exercise1-newton (Score: 12.0 / 13.0)

Lab 2

1. 提交作業之前，建議可以先點選上方工具列的**Kernel**，再選擇**Restart & Run All**，檢查一下是否程式跑起來都沒有問題，最後記得儲存。
2. 請先填上下方的姓名(name)及學號(stduent_id)再開始作答，例如：

```
name = "我的名字"
student_id= "B06201000"
```

3. 四個求根演算法的實作可以參考lab-2 (https://yuanyuyuan.github.io/itcm/lab-2.html)，裡面有教學影片也有範例程式可以套用。
4. **Deadline: 10/9(Wed.)**

In [1]:

```
name = "鄭如芳"
student_id = "B05602020"
```

Exercise 1 - Newton

Use the Newton's method to find roots of

$$f(x) = cosh(x) + cos(x) - c, \text{for } c = 1, 2, 3,$$

Import libraries

In [2]:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
```

1. Define the function $g(c)(x) = f(x) = cosh(x) + cos(x) - c$ with parameter $c = 1, 2, 3$ and its derivative df.

In [3]:

(Top)

```python
def g(c):
    assert c == 1 or c == 2 or c == 3
    def f(x):
        # Hint: return ...
        # ===== 請實做程式 =====
        return np.cosh(x)+np.cos(x)-c
        # ====================
    return f

def df(x):
    # Hint: return ...
    # ===== 請實做程式 =====
    return np.sinh(x)-np.sin(x)
    # ====================
```

Pass the following assertion.

In [4]:

cell-b59c94b754b1fc9e (Top)

```python
assert g(1)(0) == np.cosh(0) + np.cos(0) - 1
assert df(0) == 0
### BEGIN HIDDEN TESTS
assert g(2)(0) == np.cosh(0) + np.cos(0) - 2
assert g(3)(0) == np.cosh(0) + np.cos(0) - 3
assert df(1) == np.sinh(1) - np.sin(1)
### END HIDDEN TESTS
```

2. Implement the algorithm

In [5]:

(Top)

```python
def newton(
    func,
    d_func,
    x_0,
    tolerance=1e-7,
    max_iterations=5,
    report_history=False
):
    '''
    Parameters
    ----------
    func : function
        The target function.
    d_func : function
        The derivative of the target function.
    x_0 : float
        Initial guess point for a solution f(x)=0.
    tolerance : float
        One of the termination conditions. Error tolerance.
    max_iterations : int
        One of the termination conditions. The amount of iterations allowed.
    report_history: bool
        Whether to return history.

    Returns
    -------
    solution : float
        Approximation of the root.
    history: dict
        Return history of the solving process if report_history is True.
    '''

    # ===== 請實做程式 =====
    x_n = x_0
    num_iterations = 0

    if report_history:
        history = {'estimation': [], 'error': []}

    while True:

        f_of_x_n = func(x_n)

        error = abs(f_of_x_n)

        if report_history:
            history['estimation'].append(x_n)
            history['error'].append(error)

        if error < tolerance:
            print('Found solution after', num_iterations,'iterations.')
            if report_history:
                return x_n, history
            else:
                return x_n

        d_f_of_x_n = d_func(x_n)

        if d_f_of_x_n == 0:
            print('Zero derivative. No solution found.')
            if report_history:
                return None, history
            else:
                return None

        if num_iterations < max_iterations:
            num_iterations += 1

            x_n = x_n - f_of_x_n / d_f_of_x_n

        else:
            print('Terminate since reached the maximum iterations.')
            if report_history:
                return x_n, history
            else:
                return x_n
    # ====================
```

Test your implementation with the assertion below.

In [6]:

cell-4d88293f2527c82d (Top)

```
root = newton(
    lambda x: x**2 - x - 1,
    lambda x: 2*x - 1,
    1.2,
    max_iterations=100,
    tolerance=1e-7,
    report_history=False
)
assert abs(root - ((1 + np.sqrt(5)) / 2)) < 1e-7
```

