f(x)}{\alpha}$$
 \Rightarrow (7) abraeics racitione engraces

meroga npocioù riepangren: $c_{k+1} = g(c_k)$

Dokamen encuralmoest p-ru g(x).

To q-re Teinopa:
$$\forall x,y \in B \Rightarrow g(x) - g(y) = g'(0) \cdot (x-y)$$
.

green rekotopoù $\theta \in B$. Odoznarue:

 $q = \max_{\theta \in B} |g'(0)| = \max_{\theta \in B} |1 - \frac{f'(\theta)}{\alpha}|$,

Torga: $|g(x) - g(y)| \leq q \cdot |x-y|$; (9)

Dokamen, roo $q < 1$:

 $q < 1 \iff \max_{\theta \in B} |1 - \frac{f'(\theta)}{\alpha}| < 1 \iff \theta \in B$:

 $|f'(s)| = \frac{f'(s)}{\alpha} = \frac{f'(s)}{\alpha}$

Octaetas repoberato, rio:

$$\forall x \in B \Rightarrow g(x) \in B;$$

$$(g) \Rightarrow |g(x_*) - g(x)| \leq q \cdot |x_* - x| \leq 7;$$

$$g(x_*) = x_* \Rightarrow |x_* - g(x)| \Rightarrow g(x) \in B \oplus$$

$$\text{Hangen } a \in \mathbb{R} : q(a_*) = \min_{\substack{\alpha \neq 0 \\ \alpha \neq 0}} q(\alpha) = \min_{\substack{\alpha \neq 0 \\ \alpha \neq 0}} \max_{\substack{\beta \in \mathbb{R} \\ \beta \in \mathbb{R}}} |1 - \frac{f(s)}{\alpha}|.$$

$$\text{Tyato: } 0 < m \leq f(s) \leq M \quad (\forall s \in \mathbb{R}) ; \forall \text{ curbens } \overline{1}, 3. \text{ but now the past.}$$

I Dokancem, vio: max $\left| 1 - \frac{f(s)}{a} \right| = \max \left| 1 - \frac{m}{|a|} \right| \left| 1 - \frac{M}{|a|} \right|$

Describilies by
$$q(a) = \max_{s \in B} \left| 1 - \frac{f'(s)}{a} \right| = \max_{s \in B} \left| 1 - \frac{f'(s)}{a} \right| = \max_{s \in B} \left| 1 - \frac{3}{|a|} \right| = \max_{s \in B} \left| 1 - \frac{3}{|a|} \right| = \max_{s \in B} \left| \frac{3}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \max_{s \in B} \left| \frac{3}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \max_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \max_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \max_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \max_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \max_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \max_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \max_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \max_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \max_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \max_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \max_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \max_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \max_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \max_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \max_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \max_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \max_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \max_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \max_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \max_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \max_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \min_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \min_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \min_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \min_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \min_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \min_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \min_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \min_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \min_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \min_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \min_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \min_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \min_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \min_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \min_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \min_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \min_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \min_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \min_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \min_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \min_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \min_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \min_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \min_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \min_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \min_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \min_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \min_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \min_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \min_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \min_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \min_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \min_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \min_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \min_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \min_{s \in B} \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right| = \min$$

$$q_{M}(|a|) = \left| \frac{m}{|a|} - 1 \right|; \quad q_{M}(|a|) = \left| \frac{M}{|a|} - 1 \right|;$$

$$q_{M}(|a|) = \left| \frac{M}{|a|} - 1 \right|; \quad q_{M}(|a|) = \left| \frac{M}{|a|} - 1 \right|;$$

$$q_{M}(|a|) = q_{M}(|a|) = q_{M}(|a|);$$

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Metog Hohotoha

Jycom6
$$x_{*}$$
 - kopens y_{p} -us $f(x) = 0$; $x_{k} \approx x_{*}$; $0 = f(x_{*}) = f(x_{k}) + (x_{*}-x_{k}) \cdot f(x_{k}) + \frac{1}{2}(x_{*}x_{k})^{2} \cdot f'(\theta_{k});$ $0 = f(x_{k}) + (x_{k+1}-x_{k}) \cdot f(x_{k});$ $0 = f(x_{k}) + (x_{k}) \cdot f(x_{k}) + (x_{k}) \cdot$

