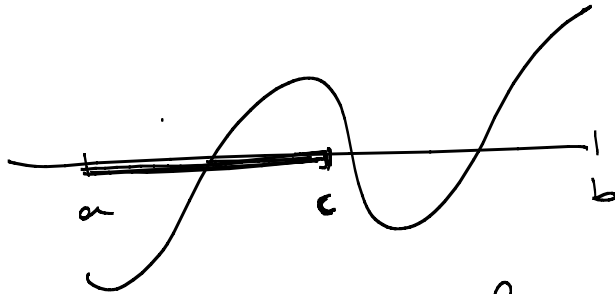


# Lezione 11/05

$$f(x) = 0 \quad f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

## • METODO DI BISEZIONE



$$f(a)f(b) < 0$$

$$f \in C^0([a, b])$$

• PRO:

= nessa richiesta di  $f$

= semplice da usare: di uso quasi zero.

- nessa costo computazionale (a meno di  $f$  stesso passo).

• CONS = convergence punto

Def: sia  $\{x_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$  tale che  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_k = \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$   $x_k \neq \alpha \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$ .

Si dice che  $\{x_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$  converge linearmente a

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x_{k+1} - \alpha|}{|x_k - \alpha|} = \rho \quad \text{con } 0 < \rho < 1.$$

Si dice che  $\{x_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$  converge diversamente quadraticamente se

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x_{k+1} - \alpha|}{|x_k - \alpha|^2} = c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\frac{|x_{k+1} - \alpha|}{|x_k - \alpha|} \approx l \Rightarrow |x_{k+1} - \alpha| \approx l \cdot |x_k - \alpha|$$

$$\frac{|x_{k+1} - \alpha|}{|x_k - \alpha|^2} \approx c \Rightarrow |x_{k+1} - \alpha| \approx c |x_k - \alpha|^2$$

$$l = \frac{1}{2} \quad c \geq 1 \quad |x_{k+1} - \alpha| \approx \frac{1}{2}$$

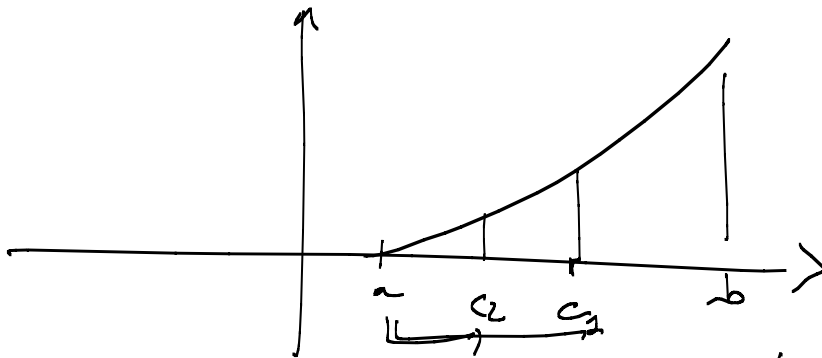
- Convergenz linear  $\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{1}{8} \quad \frac{1}{16} \quad \frac{1}{32} \dots$

→ Konvergenz quadratisch  $\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{1}{16} \quad \frac{1}{256} \dots$

$$\frac{1}{2^k}$$

$$\frac{1}{2^{2^k}}$$

Beweis:



$$f_{k+1} - \alpha = \frac{1}{2} (c_k - \alpha)$$

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

brezzini  $\rightarrow$  esatti di un convergenza luera,

Metodi di ITERAZIONE FUNZIONALE

$$\boxed{Ax - b = 0} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{x = Px + q} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^p \in \mathbb{R}^m \\ x^{k+1} = Px^k + q \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{f(x) = 0} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{x = g(x)} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_0 \in \mathbb{R} \\ x_{k+1} = g(x_k) \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = x - f(x) \quad g(x) = x - f(x)$$

$$f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = x - \frac{f(x)}{h(x)} \quad g(x) = x - \frac{f(x)}{h(x)}$$

Teorema (punto fisso): sia  $g: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $g \in C^1([a, b])$

$\alpha \in (a, b)$ ,  $g(\alpha) = \alpha$ . Se  $\exists \varphi > 0$  tale

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

Allora il metodo  $\begin{cases} x_0 \in I_\alpha \\ x_{k+1} = g(x_k) \end{cases}$  genera successioni  $\{x_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$  t.c.

$$(1) \quad x_k \in I_\alpha \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$(2) \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_k = \alpha$$

Ann:  $g \in C^1(I_\alpha) = g' \in C^0(I_\alpha) \rightarrow |g'(x)| \in C^0(I_\alpha)$

