Homework Assignment 2. Due Thursday Feb. 20.

1. 5 pts Consider the iteration

$$x_{k+1} = T(x_k) := 2x_k - 3x_k^2$$

- (a) What are the fixed points of this iteration?
- (b) Find the maximal interval where the map $x_{k+1} = T(x_k)$ is a contraction.
- (c) What is the order of convergence to the nonzero fixed point x^* ?
- (d) For which values of x_0 does this iteration converge to x^* ?

2. 5 pts

- (a) Consider the equation $x^m = 0$ where m is an integer greater than 1. Then $x^* = 0$ is the only root, and it is degenerate. Show that the Newton's method converges linearly and find the the asymptotic error constant.
- (b) Let f be a real-valued function of one variable continuous derivatives of all orders. Let $f(x^*) = 0$, $f'(x^*) \neq 0$, $f''(x^*) = 0$, and $f'''(x^*) \neq 0$. Prove that then the Newton iteration converges cubically (i.e. with order 3).

3. 10 pts

The Van der Pol oscillator

$$\dot{y}_1 = y_2,$$

 $\dot{y}_2 = \mu(1 - y_1^2)y_2 - y_1$ (1)

has a stable and globally attracting periodic solution for each $\mu \ge 0$. The Matlab code FindPeriodicSolution.m finds the periodic solution for the given μ and returns the maximal value of y for this solution. Consider the problem of finding μ such that the maximal value of y for this periodic solution is 10. The Matlab command setting up the corresponding nonlinear equation is:

```
fun = @(x)FindPeriodicSolution(x) - 10;
```

The code SolveNonlinEq.m solves this equation using the bisection method (method = 1) and a quasinewton method with the derivative approximated using the forward difference (method = 2).

Read Lecture 5 in G. W. Stewart, Afternotes on Numerical Analysis, implement the hybrid method (secant/bisection) described there, and use it to solve this nonlinear equation. Make your code print out the iteration number and the corresponding estimate for the solution μ at each iteration.

Submit a printout of your implementation of the hybrid method, a printout of your code. Comment out all plotting commands, and write a report comparing the numbers of iterations and runtimes in the bisection method, quasinewton method with the forward difference for derivative estimation, and the hybrid method.