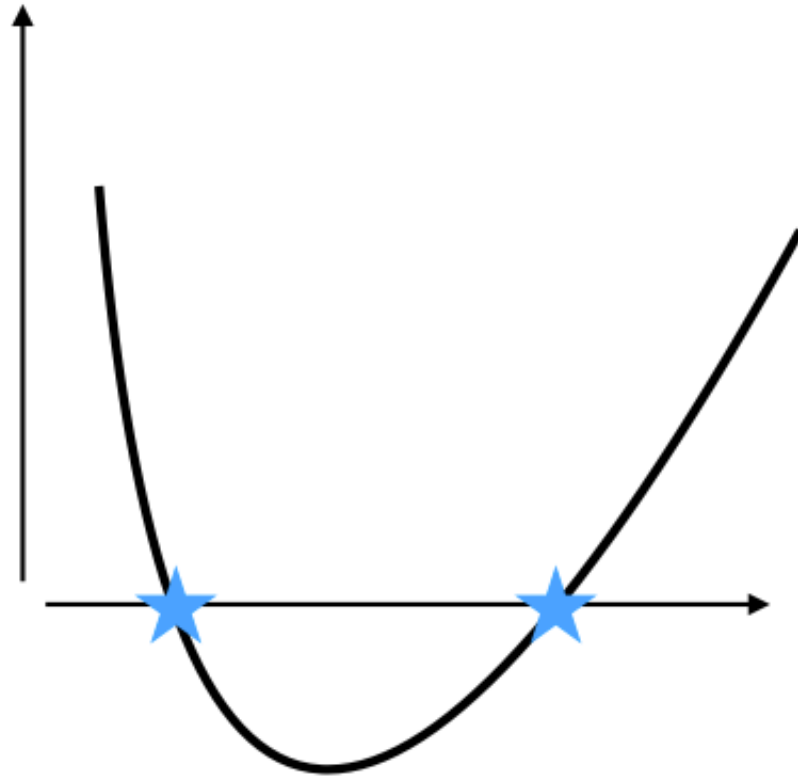


# Root Finding



# Trial and Error

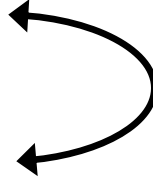
**Start with  $x_0$  (initial guess)**

**1. Guess  $x_1$  (trial)**

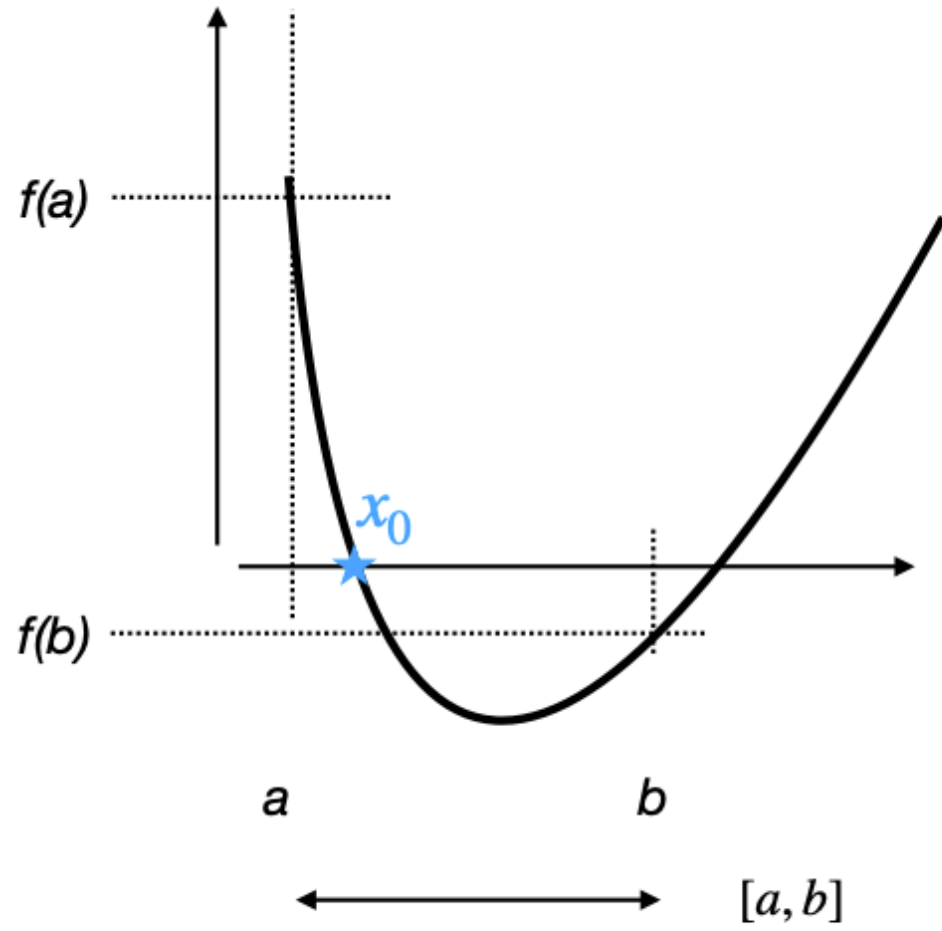
**2. Is  $|x_1 - x_0| < \varepsilon$  ? (error)**