$I_\alpha$  intervallo denso e limitato  $\rightarrow$  compatto in  $\mathbb{R}$ ,

Weierstrass funzione continua su compatto assume max/min.

$$\exists \max_{x \in I_\alpha} |g'(x)| = \bar{x} < 1$$

Dimostrare per induzione su  $k$   $|x_k - \alpha| \leq \bar{x}^k p \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$ .

$$(1) \quad |x_n - \alpha| \leq \bar{x}^k p < p \Rightarrow x_k \in I_\alpha$$

$$(2) \quad 0 \leq |x_k - \alpha| \leq \bar{x}^k p \rightarrow 0 \quad (\text{confronto})$$

$$k=0 \quad (\text{proba}) \quad |x_0 - \alpha| \leq \bar{x}^0 p = p \quad \text{per ipotesi } x_0 \in I_\alpha$$

$$k \rightarrow k+1 \quad |x_{k+1} - \alpha| = |g(x_k) - g(\alpha)|$$

logaritmica  $|g'(\xi_k) \cdot (x_k - \alpha)|$

$$|\xi_k - \alpha| \leq |x_k - \alpha| \leq r^k p < p \Rightarrow \xi_k \in I_\alpha$$

$$|x_{k+1} - \alpha| = |g'(\xi_k)| \cdot |x_k - \alpha| \leq L \cdot r^k p = r^{k+1} p \quad \square$$

Corollario: Se  $g: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $g(\alpha) = \alpha$   $\alpha \in (a, b)$   
 $g \in C^1([a, b])$ .

Se  $|g'(\alpha)| < 1$  allora  $\exists p, \delta$  t.c.

per  $I_\alpha = [\alpha - p, \alpha + p]$  il punto  $\begin{cases} \xi \in I_\alpha \\ x_{k+1} = g(x_k) \end{cases}$

giur. successivo di esistenza (1) e (2).

Dim:  $h(x) = |g'(x)| - 1 \in C^0([a, b])$

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

Per il teorema dell'intermediazione del segno  $\exists p, \delta$  t.c.

$$h(x) < 0 \quad \forall x \in [\alpha - p, \alpha + p].$$

$$h(x) < 0 \Leftrightarrow |g'(x)| - 1 < 0 \Leftrightarrow |g'(x)| < 1$$

Convergence locale

: localment convergent en  $\alpha$ .  
 $\exists$  intervalle  $I_\alpha$  de

$\forall x_i \in I_\alpha$  la successió generatada  $x_{i+1} = g(x_i)$   
 satisfà ① e ②

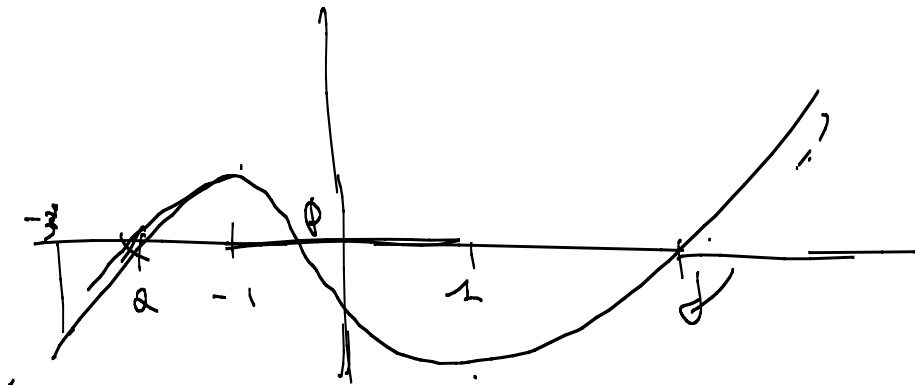
$$f(x) = x^3 - 3x - 1 = 0$$

$$f(x) \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3 = 3 \cdot (x^2 - 1)$$

$$f(-1) = (-1)^3 - 3 \cdot (-1) - 1 = 1 > 0$$

$$f(1) = (1)^3 - 3 \cdot (1) - 1 = -2 < 0$$



3 radici reali  $f(x) = x^3 - 3x - 1$

$$\alpha \in ]-3, -1] \quad \beta \in ]-1, 0] \quad \gamma \in ]1, 2]$$

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$$x^3 - 3x - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^3 - 1 = 3x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x^3 - 1}{3} = x \quad g(x) = \frac{x^3 - 1}{3}$$

$$x_{k+1} = g(x_k)$$

- la serie converge in  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$ ?
- posso definire intervalli di convergenza definiti per il primo  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$ ?