```
Found solution after 4 iterations.
```

---

3. Answer the following questions under the case $c = 1$.

Plot the function to find an interval that contains the zero of f if possible.

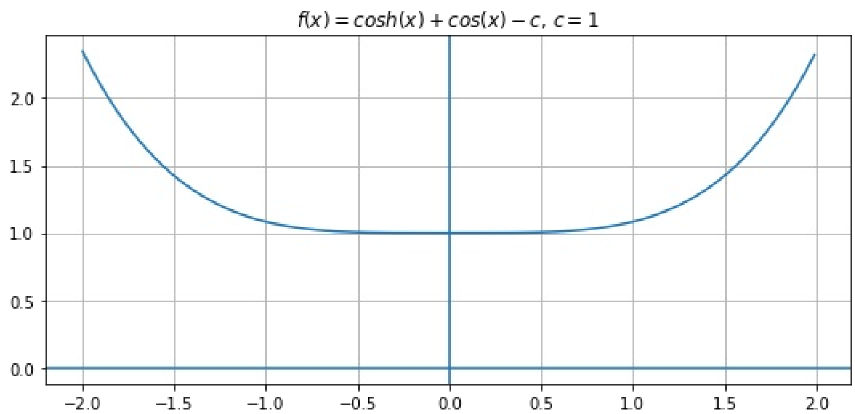
In [7]:

(Top)

```
c = 1
f = g(c)

# Hint: search_range = np.arange(左端點, 右端點, 點與點之間距),
# e.g. search_range = np.arange(0.0, 1.0, 0.01)
# ===== 請實做程式 =====
search_range = np.arange(-2.0, 2.0, 0.01)
# ====================

fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(9, 4))
ax.plot(search_range, f(search_range))
ax.set_title(r'$f(x)=cosh(x)+cos(x)-c$, $c=$%d' % c)
ax.grid(True)
ax.axhline(y=0)
ax.axvline(x=0)
plt.show()
```



According to the figure above, estimate the zero of f.

For example,

```
root = 3        # 單根
root = -2, 1    # 多根
root = None     # 無解
```

In [8]:

(Top)

```python
# Hint: root = ?
# ===== 請實做程式 =====
root=None
# ====================
```

In [9]:

cell-d872c7c57f11c968 (Top)

```python
print('My estimation of root:', root)
### BEGIN HIDDEN TESTS
if root == None:
    print('Right answer!')
else:
    raise AssertionError('Wrong answer!')
### END HIDDEN TESTS
```

```
My estimation of root: None
Right answer!
```

Try to find the zero with a tolerance of 10^{-10}. If it works, plot the error and estimation of each step. Otherwise, state the reason why the method failed on this case.

(Top)

$cannot find the zero with tolerance of 10^{-10} bcs even the point x = 0 which is the closest one to x - axis still have distance = 1 from x - axis also note that the deriva$

---

4. Answer the following questions under the case $c = 2$.

Plot the function to find an interval that contains the zero of f if possible.

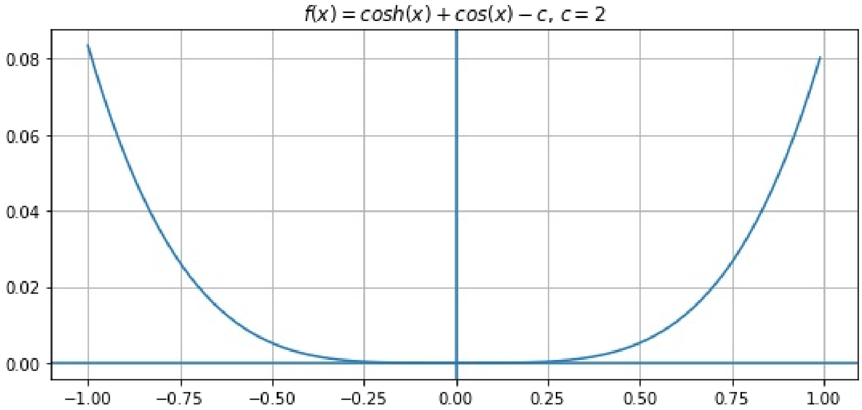
In [10]:

(Top)

```
c = 2
f = g(c)

# Hint: search_range = np.arange(左端點, 右端點, 點與點之間距),
# e.g. search_range = np.arange(0.0, 1.0, 0.01)
# ===== 請實做程式 =====
search_range = np.arange(-1.0, 1.0, 0.01)
# ===================

fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(9, 4))
ax.plot(search_range, f(search_range))
ax.set_title(r'$f(x)=cosh(x)+cos(x)-c$, $c=$%d' % c)
ax.grid(True)
ax.axhline(y=0)
ax.axvline(x=0)
plt.show()
```



According to the figure above, estimate the zero of f.

For example,

```
root = 3        # 單根
root = -2, 1    # 多根
root = None     # 無解
```

In [11]:

(Top)

```
# Hint: root = ?
# ===== 請實做程式 =====
root=newton(
    f,
    df,
    x_0=0.5,
    tolerance=1e-7,
    max_iterations=100,
    report_history=False
)
# ===================
```

Found solution after 10 iterations.

In [12]:

cell-20fddbe6fa4c437b (Top)

```
print('My estimation of root:', root)

### BEGIN HIDDEN TESTS
assert type(root) is float or int, 'Wrong type!'
### END HIDDEN TESTS
```

```
My estimation of root: 0.028157268096354562
```

Try to find the zero with a tolerance of 10^{-10}. If it works, plot the error and estimation of each step. Otherwise, state the reason why the method failed on this case.

In [13]:

(Top)

```
solution,history=newton(
    f,
    df,
    x_0=0.5,
    tolerance=1e-10,
    max_iterations=100,
    report_history=True
)
print(solution)
```

```
Found solution after 16 iterations.
0.005011387129768187
```

In [14]:

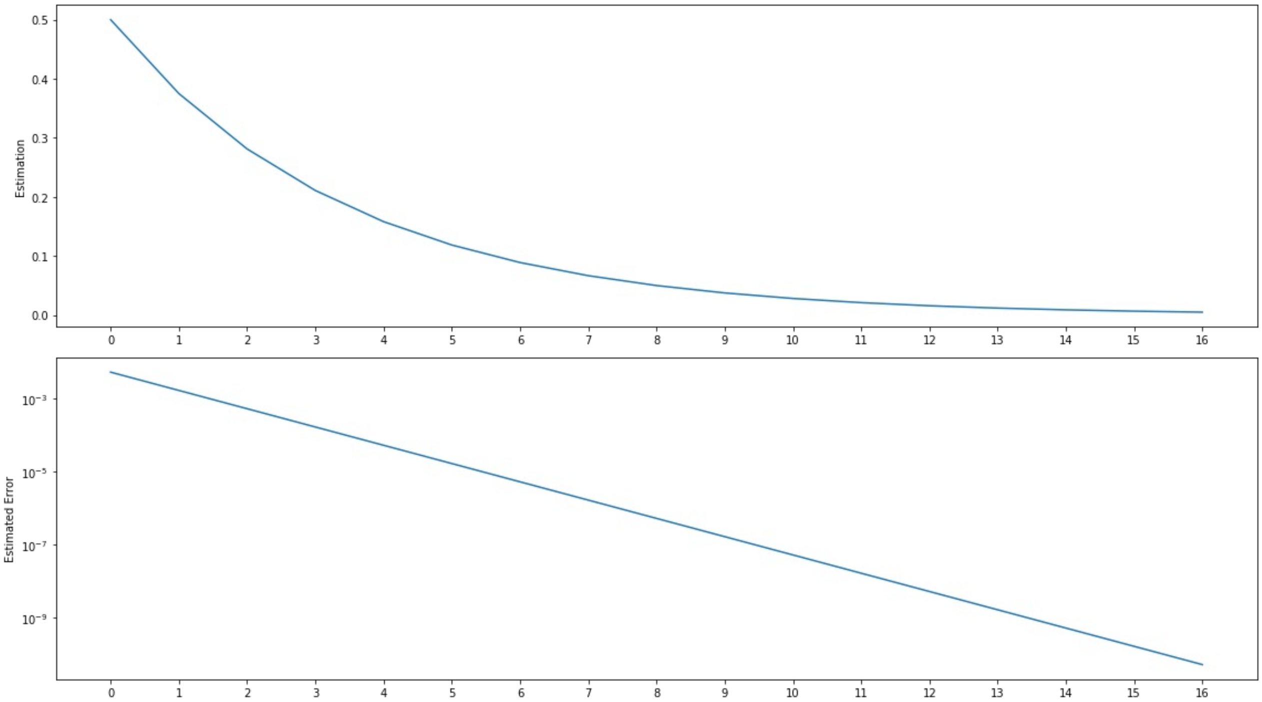
```
fig, axes = plt.subplots(2, 1, figsize=(16, 9))
ax1, ax2 = axes

num_iterations = len(history['estimation'])
iterations = range(num_iterations)
for ax in axes:
    ax.set_xticks(iterations)

ax1.plot(iterations, history['estimation'])
ax1.set_ylabel('Estimation')

ax2.plot(iterations, history['error'])
ax2.set_ylabel('Estimated Error')
ax2.set_yscale('log')

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



From the graph can note that speed of convergencein newton method is very fastbut in the second graphin the theory it sould be quadraticconvergenceso i guess there r

5. Answer the following questions under the case $c = 3$.

Plot the function to find an interval that contains the zeros of f if possible.

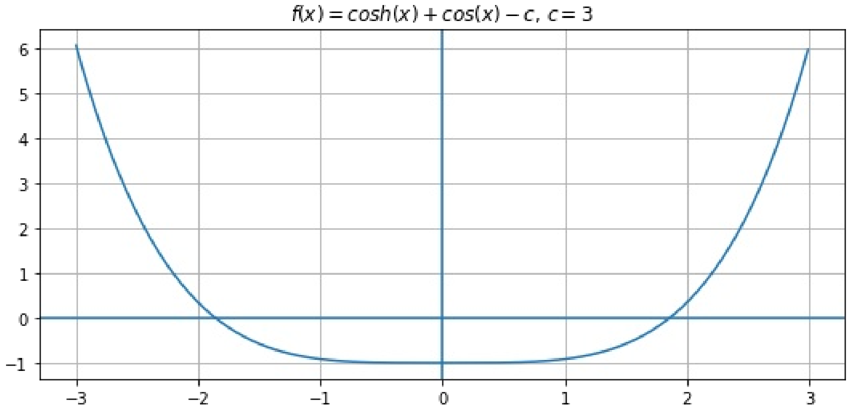
In [15]:

(Top)

```
c = 3
f = g(c)

# Hint: search_range = np.arange(左端點, 右端點, 點與點之間距),
# e.g. search_range = np.arange(0.0, 2.0, 0.01)
# ===== 請實做程式 =====
search_range = np.arange(-3.0, 3.0, 0.01)
# ====================

fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(9, 4))
ax.plot(search_range, f(search_range))
ax.set_title(r'$f(x)=cosh(x)+cos(x)-c$, $c=$%d' % c)
ax.grid(True)
ax.axhline(y=0)
ax.axvline(x=0)
plt.show()
```



According to the figure above, estimate the zero of f.

For example,

```
root = 3        # 單根
root = -2, 1    # 多根
root = None     # 無解
```

In [16]:

(Top)

```
# Hint: root = ?
# ===== 請實做程式 =====
ans1=newton(
    f,
    df,
    x_0=2.5,
    tolerance=1e-7,
    max_iterations=5,
    report_history=False
)
ans2=newton(
    f,
    df,
    x_0=-2.5,
    tolerance=1e-7,
    max_iterations=5,
    report_history=False
)

root=ans1,ans2
# ====================
```

```
Found solution after 5 iterations.
Found solution after 5 iterations.
```

In [17]:

cell-06ec0b20844075c7 (Top)

```
print('My estimation of root:', root)

### BEGIN HIDDEN TESTS
assert type(root) == tuple, 'Should be multiple roots!'
### END HIDDEN TESTS
```

```
My estimation of root: (1.8579208291504337, -1.8579208291504337)
```

Try to find the zero with a tolerance of 10^{-10}. If it works, plot the error and estimation of each step. Otherwise, state the reason why the method failed on this case.

In [18]:

(Top)

```
$$Since\,the\,graph\,is\,symmatric\\
I\,discuss\,the\,positive\,root$$
```

Comments:
For case c=3, there are two roots to be found,

```
  File "<ipython-input-18-ff3206d82847>", line 1
    $$Since\,the\,graph\,is\,symmatric\\
    ^
SyntaxError: invalid syntax
```

In [19]:

```
root=newton(
    f,
    df,
    x_0=2.5,
    tolerance=1e-7,
    max_iterations=10,
    report_history=True
)
print(root)
```

```
Found solution after 5 iterations.
(1.8579208291504337, {'estimation': [2.5, 2.072402729986744, 1.8896799251367633, 1.8587277640
837774, 1.8579213643065264, 1.8579208291504337], 'error': [2.3311458641167517, 0.554050417691
7547, 0.07067861189693136, 0.0017507068109159363, 1.1602926472953357e-06, 5.10702591327572e-1
3]})
```

