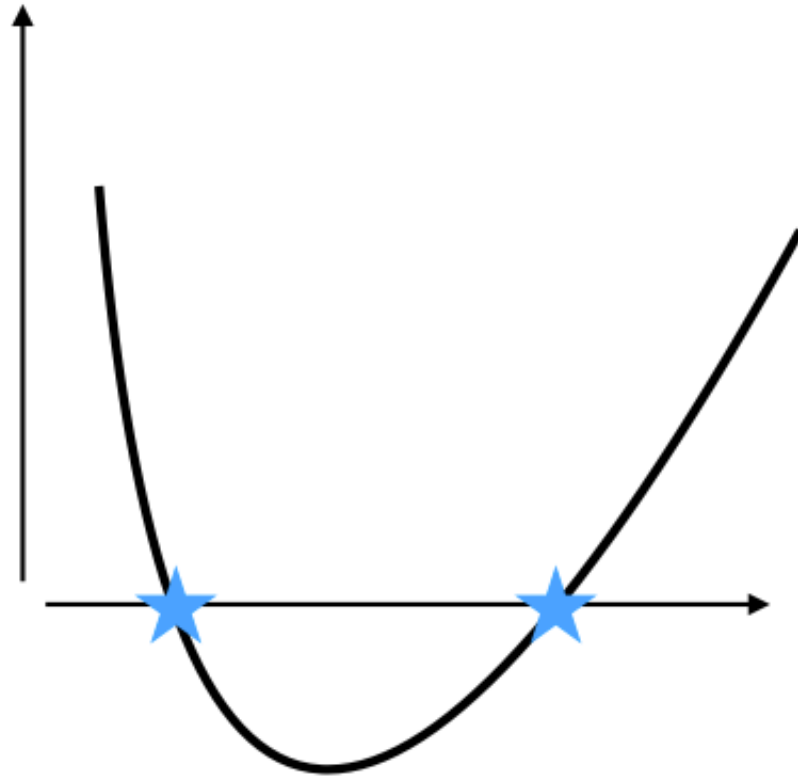


Root Finding



Trial and Error

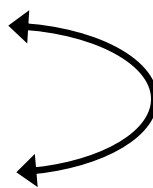
Start with x_0 (initial guess)

1. Guess x_1 (trial)

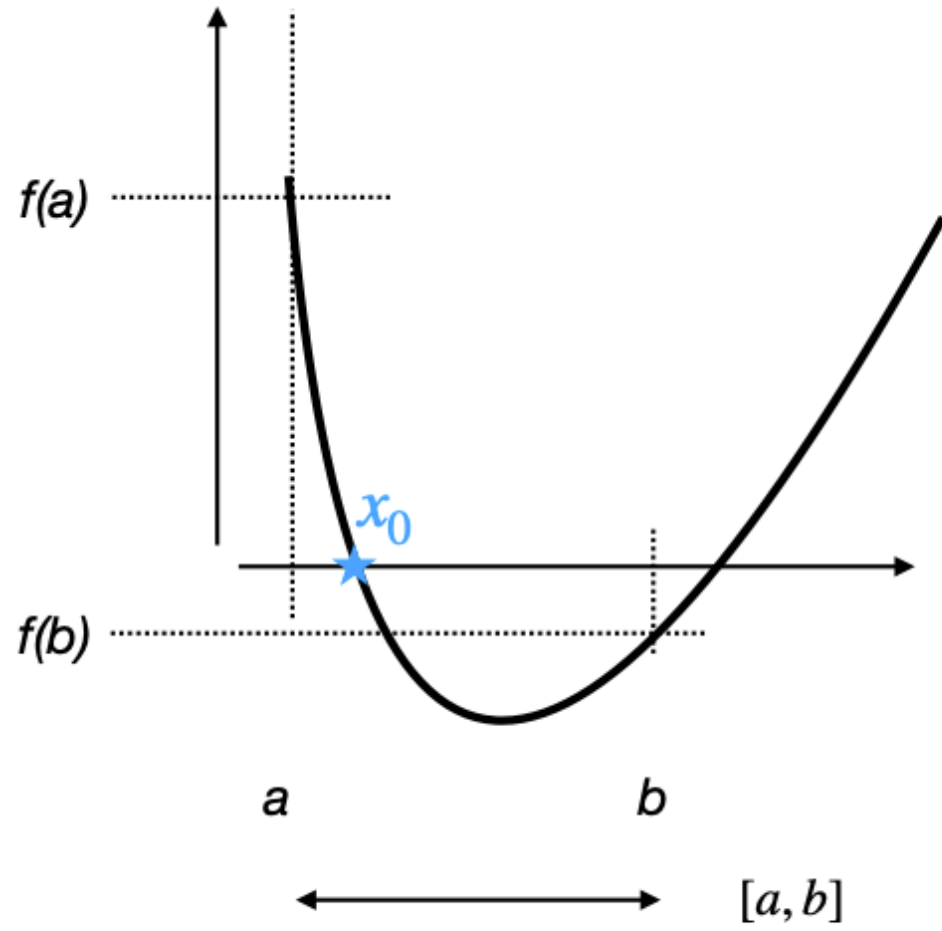
2. Is $|x_1 - x_0| < \varepsilon$? (error)

