

NAVAĐWA ITERACIJA

$$f(x) = 0 \quad \text{izaberemo } \alpha : f(\alpha) = 0$$

Emaćbo $f(x) = 0$ prevedemo u oblik.
oblika $g(x) = x$:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \overbrace{f(x) + x}^{g(x)} = x$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow C \cdot f(x) + x = x, \quad C \neq 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow h(x) f(x) + x = x; \quad h(x) \neq 0$$

Kak delamo? x_0 izaberemo:

$$x_{r+1} = g(x_r), \quad r = 0, 1, \dots$$

Če $\{x_r\}_{r=0}^{\infty}$ konvergira: $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} x_r = \alpha$:

$$\alpha = \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} g(x_r) = g(\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} x_r)$$

$$= g(\alpha), \quad g \text{ zvezna}$$

$\alpha = g(\alpha)$, α je negativna ali
fiksna tačka!

Primer: $p(x) = x^2 - 5x + 1 = 0$

Možnosti za g :

① $g_1(x) = \frac{x^3 + 1}{5} = x$

② $g_2(x) = \sqrt[3]{5x - 1} = x$

③ $g_3(x) = \frac{1}{5 - x^2} = x$

⋮

Izrek: Naj bo α negebrna točka za funk. g in naj g na intervalu $I = [\alpha - d, \alpha + d]$, $d > 0$, izpolnjuje Lipschitzovemu pogoj

$$|g(x) - g(y)| \leq \mu |x - y| \quad \text{za } \forall x, y \in I$$

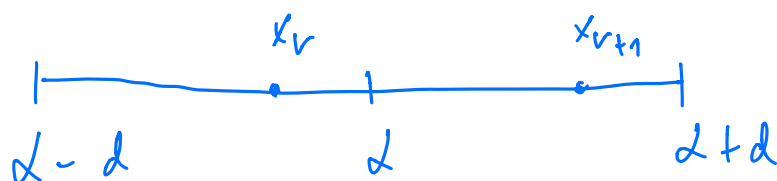
in konstanto $0 \leq \mu < 1$ (g je SKRČITEV na I). Potem za $\forall x_0 \in I$ zaporedje

$$x_{r+1} = g(x_r); \quad r = 0, 1, \dots$$

konvergira k α . Večja ocena

$$|x_r - \alpha| \leq \frac{\mu}{1 - \mu} |x_r - x_{r-1}|.$$

Dokaz: Dokažimo např. $x_r \in I \Rightarrow x_{r+1} \in I$:



$$|x_{r+1} - \alpha| = |g(x_r) - g(\alpha)| \leq m |x_r - \alpha|$$

$$\leq m d < d \Rightarrow x_{r+1} \in I.$$

$$|x_r - \alpha| = |g(x_{r-1}) - g(\alpha)| \leq m |x_{r-1} - \alpha|$$

$$= m |g(x_{r-2}) - g(\alpha)| \leq m^2 |x_{r-2} - \alpha|$$

$$\dots \leq m^r |x_0 - \alpha| \leq m^r \cdot d \xrightarrow[m < 1]{r \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} x_r = \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} g(x_{r-1}) = g(\alpha)$$

Oceňma: veľa: $|\alpha - x_r| = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |x_{r+k} - x_r|$

$$|x_{r+k} - x_r| = |x_{r+k} - x_{r+k-1} + x_{r+k-1} - x_{r+k-2} +$$

$$x_{r+k-2} - \dots - x_{r+1} + x_{r+1} - x_r|$$

$$|x_{r+1} - x_r| = |g(x_r) - g(x_{r-1})| \leq m |x_r - x_{r-1}|$$

$$|x_{r+2} - x_{r+1}| = |g(x_{r+1}) - g(x_r)| \leq m |x_{r+1} - x_r|$$

$$\leq m^2 |x_r - x_{r-1}|$$

⋮

$$|x_{r+k} - x_{r+k-1}| \leq m^k |x_r - x_{r-1}|$$

Torej ji

$$|x_{r+k} - x_r| \leq |x_{r+k} - x_{r+k-1}| + |x_{r+k-1} - x_{r+k-2}|$$

$$+ \dots + |x_{r+1} - x_r| \leq$$

$$(m^k + m^{k-1} + \dots + m) |x_r - x_{r-1}|$$

$$= m \frac{1 - m^k}{1 - m} |x_r - x_{r-1}| \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{m}{1 - m} |x_r - x_{r-1}|$$

$$\Rightarrow |x_r - \alpha| \leq \frac{m}{1 - m} |x_r - x_{r-1}| \quad \square$$

Posledica : Naj bo iteracijska funkcija

g zvezna odvodljiva v okolici fiksne točke α in naj velja $|g'(\alpha)| < 1$.