In [20]:

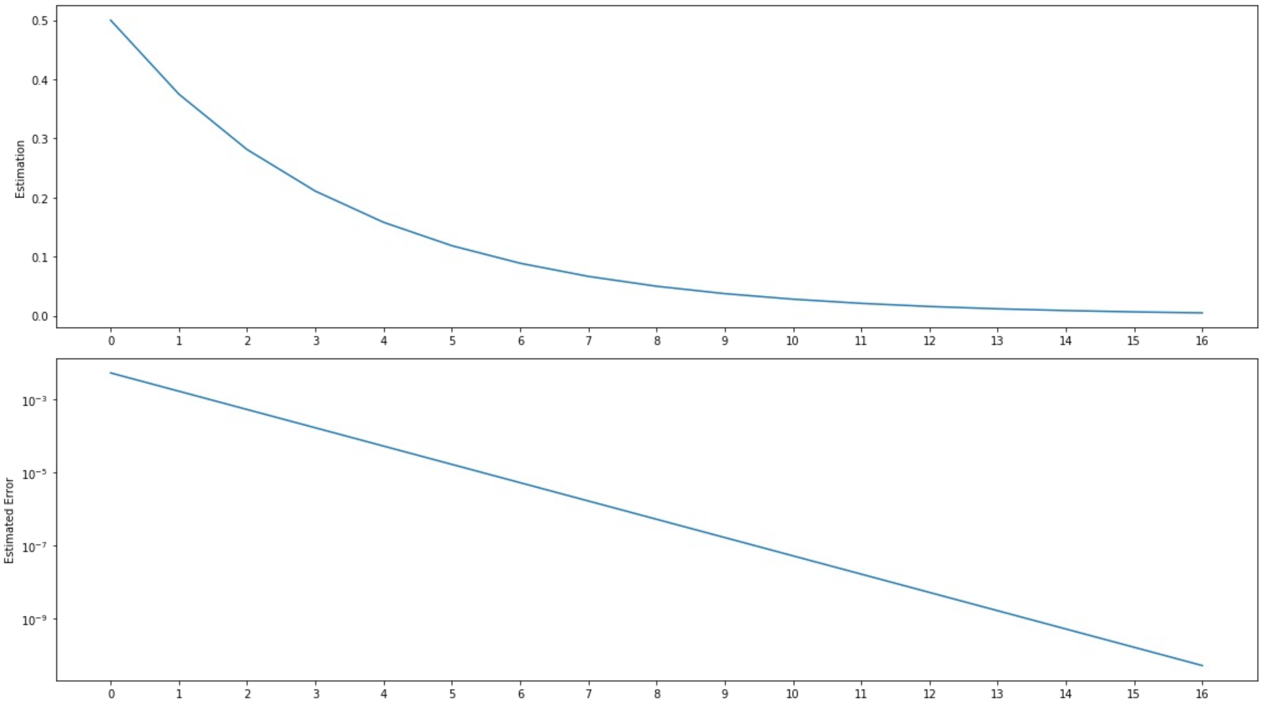
```
fig, axes = plt.subplots(2, 1, figsize=(16, 9))
ax1, ax2 = axes

num_iterations = len(history['estimation'])
iterations = range(num_iterations)
for ax in axes:
    ax.set_xticks(iterations)

# Plot the estimation in history
ax1.plot(iterations, history['estimation'])
ax1.set_ylabel('Estimation')

# Plot the estimation error (log(error)) in history
ax2.plot(iterations, history['error'])
ax2.set_ylabel('Estimated Error')
ax2.set_yscale('log')

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



From the graph can note that speed of convergencein newton method is very fastbut in the second graphin the theory it sould be quadratic convergenceso i guess there r

Discussion

For all cases above(c=1,2,3), do the results(e.g. error behaviors, estimations, etc) agree with the theoretical analysis?

(Top)

The graph estimated error did′ nt agree with quadratic convergenceI don′ t know it′ s the problem of myself or notAlso this method no guarrantee to convergenceBu

In [ ]: