

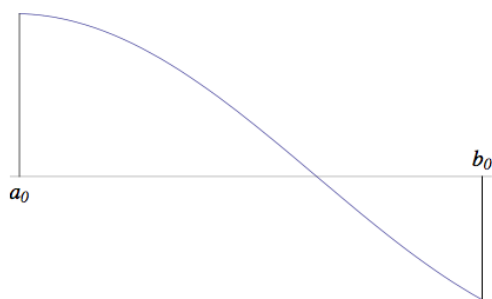
Forelesning 23.11.2016

Sist: Løsning av ligninger (halverings-metoden 10.2)

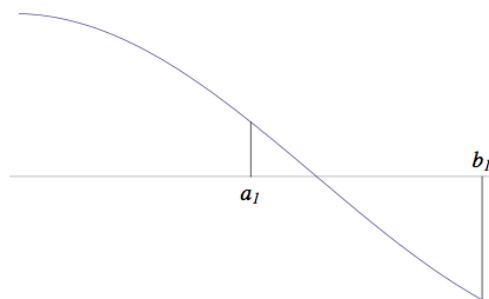
Idag

- Løsning av ligninger (kap 10.3-10.4 i kompendiet)

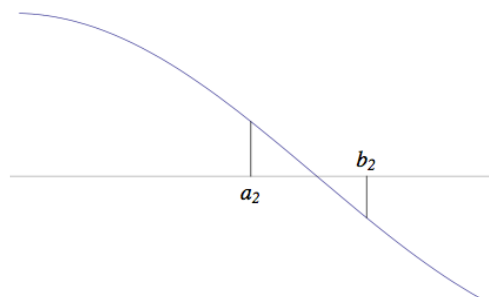
Midpunktsmetoden (10.2)



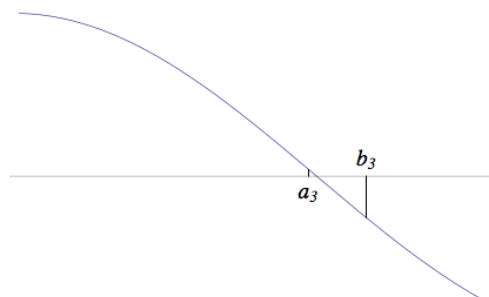
(a)



(b)

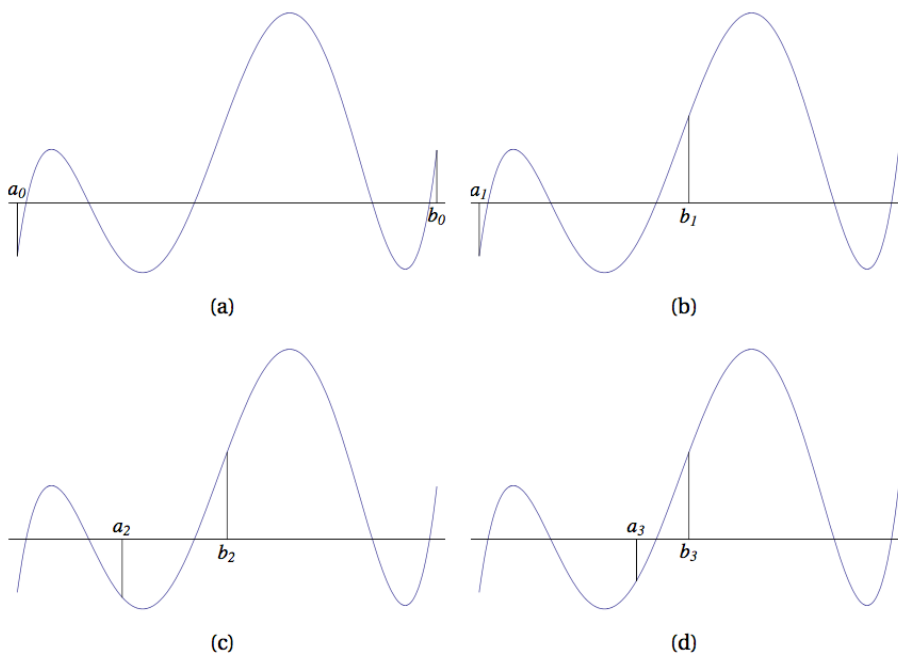


(c)