3. Improve x_1

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



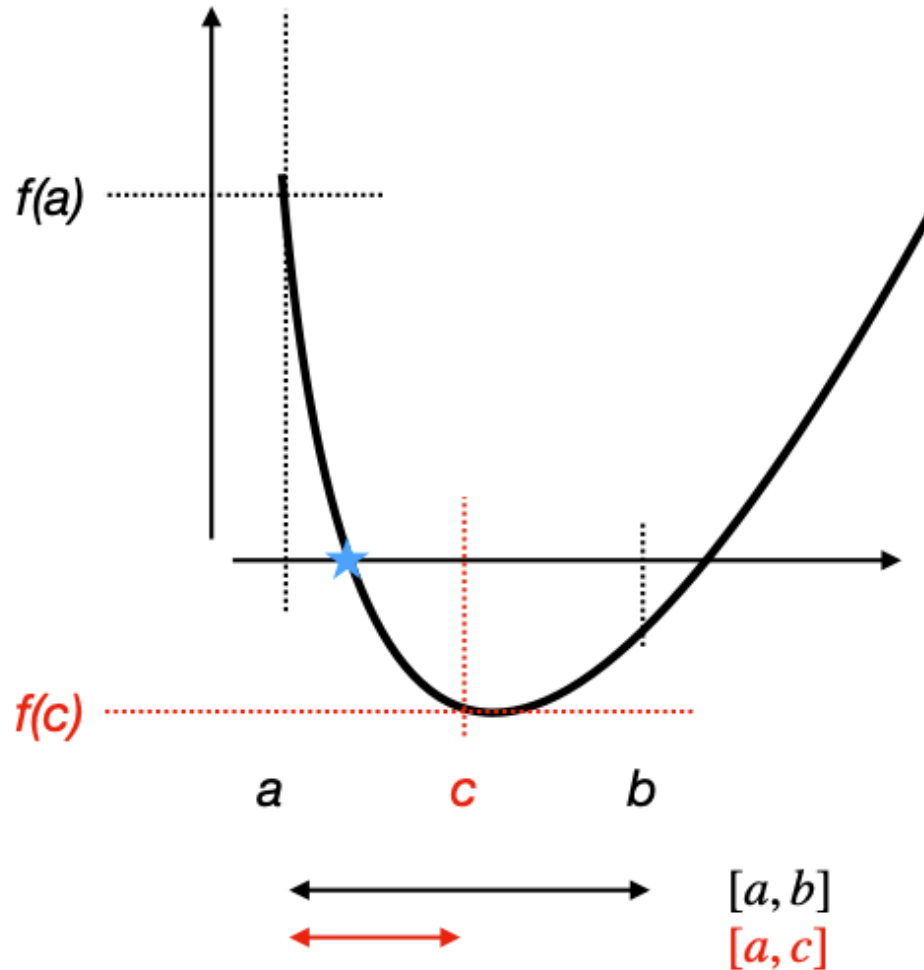
Bisection



$$a < x_0 < b$$

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

Bisection



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

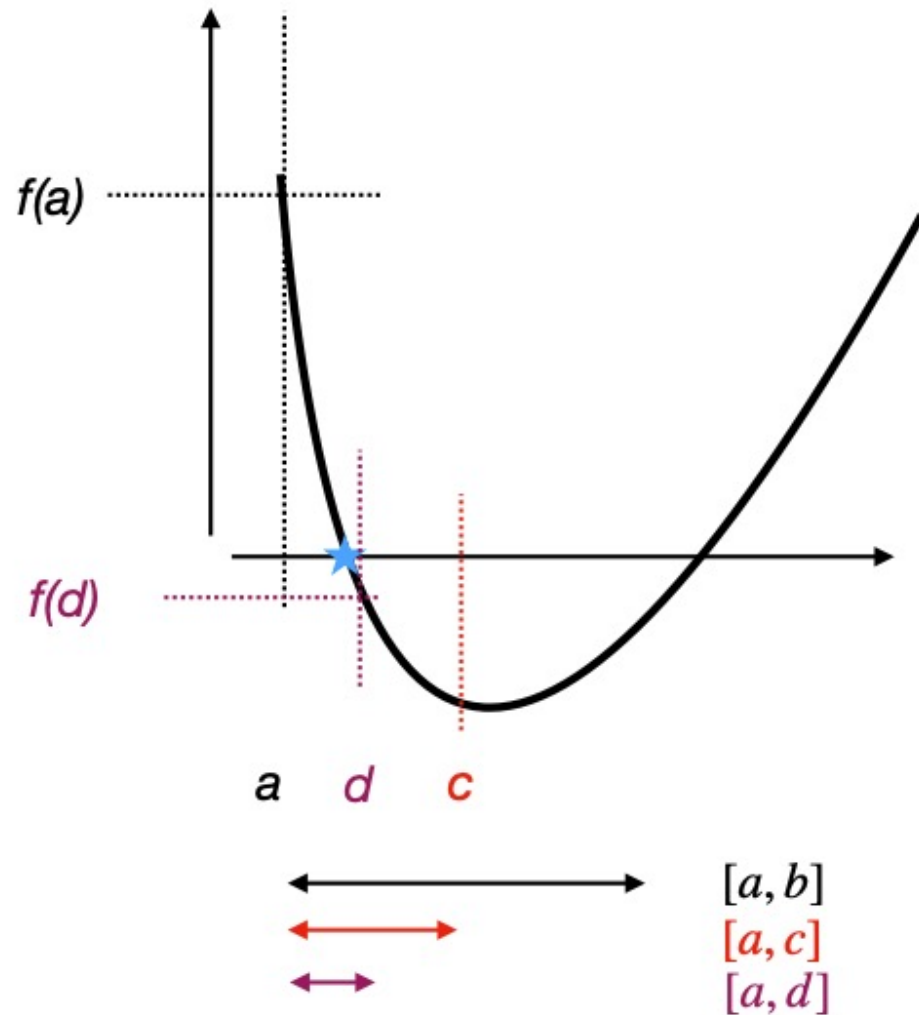
$$a < x_0 < c$$

Note:

