

Python Code:

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"""
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Created on Tue Oct 20 01:22:19 2020
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@author: pournasengupta
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```
used http://hplgit.github.io/Programming-for-Computations/pub/p4c/.\_p4c-solarized-Python031.html
```

```
https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Python\_Programming/Basic\_Math  
to help write code
```

```
"""
```

```
import sys  
import math  
import numpy  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
"Define Newton's Method Function"
```

```
"f = initial function  $f(x) = 0$ "
```

```
"df = derivative of  $f(x)$   $f'(x)$ "
```

```
"p0 = given initial approximation p_0"
```

```
"tol = tolerance -> stopping criteria for  $|f(x)| < \text{tol}$ "
```

```
"n = max number of iterations of newton's method n "
```

```
def newtonsMethod(f, df, p0, tol, n):
```

```
    "create empty arrays to store values"
```

```
    astore = []
```

```
    bstore = []
```

```
    "new variable fx to represent  $f(x)$  at each iteration of p"
```

```
    "f(p0) = f(p_0) initial approximation value"
```

```
    "set  $f(x) = f(p_0)$ "
```

```
    fx = f(p0)
```

```
    "new variable i iteration counter"
```

```
    i = 0
```

```
"RUN NEWTON'S METHOD FOR N ITERATIONS"
```

```
"while loop with 2 conditions"
```

```
" $|f(\text{Norm})| > \text{tol}$  and  $i < n$ "
```

```

    "fNorm must be greater than the tolerance"
    "iteration must be less than max iterations"
    while abs(fx) > tol and i < n:
        "solve p_i = p_o - (f(p_o)/f'(p_o))"
        "set p_i as new value"
        "p0 = p0 - float(fx)/df(p0)"

        try:
            p0 = p0 - float(fx)/(df(p0))
        except ZeroDivisionError:
            print("Zero Derivative for x = %f", p0)
            sys.exit("Solution not found")

        "update value of fx"
        "fx = f(p_o)"
        fx = f(p0)

        "append values to arrays"
        astore.append(p0)
        bstore.append(fx)

        "update iterator"
        i += 1

    if abs(fx) > tol:
        "update iterator if solution is found"
        "or max number of iterations reached"
        i = -1

    return p0, i, astore, bstore

def f(p0):
    return (1)/(1 + math.exp(p0)) - 1/2

def df(p0):
    return -(math.exp(p0))/(1 + math.exp(p0))**2

solution, zeroI, avalues, bvalues = newtonsMethod(f, df, p0 = 0.25, tol=1.0e-14, n=100)

    "if the solution is found"
    if zeroI > 0:
        print ("Number of iterations: %d" % (1+2*zeroI))
        print ("Solution: %f" %(solution))
    else:
        print("Solution not found")

```

```

a = numpy.array([i for i in avalues])
b = numpy.array(bvalues)

fig = plt.figure()
plt.plot(a, b, label = 'Newtons Method')
plt.legend()

def f1(x):
    return numpy.int((1)/(1 + math.exp(x)) - 1/2)

def derive(x):
    h = 0.0000000001
    return (f1(x+h) - f1(x))/h

def tanLine():
    x = numpy.linspace(-5, 5, 100)
    y = x**2 + 2;
    plt.plot(x, y, 'b-', 'LineWidth', 2);
    plt.grid(True)

    xTangent = -4.5;

    slope = 2 * xTangent;

    yTangent = xTangent**2 + 2;

    plt.plot(xTangent, yTangent, 'r*', 'LineWidth', 2, 'MarkerSize', 10);

    yTangentLine = slope * (x - xTangent) + yTangent;
    plt.plot(x, yTangentLine, 'b-', 'LineWidth', 2);

```

Code Output (graphs attached to questions 2 and 4):