Metog (10) будем примекль для отыскания простоех корней ур-ия f(x) = 0: $f(\alpha_*) \neq 0$; Merog Hororone (10) abeseig yacinen ayraen ueroga repocroio urepareue: $G(x) \equiv x - \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)}$; $(10) \iff x_{k+1} = G(x_k); k = 0, 1, \dots$ $(x,y) \in [x_{*}-x,x_{*}+x] \Rightarrow G(x) - G(y) = (x-y) \cdot G(Q_{x,y});$ |G(x)-G(y)| < (max |G'(s)). |x-y|; SEB (?) (ii) $G(x) = \sqrt{-[f'(x)]^2 - f(x) \cdot f''(x)} = \frac{f(x) \cdot f''(x)}{[f'(x)]^2 - f(x) \cdot f''(x)} = \frac{f(x) \cdot f''(x)}{[f'(x)]^2 - f(x) \cdot f''(x)}$ [g'(x)]21

 $T_{i,k}$. $f(x_{*}) = 0$ u $f'(x_{*}) \neq 0$, $\bar{m}o$ ny (11) energyet, rooпри достаточно мамом "г" можно получить: $q = \max_{S \in B} |G'(S)| < 1$. Tpobepuer, $rio = x \in B \Rightarrow G(x) \in B$; $|x_*-G(x)|=|G(x_*)-G(x)|\leq q |x_*-x|\leq$ Теорема 4. (о локальной сходимости метода Нь ното та). Tyers: $f(x_*) = 0$ u $f(x_*) \neq 0$; $f \in \mathbb{C}^2(b \text{ Mex. orp. } x_*)$, VTorga $\exists B_z = [x_*-z_ix_*+z]: \forall x_0 \in B_z$ wiepauswohihour morrice (10) exogrates k xx (co exopose 7620 9k)

Модифицированные методы Нвногожи.

I. Metog ceryrusus:

$$\alpha_{k+1} = \alpha_{k} - \frac{f(x_{k})}{f'(x_{k})};$$

$$f(x_{k}) \approx \frac{f(x_{k}) - f(x_{k-1})}{\alpha_{k} - \alpha_{k-1}};$$

(12)
$$\begin{cases} x_{k+1} = x_{k} - \frac{f(x_{k}) \cdot (x_{k} - x_{k-1})}{f(x_{k}) - f(x_{k-1})} = \frac{f(x_{k}) \cdot x_{k-1} - f(x_{k-1}) \cdot x_{k}}{f(x_{k}) - f(x_{k-1})} \\ k = 1, 2, 3, ...; x_{0} u x_{1} - 3 \text{ against.} \end{cases}$$

Réplous Baprenser meroga cekyryex.

(13)
$$\begin{cases} x_{KH} = x_K - \frac{f(x_K)}{f'(x_0)}; & \leftarrow \text{ uoguapuynpolarusus} \\ k = 0,1,\dots; & x_0 - 3 \text{ agasso}. \end{cases}$$
we so $f(k) = 0$ the state of the stat

Jeonethureckas unterpretains répaisnontiex merogolo.

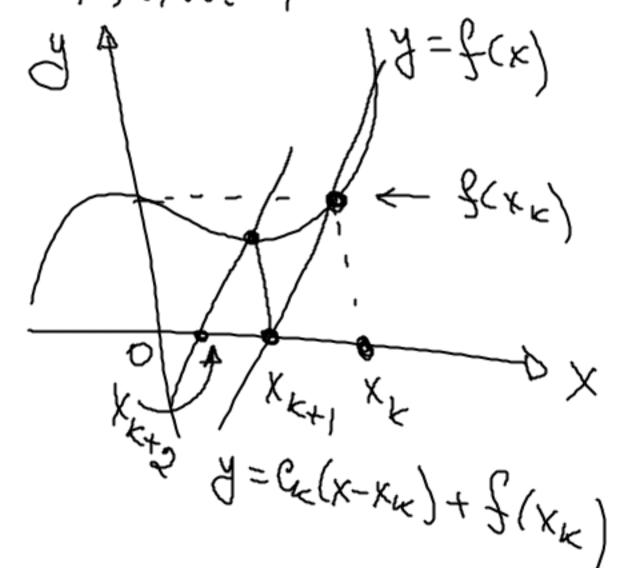
$$\chi_{k+1} = \chi_{k} - \frac{f(x_{k})}{a_{k} - b_{k} \cdot f(x_{k})}; \quad k = 0, 1, \dots,$$

$$C_{\kappa} = a_{\kappa} - \ell_{\kappa} \cdot f(x_{\kappa})$$
;

B mockogn (x,y) fraccuoi pur cementios mpsuses:

$$y = c_{\kappa}(x - x_{\kappa}) + f(x_{\kappa}); \quad \kappa = 0,1,2,...$$

$$\left(x_{k}, f(x_{k}) \right)$$



$$\int_{X} \int_{X} \int_{$$

$$g_{\kappa} = \left| \alpha_{\kappa+1} - \alpha_{\kappa} \right|; \quad \kappa = 0, 1, \dots$$

3 aganne gus Masopasoprion 1.

 $(1) \quad f(x) = \chi^{d} \quad (d > 0) ; \quad x_{*} = 0;$

 $\sqrt{\frac{1}{x}} = x^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $x^{\frac{1}{2}}$

- a) Metog répositou niepasseu c napasei pour
- b) lietog Hororoma,
- c) herrog Kerm.

Haūjn coojbergbyrongul obraegn exogrunogu k kopruo xx=0,

$$\underbrace{Memog} \times \ni \wedge \wedge \wedge \times .$$
(15) $f(x) = f(a) + \frac{d \cdot (x-a)}{1 + \beta \cdot (x-a)} + R(x-a); f \in \mathbb{C}^3;$

$$\underbrace{3aga4a} : \text{ Hawimu du} : R(x-a) = O((x-a)^3);$$
(16) $f(x) = f(a) + (x-a) \cdot f(a) + \frac{1}{2}(x-a)^2 \cdot f''(a) + O((x-a)^3);$
Bourieu (16) us (15), pergustas guseomus na $1 + \beta \cdot (x-a);$

$$[1 + \beta \cdot (x-a)] \cdot R(x-a) = -d \cdot (x-a) + [1 + \beta \cdot (x-a)] \cdot [(x-a)f'(a) + \frac{1}{2}(x-a)^2 f''(a) + O((x-a)^3)]$$

$$R(x-a) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot (x-a) + \left[1 + \beta \cdot (x-a) \right] \cdot \left[(x-a) \cdot f'(a) + \frac{1}{2} (x-a)^2 \cdot f''(a) \right] + O((x-a)^3) =$$

$$= (x-a) \cdot \left[f'(a) - \lambda \right] + (x-a)^2 \cdot \left[\beta \cdot f'(a) + \frac{1}{2} f''(a) \right] + O((x-a)^3);$$

$$d = f'(a); \quad \beta = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{f''(a)}{f'(a)} \cdot \left[f'(a) \neq 0 \right];$$

$$(15) \quad O(x-a) \cdot f'(a) + O((x-a)^3);$$

$$(14) \quad O(x-a) \cdot f'(a) + O((x-a)^3);$$

Tyend
$$f(x_*) = 0$$
; $x_k \approx x_*$; $b(x)$; $x = x_*$; $a = x_k \Rightarrow$

$$0 = f(x_*) = f(x_*) + \frac{(x_* - x_*) \cdot f'(x_*)}{1 - (x_* - x_*) \cdot \frac{f''(x_*)}{2f'(x_*)}} + (x_* x_*)$$

$$(18)$$

$$(18)$$

$$0 = f(x_*) = f(x_*) + \frac{(x_* - x_*) \cdot \frac{f''(x_*)}{2f'(x_*)}}{1 - (x_* - x_*) \cdot \frac{f''(x_*)}{2f'(x_*)}} + (x_* x_*)$$

В (18) отбросим остаточное слагаемое, ститая его достаточно малым. Заменим X_* на X_{k+1} -новое чер, приблитение.