**3. Improve  $x_1$**

**iterate until  
 $|x_1 - x_0| < \varepsilon$**



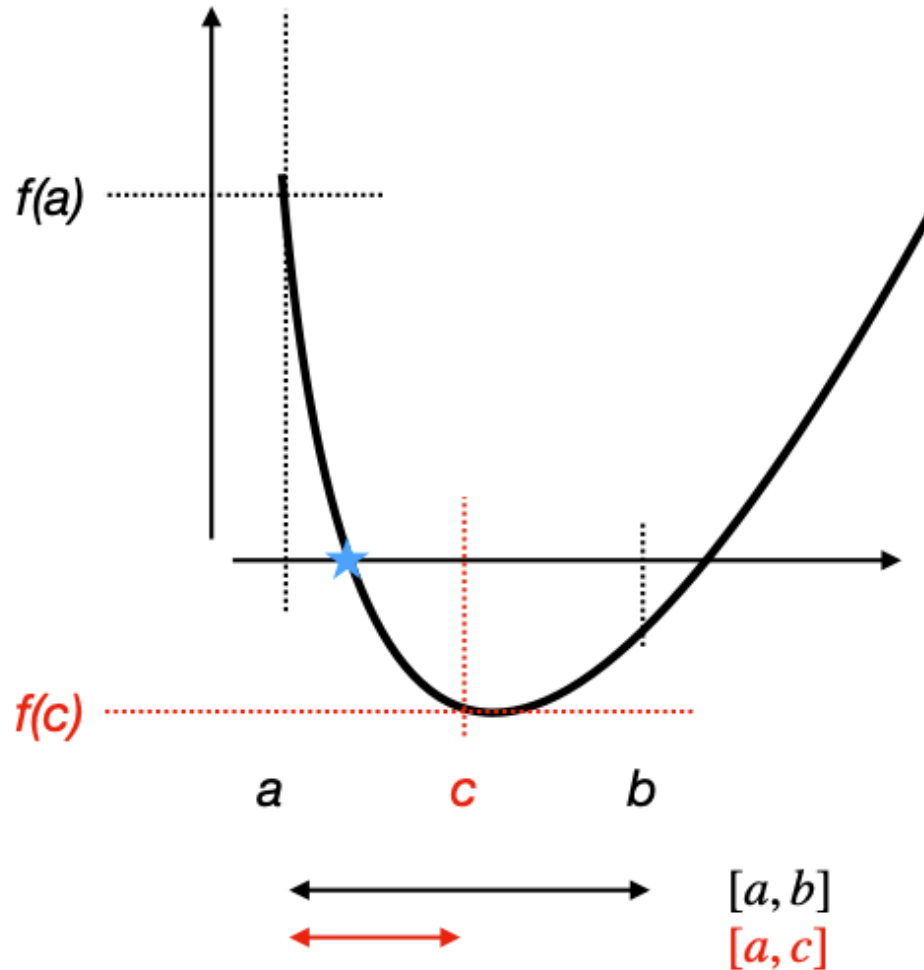
# Bisection



$$a < x_0 < b$$

$$f(a) > 0 \quad \textbf{and} \quad f(b) < 0$$

# Bisection



$$f(a) > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad f(c) < 0$$

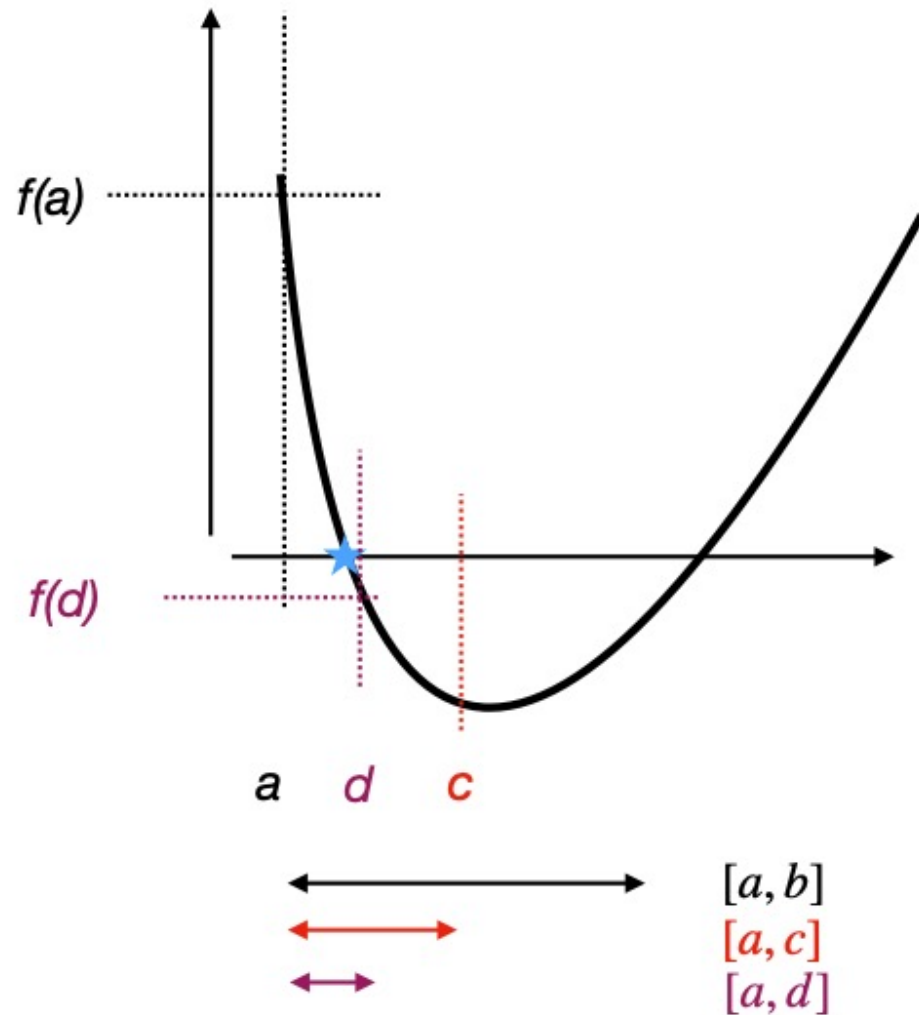
$$a < x_0 < c$$

