# Numerical Analysis

Math 370 Spring 2009 ©2009 Ron Buckmire MWF 11:30am - 12:25pm Fowler 110 http://faculty.oxy.edu/ron/math/370/09/

## Worksheet 6

#### **SUMMARY** Rates of Convergence of Iterative Sequences **CURRENT READING** Mathews, p. 75

### Linear, Superlinear and Quadratic Convergence of Sequences

#### Definition: linear convergence

Suppose we have a convergent sequence  $\{x_n\}$  which converges to  $x_{\infty}$ . If there exists a constant 0 < C < 1 and an integer N such that

$$|x_{n+1} - x_{\infty}| \leq C|x_n - x_{\infty}|, \text{ for } n \geq N$$

we say  $\{x_n\}$  converges **LINEARLY**.

In general we can say that if the following limit exists with positive constants  $\alpha$  and  $\lambda$ ,

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{|x_{n+1} - x_{\infty}|}{|x_n - x_{\infty}|^{\alpha}} = \lambda$$

then, the sequence converges at a **rate of convergence of order**  $\alpha$ , with asymptotic error constant  $\lambda$ . When  $\alpha = 1$  this is called **linear convergence**. When  $\alpha = 2$  this is called **quadratic convergence**. If  $\alpha = 1$  and  $\lambda = 0$  or the following limit exists,

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{|x_{n+1} - x_{\infty}|}{|x_n - x_{\infty}|} = 0$$

The sequence is said to converge **superlinearly**. Let's put all of this together in the following example. EXAMPLE Consider  $p_n = n^{-2} = \frac{1}{n^2}$  and  $q_n = \frac{1}{2^n} = 2^{-n}$ .

1. What is the limit of each of the sequences?

2. For each of the sequences, find out how many steps it takes to be within  $10^{-4}$  of its limit.

3. In terms of "big oh" and "little oh" notation, can you write down a relationship between  $q_n$  and  $p_n$ ?

4. Does  $p_n$  converge linearly? superlinearly? quadratically?

5. Does  $q_n$  converge linearly? superlinearly? quadratically?

6. Which sequence converges faster to its limit? Explain your answer. How is this related to their asymptotic rate of convergence?

**GROUPWORK** Example 1 Show that  $r_n = \frac{1}{n^n}$  converges superlinearly to zero.

**Example 2** Show that  $s_n = \frac{1}{10^{2^n}}$  converges quadratically to zero.

NOTE: Algorithms which produce sequence of approximation which converge quadratically are extremely rare.