(19)
$$0 = f(x_{k}) + \frac{(x_{k+1} - x_{k}) \cdot f'(x_{k})}{1 - (x_{k+1} - x_{k}) \cdot \frac{f''(x_{k})}{2 f'(x_{k})}}$$
Hangen x_{k+1} re (19):

$$0 = f(x^{\kappa}) + (x^{\kappa+1} - x^{\kappa}) \left[f_{1}(x^{\kappa}) - \frac{3f_{1}(x^{\kappa})}{f_{1}(x^{\kappa})} \right],$$

$$\begin{cases} \chi_{K+1} = \chi_{K} - \frac{f(\chi_{K})}{f(\chi_{K}) - \frac{f''(\chi_{K})}{2f'(\chi_{K})} \cdot f(\chi_{K})} & i \quad K = 0, 1, 2, \dots \\ \chi_{0} - \chi_{0} = \chi_{0} = \chi_{0} - \chi_{0} = \chi_{0$$

- (1) (20) sbesem ce pacinous cyraeus obujero rijep. nposjecea (6), gue $a_k = f'(x_k)$; $b_k = -\frac{f''(x_k)}{2f'(x_k)}$.
- (2) (20) ucnouszyet as gus booruculture <u>npocitux</u> koptient yp-us f(x) = 0, $\tau.k$. "bouru" koptie inpegnoeoiraet as bonostetenses yceobal; $f'(x_k) \neq 0$;
 - bounostethous youbul; $f(x_k) \neq 0$;

 (3) (20) eleverce racitory cyraly neroga infoctour niepavenu: $\chi_{k+1} = G(\chi_k)$, g_{k} ;

$$G(x) = x - \frac{f(x)}{f'(x) - \frac{f''(x)}{2f'(x)}}, f(x)$$

$$|G'(x)| < 1 \quad \text{giff} \quad x - \text{goctato yino} \quad \text{diagrank in } x < x < i$$

$$|G'(x)| = 1 - \frac{[f(x) \cdot f'(x)] \cdot [2(f'(x))^2 - f''(x) \cdot f(x)] - [2(f'(x))^2 - f''(x) \cdot f(x)]}{[2(f'(x))^2 - f''(x) \cdot f(x)]}$$

$$= \frac{[2(f')^2 - f'' \cdot f]^2 - (2(f')^2 + 2f \cdot f'') [2(f')^2 - f \cdot f'')] + [2(f')^2 - f''(x) \cdot f(x)]}{[2(f')^2 - f''(x) \cdot f(x)]}$$

$$= \frac{[2(f')^2 - f'' \cdot f]^2 - (2(f')^2 + 2f \cdot f'') [2(f')^2 - f \cdot f'')] + (f'' \cdot f'')}{[2(f')^2 + 2f \cdot f'') + 2(f \cdot f$$

 $= \left[3(\xi'')^2 - 2\xi^{(3)} \xi^{(3)} \right] \cdot \xi^2$

$$G(x) = f(x) \cdot \frac{3[f''(x)]^2 - 2f'(x)f^{(3)}(x)}{[2(f'(x))^2 - f(x) \cdot f''(x)]^2}$$

Если начальные приблитение выбираль из достатьчно малой окрестности корня x_* , то метод XЭлли будет сходится.

$$f'(x_{k}) \approx \frac{\chi_{k} - \chi_{k-2}}{\chi_{k-1} - \chi_{k-2}} \cdot \frac{f(\chi_{k}) - f(\chi_{k-1})}{\chi_{k} - \chi_{k-1}} - \frac{\chi_{k} - \chi_{k-1}}{\chi_{k-1} - \chi_{k-2}} \cdot \frac{f(\chi_{k}) - f(\chi_{k-2})}{\chi_{k-2} - \chi_{k-2}}$$

(22)
$$f''(x_{k}) \approx \frac{2}{x_{k-1}-x_{k-2}} \left(\frac{f(x_{k})-f(x_{k-1})}{x_{k}-x_{k-1}} - \frac{f(x_{k})-f(x_{k-2})}{x_{k}-x_{k-2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

The graph with a larger way of the second of t

Mograpousupo barretu nefog $X \ni ΛΛU$: E(20) renortzyrot U $QP-ΛΟΥ (21),(22) U zagoret <math>GP^{-1}$ Hayartreber Mpurammerup: X_0, X_1, X_2