**Note:**

$$f(c) < 0 \quad \text{and} \quad f(b) < 0$$

so root  $x_0$  is *not* in  $[c, b]$

# Bisection



$$f(a) > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad f(d) < 0$$

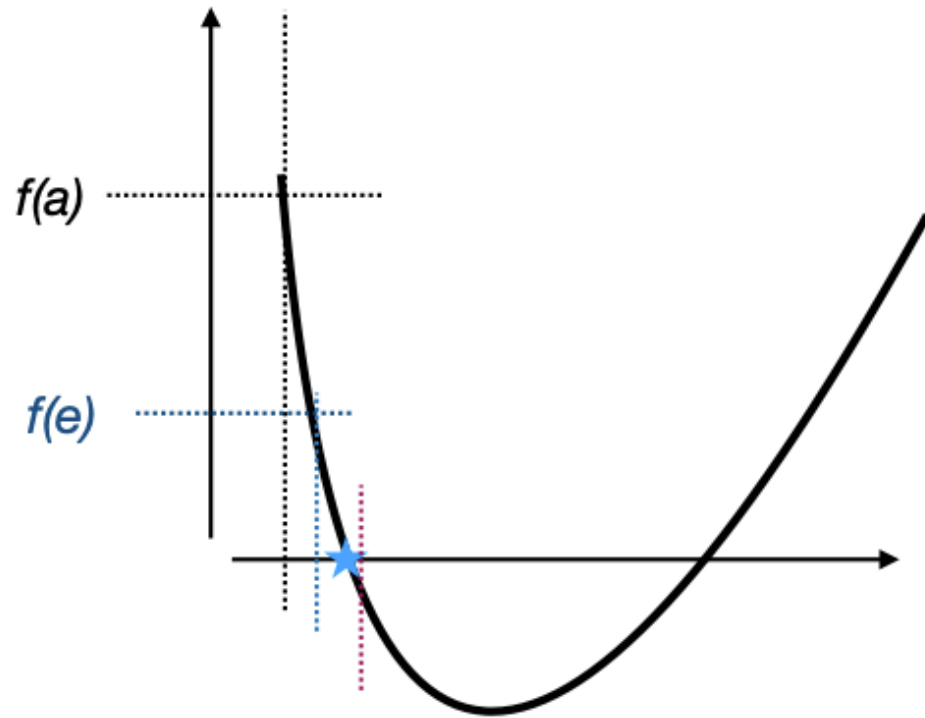
$$a < x_0 < d$$

**Note:**

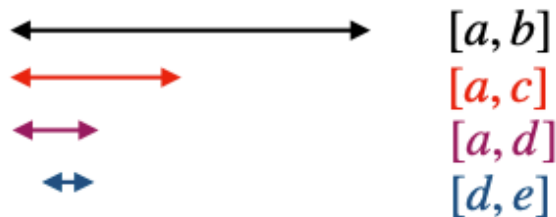
$$f(c) < 0 \quad \text{and} \quad f(d) < 0$$

so root  $x_0$  is *not* in  $[d, c]$

