

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

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