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{\varepsilon + |x|}; \quad x_* = 0.$$

$$f'(x) = (\varepsilon + ixi) - x \cdot (\varepsilon + ixi)$$

$$\frac{\int x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)}}{x_0 - gagano}.$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(\varepsilon + (x)) - x \cdot (\varepsilon + (x))}{(\varepsilon + (x))^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(\varepsilon + ixi) - x \cdot (\varepsilon + ixi)}{(\varepsilon + ixi)^2} = \frac{\varepsilon + ixi - x \cdot \frac{ixi}{x}}{(\varepsilon + ixi)^2} = \frac{(ixi)' = \frac{ixi}{x}}{(\varepsilon + ixi)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\varepsilon}{(\varepsilon + 1 \times 1)^2} i \frac{\chi_{k+1} = \chi_k - \frac{\chi_k}{|\chi_k| + \varepsilon}} \frac{(|\chi_k| + \varepsilon)^2}{|\xi|}$$

$$= \frac{\kappa}{(\varepsilon + 1 \times 1)^2} i \frac{\chi_{k+1} = \chi_k - \frac{\chi_k}{|\chi_k| + \varepsilon}}{|\chi_k| + \varepsilon} \frac{(|\chi_k| + \varepsilon)^2}{|\xi|}$$

$$= \frac{\kappa}{(\varepsilon + 1 \times 1)^2} i \frac{\chi_{k+1} = \chi_k - \frac{\chi_k}{|\chi_k| + \varepsilon}}{|\chi_k| + \varepsilon} \frac{(|\chi_k| + \varepsilon)^2}{|\xi|}$$

$$= \frac{\kappa}{(\varepsilon + 1 \times 1)^2} i \frac{\chi_{k+1} = \chi_k - \frac{\chi_k}{|\chi_k| + \varepsilon}}{|\chi_k| + \varepsilon} \frac{(|\chi_k| + \varepsilon)^2}{|\xi|}$$

$$= \frac{\kappa}{(\varepsilon + 1 \times 1)^2} i \frac{\chi_{k+1} = \chi_k - \frac{\chi_k}{|\chi_k| + \varepsilon}}{|\chi_k| + \varepsilon} \frac{(|\chi_k| + \varepsilon)^2}{|\xi|}$$

 $\mathcal{I}_{K+1} = -\frac{|X_K|}{\xi} \cdot X_K; \quad K = 0,1,\dots; \quad X_0 - 3agasco.$ $q((x_{\kappa})) = -\frac{|x_{\kappa}|}{5}$ $\underbrace{\Lambda e u u a} : \qquad \propto_{K+1} = q(1 \propto_{K}) \cdot \mathcal{X}_{K}$ Jyars xo brispano Tax, 20 | q(1xol) | 1: $q(x) = -\frac{x}{2}$ Ecus qu-us |q(x)|-bogpaciaes nox4R+ $|q(x)| = \frac{x}{\varepsilon}$ to lim sck = 0; K-000 bozpactaet, Dok-Bo. | xx+1 | = | q(|xx1) | . |xx | My or $|q(1xo1)| < 1 \stackrel{?}{=} |\chi_{\kappa}| \leq |q(1xo0)| \cdot |\chi_{o}|$ ① Eaga $|X_1| = |q(1x_0|)| \cdot |X_0|$ ② Uny, repexes: $|X_{k+1}| \le |q(1x_0|)| \cdot |X_0| = |q(1x_k|)| \le |q(1x_k|)$ 19(1xx) [< 19(1x01)] [KK+1]= | d(1KM)|, |KK | < |d(1KN)|, |d(1K0))|, |KA | < |d(1K01)|, |K+1

$$\begin{cases} x_{0} \mid q(|x_{0}|) < 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x_{0} \mid |x_{0}| < \xi \end{cases}$$

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$$\frac{1}{2} =$$

$$\mathcal{X}_{K+1} = \mathcal{X}_{K} - \frac{f(x_{k})}{f(x_{k})} - \frac{f(x_{k})}{f(x_{k})} + \frac{x}{f(x_{k})} - \Theta$$

$$= x - \frac{\left(\frac{x}{\xi + |x|} - \Theta\right) \cdot \frac{\lambda \xi'}{\xi + |x|}}{\left(\frac{\xi + |x|}{\xi + |x|}\right)^{2}} + \frac{x}{\left(\frac{x}{\xi + |x|}\right)^{2}} + \frac{x}{\left(\frac{x$$