# Bisection



$a$   $e$   $d$



$$f(e) > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad f(d) < 0$$

$$e < x_0 < d$$

**Note:**

$$f(a) > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad f(e) > 0$$

so root  $x_0$  is *not* in  $[a, e]$

# Bisection Algorithm

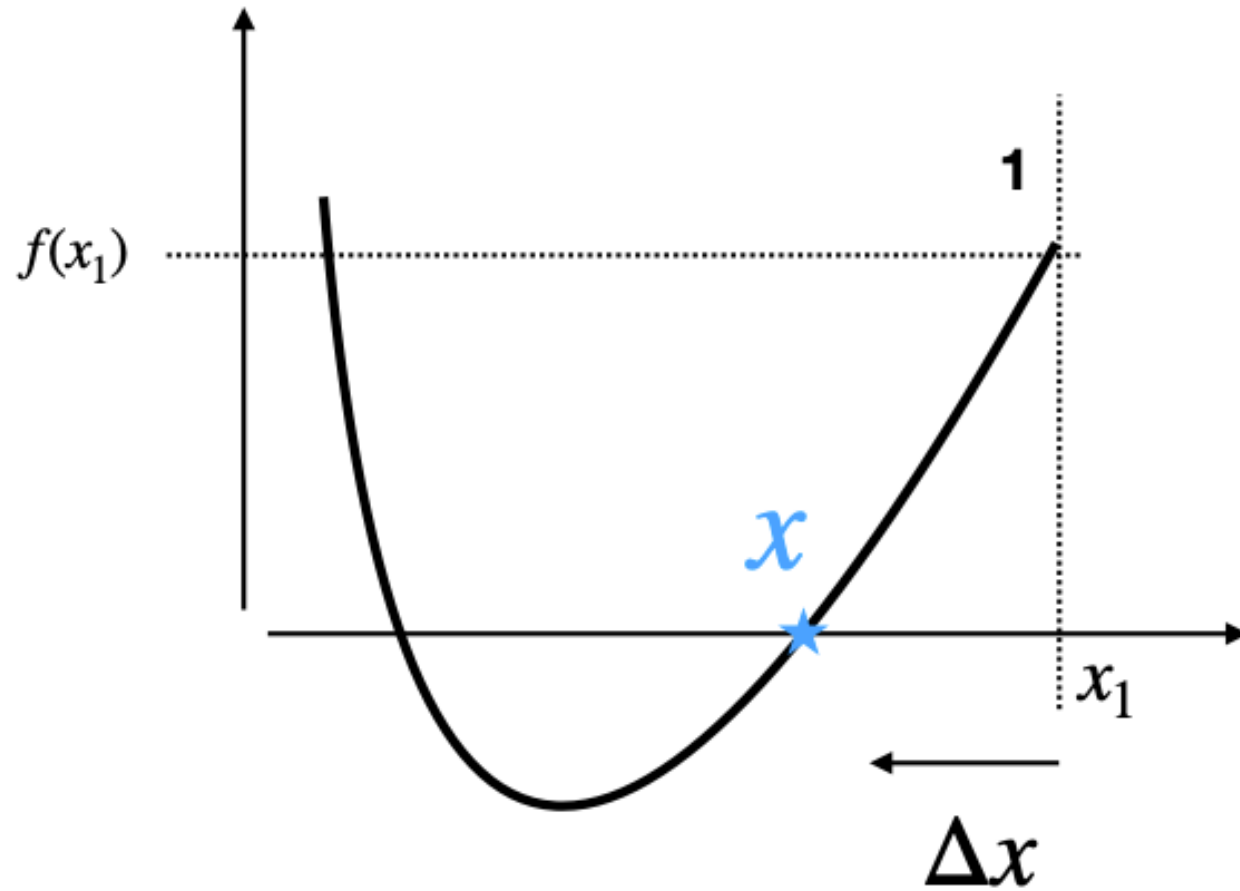
Start with  $x_0$  (initial guess)

1. bisect  $x_1$
2. pick half with sign change
3. is  $|x_1 - x_0| < \varepsilon$  ?

$$x = \frac{1}{2}(a + b)$$

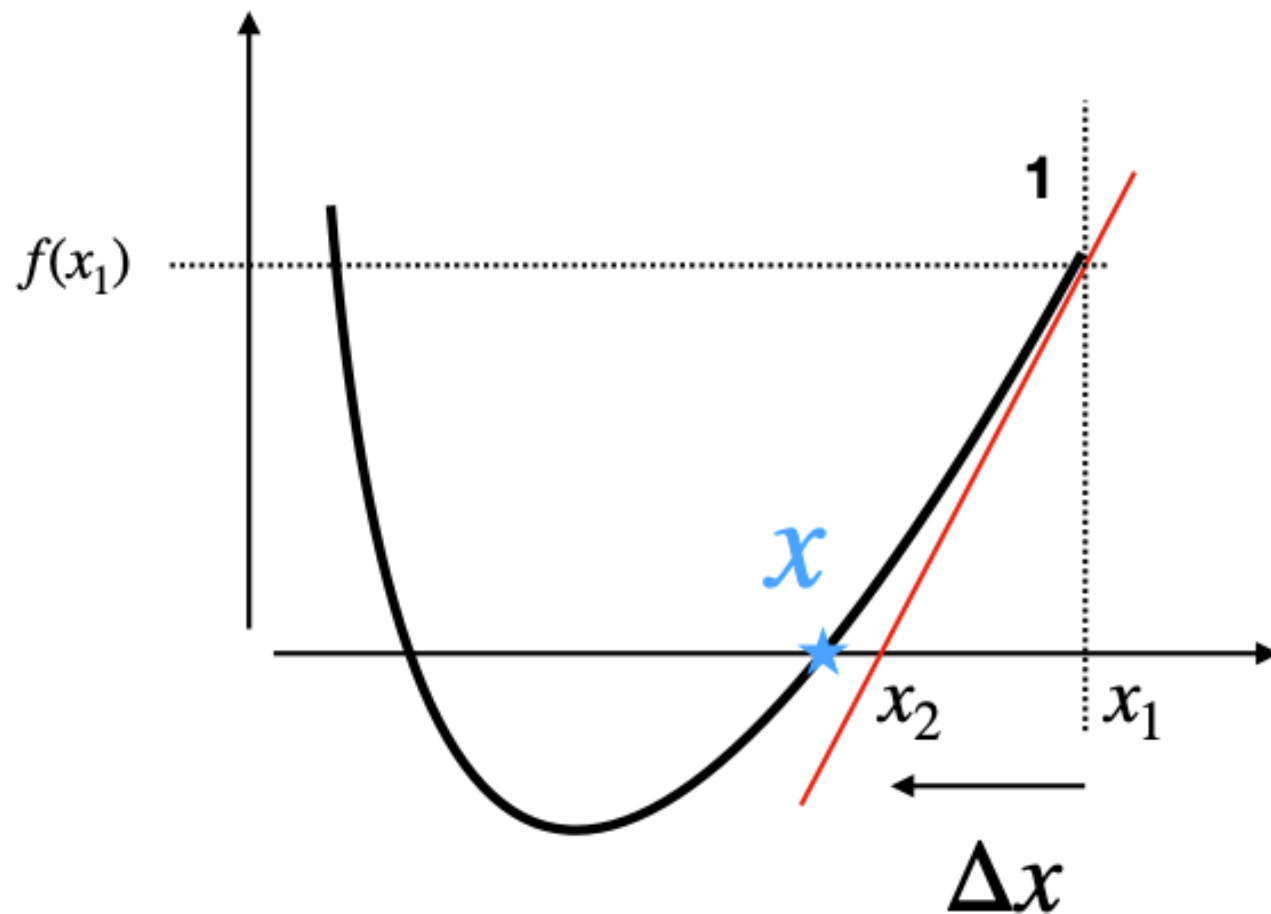
```
if  $f(a)f(x) < 0$   
     $x_0 \in [a, x]$   
     $b \leftarrow x$   
else  
     $x_0 \in [x, b]$   
     $a \leftarrow x$ 
```

# Newton-Raphson





# Newton-Raphson

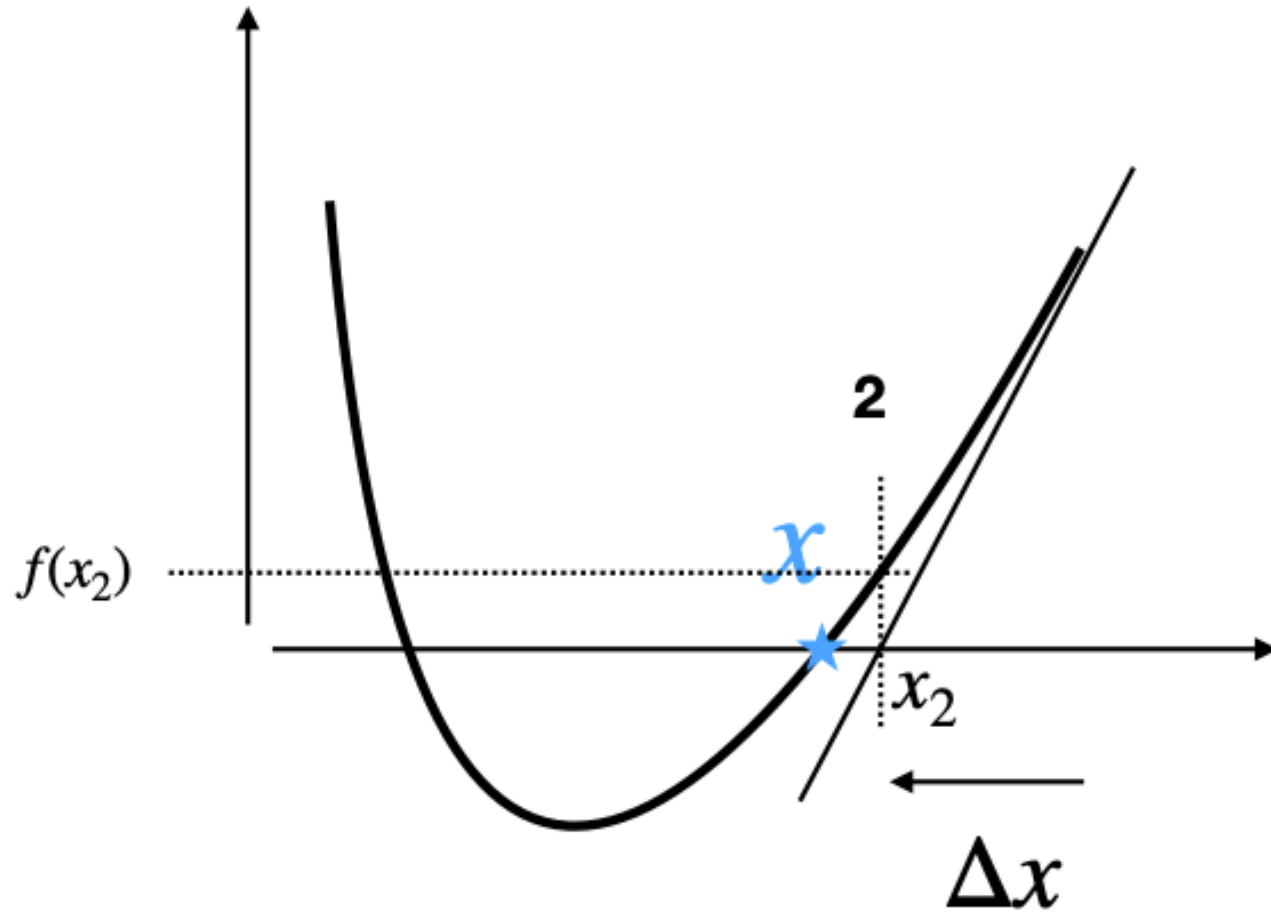


$$y(x) = mx + b$$

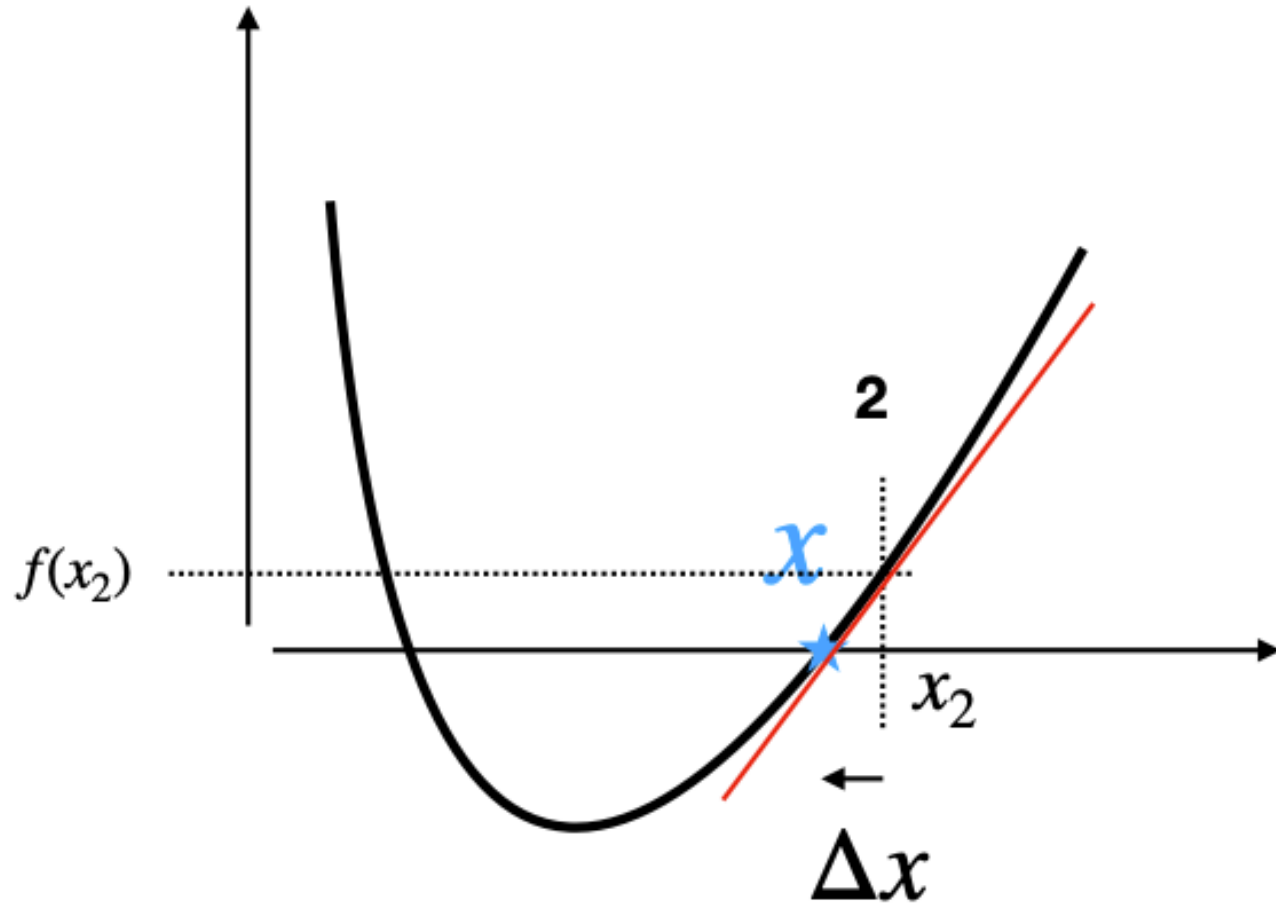
$$y(x) = f(x_1) + f'(x_1)(x - x_1) = 0$$

$$x_2 = x_1 - \underbrace{\frac{f(x_1)}{f'(x_1)}}_{\Delta x}$$

