

# Matlab

# Newton's method

START

```
s = 'x - 2 * sin(x)'  
f=inline(s)  
t = diff(str2sym(s))  
df = inline(t)  
z= rand;
```

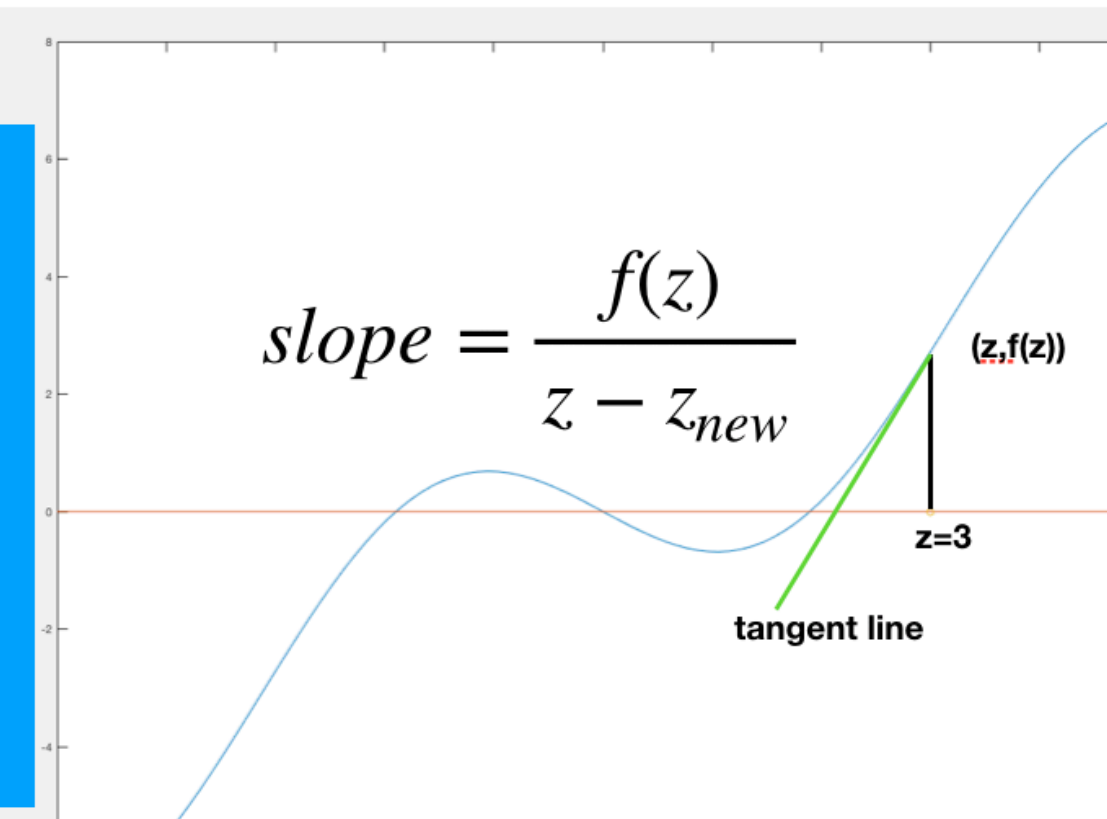
while abs(f(z)) > 10^-6

fz = f(z)

END

```
display(z)  
slope = df(z);  
if abs(slope) > 10^-6  
    z = z - f(z)/slope;  
else  
    break  
end
```

