

L. R. Ford, solution of equations by ^{the method} successive approximations,
 Amer. Math. Monthly, 32 (1925), p. 272.

1. Fundamental Theorem

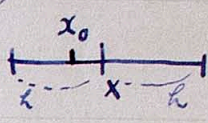
eq. $x = f(x)$, $\sqrt[n]{\text{root}} \in \mathbb{R}$, $\mathbb{R} \ni \mathbb{Z}$, \mathbb{Q}

$|f'(x)| < M < 1$ _{continuous} $\int_{\mathbb{R}}$ $(X-h \leq x \leq X+h)$

+1+2.

\mathbb{R} , \mathbb{Z} , \rightarrow $\mathbb{Z} \ni x_0 \in \mathbb{Z}$,

$x_1 = f(x_0), x_2 = f(x_1), \dots, x_n = f(x_{n-1}), \dots$



+2-1.

$\lim x_n \rightarrow X$

Proof. I. $x_{n-1} \in \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{Z} \ni p_{n-1}, x_n \in \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{Z} \ni p_n.$

$X = f(X)$

$x_n - X = f(x_{n-1}) - f(X) = f'(\xi_n) (x_{n-1} - X)$

$\Rightarrow \xi_n \in \mathbb{R}, x_{n-1} \in \mathbb{R}, X \in \mathbb{R}, |\xi_n| \leq p_{n-1} + h, \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{Z} \ni p_n.$

$|x_n - X| < M |x_{n-1} - X| \leq Mh < h$

故: $x_n \in \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{Z} \ni p_n.$

$\exists \mathbb{Z} \ni x_0 \in \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{Z} \ni p_0, x_1, x_2, \dots \in \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{Z} \ni p_n.$

II. $|x_n - X| < M |x_{n-1} - X| < M^2 |x_{n-2} - X| < \dots < M^n |x_0 - X|$

$\therefore |x_n - X| \leq M^n h.$

$M < 1 \Rightarrow \lim |x_n - X| \rightarrow 0.$

approximation order.

2. General equation in one variable

$F(x) = 0$

1 simple root $\rightarrow \mathbb{R} \ni X \in \mathbb{Z}, F'(X) \neq 0, \mathbb{Z} \ni F'(x) \neq 0.$
 $X \in \mathbb{R}$ 附近: 符号 \nearrow 变 \rightarrow \downarrow . $\mathbb{Z} \ni p_n, \dots, F'(x) > 0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \ni p_n \in \mathbb{Z}$
 generality \nearrow 故: $\mathbb{Z} \ni p_n$

$0 < a < F'(x) < b$ in $\mathbb{R} (X-h \leq x \leq X+h)$.

A. $c \in \mathbb{R}, 0 < c < \frac{2}{b}$ \rightarrow const. = $\mathbb{Z} \ni p_n$;

$x = x - c F(x)$

" interval $\mathbb{R} = \mathbb{Z} \ni$ fundamental theorem, conditions \nearrow 故 $\mathbb{Z} \ni p_n$.

Proof. $f(x) \equiv x - cF(x)$ $\Leftrightarrow x = f(x)$ $X = f(X) + F(X) = 0$
 \Leftrightarrow equivalent \Leftrightarrow .

次: $f'(x) = 1 - cF'(x)$

interval R 中 $\forall x$.

$-1 < 1 - cb < f'(x) < 1 - ca < 1$

$|1 - cb|, |1 - ca|$ 大 $\rightarrow \epsilon$, $\exists M$ $\forall x \in R$;

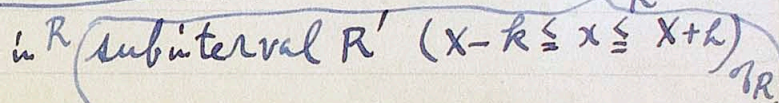
$|f'(x)| < M < 1$.

B. 次, $\varphi(x)$ $\forall x \in R$

$0 < \varphi(x) < \frac{2}{b}$ in R

~~$\varphi(x)$ limited in R~~

$|\varphi'(x)| < Q$ in R



次 \rightarrow $\forall x$.

$x = x - \varphi(x)F(x)$

" theorem 1 conditions \forall 满足 \rightarrow 存在 x .

Proof. $f(x) \equiv x - \varphi(x)F(x)$ $\Leftrightarrow X = f(X) + F(X) = 0$ \Leftrightarrow equivalent.
 $\varphi(x)$ \forall pos. $\forall x$.

\Rightarrow constants c, c' \forall

$0 < c' < \varphi(x) < c < \frac{2}{b}$

$\forall x \in R$.

$f'(x) = 1 - \varphi(x)F'(x) - \varphi'(x)F(x)$

$|f'(x)| \leq |1 - \varphi(x)F'(x)| + Q|F(x)|$

$-1 < 1 - cb < 1 - \varphi(x)F'(x) < 1 - c'a < 1$.

$|1 - cb|, |1 - c'a|$ 大 $\rightarrow \epsilon$, $\exists M'$ $\forall x \in R$, $M' < 1$.

$|f'(x)| < M' + Q|F(x)|$.

次: $F(x)$ in subinterval R' ~~中 $\exists x$ \rightarrow $\exists x = 0$ \rightarrow $\exists x = 0$~~
 $\exists x \in R'$ $\forall x \in R'$, $\exists x$ \rightarrow $\exists x$ 存在 x .

$|F(x)| < \frac{M - M'}{Q}$

$M' < M < 1$

次 R' 中 $\forall x$.

$|f'(x)| < M' + M - M' = M < 1$.

Particular case:

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{F'(x)}$$

interval $R \ni \dots$
 $= \dots$

$$a > \frac{b}{2} = \dots$$

$$0 < \frac{1}{F'(x)} < \frac{2}{b}$$

$$0 < a < F'(x) < b \implies 0 < \frac{1}{b} < \frac{1}{F'(x)} < \frac{1}{a} < \frac{2}{b}$$

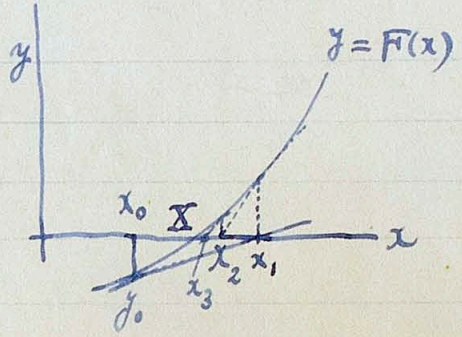
$$\varphi'(x) = -\frac{F''(x)}{[F'(x)]^2}$$

conditions:
 $a > \frac{b}{2}$, $F''(x)$, existence.
limited +

Newton-Raphson method
 $= \dots$

$$Y - y_0 = F'(x_0)(X - x_0)$$

$$x_1 = x_0 - \frac{y_0}{F'(x_0)}$$



\dots

$$f(x) = x - \frac{F(x)}{F'(x)}, \quad f'(x) = \frac{F''(x)F(x)}{[F'(x)]^2}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{[F'(x)]^2 - F''(x)F(x)}{[F'(x)]^2}$$

$$x_n - X = f'(\xi_n)(x_{n-1} - X)$$

$$\xi_n \rightarrow X, \quad F(x) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{x_n \rightarrow X} \frac{x_n - X}{x_{n-1} - X} \rightarrow 0$$

3. System of equations.

$$x = f(x, y, z), \quad y = g(x, y, z), \quad z = h(x, y, z)$$

$$(X, Y, Z) \ni \text{domain } R \begin{cases} X-k \leq x \leq X+k \\ Y-k \leq y \leq Y+k \\ Z-k \leq z \leq Z+k \end{cases}$$

root $t \in \dots$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right| + \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right| + \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right| < r < 1, \\ \left| \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \right| + \left| \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \right| + \left| \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \right| < r < 1, \\ \left| \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right| + \left| \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right| + \left| \frac{\partial h}{\partial z} \right| < r < 1, \end{array} \right\} \text{ in } R$$

$(x_0, y_0, z_0) \ni \text{domain } R = \dots$

$$x_n = f(x_{n-1}, y_{n-1}, z_{n-1}), \quad y_n = g(x_{n-1}, y_{n-1}, z_{n-1}), \quad z_n = h(x_{n-1}, y_{n-1}, z_{n-1})$$

$(x_{n-1}, y_{n-1}, z_{n-1}) \in \text{domain } R, \text{ where } R \subset \mathbb{R}^3$; $(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$,
 $\text{where } R \subset \mathbb{R}^3$.

$$x_n - X = f(x_{n-1}, y_{n-1}, z_{n-1}) - f(x, y, z)$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)_{\substack{x_{n-1} \\ y_{n-1} \\ z_{n-1}}} (x_{n-1} - X) + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)_{\substack{x_{n-1} \\ y_{n-1} \\ z_{n-1}}} (y_{n-1} - Y) + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\right)_{\substack{x_{n-1} \\ y_{n-1} \\ z_{n-1}}} (z_{n-1} - Z)$$

$(x_{n-1}, y_{n-1}, z_{n-1}) \in R, \text{ where } R \subset \mathbb{R}^3$. The $|x_{n-1} - X|, |y_{n-1} - Y|, |z_{n-1} - Z|$
 $\in \mathbb{R}^3$ is $x_{n-1} \in [X - \delta, X + \delta], y_{n-1} \in [Y - \delta, Y + \delta], z_{n-1} \in [Z - \delta, Z + \delta]$,
 where $\delta > 0$ is such that $N_{n-1} \in \mathbb{R}^3$.

$$|x_n - X| < \left\{ \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right| + \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right| + \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right| \right\}_{\substack{x_{n-1} \\ y_{n-1} \\ z_{n-1}}} N_{n-1} < \gamma N_{n-1} \leq \gamma k < k$$

It follows $|y_n - Y| < k$
 $|z_n - Z| < k$.

Thus $(x_n, y_n, z_n) \in R, \text{ where } R \subset \mathbb{R}^3$.

$$|x_n - X| < \gamma N_{n-1} < \gamma^2 N_{n-2} < \dots < \gamma^n N_0$$

$x_n \rightarrow X$

Generalization of Newton-Raphson method.

$$F(x, y, z) = 0, \quad G(x, y, z) = 0, \quad H(x, y, z) = 0.$$

assumption:

(1) Jacobian $J = \begin{vmatrix} F_x & G_x & H_x \\ F_y & G_y & H_y \\ F_z & G_z & H_z \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$ in R .

(2) $|F_{xx}|, \dots$ limited in R .

$$x = x - \frac{1}{J} \begin{vmatrix} F & G & H \\ F_y & G_y & H_y \\ F_z & G_z & H_z \end{vmatrix}, \quad y = y - \frac{1}{J} \begin{vmatrix} F_x & G_x & H_x \\ F & G & H \\ F_z & G_z & H_z \end{vmatrix},$$

$$z = z - \frac{1}{J} \begin{vmatrix} F_x & G_x & H_x \\ F_y & G_y & H_y \\ F & G & H \end{vmatrix}$$

the theorem, condition γ is ≤ 2 sub domain R' .

4.

double approximation.

$$x = f(x)$$

1 root $\exists X \in \mathbb{R}$

$$X-h \leq x \leq X+h,$$

$$|f'(x)| < M < 1.$$

 $f_1(x), f_2(x), \dots$

$$|f_n(x) - f(x)| < (1-M)^n h \quad (n=1, 2, \dots) \text{ in } \mathbb{R}$$

$$f_n(x) \rightarrow f(x) \text{ uniformly in } \mathbb{R}$$

 $\{x_n\}$ sequence of functions $\{x_n\}$

$$\text{令 } x_0 \in \mathbb{R} \text{ " } \{x_n\},$$

$$x_1 = f_1(x_0), \quad x_2 = f_2(x_1), \quad \dots \quad x_n = f_n(x_{n-1}), \dots$$

 $\{x_n\}$

$$x_n \rightarrow X.$$

practical: $\{x_n\}$

For example,

expansion, $\{x_n\}$, few terms.
interpolation formula
rough graph