

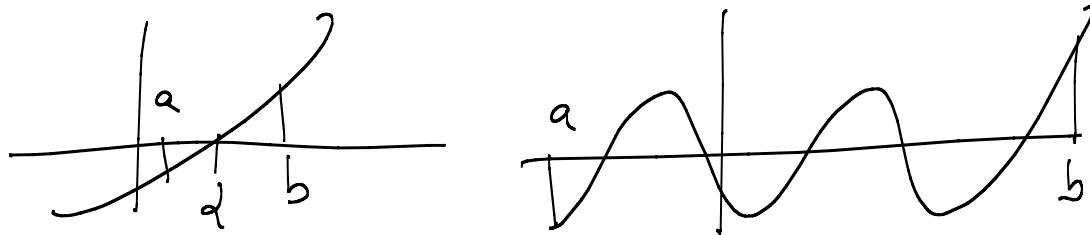
L'ezione 08/09

- Metodi per le soluzioni di equazioni non lineari.
- Sono Iterativi $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Krylov} \\ \text{K} \rightarrow \alpha \end{array} \right.$
- Metodi di bisezione
- Metodi di funzione fissa.
- Elementi distintivi
 - Velocità di convergenza
 - Regolarietà della funzione.

In generale i metodi di funzione fissa (es: tangent o Newton) al passo di uno iterazione seguita ad un'altra di approssimazione di un'altra.

Metodo di Bisezione

- Il più antico
 - Presentando l'idea semplice.
- Trovare estremo definito. So $f: T_a(b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ è $C^0(T_a(b))$.
- $f(a)f(b) < 0$ allora $\exists x \in T_a(b) \ni f(x) = 0$.



Problema: dato $a < b \in \mathbb{R}$ t.c. $f(a)f(b) < 0$, $f \in C^0([a, b])$
determinare α t.c. $f(\alpha) = 0$

```

    a1 = a ; b1 = b ;
    pr. k = 1 : mif
    ck =  $\frac{a_k + b_k}{2}$  (punkt a mezzo di [ak, bk])
    if ( f(ck) f(ak) < 0 )
        ak+1 = ak ; bk+1 = ck ;
    else
        ak+1 = ck ; bk+1 = bk ;
    end
end
  
```

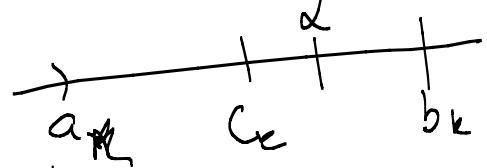
Teorema: Se $[a_k, b_k] \subset [a, b]$ è un intavolo d'esistenza per
 f , $f \in C^0([a, b])$, $f(a)f(b) < 0$, allora

$$a_k, b_k, c_k \rightarrow \alpha$$

Dim: f ha α come radice continua in $[a, b]$. Allora per continuità
 $\alpha \in [a_k, b_k]$.

$$0 \leq |\alpha - a_n| \leq |b_n - a_n| = b_n - a_n = \frac{b_{n-1} - a_{n-1}}{2} = \dots = \frac{b_1 - a_1}{2^{n-1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} |\alpha - a_k| = 0$$



Dunque $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ s.t. } |a_n - \alpha| < \epsilon$

$$\text{per } c_k \quad 0 \leq |\alpha - c_k| \leq \frac{b_1 - a_1}{2^{k-1}}$$



Siamo a fuori del punto di forza.

Se vogliamo determinare approssimazioni di α dovute con $\hat{\alpha}$ si

$$|\hat{\alpha} - \alpha| \leq \epsilon$$

allora $|\hat{\alpha} - \alpha| \leq \frac{b_1 - a_1}{2^k} \leq \epsilon$

$$\frac{b_1 - a_1}{2^k} \leq \epsilon \Leftrightarrow 2^k \geq \frac{b_1 - a_1}{\epsilon}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k \geq -\log_2\left(\frac{1}{\epsilon}\right) + \log_2\left(\frac{b_1 - a_1}{\epsilon}\right)$$

Ci vogliono almeno $\log_2\left(\frac{1}{\epsilon}\right)$ bit per il resto.