$$\text{slope} = \frac{f'(z)}{z - z_{\text{new}}}$$



For example, we might wish to solve equations of the form

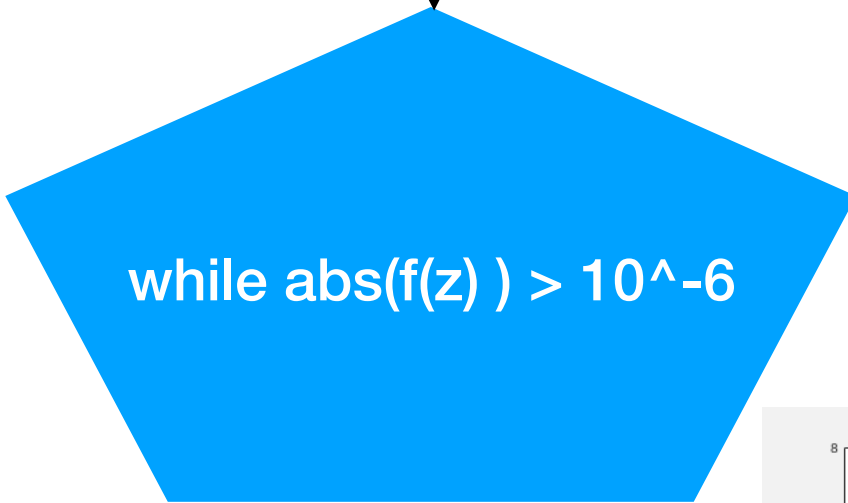
$$x - 2^{-x} = 0,$$

$$e^x - x^2 + 3x - 2 = 0,$$

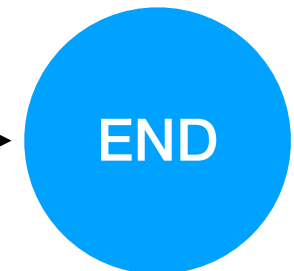
$$x \cos x + 2x^2 + 3x - 2 = 0.$$



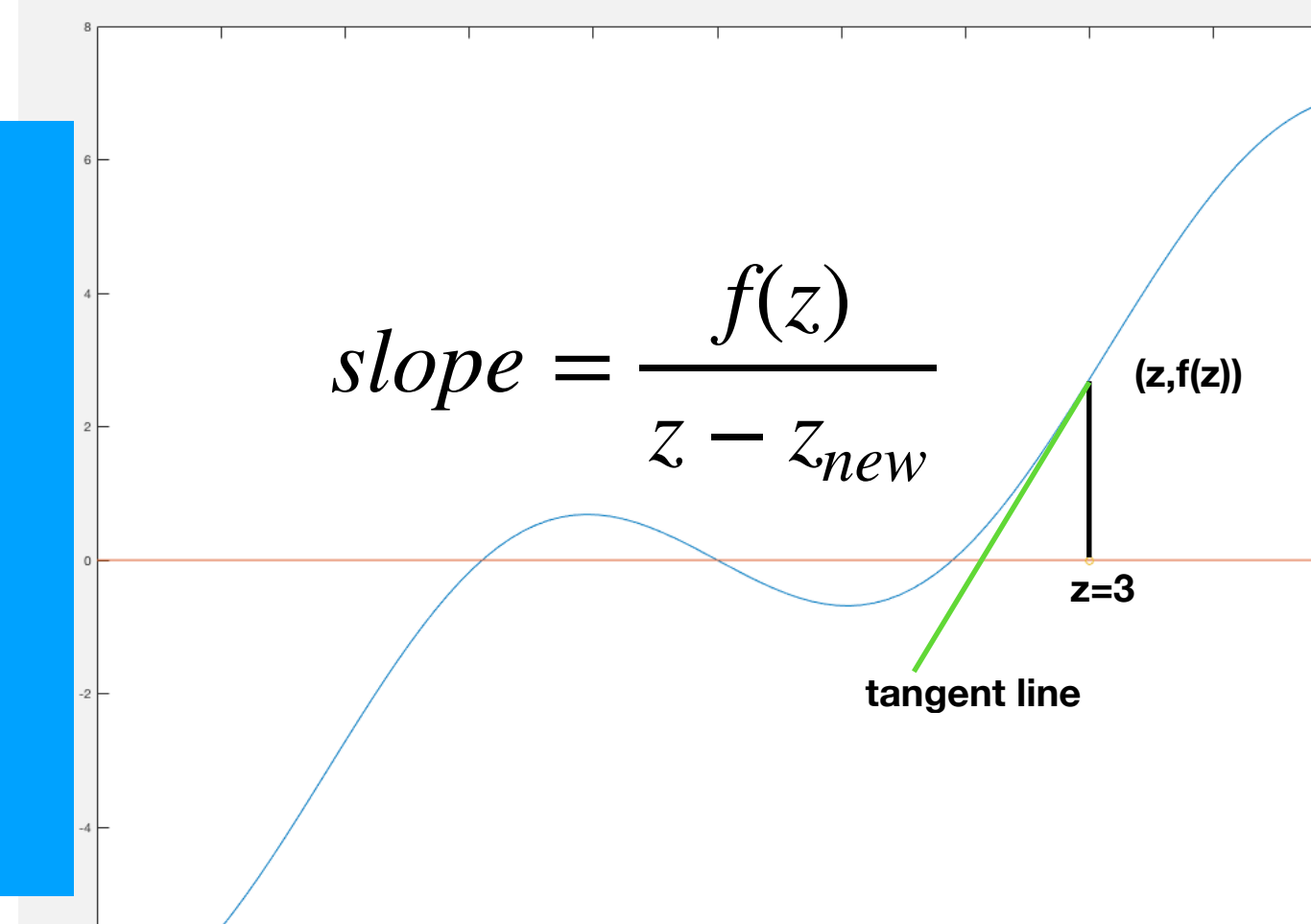
```
s = 'x - 2 * sin(x)'  
f=inline(s)  
t = diff(str2sym(s))  
df = inline(t)  
z= rand;
```



```
fz = f(z)
```



```
display(z)  
slope = df(z);  
if abs(slope) > 10^-6  
    z = z - f(z)/slope;  
else  
    break  
end
```



**https://  
matlab.mathworks.com/users/  
jmwu@mail.ndhu.edu.tw/  
Published/demo\_newton/  
index.html**

# Exercise

- Write a matlab script to implement the flowchart for solving a nonlinear function by the Newton method
- Try to solve your nonlinear function
- Publish your codes

**S**為字串，代表自變數為x的函數運算式，matlab提供fsolve指令，求非線性函數最佳解。fsolve的指令參數包括s字串以及初始值，fsolve的輸出參數為所求得的根。fsolve的用途相當廣泛，包括非線性系統求解，是matlab非常重要的解題指令。

```
>> s='x.^2-5*x+6';           (s,1.5)
```

[Equation solved.](#)

fsolve completed because the vector of function values is near zero as measured by the default value of the [function tolerance](#), and the [problem appears regular](#) as measured by the gradient.

<[stopping criteria details](#)>

ans =

1.9999999976777320

---

請完成字串s的設定，解  $x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$ ，並設定fsolve的初始值為0.5

```
s = ' ';  
z = fsolve(s, 0.5)
```

[Equation solved.](#)

fsolve completed because the vector of function values is near zero as measured by the default value of the [function tolerance](#), and the [problem appears regular](#) as measured by the gradient.

<[stopping criteria details](#)>

z =

-1.000000000000000127

**fsolve**指令可以使用將符號“@”置於函數名稱之前的輸入參數。本題定義myfun函數，實作  $f(x) = x^2 - 2x - 3$ 。本題以fsolve指令求根，請在myfun前加@符號

```
1 function demo()
2     z = fsolve( , 0.5)
3
4 function ans = myfun(x)
5     ans = ;
```

Command Window

[Equation solved.](#)

fsolve completed because the vector of function values is near zero as measured by the default value of the [function tolerance](#), and the [problem appears regular](#) as measured by the gradient.

<[stopping criteria details](#)>

z =

-1.00000000000000127

fx



第二行將fsolve的輸出值存在變數z中，如何判斷變數z所存的内容代表函數根呢？請在第三行印出z的函數值，如果函數絕對值接近0，則z的内容代表函數根，fsolve求解成功

```
1 function demo()  
2     z = fsolve( , 0.5);  
3     display( )  
4  
5 function ans = myfun(x)  
6     ans = ;
```

本題答題

Command Window

>> untitled

[Equation solved.](#)

fsolve completed because the vector of function values is near zero as measured by the default value of the [function tolerance](#), and the [problem appears regular](#) as measured by the gradient.

<[stopping criteria details](#)>

5.089262344881718e-13

fx >>

**fsolve**可以使用輸入參數**optimoptions**，設定不同的求解方法、停止條件或控制訊息列印，本題使用**optimoptions**關閉(off)訊息列印。請在第三行將**hc**設定為判斷z的函數絕對值是否小於 $10^{-6}$ 的布林值，**hc**也可解讀為代表判斷z是否接近0的布林值

```
1 function demo()
2     z = fsolve( , 0.5, ('fsolve', 'Display', 'off'));
3     hc =
4
5 function ans = myfun(x)
6     ans = x^2 - 2*x - 3;
```

Command Window

```
>> untitled
```

```
hc =
```

```
logical
```

```
1
```

```
fx >>
```

請在第二行使用inline指令，將f指定為可以計算  $x^2 - 2x - 3$  對應值的運算函數，並在第五行將hc設定為判斷z的函數絕對值是否小於 $10^{-6}$ ，hc代表判斷z是否接近0的布林值。本題執行結果hc為true，fsolve求解成功

```
1 s = 'x^2 - 2*x - 3';  
2 f =                     ;  
3 z = fsolve(s, 0.5,                      ('fsolve', 'Display', 'off'));  
4 hc =                       
5
```

本題答題

Command Window

>> untitled

hc =

logical

1

*fx* >>

本題解  $x^3 - 2x - 5 = 0$

請設定字串變數s，並在第三行設定初始值為3，以指令fsolve求解。本題執行結果hc為true，fsolve求解成功

本題答題

```
1 s = ' ';  
2 f = ;  
3 z = fsolve(s, 3, optimoptions('fsolve', 'Display', 'off'))  
4 hc = abs(f(z)) < 10^-6  
5
```

Command Window

>> untitled

z =

2.094551481542352

hc =

logical

1

本題解  $x - 2\sin(x) = 0$

請設定字串變數s，並在第三行設定初始值為3，以指令fsolve求解。本題執行結果hc為true，fsolve求解成功

```
1 s = ' ';  
2 f = ;  
3 z = fsolve(s, , optimoptions('fsolve', 'Display', 'off'))  
4 hc = abs(f(z)) < 10^-6  
5
```

本題答題

Command Window

>> untitled

z =

1.895494281543037

hc =

**logical**

1

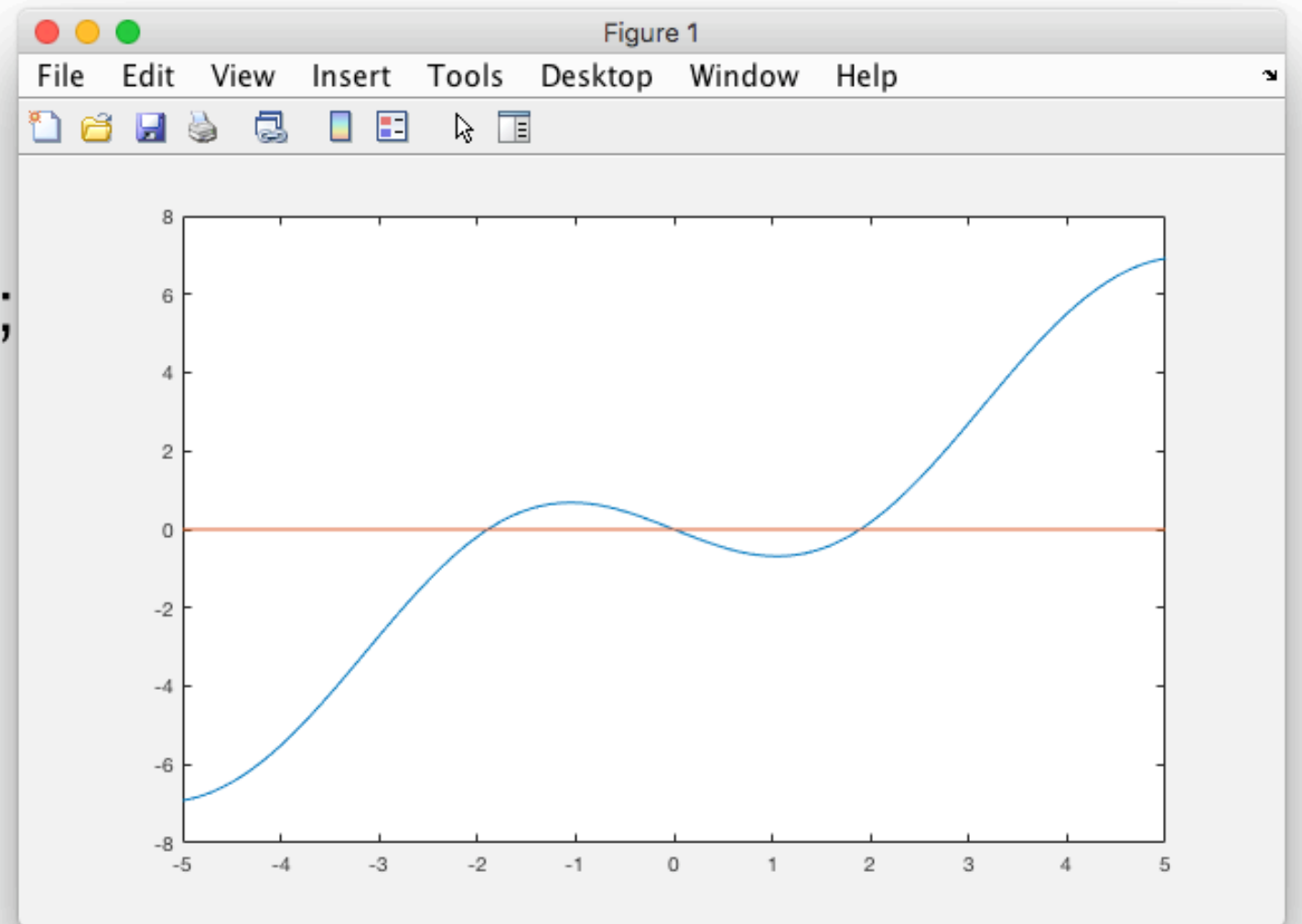
fx >>

請在第二行使用inline指令，將f設定為相對字串s的運算函數

第四行使用plot繪製運算函數f在-5與5間的函數圖

請在第五行使用hold on指令，固定figure，採用疊加方式繪製橫軸

```
>>  
s = 'x- 2*sin(x)';  
f = inline(s);  
a = linspace(-5,5);  
plot(a, f(a));  
hold on;  
plot(a, a*0);  
fx >>
```



字串s代表  $x - 2\sin(x)$  對應函數  
請在第二行使用str2sym將字串s轉換為符號並且以diff求對應函數  
 $x - 2\sin(x)$  的導數，運算結果儲存在符號變數df中

```
s = 'x- 2*sin(x)';
```

```
df =
```

```
df =
```

```
1 - 2*cos(x)
```

字串s代表  $x - 2\sin(x)$  對應函數

請在第二行先使用str2sym將字串s轉換為符號，再使用diff求對應函數

$x - 2\sin(x)$  的導數，最後再以inline將結果轉換為可運算函數，儲存在函數變數df中

```
s = 'x- 2*sin(x)';
```

```
df =
```

```
df =
```