(d)

Midpunktsmetoden (10.2)

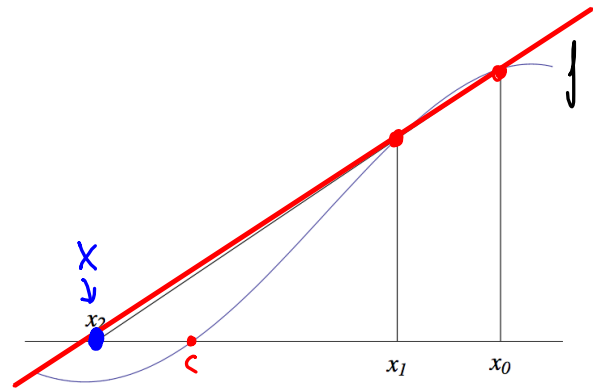


Sekantmetoden (10.3)

Git f og to tilnærminger x_0 og x_1

① Find lineært polynom $S(x)$ som interpolerer f i x_0 og x_1

② Løs $S(x) = 0$
Løsingen er da en tilnærmelse til løsning w $f(x) = 0$



Gøres til man et nyt nok løsning w $f(x) = 0$

Detaljer: kan skrive $S(x)$ på formen

$$S(x) = f(x_1) - \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0} \cdot (x_1 - x)$$

Spørg:

$$S(x_0) = f(x_0) \quad \checkmark$$

$$S(x_1) = f(x_1) \quad \checkmark$$

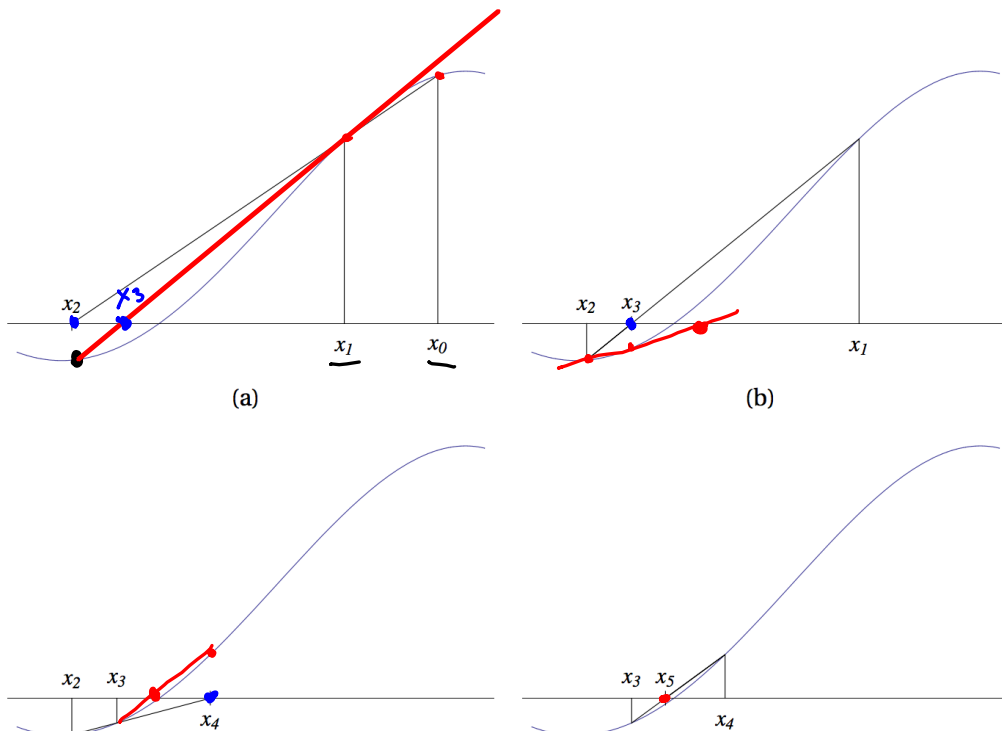
krævet at $S(x) = 0$. Løsningen er

$$x = x_1 - \frac{x_1 - x_0}{f(x_1) - f(x_0)} \cdot f(x_1)$$

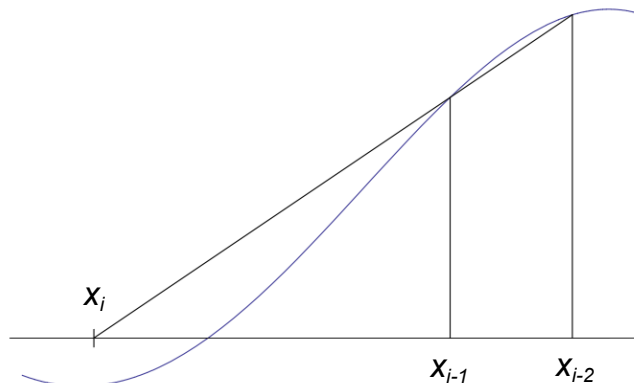
Håper der at $x_2 = x$ er en bedre tilnærmelse til løsningen

Gør det for x_2 og x_1 , for i for x_0 osv.

Sekantmetoden (10.3)



Sekantmetoden - algoritme



Algorithm 10.11 (Basic Secant method). Let f be a continuous function and let x_0 and x_1 be two given numbers in its domain. The sequence $\{x_i\}_{i=0}^N$ given by

$$x_i = x_{i-1} - \frac{x_{i-1} - x_{i-2}}{f(x_{i-1}) - f(x_{i-2})} f(x_{i-1}), \quad i = 2, 3, \dots, N, \quad (10.6)$$

will in certain situations converge to a zero of f .

Når skal vi stoppe? Stopp når relativ feil er "lite nok"

$$\text{Relativ feil } \frac{|x_i - c|}{|c|} \approx \frac{|x_i - c|}{|x_i|} \approx \frac{|x_i - x_{i-1}|}{|x_i|}$$

Kan stoppe når denne er $< \varepsilon$ (lite tall, f.eks. 10^{-10})

For å unngå problemer med $x_i \approx 0$ kan vi bruke

$$|x_i - x_{i-1}| < \varepsilon |x_i|$$

Sekantmetoden - feil og konvergens

Definerer absolutt feil som $e_i = c - x_i$

Dersom følgen x_2, x_3, \dots konvergerer til en $c \in \mathbb{R}$
og $f'(c) \neq 0$ så kan vi vise at

$$|e_i| \leq k \cdot |e_{i-1}|^r \quad \text{hvor } k \text{ er en konstant } > 0$$

$$\text{og } r = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \sqrt{5}) \approx 1.618\dots$$

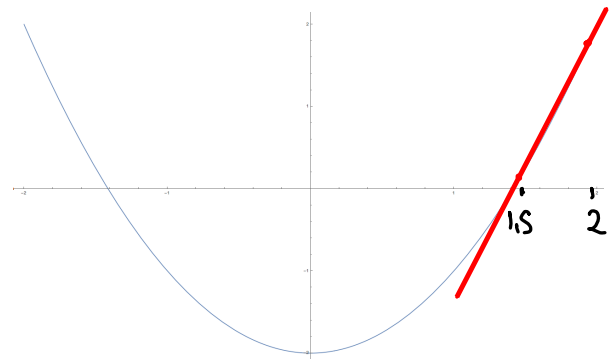
Sikt at metoden konvergerer med orden 1.618...

Betyr at antall korrekte siffer øker med 61.8...% i hvert iterasjon

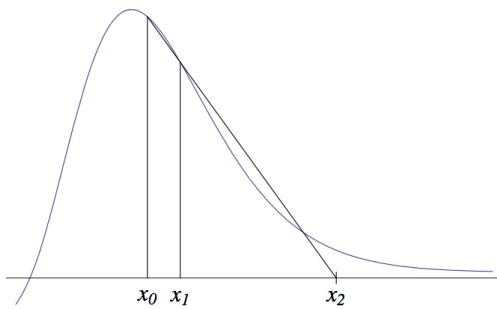
Sekantmetoden - eksempel

Finn x slik at $f(x) = x^2 - 2 = 0$, startverdier $x_0=2$ og $x_1=1.5$

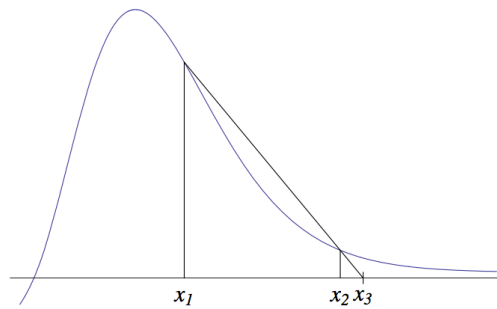
$x_2 \approx 1.42857142857142857,$	$e_2 \approx 1.4 \times 10^{-2},$
$x_3 \approx 1.41463414634146341,$	$e_3 \approx 4.2 \times 10^{-4},$
$x_4 \approx 1.41421568627450980,$	$e_4 \approx 2.1 \times 10^{-6},$
$x_5 \approx 1.41421356268886964,$	$e_5 \approx 3.2 \times 10^{-10},$
$x_6 \approx 1.41421356237309529,$	$e_6 \approx 2.4 \times 10^{-16}.$



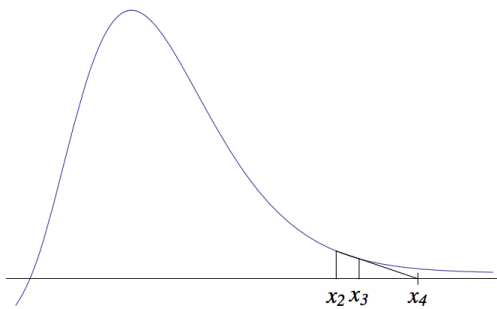
Sekantmetoden - kan feile



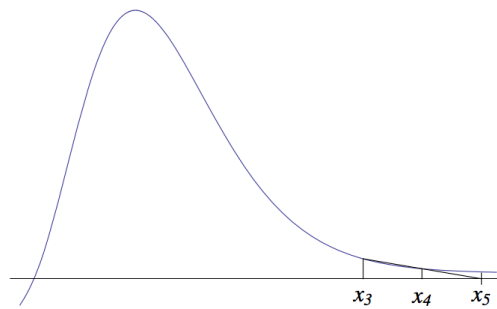
(a)



(b)

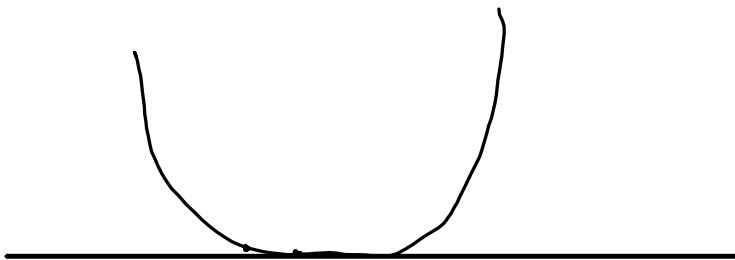


(c)



(d)

Hva skjer hvis $f'(c) = 0$? Linear konvergens



Newton's metode (10.4)

Gi f og en startverdi x_0

① Finn Taylor 1. ordens tilnærming rundt x_0 kallet $T_1(x)$

② Løs $T_1(x) = 0$
Da er løsningen x_1 en ny tilnærming til løsning av $f(x) = 0$

Gjenta for x_2, x_3, \dots

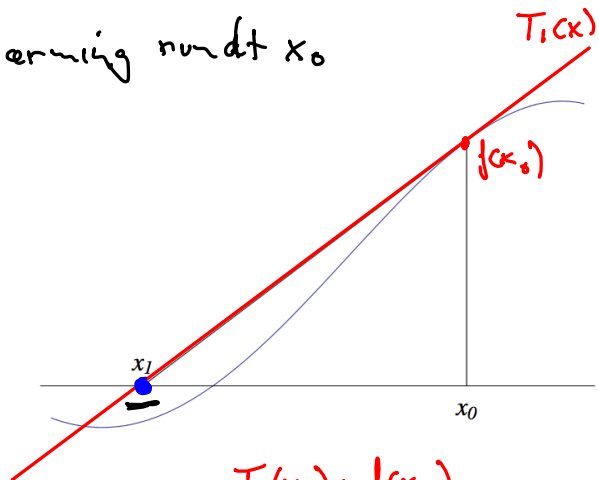
Detaljer: $T_1(x) = f(x_0) + (x - x_0)f'(x_0)$ (Tangenten)

Løst for $T_1(x) = 0$ og får

$$f(x_0) + (x - x_0)f'(x_0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = x_0 - \frac{f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)}$$

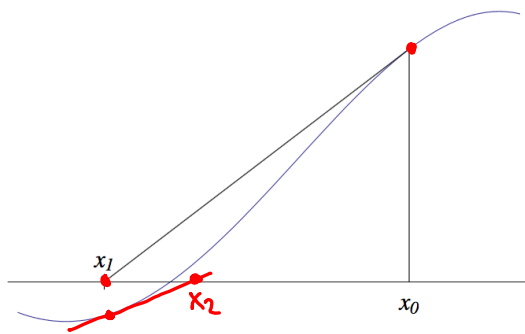
Nullpunktet til Tangenten $T_1(x)$



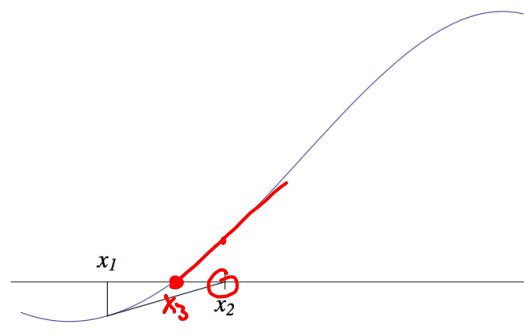
$$T_1(x_0) = f(x_0)$$

$$T_1'(x_0) = f'(x_0)$$

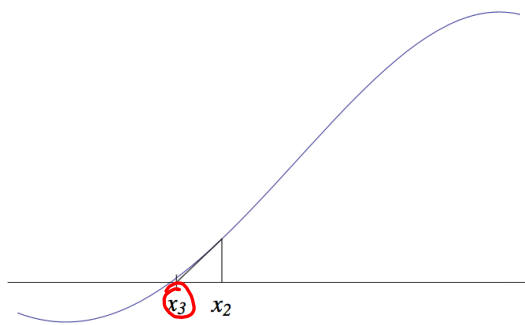
Bruker $x_1 = x$ som ny startverdi og gjentar til vi er fornøyd



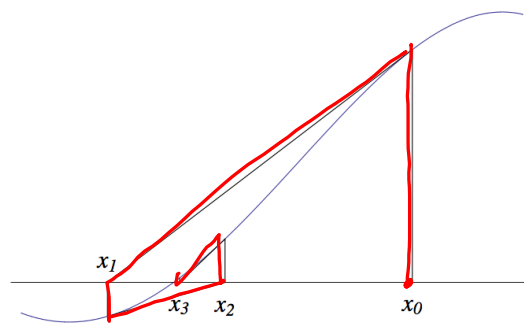
(a)



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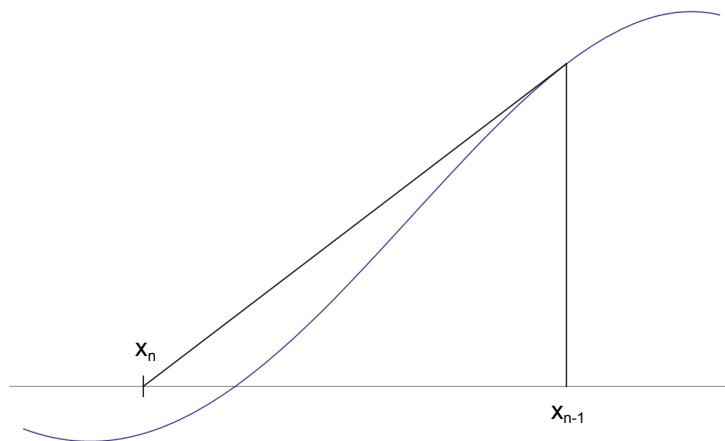


(c)



(d)

Newton's metode - algoritme



$$x_n = x_{n-1} - \frac{f(x_{n-1})}{f'(x_{n-1})}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

Vi håper følger x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots konvergerer til en c slik at $f(c) = 0$
 Når skal vi stoppe? Relativ feil $\approx \frac{|x_i - x_{i-1}|}{|x_i|}$

Et vanlig/rimelig $|x_i - x_{i-1}| < \varepsilon \cdot |x_i|$ for vår toleranse
 $\varepsilon = 10^{-8}$ (et lite tall, f.eks. 10^{-8})

Newton's metode - konvergens

Theorem 10.20. *Suppose that f and its first two derivatives are continuous in an interval I that contains a zero c of f , and suppose that there exists a positive constant γ such that $|f'(x)| > \gamma > 0$ for all x in I . Then there exists a constant K such that for all initial values x_0 sufficiently close to c , the sequence produced by Newton's method will converge to c and the error $e_n = x_n - c$ will satisfy*

$$|e_{n+1}| \leq K|e_n|^2, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots \quad (10.12)$$

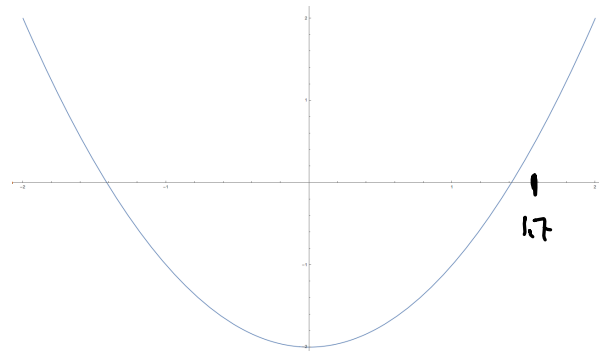
where K is some nonzero constant.

Sier at metoden konvergerer med orden 2 (kvadratisk konvergens)
Antall riktige siffer fordobles i hver iterasjon.

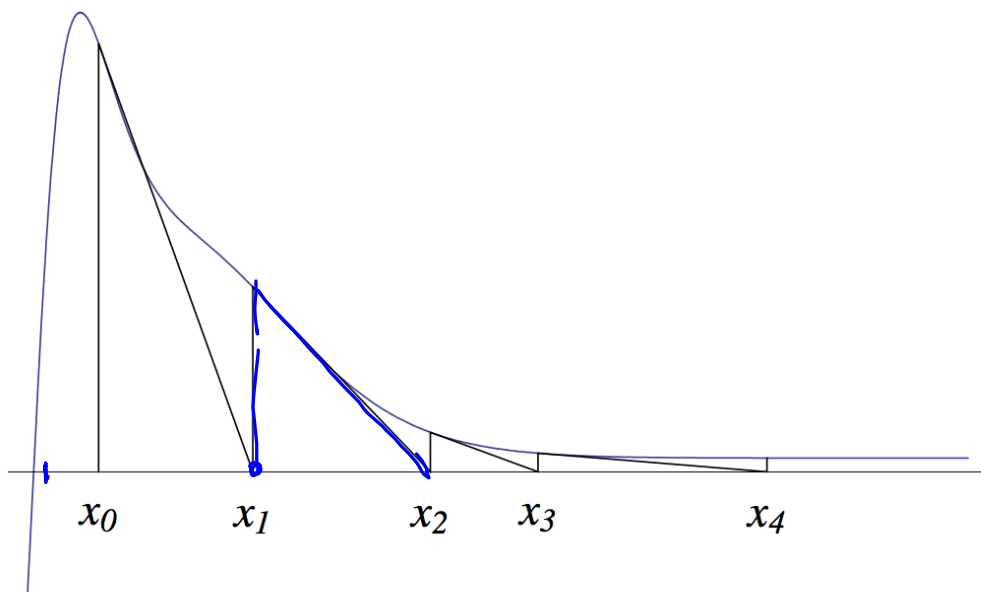
Newton's metode - eksempel

Finn x slik at $f(x) = x^2 - 2 = 0$, startverdi $x_0 = 1.7$

$x_1 \approx 1.43823529411764706,$	$e_2 \approx 2.3 \times 10^{-1},$
$x_2 \approx 1.41441417057620594,$	$e_3 \approx 2.4 \times 10^{-2},$
$x_3 \approx 1.41421357659935635,$	$e_4 \approx 2.0 \times 10^{-4},$
$x_4 \approx 1.41421356237309512,$	$e_5 \approx 1.4 \times 10^{-8},$
$x_5 \approx 1.41421356237309505,$	$e_6 \approx 7.2 \times 10^{-17}.$



Kan feile for uheldige startverdier



Lineær konvergens hvis $f'(c) \neq 0$

