

# 250HW6 Q4

November 13, 2018

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from numpy.linalg import *
import math
```

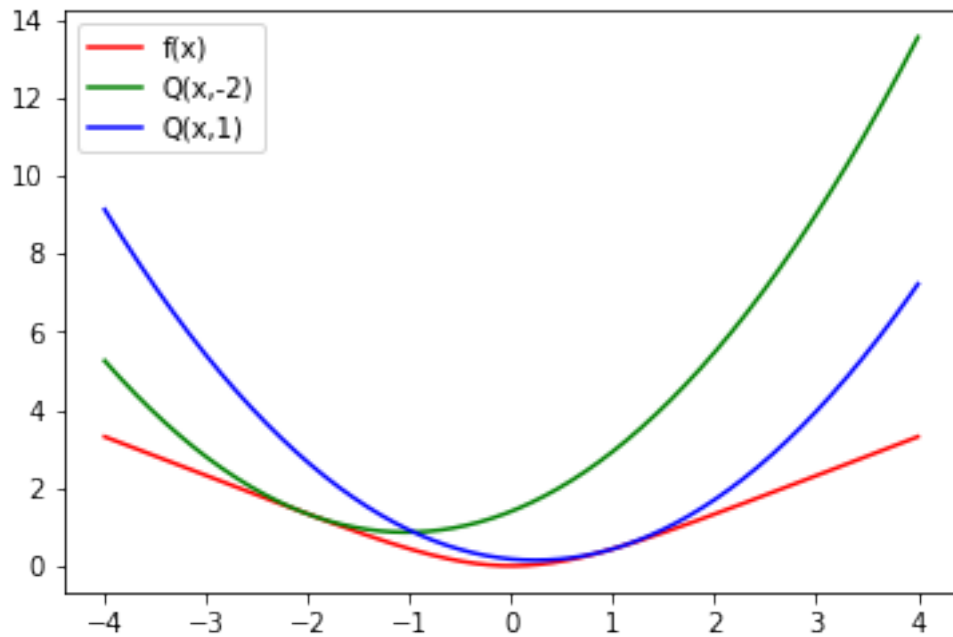
## 0.1 part (c)

```
In [4]: def f(x):
        return np.log(np.cosh(x))

def f_p(x):
    return np.sinh(x)/np.cosh(x)

def Q(x,y):
    return f(y)+f_p(y)*(x-y)+(x-y)*(x-y)/2

x = np.linspace(-4, 4, 1000)
fig = plt.figure()
plt.plot(x, f(x), 'r', label='f(x)')
plt.plot(x, Q(x,-2), 'g', label = 'Q(x,-2)')
plt.plot(x, Q(x,1), 'b', label = 'Q(x,1)')
plt.legend(loc='upper left')
plt.show()
```

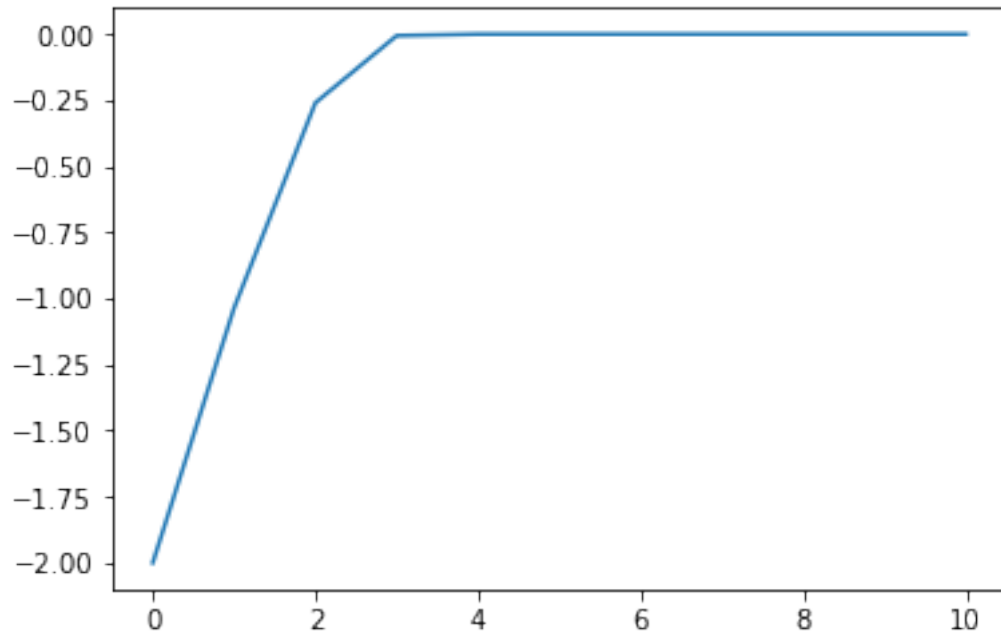


## 0.2 part (f)