# Newton-Raphson



# Newton-Raphson



$$y(x) = mx + b$$

$$y(x) = f(x_2) + f'(x_2)(x - x_2) = 0$$

$$x_3 = x_2 - \underbrace{\frac{f(x_2)}{f'(x_2)}}_{\Delta x}$$

# Newton-Raphson Algorithm

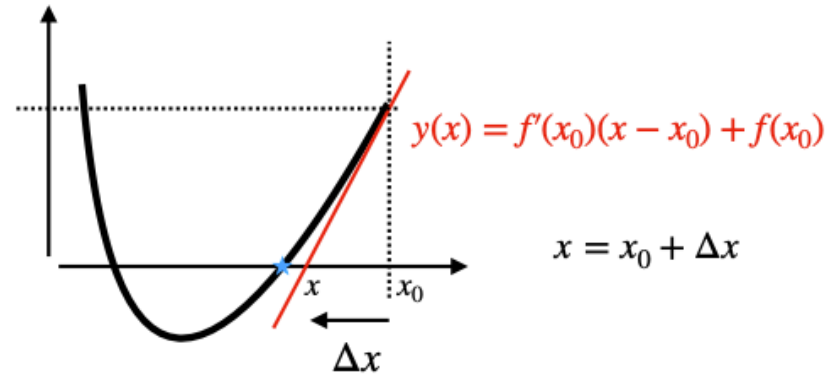
$x_0$  initial guess for root  
 $x$  updated guess

$x = x_0 + \Delta x$  correction?

$$f(x = x_0 + \Delta x) \approx f(x_0) + \Delta x \left. \frac{df}{dx} \right|_{x_0}$$

$$f(x_0) + f'(x_0)\Delta x = 0$$

$$\Delta x = -\frac{f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)}$$



**while**  $|f(x)| > \epsilon$  **or**  $|x_n - x_{n-1}| > \epsilon$

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_1)}$$

# Newton-Raphson Advantages

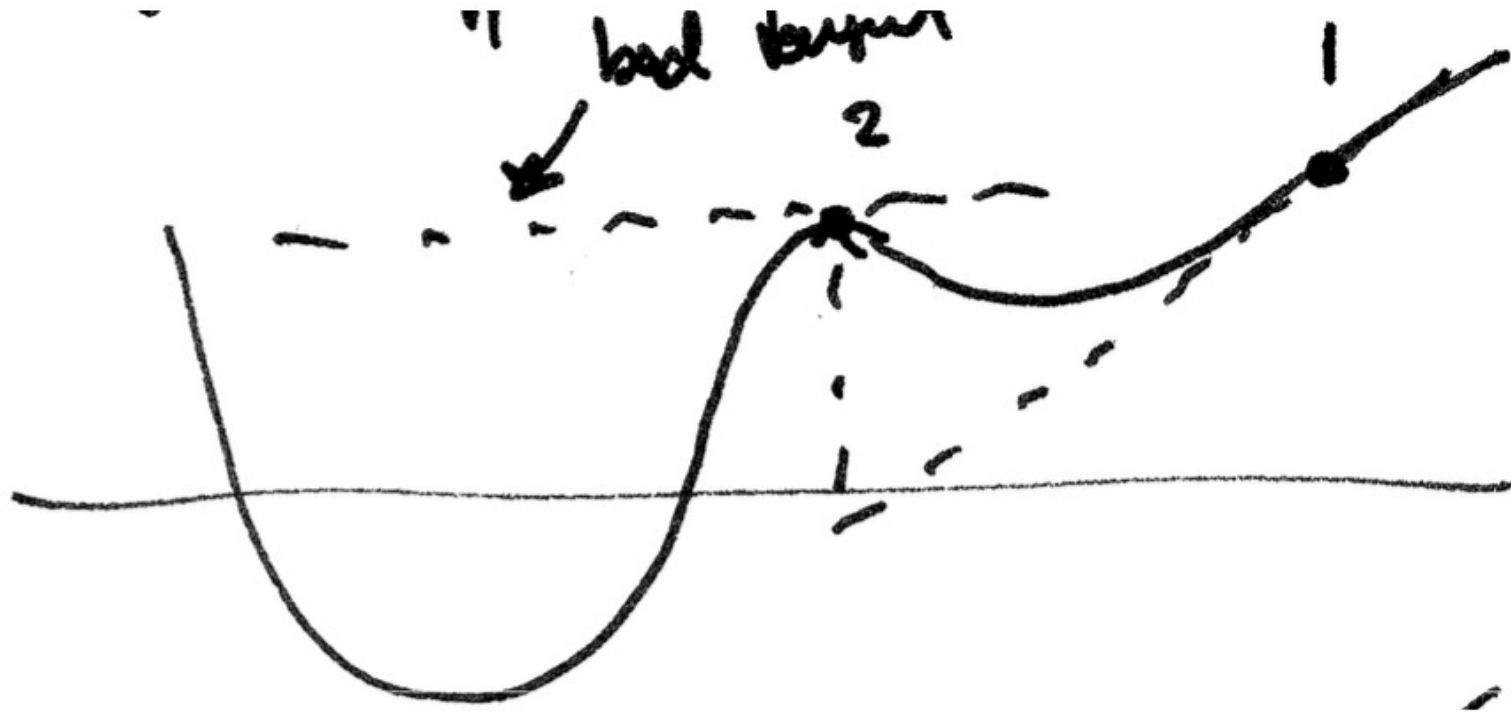
## Pros:

- Converges quickly (quadratic), hence fast
- Works best with analytical derivative (but you can use numerical ones)

## Cons:

- starting guess must be close to root
- can fail to converge in certain situations

# Newton-Raphson Failure Mode



# Newton-Raphson Failure Mode