Convergenz: Sei $\{x_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ mit $x_n \rightarrow \alpha$ und $x_n \neq \alpha$ für k

- $\{x_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ konvergiert linearmente zu

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x_{k+1} - \alpha|}{|x_k - \alpha|} = l < 1$$

- $\{\alpha_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ konvergiert quadratisch zu α

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\alpha_{k+1} - \alpha)}{|\alpha_k - \alpha|^2} = c \in \mathbb{R}$$

Consequenz linear: $|x_{k+1} - \alpha| \approx l \cdot |\alpha_k - \alpha|$

Consequenz quadrat.: $|x_{k+1} - \alpha| \approx c |\alpha_k - \alpha|^2$

Notwendig diffizil ist nun die Form:

$$\text{Es: } l = \frac{1}{2} \quad c = 1 \quad |\alpha_0 - \alpha| = \frac{1}{2}$$

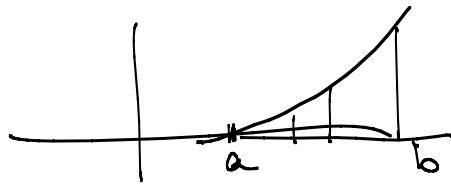
Convergenz linear $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{16}, \frac{1}{32}, \dots$

$$\frac{1}{2} \leftarrow 1$$

Convergenz quadrat.: $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2^2}, \frac{1}{2^4}, \frac{1}{2^8}, \dots$

$$\frac{1}{2} \leftarrow \frac{1}{2^{2^m}}$$

SP mit d. besseren form: linear: convergenz linear



$$|c_{k+1} - \alpha| < \frac{1}{2} |c_k - \alpha|$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|c_{k+1} - \alpha|}{|c_k - \alpha|} = \frac{1}{2}$$

REGRA DA TIRADOURA PARA O MÉTODO

$$\boxed{f(x) = 0} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \boxed{x = g(x)}$$

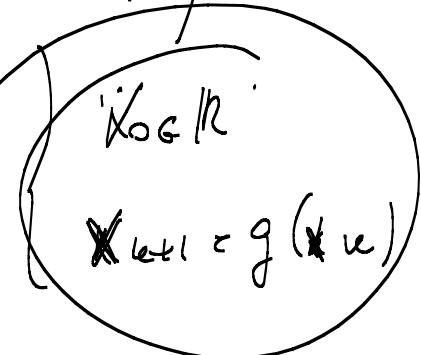
Exemplo $f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \underbrace{x - f(x)}_{g(x)}$

$$f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = x - \underbrace{f(x)}_{h(x)}$$

($h(x)$ definida e monótona satisfez $f(x) \geq 0$)

$$\boxed{f(x) = 0}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{x = g(x)}$$



$$\boxed{f(x) = 0} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{x = g(x)} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{2 punto fijo de } g(x) \\ \text{2 Zeros de } f(x) \end{array}$$

Teorema (del punto fijo): Sea $g: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $g \in C^1([a, b])$.
 $\alpha \in (a, b)$, $g(\alpha) = \alpha$. Si \exists p. r. t. e

$$|g'(x)| < 1 \quad \forall x \in (\alpha - \varphi, \alpha + \varphi) \subset [a, b]$$

allora $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ se define $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_0 \in I_\alpha \\ x_{n+1} = g(x_n) \end{array} \right.$ genera sucesión

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x_k \in I_\alpha \quad \forall k \geq 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} x_k = \alpha$$

Prue: Wiergalo $\Rightarrow \forall x \in I_\alpha \quad |g'(x)| = \lambda < 1$

Demostrar que existe x_n de $|x_n - \alpha| \leq \varphi$ $\forall n \geq 0$

Pas \hookrightarrow x_0 $|x_0 - \alpha| \leq \varphi$ $\forall n \geq 0$ $(x_n \in I_\alpha)$

Subproc view firs a k-e shrinking for $k+1$ \rightarrow begange

$$|x_{k+1} - \alpha| = |g(x_k) - g(\alpha)| \leq |g'(\xi_k)(x_k - \alpha)|$$

$$|\xi_k - \alpha| \leq |x_k - \alpha| \leq \delta^k \rho < \varphi \Rightarrow \xi_k \in T_\alpha$$

$$|x_{k+1} - \alpha| \leq |g'(\xi_k)| |x_k - \alpha| \leq \delta \cdot \delta^k \rho = \delta^{k+1} \rho$$

$$0 \leftarrow 0 \in |x_k - \alpha| \leq \delta^k \rho \rightarrow 0$$

\downarrow_0



Corollary: Se $g: T_{\alpha, b} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $g \in C^1(T_{\alpha, b})$ ja $g(\alpha) \neq \alpha$.