Системы нешнейных уравнений.

$$\begin{cases}
f_{1}(x_{1}, \chi_{2}, \dots, \chi_{m}) = 0, & \overline{x} = (\chi_{1}, \chi_{2}, \dots, \chi_{m}) = 0, \\
f_{2}(x_{1}, \chi_{2}, \dots, \chi_{m}) = 0, & F(\overline{x}) = (f_{1}(\overline{x}), f_{2}(\overline{x}), \dots, f_{m})
\end{cases}$$

$$f_{m}(\chi_{1}, \chi_{2}, \dots, \chi_{m}) = 0, \quad F(\overline{x}) = 0$$

$$f_{m}(\chi_{1}, \chi_{2}, \dots, \chi_{m}) = 0, \quad F(\overline{x}) = 0$$

$$\chi_{m} = \chi_{m} - \frac{f(\chi_{k})}{2} + \chi_{m} = 0$$

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{a_k - b_k f(x_k)}; \quad k = 0, 1, \dots$$

$$[a_{k}-b_{k}f(x_{k})](x_{k+1}-x_{k})=-f(x_{k});$$

$$\begin{cases}
\left[A_{k}-B_{\kappa}\circ F(\overline{x}_{k})\right](\overline{x}_{k+1}-\overline{x}_{k}) = -F(\overline{x}_{k}); k=0,1,\dots (24) \\
\overline{x}_{0}-zagano.
\end{cases}$$

Ax-reatprison passeprosque mxm (rusentisten orepator)

Bx-Surusentisten orepator.

Merog npocrou riepayur c'hapares pou';

$$A_{\kappa} = A - \mu \alpha_{\mu} \mu_{\kappa} \alpha'' \mu_{\kappa} m'' : \exists A^{-1} ; B_{\kappa} = O(\forall \kappa),$$

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$$A_{\kappa} = A - \mu \alpha_{\kappa} m'' : A^{-1} ; A^{-1$$

$$f(x) = x^{n} \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}); \quad f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x_{+} = 0;$$

$$Metog \quad \text{Montona}; \quad f(x) = \sqrt{x} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \chi_{k+1} = \chi_{k} - \frac{f(\chi_{k})}{f'(\chi_{k})}; \quad k = 0, 1, ... \\ \chi_{0} - 3\alpha g \alpha m o \end{cases}; \quad k = 0, 1, ... \\ h = \frac{1}{2} \\ f(x) = x^{n}; \quad o < d < 1;$$

$$f' = n x^{n-1}. \quad f(x) = x^{n}; \quad o < d < 1;$$

$$\chi_{k+1} = \chi_{k} - \frac{1}{2} \chi_{k}$$

$$\chi_{K+1} = \chi_{K} - \frac{f(\chi_{K})}{f'(\chi_{K}) - \frac{f''(\chi_{K})}{2f'(\chi_{K})}} f(\chi_{K}) =$$

$$= \begin{cases}
f' = n\chi^{n-1} \\
f'' = n(n-1)\chi^{n-2}
\end{cases} = \chi_{K} - \frac{\chi_{K}^{n}}{n\chi_{K}^{n-1} - \frac{n(n-1)\chi^{n-2}}{2n\chi^{n-1}} \cdot \chi^{n}} =$$

$$\chi_{K} - \frac{\chi_{K}^{n}}{n\chi_{K}^{n-1} - \frac{(n-1)}{2\chi_{K}^{n-1}}} = \chi_{K} \left(1 - \frac{1 \cdot 2}{2n - (n-1)}\right) = \chi_{N} \left(\frac{n-1}{n+1}\right)$$

$$q = \frac{n-1}{n+1}; |q| < 1; |m-1| < 1 - 1 < \frac{n-1}{n+1} < 1$$

$$-(n+1) < n-1 < n-1 < 1$$

$$-(n+1)< n-1< n+1$$
 $-n-1< n-1$
 $-2n<0$

 $n \geq 0$