**Objectives:** (1) When does fixed point iteration converge? (2) When does it converge linearly? When quadratically? (3) When does Newton's method converge, and how quickly?

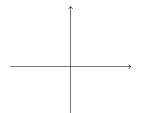
## **Problem 1: Fixed point iteration**

- (a) Suppose ||e<sub>7</sub>|| = 2 ⋅ 10<sup>-2</sup> and ||e<sub>8</sub>|| = 10<sup>-2</sup>.
  How large (approximately) would you expect ||e<sub>9</sub>|| to be if convergence is (now) asymptotic and quadratic?
- (b) How large would you expect  $||e_9||$  to be if convergence is asymptotic and linear?
- (c) Suppose a fixed point iteration with iteration function g converges linearly. What determines the constant C in  $||e_{k+1}|| \approx C ||e_k||$ ?

## Problem 2: Newton's method

(a) Think of a function where Newton's method will not converge. Draw a sketch below. Also mark your initial guess for Newton.

*Hint:*  $f'(x_k)$  is in the denominator. What type of number is bad in a denominator?



(b) Let  $x_k$  and  $x_{k-1}$  be the current and previous iterates in the Newton and secant methods. Write down the estimated slope near  $x_k$  used in each method.