Se $|g'(\alpha)| \geq 1$ allor \exists p. s.t. $\text{prb } T_\alpha \cap [\alpha - \rho, \alpha + \rho] \neq \emptyset$

H. vedabs $\begin{cases} x \in T_\alpha \\ x_{k+1} = g(x) \end{cases}$ gives sime new ch. v. af α i ① e ②.

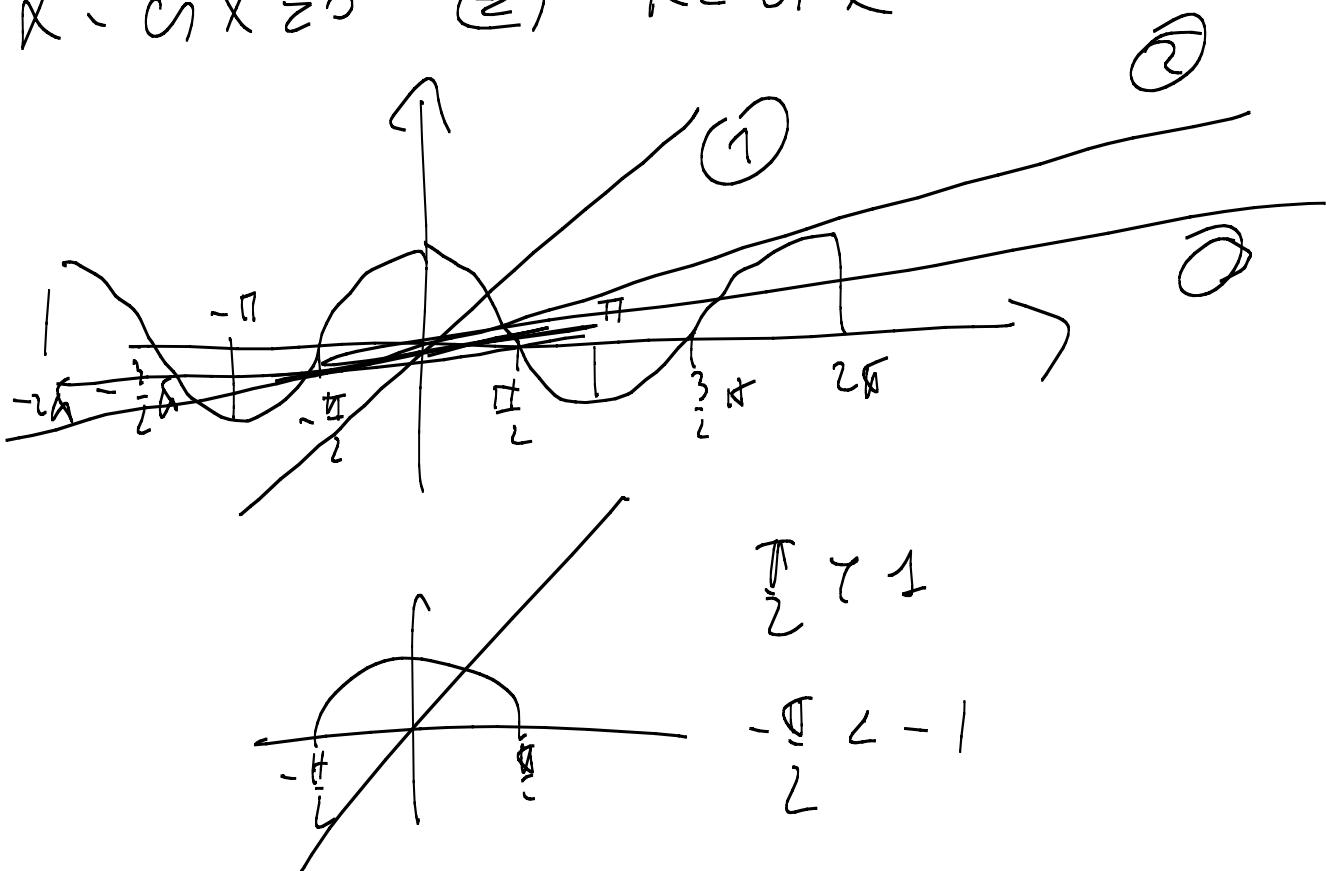
Dm: $h(|\alpha|, |g'(\alpha)|) - 1$ continuous in $T_{\alpha, b}$)

$$h(\alpha) = |g'(\alpha)| - 1 \leq 0 \Rightarrow$$

Torna della funzione del segno. È un intuito che vale
 $h(x) < 0 \Leftrightarrow |g'(x)| < 1$ 