Potem obstaja interval I okrog α , da
za $\forall x_0 \in I$ zaporedje $x_{r+1} = g(x_r)$, $r=0,1,\dots$
konvergira k α !

Dokaz: Dovolj je videti, da je g Lipschitzova
s konstanto $0 \leq m < 1$.

Ker je $|g'(\alpha)| < 1$, zaradi zveznosti g'
obstaja interval $I = [\alpha - d, \alpha + d]$, $d > 0$
in $0 \leq m < 1$: $\forall x \in I$ je $|g'(x)| \leq m < 1$.

Za poljubni $x, y \in I$ potem velja:

$$|g(x) - g(y)| = |g'(\xi)| |x - y| \quad \text{za } \xi \in I.$$

$$\text{Sledi: } |g(x) - g(y)| \leq m |x - y|$$

$\Rightarrow g$ je Lipschitzova s konstanto m .

Definicija: Naj bo α megibna točka

za zvezno odvedljivo funkcijo g v okolici
 α . Če je $|g'(\alpha)| < 1$, je α
privlačna megibna točka, če pa je

$|g'(\alpha)| > 1$, je odbojna neg. točka.

Hitrost konvergence:

Def.: Naj bo α privlačna negibna točka iteracij sh. funkcije g in naj bo

$x_{r+1} = g(x_r)$, $r = 0, 1, \dots$. Pravimo, da je red konvergence (hitrost konvergence) enak p , če obstajata konstanti C_1, C_2 , da za vse dovolj velike r velja

$$C_1 |x_r - \alpha|^p \leq |x_{r+1} - \alpha| \leq C_2 |x_r - \alpha|^p$$

Ekvivalentno: red konvergence je p , če je

$$|x_{r+1} - \alpha| = O(|x_r - \alpha|^p)$$

$$= C |x_r - \alpha|^p + \text{členi višjega reda}$$

$\sim p$

Izrek: Naj bo g v okolici negibne točke

α p -krat zvezno odvedljiva in naj

velja: $g(\alpha) = \alpha$, $g'(\alpha) = g'(\alpha) = \dots = g^{(p-1)}(\alpha) = 0$,
 $g^{(p)}(\alpha) \neq 0$. Tedaj ima iteracij sh. funkc.

red konvergence $p \in \mathbb{N}$.

Dokaz : $x_{r+1} = g(x_r) = g(x_{r-2} + \alpha)$

$$= g(\overset{= \alpha}{\alpha}) + g'(\overset{= 0}{\alpha})(x_{r-2}) + \frac{1}{2} g''(\overset{= 0}{\alpha})(x_{r-2})^2 + \dots$$

$$+ g^{(p-1)}(\alpha) \frac{1}{(p-1)!} (x_{r-2})^{p-1} + \frac{g^{(p)}(\alpha)}{p!} (x_{r-2})^p + \dots$$

$$|x_{r+1} - \alpha| = \left(\frac{|g^{(p)}(\alpha)|}{p!} \right) |x_{r-2}|^p + \text{členi vyššieho radu}$$

Primer : $a > 0$ im $g(x) = \frac{x^2 + a}{2x}$:

$$x_{r+1} = g(x_r) = \frac{x_r^2 + a}{2x_r} ; r = 0, 1, \dots$$

Negibná точка : $\alpha = g(\alpha)$

$$\alpha = \frac{\alpha^2 + a}{2\alpha}$$

$$\alpha^2 - a = 0$$

$\Rightarrow \alpha = \pm \sqrt{a}$ je riešením rovnice $\alpha^2 - a = 0$

$$g'(\alpha) = \frac{2\alpha \cdot 2\alpha - (\alpha^2 + a)2}{(2\alpha)^2} = \frac{4\alpha^2 - 2\alpha^2 - 2a}{4\alpha^2}$$

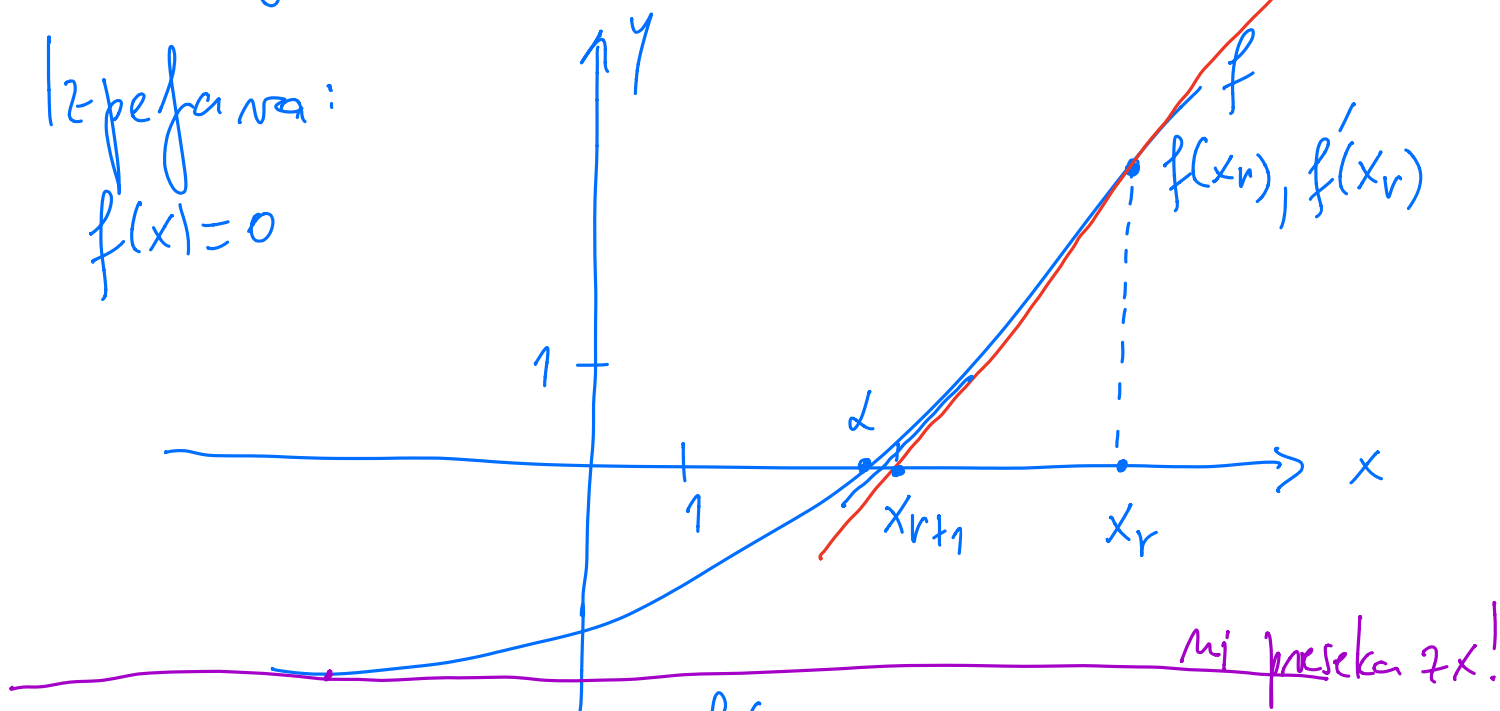
$$= \frac{(2-a)}{2 \cdot 2} = 0$$

$g''(2) \neq 0$ (doma) $\Rightarrow$ red je 2.

Premislite na doma: Kako bi računali $\sqrt[k]{a}$; $k \geq 2$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$?

Tangentna ali Newtonova metoda tang.

Izpefajana:
 $f(x) = 0$



$$x_{r+1} = x_r - \frac{f(x_r)}{f'(x_r)} ; r = 0, 1, \dots$$

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

$$\boxed{x_{r+1} = g(x_r)}$$

Primer : $f(x) = x^2 - a = 0, a > 0$

Tangentna metoda:

$$\begin{aligned} x_{r+1} &= x_r - \frac{f(x_r)}{f'(x_r)} = x_r - \frac{x_r^2 - a}{2x_r} \\ &= \dots = \frac{x_r^2 + a}{2x_r} \end{aligned}$$