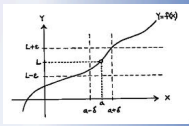
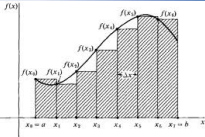


21 Numerical Solutions



$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

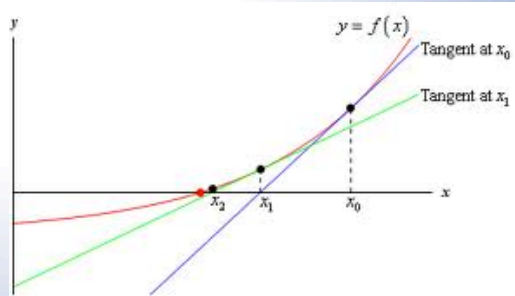
$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x f(t) dt = f(x)$$



$$\lim_{\max \Delta x_i \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) \Delta x_i = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$$

Solving Equations Numerically



Three numeric methods for solving an equation numerically:

- ① Bisection Method
- ② Newton's Method
- ③ Fixed-point Method

21 Numerical Solutions

① Bisection Method Algorithm

Let $f(x)$ be a continuous function and let a_1 and b_1 be numbers satisfying $a_1 < b_1$ and $f(a_1) \cdot f(b_1) < 0$. Pros:

Let E denote the desired bound for the error $|r - m_n|$. Cons:

Repeat steps 1 to 5 for $n=1, 2, \dots$ until $h_n < E$

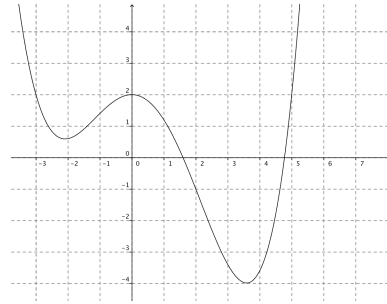
1. Calculate $m_n = \frac{a_n + b_n}{2}$

2. Calculate $f(m_n)$ and if $f(m_n) = 0$ then STOP.

3. Calculate $h_n = \left| \frac{b_n - a_n}{2} \right|$ (for error testing).

4. If $f(a_n) \cdot f(m_n) < 0$, then set $a_{n+1} = a_n$ and $b_{n+1} = m_n$.

5. If $f(a_n) \cdot f(m_n) > 0$, then set $a_{n+1} = m_n$ and $b_{n+1} = b_n$.



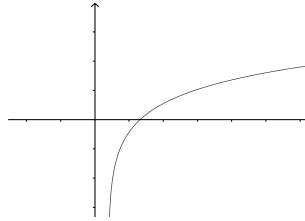
EX 1: Approximate the real root to 2 decimal places. $f(x) = x^4 + 5x^3 + 1$ on $[-1, 0]$

21 Numerical Solutions

② Newton's Method Algorithm

Let $f(x)$ be a differentiable function and let x_1 be an initial approximation to the root, r of $f(x) = 0$. Let E denote a bound for the error $|r - x_n|$. Repeat the following step for $n = 1, 2, \dots$ until $|x_{n+1} - x_n| < E$

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}$$



Pros:

Cons:

EX 2 Use Newton's method to approximate a root of $7x^3 + 2x - 5 = 0$ to 5 decimal places.

21 Numerical Solutions

Warning on Newton's Method:

