# Numerical Analysis 

## 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 $\left\{x_{n}\right\}$ which converges to $x_{\infty}$. If there exists a constant $0<C<1$ and an integer $N$ such that

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

we say $\left\{x_{n}\right\}$ converges LINEARLY.
In general we can say that if the following limit exists with positive constants $\alpha$ and $\lambda$,

$$
\lim _{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left|x_{n+1}-x_{\infty}\right|}{\left|x_{n}-x_{\infty}\right|^{\alpha}}=\lambda
$$

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,

$$
\lim _{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left|x_{n+1}-x_{\infty}\right|}{\left|x_{n}-x_{\infty}\right|}=0
$$

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.