```

In [95]: runfile('/Users/pournasengupta/Dropbox/Fall2020/CSCI 3656/Homework 3/newtons-
method.py', wdir='/Users/pournasengupta/Dropbox/Fall2020/CSCI 3656/Homework 3')
Number of iterations: 7
Solution: 0.000000

```

Graphs were being funky, so I eventually gave up. I understand the concept but am having trouble coding it, so I drew it out to show that I understood the concept.

Question 1:

$$f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{1+e^x} - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{1+e^x} \right) - \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

**exponent rule**

$$= \frac{d}{dx} ((1+e^x)^{-1})$$

**chain rule**

$$= -\frac{1}{(1+e^x)^2} \frac{d}{dx} (1+e^x)$$

**take derivative**

$$= -\frac{1}{(1+e^x)^2} * e^x$$

**simplify**

$$= \frac{-e^x}{(1+e^x)^2}$$

---

**Answer:**  $f'(x) = \frac{-e^x}{(1+e^x)^2}$

Question 2:

Algorithm for Newton's Method Approximation

**Given:**  $f(x) = 0$  and  $p_0$  (initial approximation)

find the approximate solution  $p$  or print failure message

$tol$  for tolerance

$n$  for max number of iterations

$i = 1$

*while*( $i \leq n$ )

$$p_i = p_0 - \frac{f(p_0)}{f'(p_0)}$$

*if*  $|p_i - p_0| < tol$

*print*  $p_i$

$i++$