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

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

Bisection



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

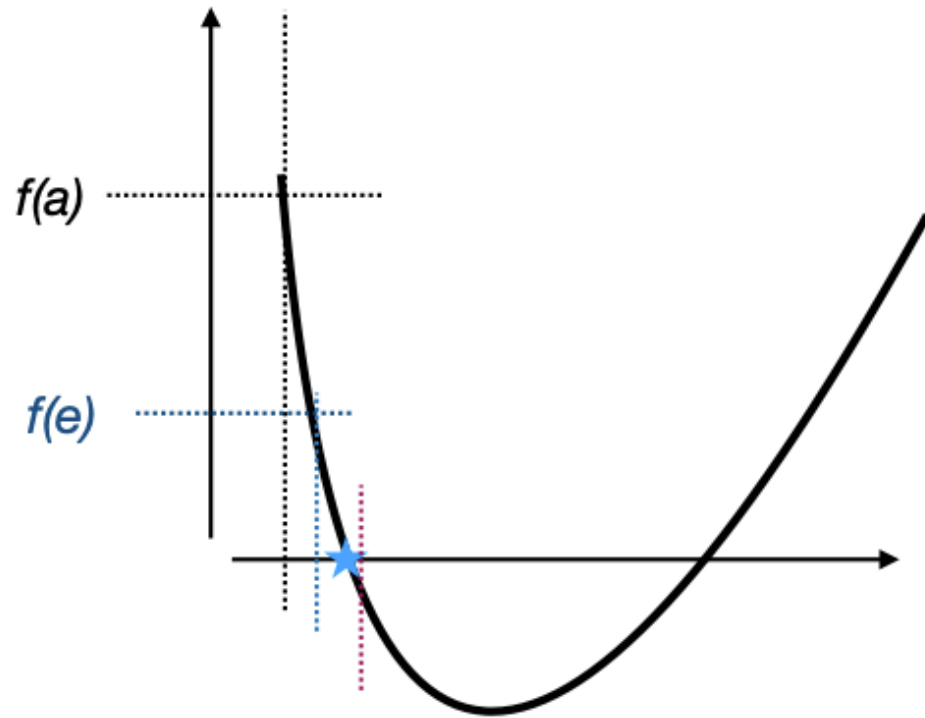
$$a < x_0 < d$$