$$f(x) := x - c_1 x = 0$$

$$x - c_1 x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in c_1 x$$

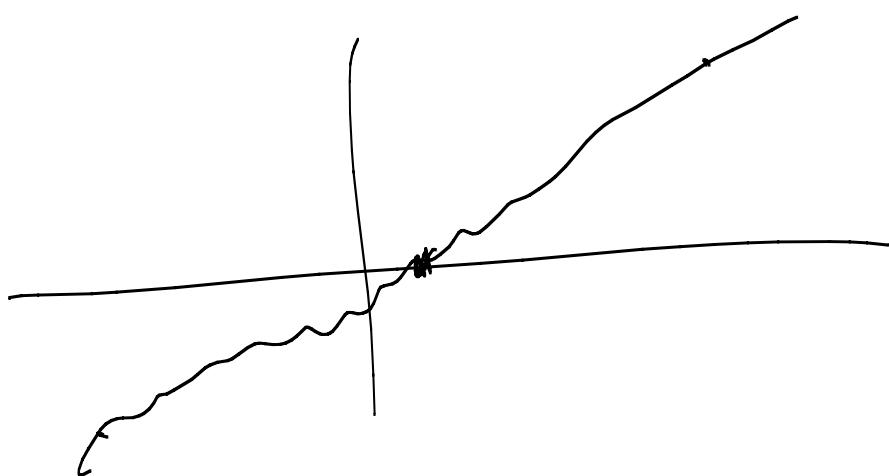


$$f(x) := x - c_1 x$$

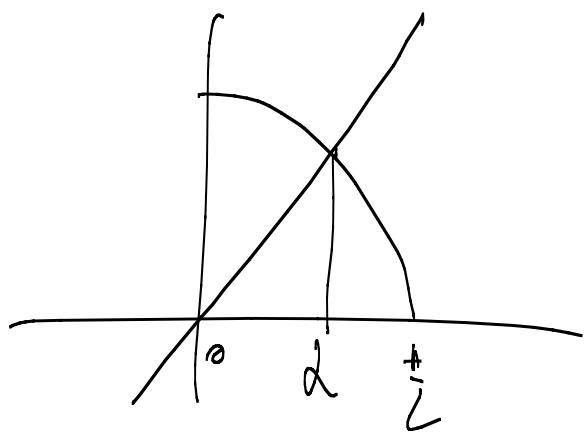
$$f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \cdot \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \infty$$



$$f'(x) \geq 1 + \sin x \geq 0 \quad \forall x$$



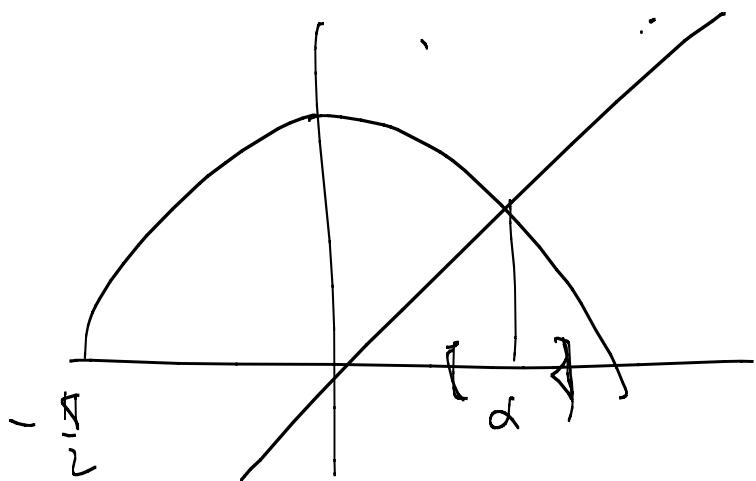
$$k \cdot \sin x \geq 0 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad x \geq c \pi$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} k_0 \in \mathbb{R} \\ x_{n+1} = g(x_n) \\ |g'(x)| < 1 \end{array} \right.$$

Frage: Ist folgende Aussage falsch? Um was
anderen ist α für $\sin \alpha$ auf I_α $x_{k-1} = \alpha$

$$|g'(\alpha)| < 1 \Leftrightarrow |\sin x| < 1$$

$$\text{Schrift } x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$$



$$2 < \frac{\pi}{4} \circ 27 \frac{\pi}{4} \%$$

Indicar en qué sección del pentágono: