Numerical Analysis

Math 370 Fall 2004 ©2004 Ron Buckmire MWF 2:30 - 3:25pm Fowler North 5

Worksheet 8 $\,$

SUMMARY Rates of Convergence of Iterative Sequences

Linear, Superlinear and Quadratic Convergence of Sequences

Definition

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

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

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

In general we can say that if the following limit exists with positive constants α and λ ,

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

then, the sequence converges at a rate of convergence of order α , with asymptotic error constant λ . 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 ?

5. Does q_n converge linearly? superlinearly? quadratically?

6. Which sequence converges faster to its limit? Explain your answer.

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.