

Sekantna metoda

$$x_{r+1} = x_r - \frac{f(x_r)}{\frac{f(x_r)-f(x_{r-1})}{x_r-x_{r-1}}}$$

Red konvergence: $\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2} \approx 1.62$

Metoda (f, f', f'')

$$x_{r+1} = x_r - \frac{f(x_r)}{f'(x_r)} - \frac{f''(x_r)f^2(x_r)}{2f'^3(x_r)}$$

Red konvergence: 3 *(pri predpostavkah)*

Müllerjeva metoda

Na x_r, x_{r-1}, x_{r-2} napnemo parabolo, ničla parabole je naslednji približek.

$$p(x) = a(x - x_r)^2 + b(x - x_r) + c$$

$$x_{r+1} = x_r - \frac{2c}{b + \text{sign}(b)\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}$$

Hallejeva metoda

$$x_{r+1} = x_r - \frac{2f(x_r)f'(x_r)}{2f'(x_r)^2 - f(x)f''(x)}$$

Iskanje ničel polinoma

$$p_n(x) = a_nx^n + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_0, \quad a_n \neq 0$$

Durand-Kernerjeva metoda

Naj bodo z_1, \dots, z_n približki za $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$.

$$z_i^{(r+1)} = z_i^{(r)} - \frac{p(z_i^{(r)})}{\prod_{\substack{k=1 \\ k \neq i}}^n (z_i^{(r)} - z_k^{(r)})}$$

Metoda pridružene matrike

$$C_{p_n} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ & 0 & & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & & \vdots \\ & & & 1 & 0 \\ & & & 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{a_0}{a_n} & -\frac{a_1}{a_n} & \cdots & -\frac{a_{n-2}}{a_n} & -\frac{a_{n-1}}{a_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

Lastne vrednosti (ničle $\det(C - \lambda I)$) matrike C_{p_n} so ravno ničle polinoma p_n .