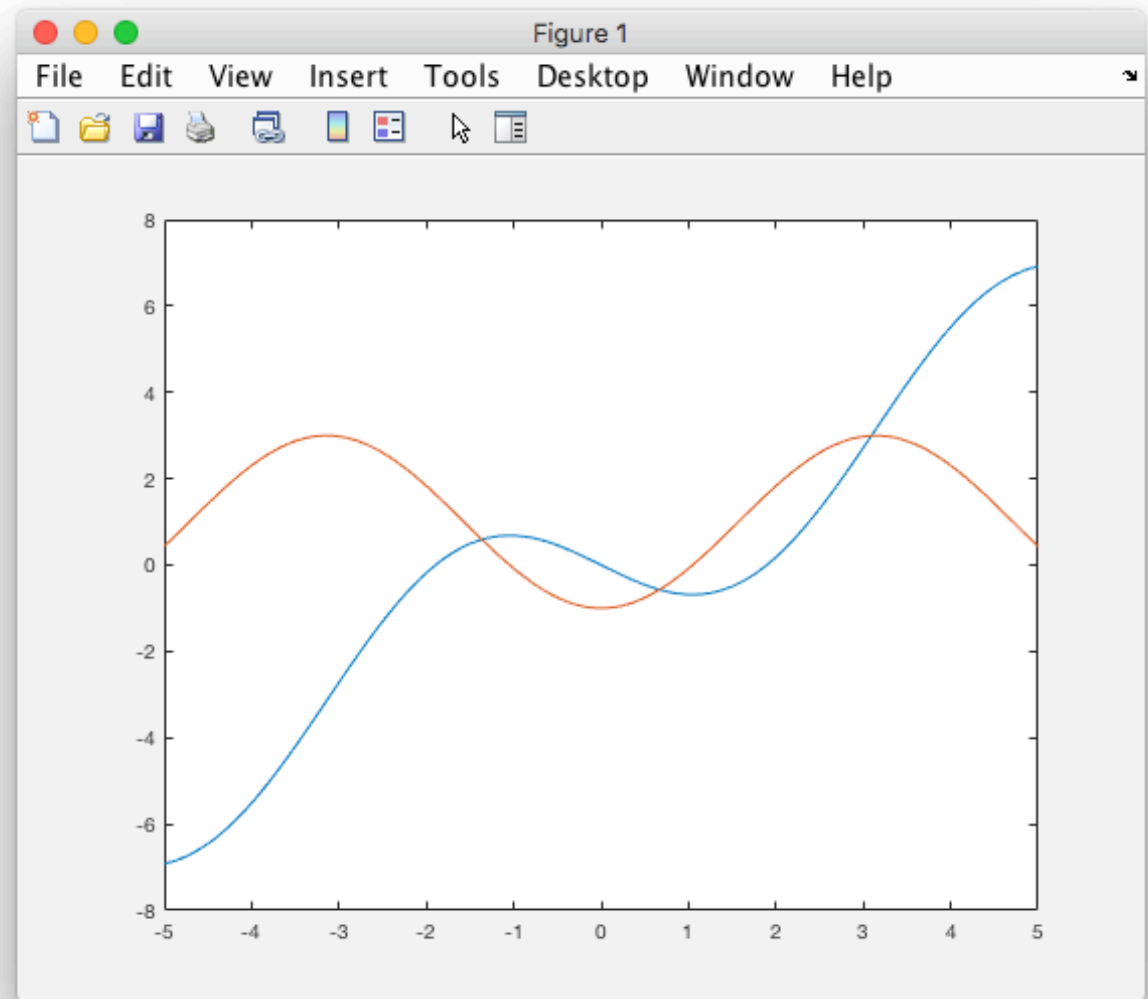
```
Inline function:
```

```
df(x) = cos(x).*-2.0+1.0
```



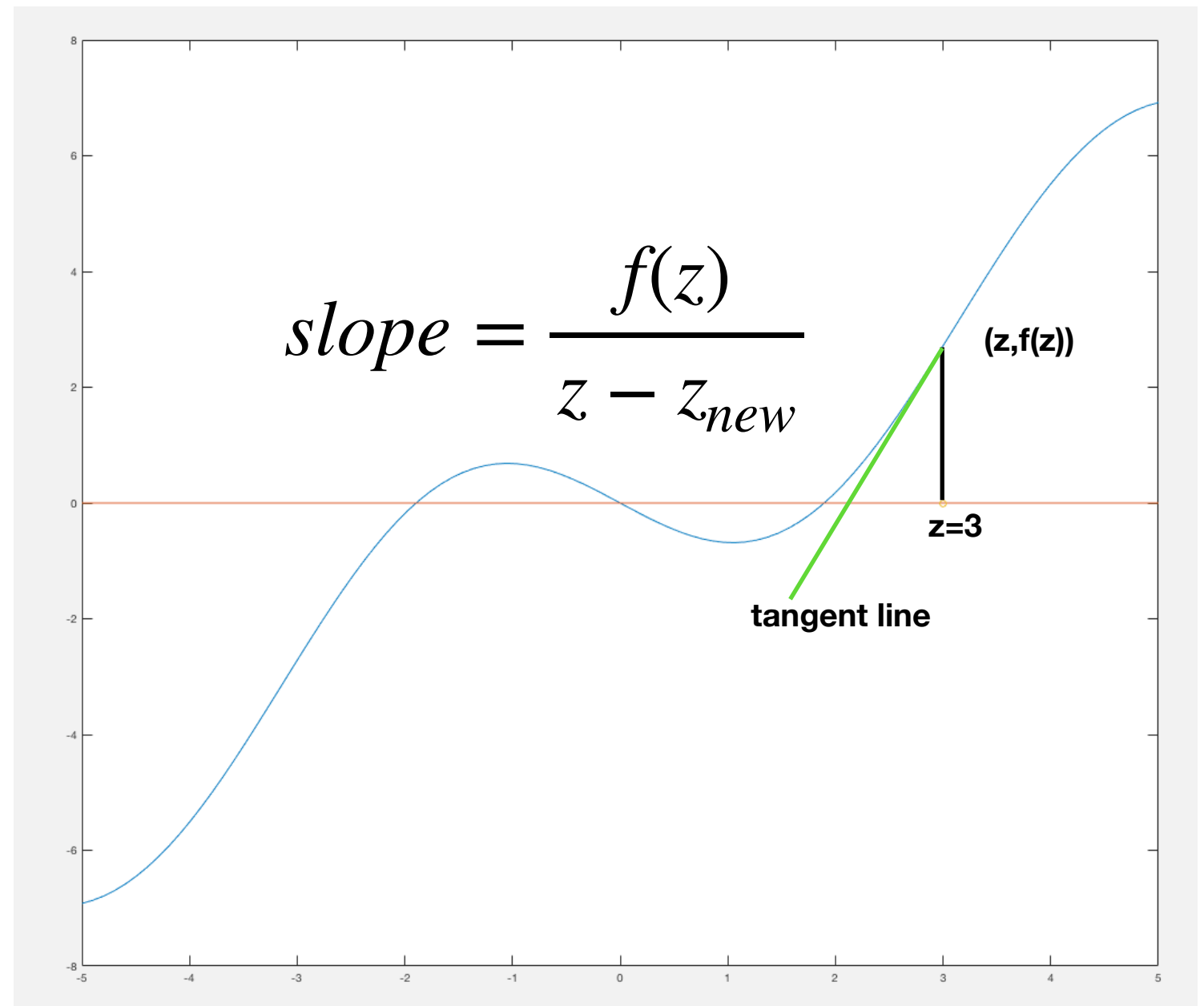
請完成對應函數  $x - 2\sin(x)$  及其導函數之繪製

```
s = 'x- 2*sin(x)';  
f =           ;  
df =           ;  
a = linspace(-5, 5);  
plot(a, f(a));  
hold on;  
plot(          );  
>>  
fx >>
```



本題f與df分別代表可運算函數與導數，第四行將z值設定為3，請在第五行計算圖中綠色切線(tangent line)的斜率，並儲存在變數slope，在條件指令中更新z值，使新的z值代表綠色切線與紅色橫軸的交叉位置

```
s = 'x- 2*sin(x)';  
f = [redacted];  
df = [redacted];  
z = 3;  
slope = [redacted];  
if abs(slope) > 10^-6  
    z = [redacted];  
end
```



