



Numerical Methods

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Summary from last time

- Bisection method and Newton method;
- Fixed point iterations and fixed point equation;
- Existence of fixed points: Brouwer's Theorem;
- Existence/Uniqueness of fixed points and convergence of fixed point iteration: Contraction mapping Theorem;



Bisection method and Newton method

Thm If $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuous in $[a, b]$ and

$$f(a)f(b) < 0, \quad f(x) = 0 \in [a, b]$$

then there exists at least one zero of f in $[a, b]$.

1 Start $a_0 := a$ $b_0 := b$

2 Find $x_1 := \frac{a_0 + b_0}{2}$.


3 Check:

$$f(a_0)f(x_1) < 0 \quad a_1 := a_0 \quad b_1 := x_1$$

$$f(x_1)f(b_0) < 0 \quad a_1 := x_1, \quad b_1 := b_0$$

■ Repeat from 2.

Newton method: $x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)}$. (f differentiable)



Rewrite $f(x) = 0$ as $x = g(x)$, fixed point equation

Thm (Brouwer's Theorem: existence of fixed points)

If $g : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuous in $[a, b]$ ($[a, b]$ close and bounded) and

$$g([a, b]) \subset [a, b]$$

then there exists $\xi \in [a, b]$, s.t. $\xi = g(\xi)$.

Def Let $g : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be continuous on $[a, b]$, g is a contraction if there exists $0 < L < 1$ s. t.

$$|g(x) - g(y)| \leq L|x - y|, \quad \forall x, y \in [a, b].$$

Thm 1.3 p.7 (Contraction mapping theorem: existence/uniqueness of fixed points, convergence of fixed point iteration)

Let $g : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be continuous on $[a, b] \subset \mathbb{R}$ (bounded and closed interval). Let $g([a, b]) \subset [a, b]$. Assume g is a contraction on $[a, b]$.

Then g has a unique fixed point $\xi \in [a, b]$, and the fixed point iteration $x_k = g(x_{k-1})$ converges to ξ for any $x_0 \in [a, b]$.