Note:

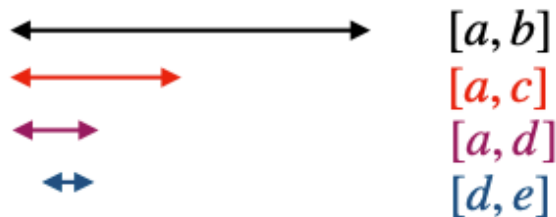
$$f(c) < 0 \quad \text{and} \quad f(d) < 0$$

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

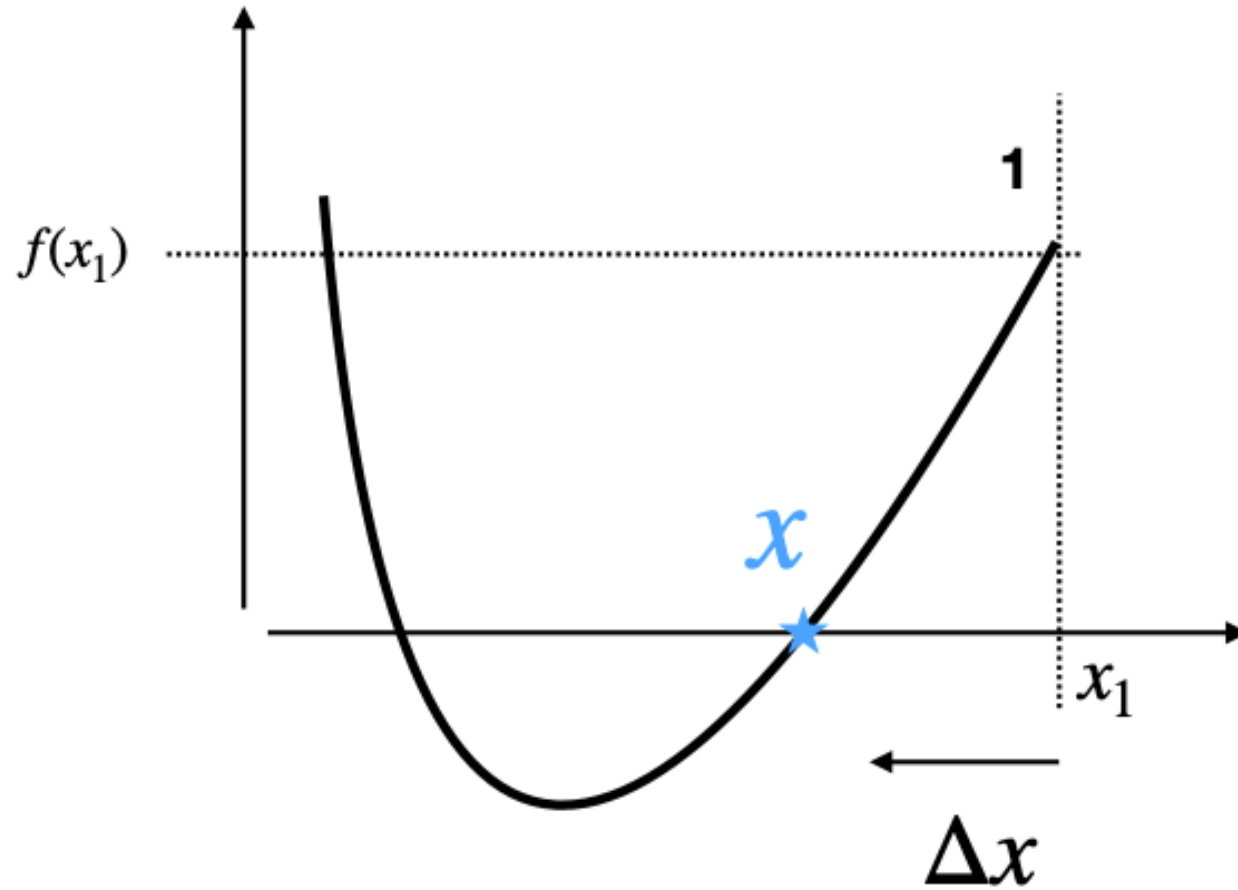
Start with x_0 (initial guess)

