

### Homework 4 - Problem 1:

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$$F(x) = x - 0.2 - 0.8 \sin x = 0 \quad \text{in } I = [0, \pi/2]$$

Solve using fixed-pt. iteration, prove the convergence

of iteration scheme:  $x_{n+1} = 0.2 + 0.8 \sin x_n$  for  $x_0 \in I$ .

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$$x - 0.2 - 0.8 \sin x = 0$$

$$x = 0.2 + 0.8 \sin x = g(x)$$

$$\textcircled{1} g: I \rightarrow I$$

$$\textcircled{2} |g(x_2) - g(x_1)| \leq L |x_2 - x_1| \quad \forall x_1, x_2 \in I \quad \text{for some } L < 1$$

$$\iff \max |g'(x)| = L < 1 \quad \text{w/ } x \in I$$

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$$\textcircled{1} g: I \rightarrow I \quad \text{given } \min_{x \in I} g(x) = 0.2, \max_{x \in I} g(x) = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{2} |g'| = |0.8 \cos x| \leq 0.8 < 1$$

Hence, by the Contractive Mapping Theorem,  $\{x_n\} \rightarrow x_*$

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### Homework 4 - Problem 2:

$$f(x,y) = xy^2 + xy - x^4 - 1 = 0$$

$$g(x,y) = x^2 + y - 2 = 0$$

Check that  $\underline{x}_* = (1,1)^T$  is one of the sol. to  $F(x) = 0$  where

$$F(x) = \begin{pmatrix} f(x,y) \\ g(x,y) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\nabla F = F'(\underline{x}_*) = \left( \begin{array}{cc} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \end{array} \right) \bigg|_{(x,y)=(1,1)}$$

$$= \left( \begin{array}{cc} y^2 + y - 4x^3 & 2xy + x \\ 2x & 1 \end{array} \right) \bigg|_{(1,1)} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = -8 \neq 0 \quad \therefore \text{Invertible}$$

$F, F', F''$  are continuous in a neighborhood of  $\underline{x}_*$  since  $f$  &  $g$  are polynom.

Newton's Method:  $\underline{x}_{n+1} = \underline{x}_n - F'(\underline{x}_n)^{-1} F(\underline{x}_n)$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} x_{n+1} \\ y_{n+1} \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} - \nabla F^{-1}(x_n, y_n) F(x_n, y_n) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} y_n^2 + y_n - 4x_n^3 & 2x_n y_n + x_n \\ 2x_n & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x_n y_n^2 + x_n y_n - x_n^4 - 1 \\ x_n^2 + y_n - 2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Newton method will converge to  $\underline{x}_*$  for all init. guesses close to  $\underline{x}_*$ .