

Topic : Newton Raphson Method - Roots of Equations  
Simulation : Pitfall - Slow convergence around inflection points  
Language : Mathcad 2001  
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Abstract : The following example illustrates slow convergence of Newton-Raphson method due to an inflection point occurring in the vicinity of the root.

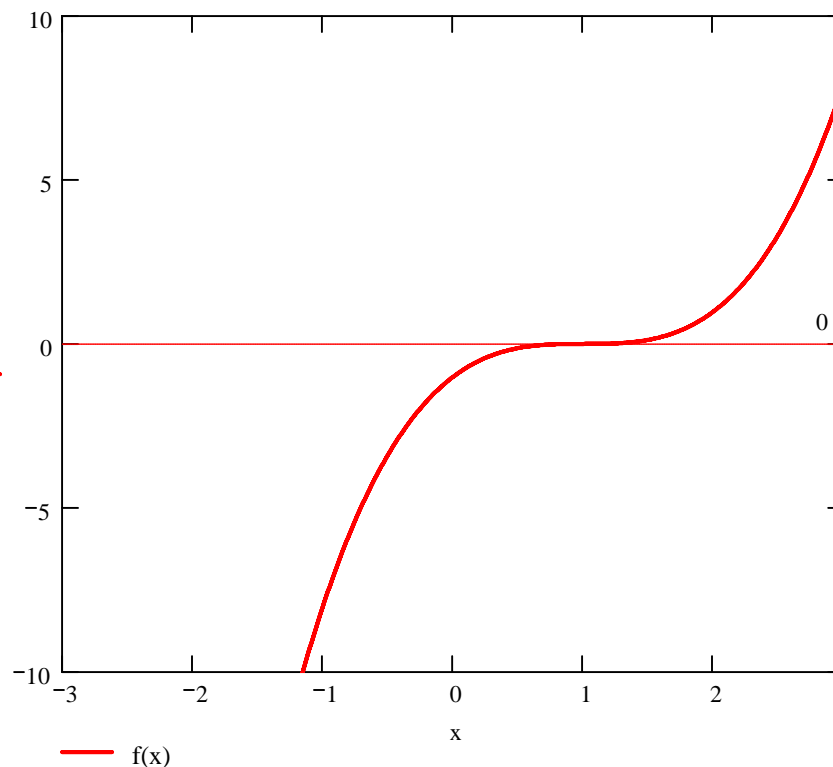
**INPUTS: Enter the following**

**Function in  $f(x)=0$**        $f(x) := (x - 1)^3$   
**Range of  $x$  you want to see the function**       $x := -3, -2.99.. 3$   
**Initial guess**       $x_{\text{initial}} := -1$   
**Maximum number of iterations**       $n_{\text{max}} := 10$

**SOLUTION:**

$$g(x) := \frac{d}{dx}f(x)$$

Entered function at given interval



### Iteration 1

$$x_0 := x_{\text{initial}}$$

$$x_1 := x_0 - \frac{f(x_0)}{g(x_0)}$$

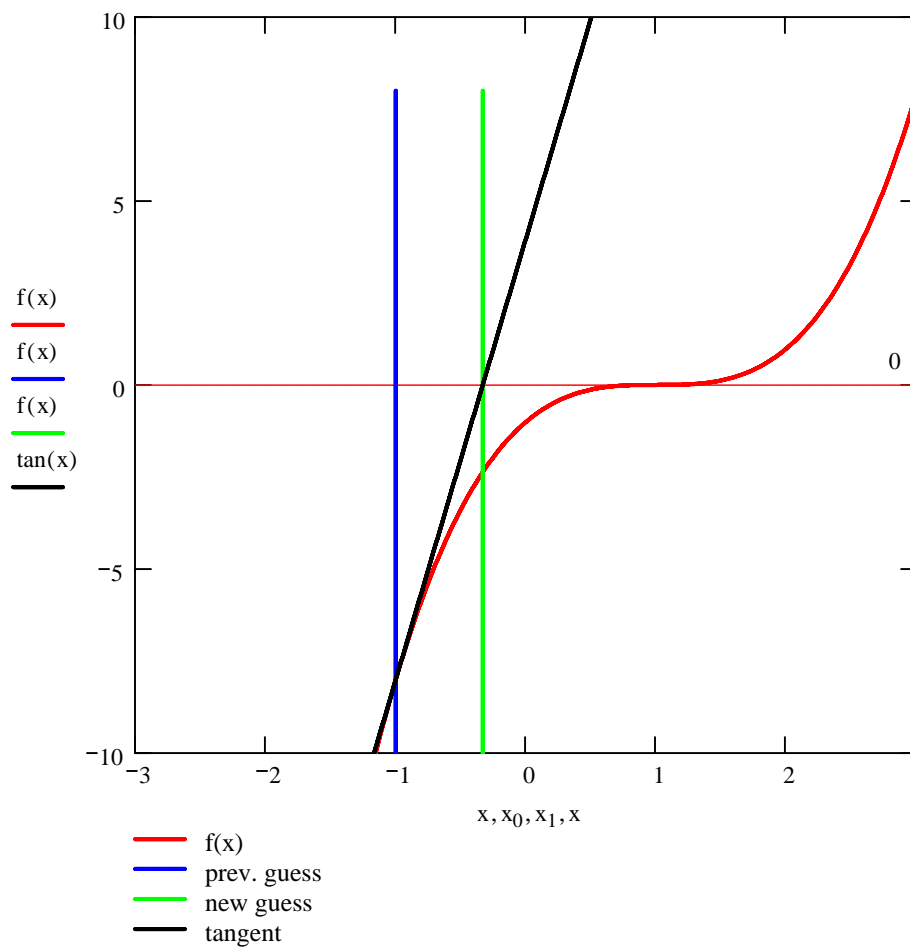
$$x_1 = -0.333$$

$$\tan(x) := f(x_0) + \frac{(0 - f(x_0))}{x_1 - x_0}(x - x_0)$$

$$\varepsilon_a := \left| \frac{x_1 - x_0}{x_1} \right| \cdot 100$$

$$\varepsilon_a = 200$$

Entered function along given interval with current and next root and the tangent line of the curve at the current root



## Iteration 2

$$x_2 := x_1 - \frac{f(x_1)}{g(x_1)}$$

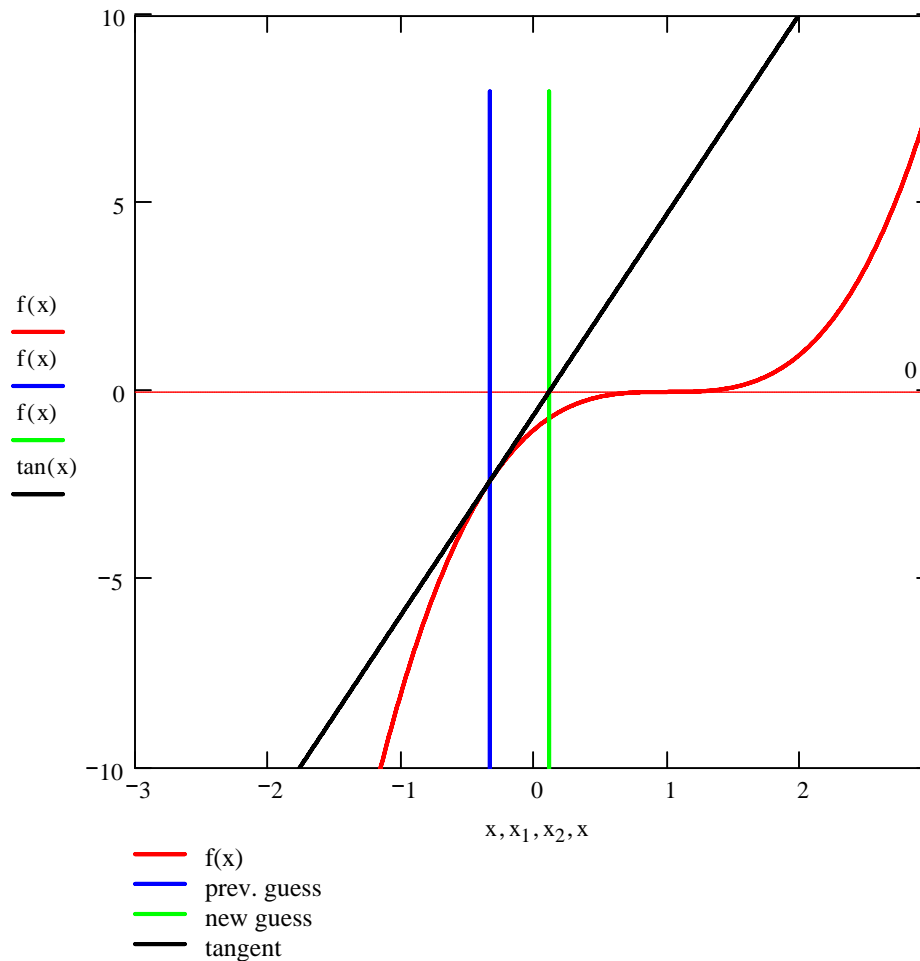
$$x_2 = 0.111$$

$$\tan(x) := f(x_1) + \frac{(0 - f(x_1))}{x_2 - x_1}(x - x_1)$$

$$\varepsilon_a := \left| \frac{x_2 - x_1}{x_2} \right| \cdot 100$$

$$\varepsilon_a = 400$$

Entered function along given interval with current and next root and the tangent line of the curve at the current root



### Iteration 3

$$x_3 := x_2 - \frac{f(x_2)}{g(x_2)}$$

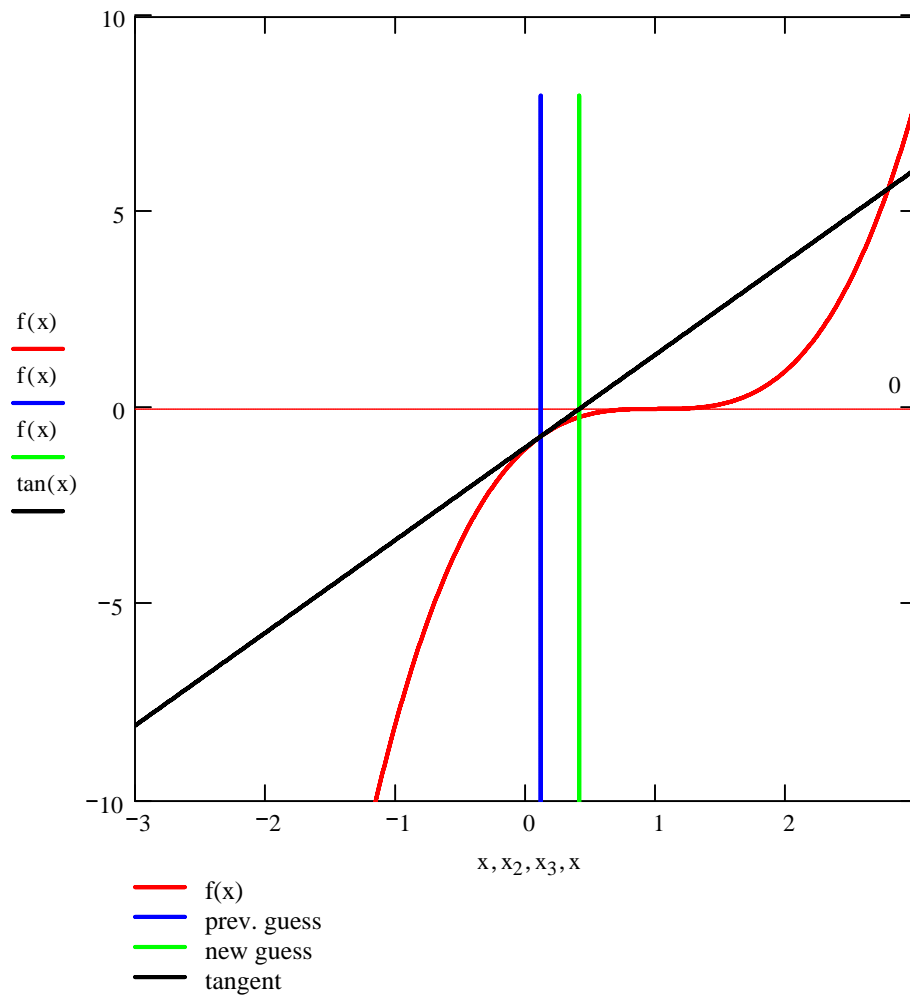
$$x_3 = 0.407$$

$$\tan(x) := f(x_2) + \frac{(0 - f(x_2))}{x_3 - x_2}(x - x_2)$$

$$\varepsilon_a := \left| \frac{x_3 - x_2}{x_3} \right| \cdot 100$$

$$\varepsilon_a = 72.727$$

Entered function along given interval with current and next root and the tangent line of the curve at the current root



#### Iteration 4

$$x_4 := x_3 - \frac{f(x_3)}{g(x_3)}$$

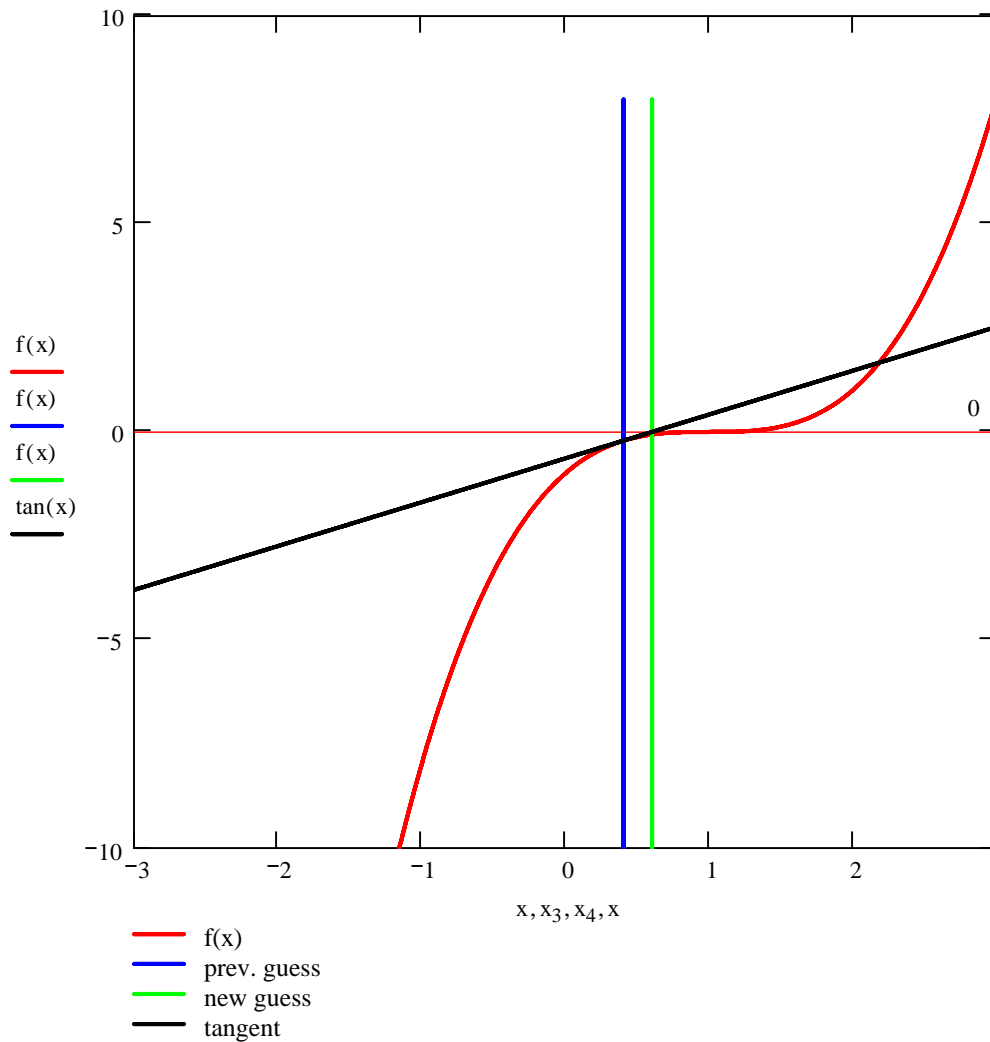
$$x_4 = 0.605$$

$$\tan(x) := f(x_3) + \frac{(0 - f(x_3))}{x_4 - x_3}(x - x_3)$$

$$\varepsilon_a := \left| \frac{x_4 - x_3}{x_4} \right| \cdot 100$$

$$\varepsilon_a = 32.653$$

Entered function along given interval with current and next root and the tangent line of the curve at the current root



### Root Calculation:

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xr(n) :=  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} i \leftarrow 1 \\ x \leftarrow x_{\text{initial}} \\ \text{while } i \leq n \\ \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_{\text{next}} \leftarrow x - \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \\ x \leftarrow x_{\text{next}} \\ i \leftarrow i + 1 \end{array} \right. \\ x_{\text{next}} \end{array} \right.$ 
```

$n := 1, 2, \dots, n_{\text{max}}$

### Absolute approximate error:

$$E_a(n) := \begin{cases} (x_r(1) - x_{\text{initial}}) & \text{if } n = 1 \\ (x_r(n) - x_r(n-1)) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

### Absolute relative approximate error:

$$\varepsilon_a(n) := \left| \frac{E_a(n)}{x_r(n)} \right| \cdot 100$$

Absolute relative approximate error versus number of iterations