$$g(x) = \frac{x^3 - 1}{3} \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{3x^2}{3} \quad |g'(x)| = x^2$$

$$|g'(x)| < 1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 < 1 \Leftrightarrow -1 < x < 1$$

$$|g'(\alpha)| > 1$$

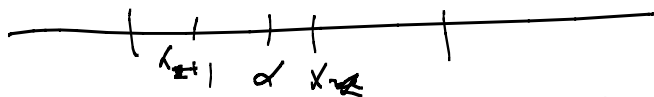
$$|g'(\beta)| > 1$$

$$|g'(\beta)| < 1$$

A sequência é Cauchy converge em  $\beta$   
 (  $\beta$  é ponto fixo atratores )

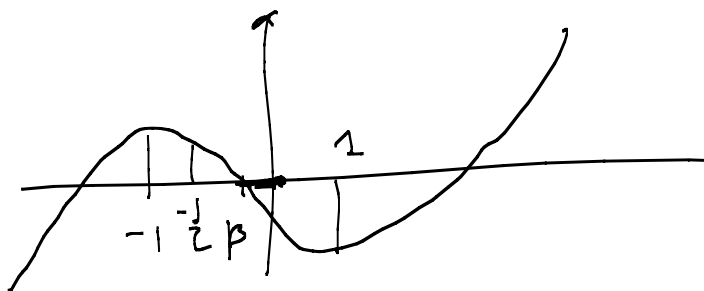
Se  $|g'(x)| \geq 1$   $x$  é ponto fixo repulsor

$\alpha$  e  $\beta$  são pontos fixos repulsor



$$|x_{k+1} - \alpha| = |g(x_k) - g(\alpha)| = \underbrace{|g'(c_k)|}_{\geq 1} |x_k - \alpha|$$

no  $\alpha$  e  $\beta$  não há convergência local



para ser se  $I_\beta = ]\beta - \rho, \beta + \rho] \subseteq (-1, 1)$

além do mais  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_k \in I_\beta \\ x_{k+1} = g(x_k) \end{array} \right.$

$0 \in I_\beta$  por um certo  $\rho$  ?



R più piccoli intervallo aperto che contiene 0 e

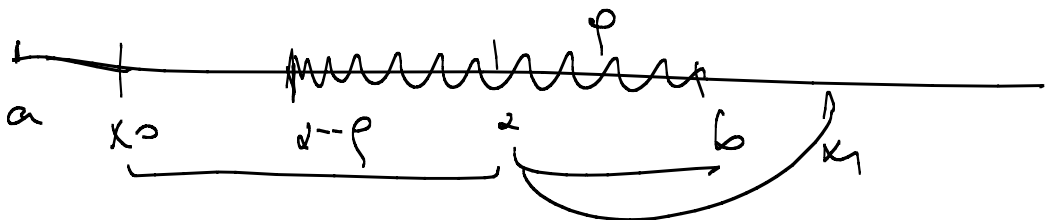
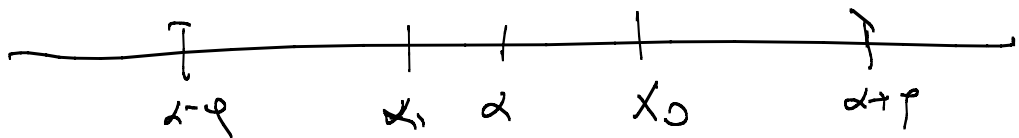
$$[\beta + \rho, \beta - \rho] \quad \beta = -\rho$$

$$\underline{2\beta \geq -1} \Leftrightarrow \beta \geq -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{OK}$$

$$f(x) = x^3 - 3x - 1 \quad f\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{2} - 1 \\ = -\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2} > 0$$

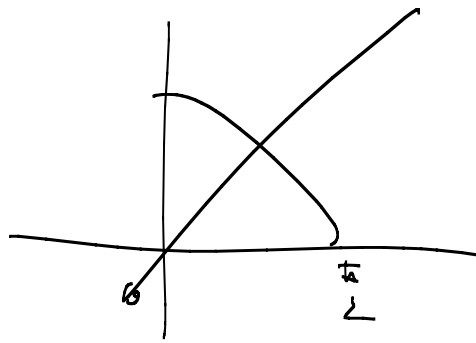
e lo sciam:  $\text{quasi da } x_0 \rightarrow \underline{\beta}$

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$$f(x) = x - \cos x = 0$$

$$\alpha \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$



$$x - \cos x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \cos x$$

$$x_{\text{root}} = g(x_k)$$

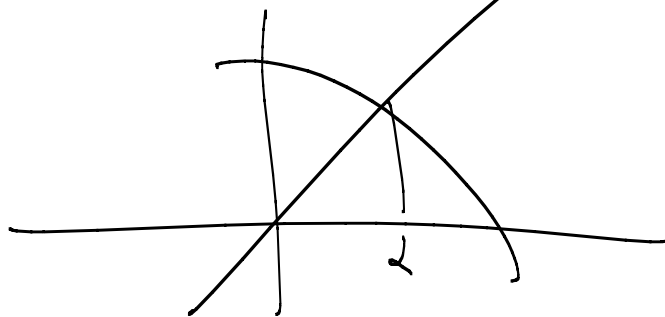
$$g(x) = \cos x$$

① if root is located over  $\alpha$ ?

$$|g'(x)| = |\sin x|$$

$$|g'(\alpha)| = |\sin \alpha| < 1$$

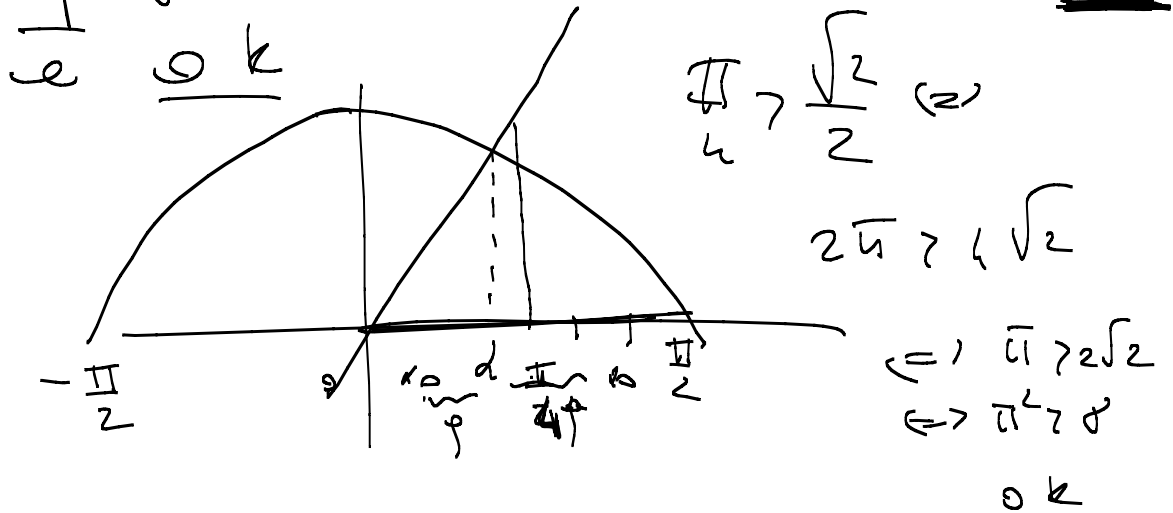
located over  $\alpha$ ?



Duoduo oh d'ntto juu sucom con arguho d. d juu  
 oji'  $x_0 \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

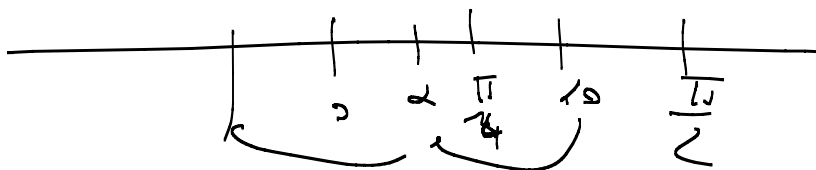
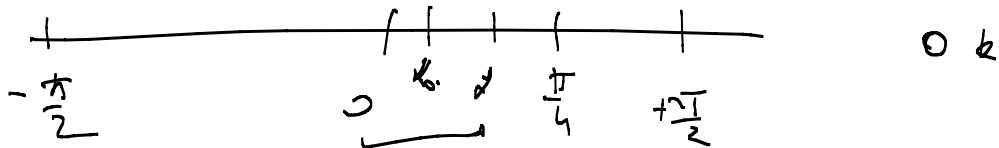
punto juu  $| \sin x | < 1 \quad \forall x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$

juu juu juu juu. cehoti m d conuon m  $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$



$x_0 = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad x_1 = 0 \quad x_2 = 0$

→ conu conu conu conu.



$$X_0 = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad X_1 = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$$

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$$X^3 - 3X - 1 = 0$$

$$(\Rightarrow) X^3 = 3X + 1 \Leftrightarrow X = \sqrt[3]{3X + 1}$$

$$X_{k+1} = g(X_k)$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt[3]{3x + 1}$$

comme guess local.