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

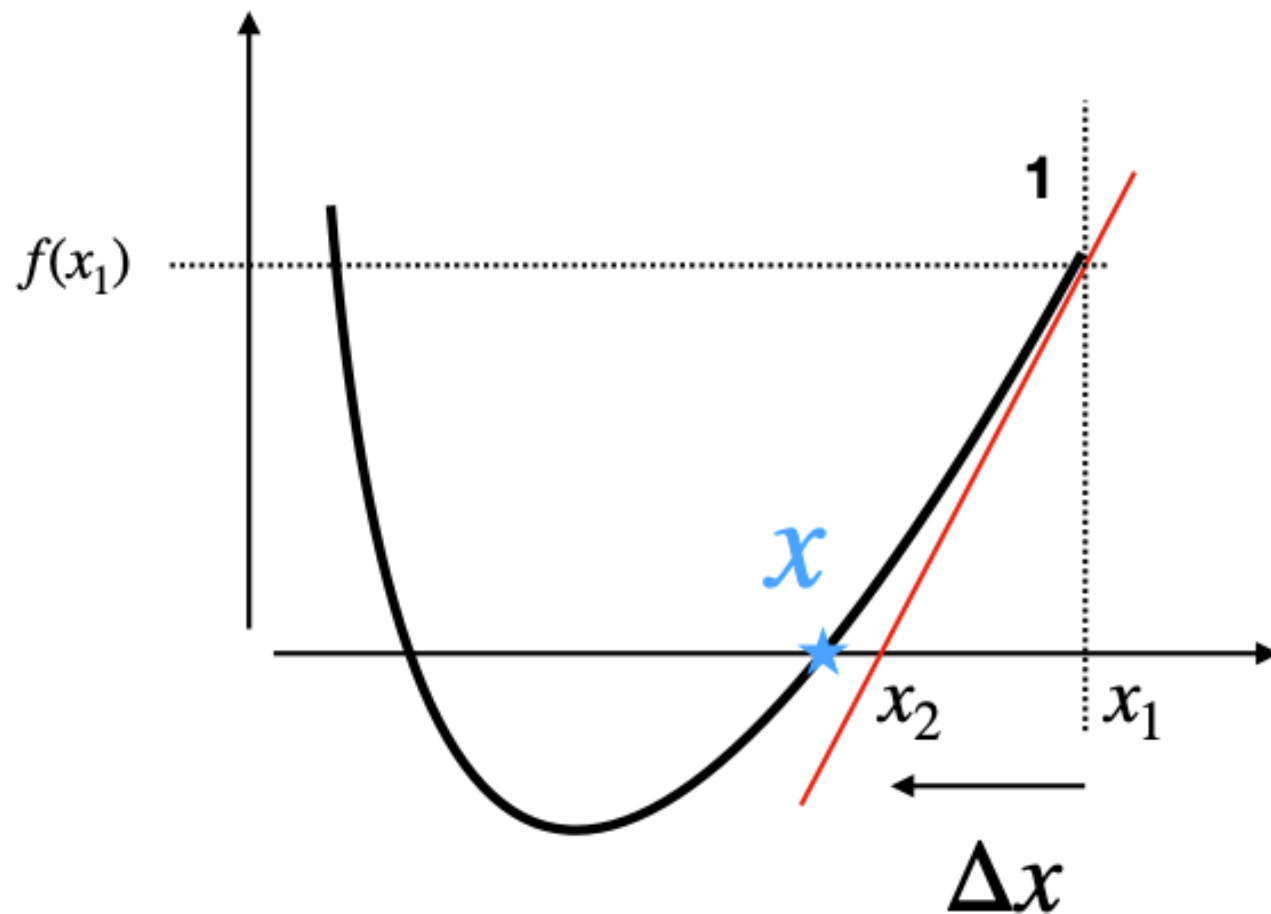
$$x = \frac{1}{2}(a + b)$$

```
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

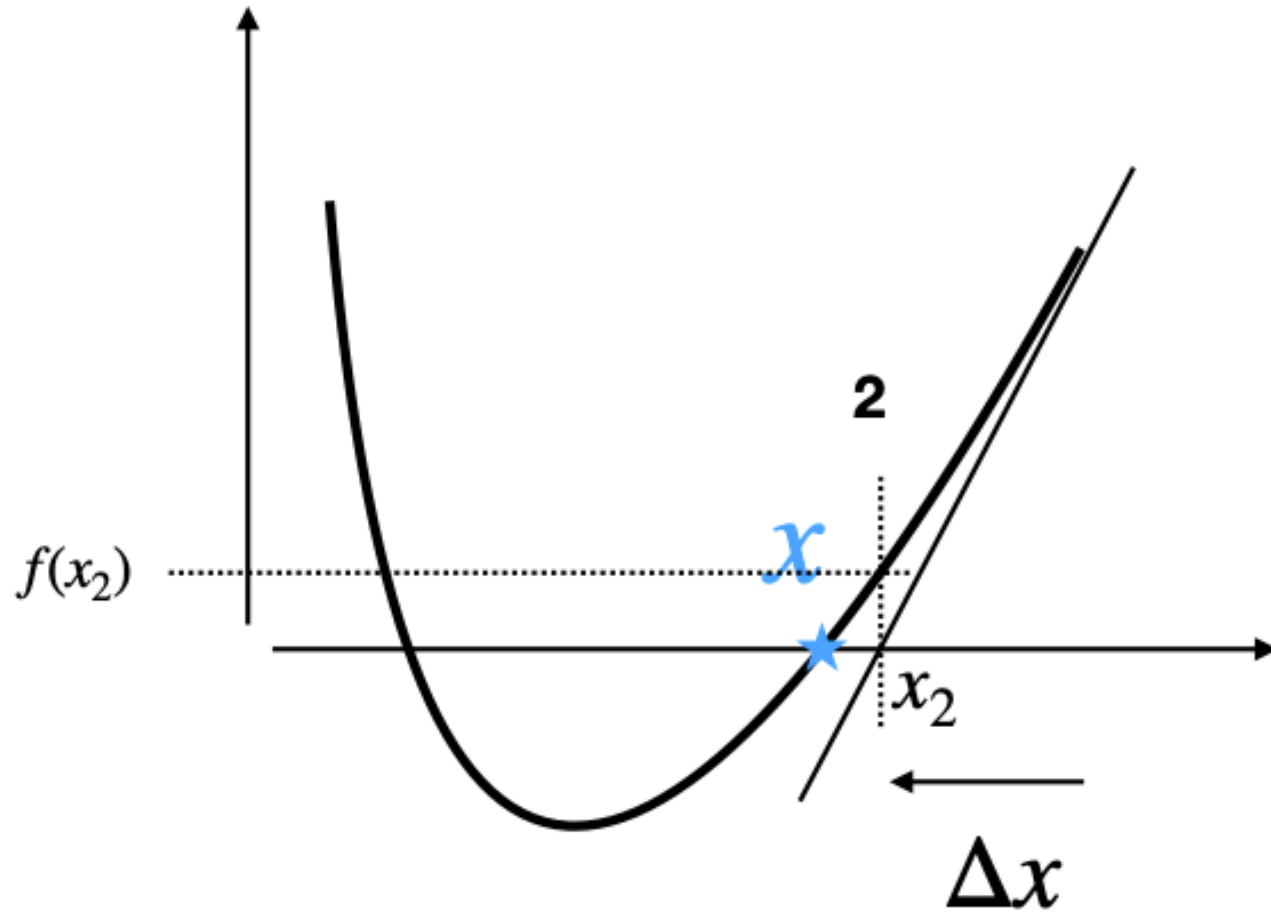