( $p_0 = p_i$ )

method failed after  $n$  iterations

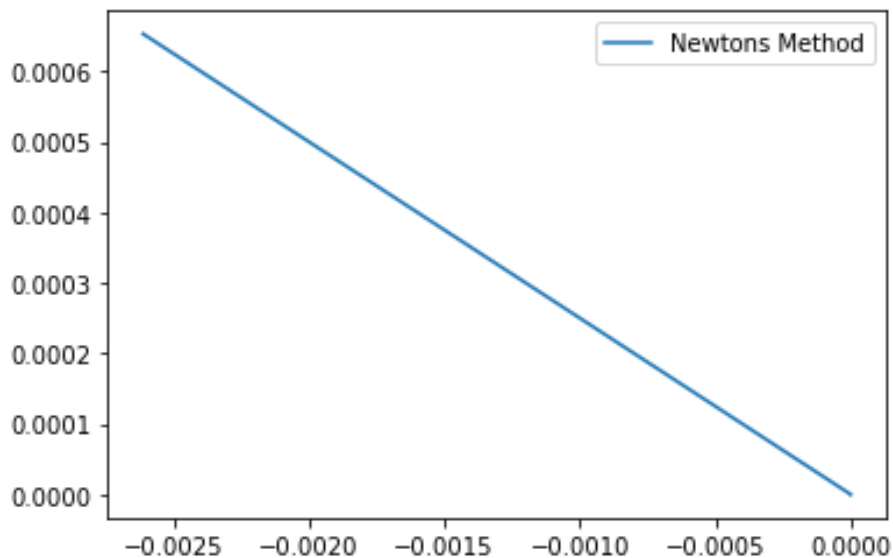
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$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^x} - \frac{1}{2}$$

in python:  $(1) / (1 + \text{math.exp}(x)) - (1)/(2)$

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

in python:  $-(\text{math.exp}(x))/((1 + \text{math.exp}(x)))**2$



Question 3:

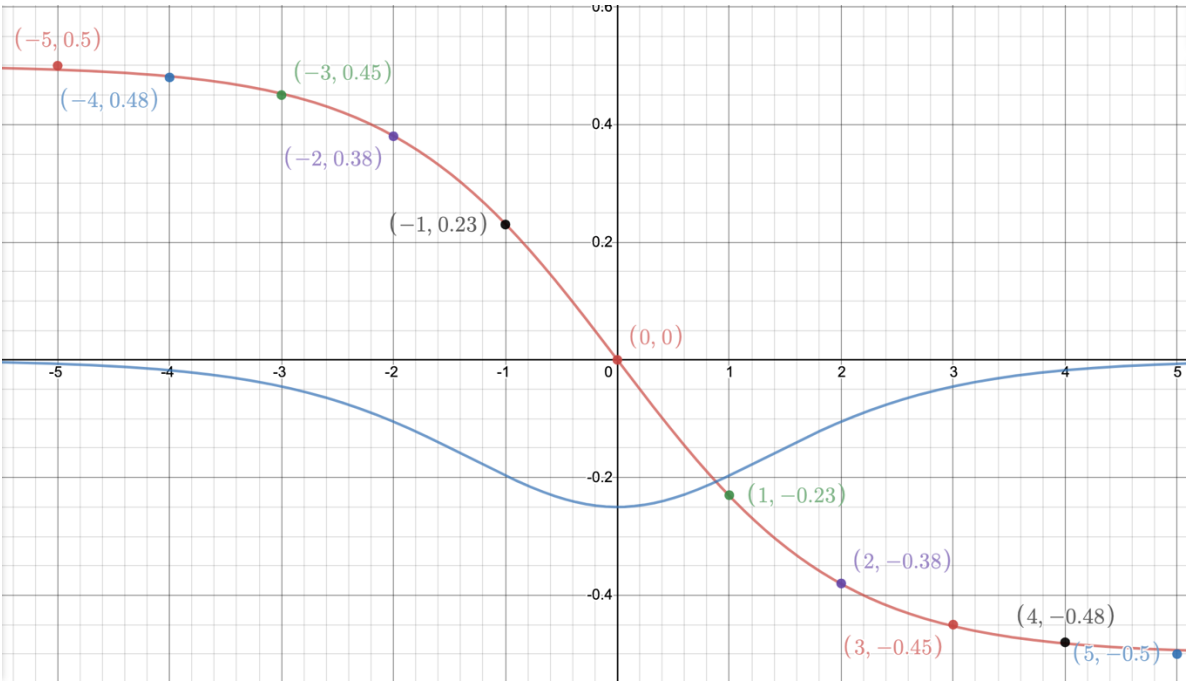
x	f(x)
-5	0.5
-4	0.48
-3	0.45
-2	0.38
-1	0.23
0	0
5	-0.5
4	-0.48
3	-0.45
2	-0.38
1	-0.23



$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^x} - \frac{1}{2}$$

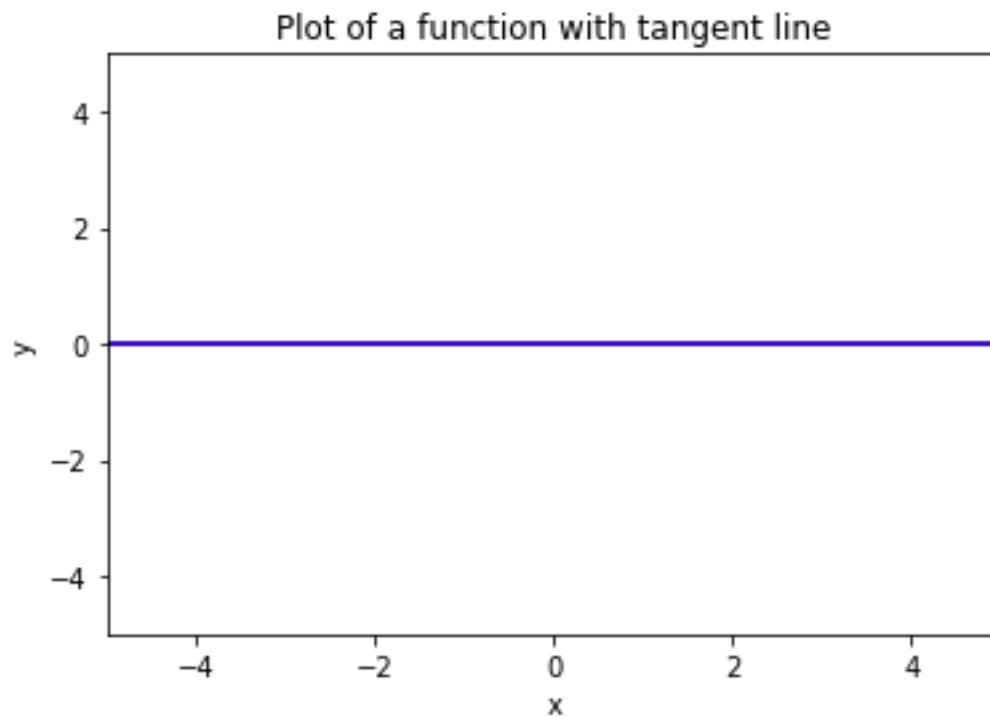


$$f'(x)$$



Question 4:

Newton's Method will converge for any initial guess in the intervals  $x_0 \in [-2, 0]$  or  $x_0 \in [0, 2]$



### Bonus Question 2:

To find the convergence of  $f'(x)$ , I used both the root and ratio tests. Both showed convergence, as the limit  $L$  was less than 1. The ratio test showed that the interval  $[-0.625, 0)$  and  $(0, 0.625]$  converged. My interval is much larger than the interval found through the ratio test but from my graphs, it makes sense that the initial guesses converge within such small intervals.