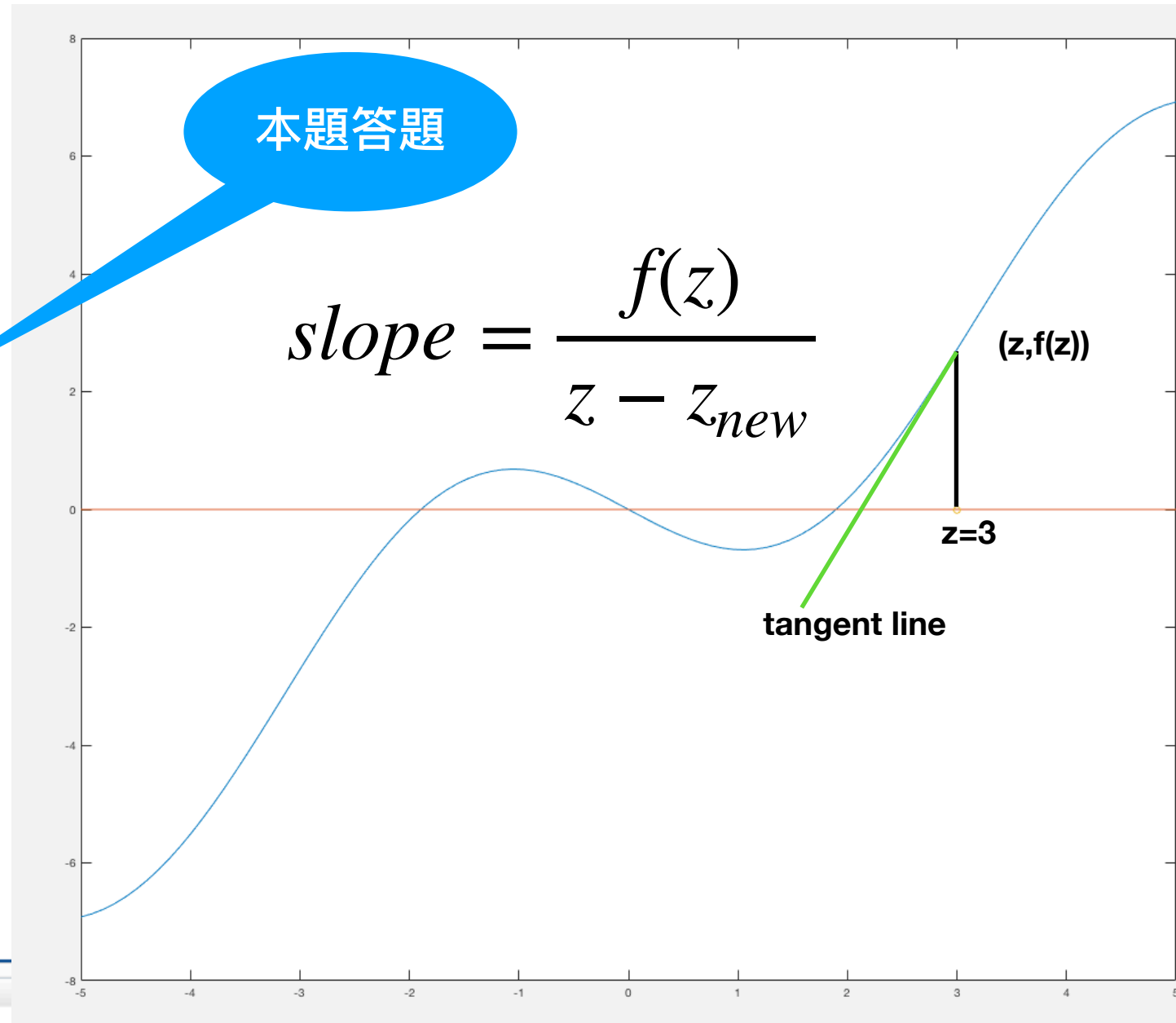
牛頓法使用迭代運算求非線性函數的根。請在第六行加入while迴圈，迴圈執行的進入條件為z的函數絕對值大於 $10^{-6}$

```
1 s = 'x- 2*sin(x)';  
2 f = _____;  
3 df = _____;  
4 z = 3;  
5 slope = _____;  
6 _____  
7     if abs(slope) > 10^-6  
8         z = _____;  
9     end  
10 end  
11 display(z)
```

Command Window

z =

1.895494701250431



當斜率為0或接近0，第七行的if指令條件不成立，避免更新公式的分母為0或接近0。請在第十行以break指令中斷迴圈執行，並在第十四行印出函數值

```
1 s = 'x- 2*sin(x)';
2 f = _____;
3 df = _____;
4 z = 3;
5 slope = _____;
6 while _____
7     if abs(slope) > 10^-6
8         z = _____;
9     else
10        _____
11    end
12 end
13 display(z)
14 display(_____)
```

本題答題

Command Window

1.895494701250431

7.112662847585938e-07