$$y(x) = mx + b$$

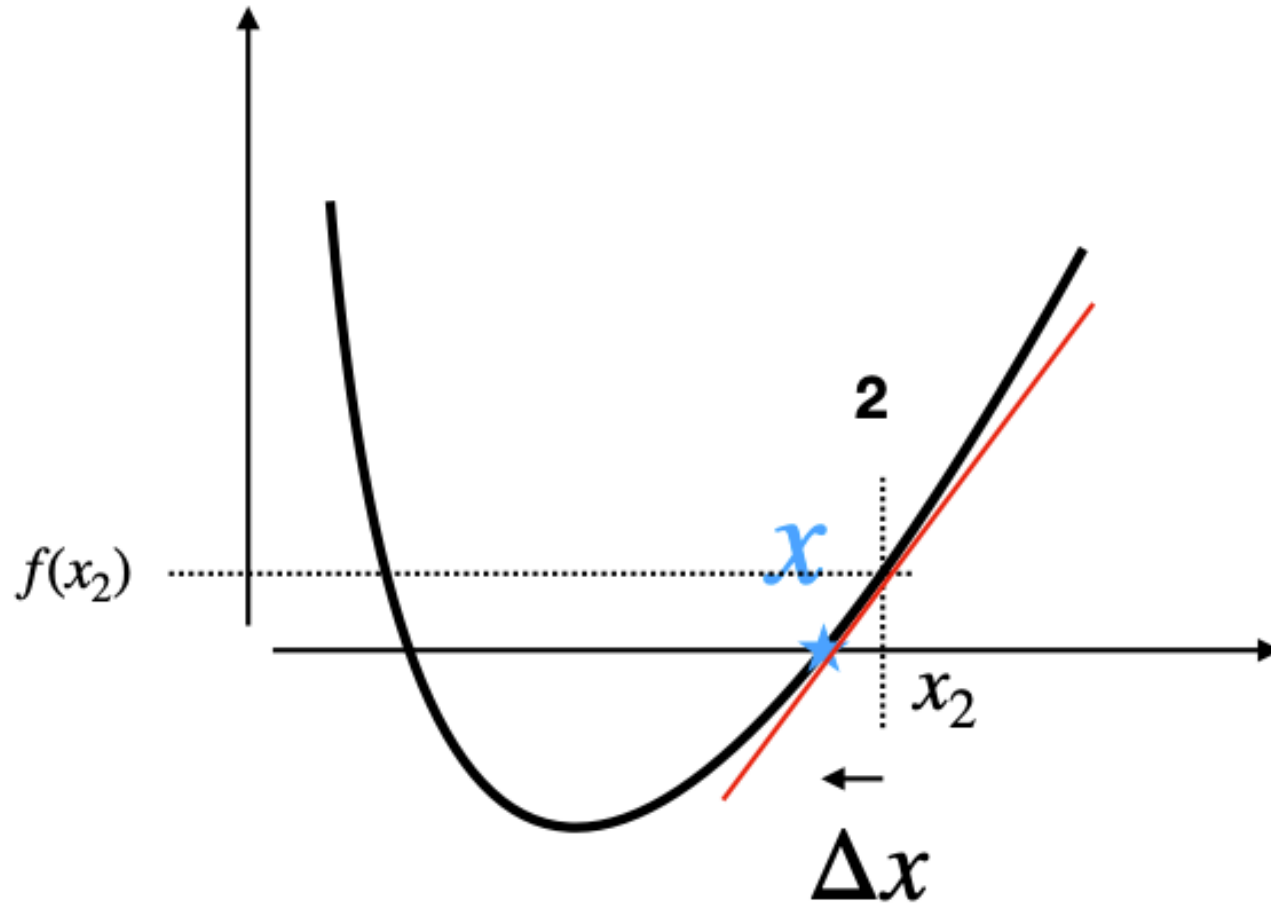
$$y(x) = f(x_1) + f'(x_1)x = 0$$

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

Newton-Raphson



Newton-Raphson



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

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

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

Newton-Raphson Algorithm

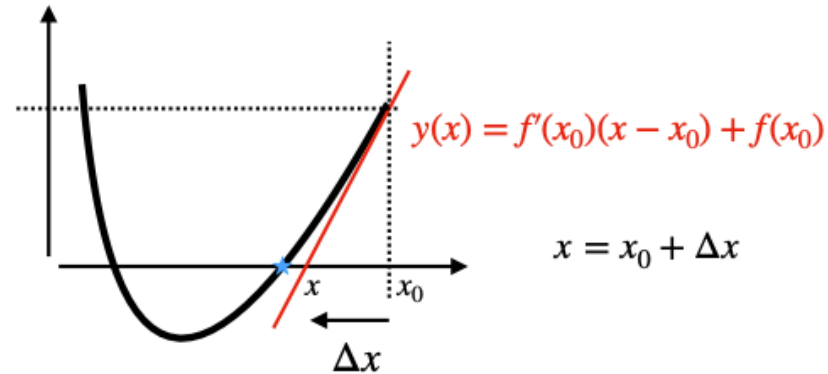
x_0 initial guess for root
 x updated guess

$x = x_0 + \Delta x$ 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

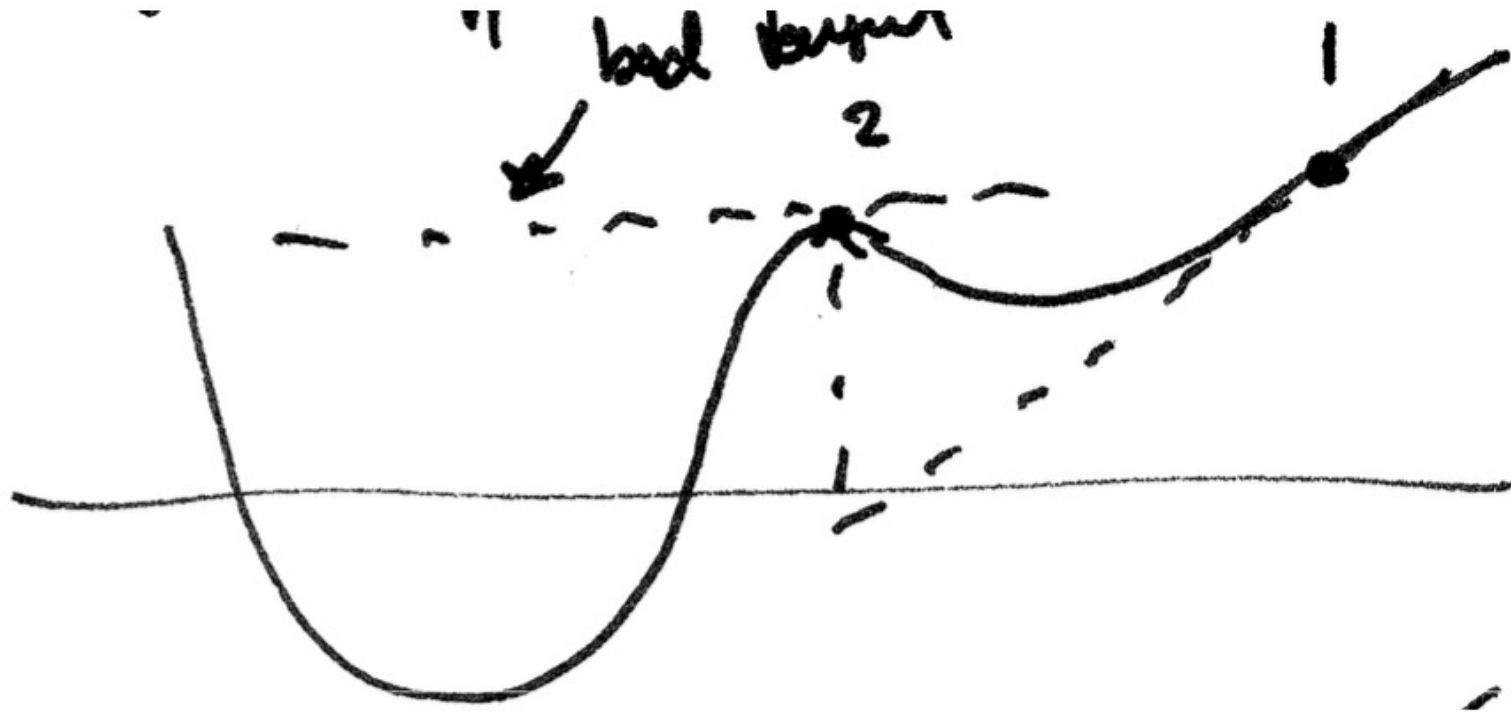
Pros:

- 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