```
In [5]: #update rule
def CalcXn(x):
    x -= np.sinh(x)/np.cosh(x)
    return x

In [19]: # plot xn vs n, x0 = -2
x = -2
step = 10
result = np.ones((step+1,1))
n = np.linspace(0, step, step+1)
result[0,0] = x
for i in range(step):
    x = CalcXn(x)
    result[i+1,0] = x
plt.plot(n,result)

Out[19]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x110a07a90>]
```

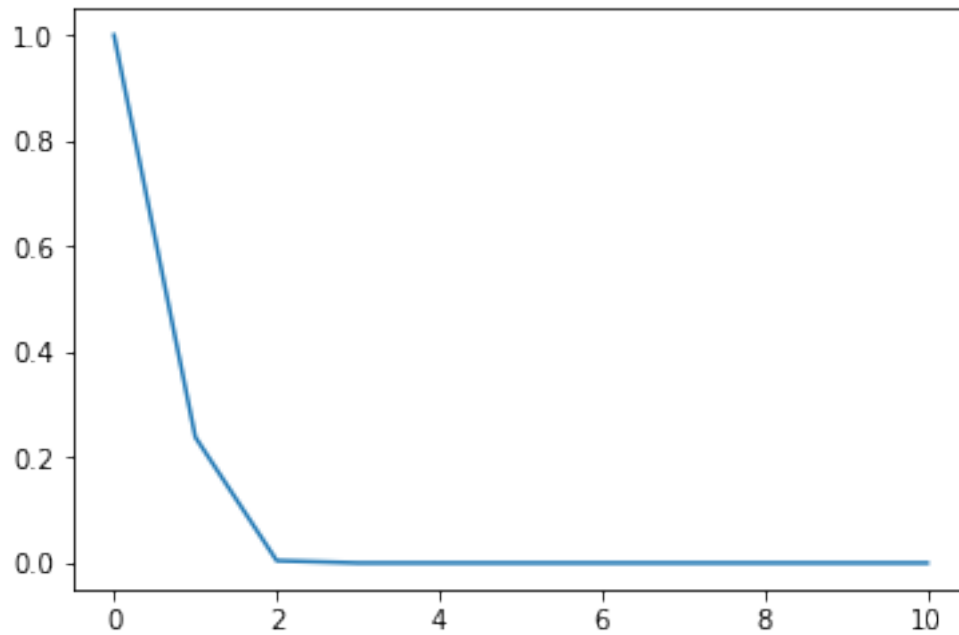


```
In [20]: # x0 = -2
         result
```

```
Out[20]: array([[ -2.00000000e+00],
                [ -1.03597242e+00],
                [ -2.59679795e-01],
                [ -5.68378530e-03],
                [ -6.12048908e-08],
                [ -6.61744490e-23],
                [  0.00000000e+00],
                [  0.00000000e+00],
                [  0.00000000e+00],
                [  0.00000000e+00],
                [  0.00000000e+00]])
```

```
In [21]: # plot xn vs n, x0 = 1
         x = 1
         step = 10
         result = np.ones((step+1,1))
         n = np.linspace(0, step, step+1)
         result[0,0] = x
         for i in range(step):
             x = CalcXn(x)
             result[i+1,0] = x
         plt.plot(n,result)
```

Out [21]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x1109b6978>]



```
In [22]: # x0 = 1
         result
```

```
Out [22]: array([[1.00000000e+00],
                 [2.38405844e-01],
                 [4.41640558e-03],
                 [2.87132405e-08],
                 [9.92616735e-24],
                 [0.00000000e+00],
                 [0.00000000e+00],
                 [0.00000000e+00],
                 [0.00000000e+00],
                 [0.00000000e+00],
                 [0.00000000e+00]])
```

### 0.3 part(g)

```
In [23]: #update rule
         def CalcXnNewton(x):
             x -= np.sinh(x)*np.cosh(x)
             return x
```

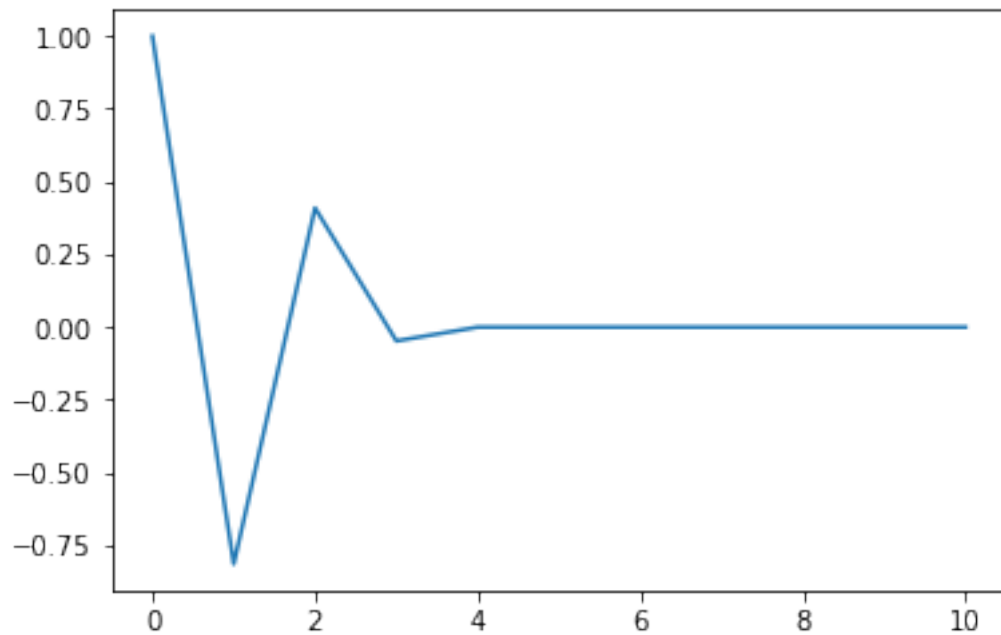
```
In [25]: # plot xn vs n, x0 = 1
         x = 1
```

```

step = 10
result = np.ones((step+1,1))
n = np.linspace(0, step, step+1)
result[0,0] = x
for i in range(step):
    x = CalcXnNewton(x)
    result[i+1,0] = x
plt.plot(n,result)

```

Out[25]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x1173318d0>]



```

In [26]: # x0 = 1
         result

```

```

Out[26]: array([[ 1.00000000e+00],
                [-8.13430204e-01],
                [ 4.09402317e-01],
                [-4.73049165e-02],
                [ 7.06028036e-05],
                [-2.34625145e-13],
                [ 0.00000000e+00],
                [ 0.00000000e+00],
                [ 0.00000000e+00],
                [ 0.00000000e+00],
                [ 0.00000000e+00]])

```

```

In [27]: # plot  $x_n$  vs  $n$ ,  $x_0 = -2$ 
         x = -2
         step = 10
         result = np.ones((step+1,1))
         n = np.linspace(0, step, step+1)
         result[0,0] = x
         for i in range(step):
             x = CalcXnNewton(x)
             result[i+1,0] = x
         plt.plot(n,result)

```

/anaconda3/lib/python3.6/site-packages/ipykernel\_launcher.py:3: RuntimeWarning: overflow encountered in division  
This is separate from the ipykernel package so we can avoid doing imports until

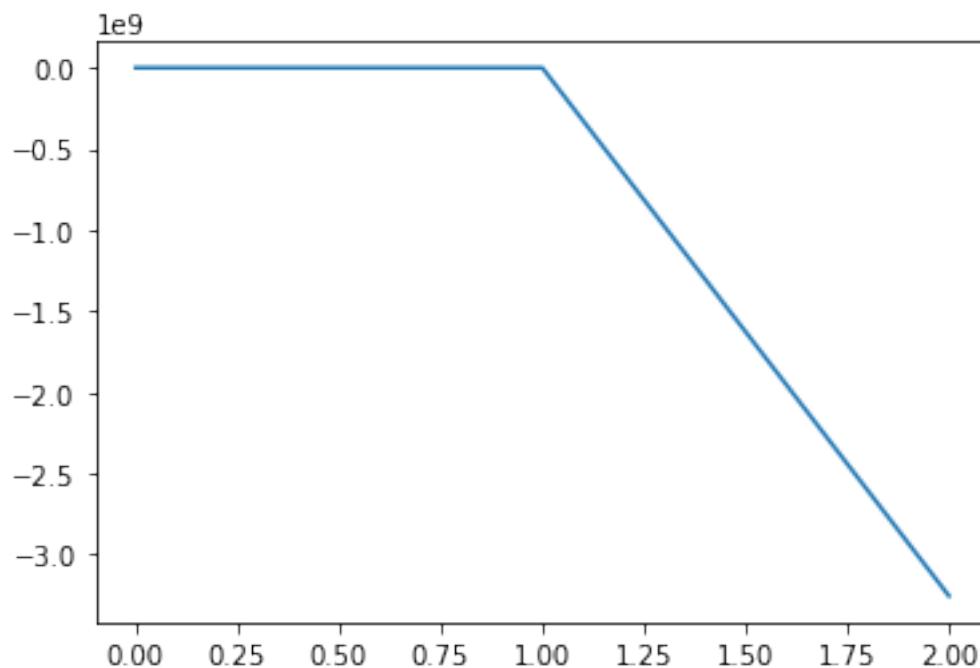
/anaconda3/lib/python3.6/site-packages/ipykernel\_launcher.py:3: RuntimeWarning: overflow encountered in division  
This is separate from the ipykernel package so we can avoid doing imports until

/anaconda3/lib/python3.6/site-packages/ipykernel\_launcher.py:3: RuntimeWarning: invalid value encountered in division  
This is separate from the ipykernel package so we can avoid doing imports until

```

Out[27]: [ <matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x1173954a8>]

```



```

In [28]: #  $x_0 = -2$ 
         result

```

```

Out[28]: array([[ -2.00000000e+00],
                [ 1.16449586e+01],

```

```

[-3.25553621e+09],
[          inf],
[          nan],
[          nan],
[          nan],
[          nan],
[          nan],
[          nan],
[          nan]]))

```

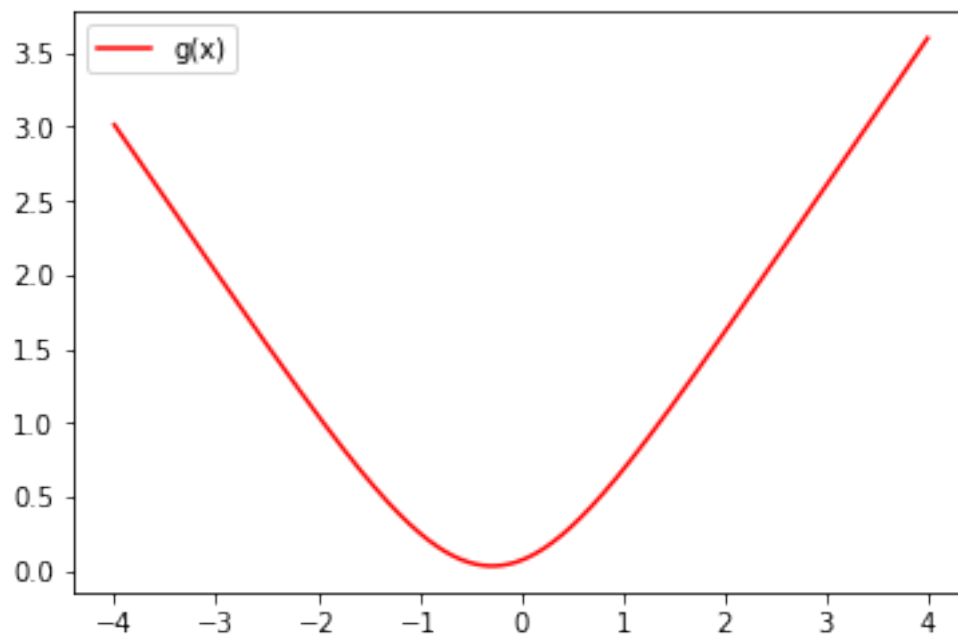
#### 0.4 part(h)

```

In [29]: def g(x):
          result = 0
          for k in range(10):
              result += f(x+1/(k+1))
          result /= 10
          return result

In [32]: x = np.linspace(-4, 4, 1000)
          fig = plt.figure()
          plt.plot(x, g(x), 'r', label='g(x)')
          plt.legend(loc='upper left')
          plt.show()

```

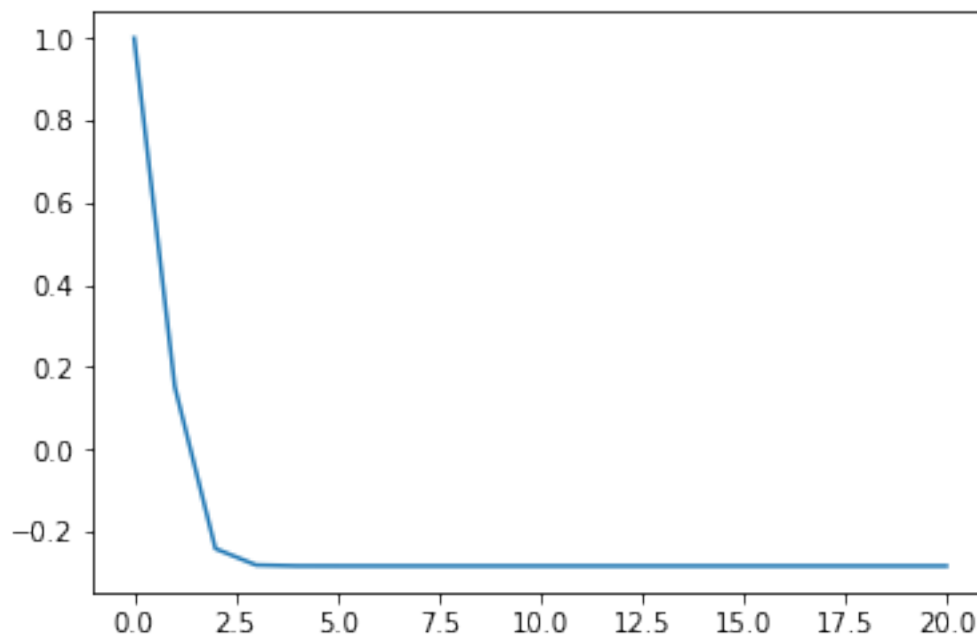


## 0.5 part(k)

```
In [33]: def CalcXnG(x):  
         result = 0  
         for k in range(10):  
             result += f_p(x+1/(k+1))  
         result /= 10  
         return x - result
```

```
In [36]: # plot of  $x_n$  vs  $n$ ,  $x_0 = 1$   
x = 1  
step = 20  
result = np.ones((step+1,1))  
n = np.linspace(0, step, step+1)  
result[0,0] = x  
for i in range(step):  
    x = CalcXnG(x)  
    result[i+1,0] = x  
plt.plot(n,result)
```

Out[36]: [



```
In [38]: # minimum to 4 significant digits,  $x_0 = 1$   
result
```

Out[38]: array([[ 1.  
 [ 0.15259948],



```
[-0.24096661],  
[-0.28071793],  
[-0.28289933],  
[-0.28301996],  
[-0.28302663],  
[-0.283027 ],  
[-0.28302702],  
[-0.28302702],  
[-0.28302702],  
[-0.28302702],  
[-0.28302702],  
[-0.28302702],  
[-0.28302702],  
[-0.28302702],  
[-0.28302702],  
[-0.28302702],  
[-0.28302702],  
[-0.28302702],  
[-0.28302702]])
```