

# CNH2B4 / KOMPUTASI NUMERIK

TIM DOSEN

KK MODELING AND COMPUTATIONAL EXPERIMENT



3

**SOLUSI PERSAMAAN  
NONLINEAR: METODE  
ITERASI TITIK-TETAP,  
NEWTON-RAPHSON,  
DAN SECANT**

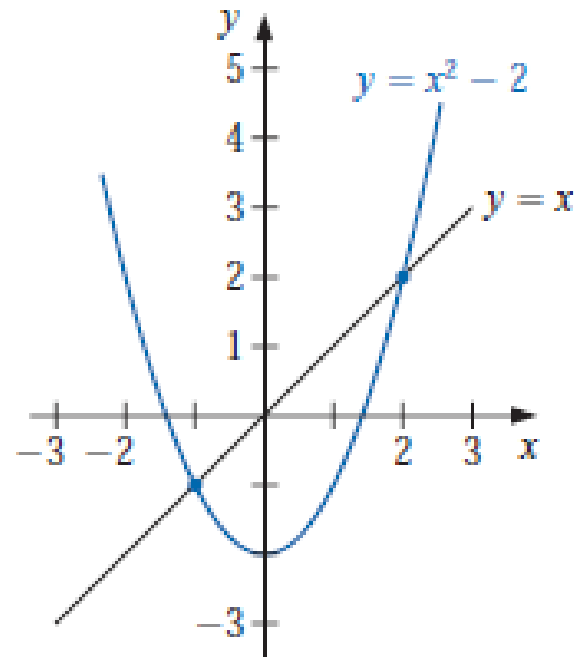
# **SOLUSI PERSAMAAN NONLINEAR**

- ▶ Metode Bagidua
- ▶ Metode Regula Falsi (False Position)
- ▶ Metode Iterasi Titik-Tetap
- ▶ Metode Newton-Raphson
- ▶ Metode Secant

Titik  $p$  disebut titik tetap untuk fungsi  $g$  jika  $g(p) = p$ .

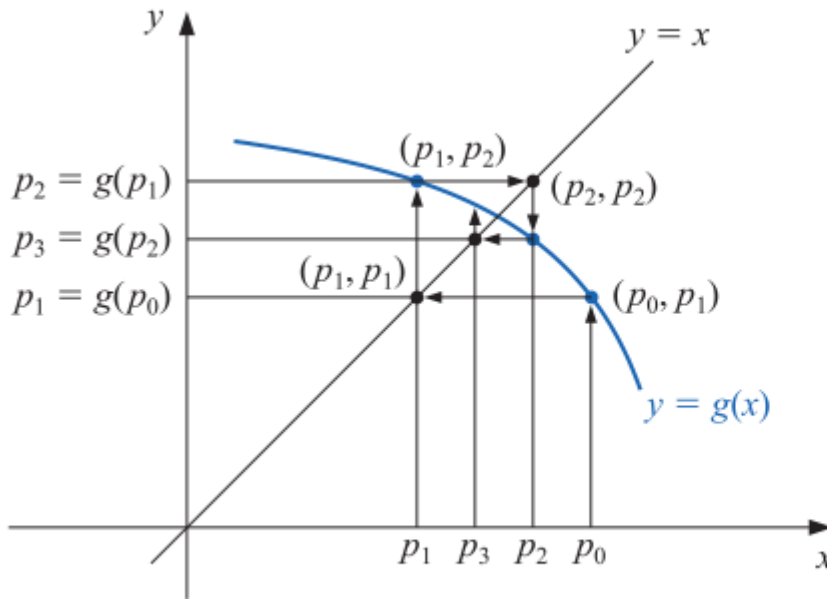
Tentukan semua titik tetap dari  $g(x) = x^2 - 2$ .

Jawab:

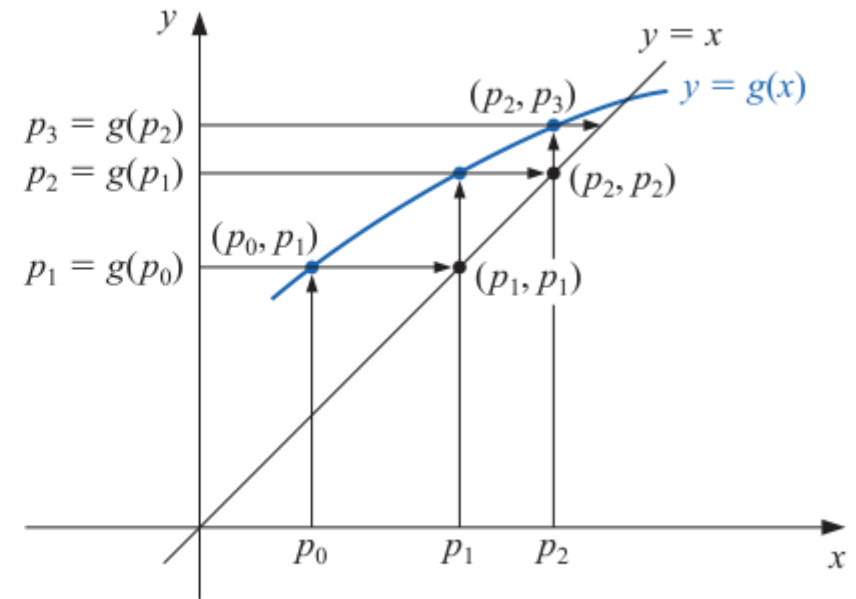


- ▶ Bentuk persamaan  $x = g(x)$  dari persamaan  $f(x) = 0$ .
- ▶ Tentukan tebakan awal  $p_0$ .
- ▶ Buat prosedur iterasi  $p_{n+1} = g(p_n)$ .
- ▶ Akar ditemukan jika  $f(p) = 0$  atau  $p = g(p)$ .
- ▶ Kondisi berhenti  $|p_{n+1} - p_n| < \text{TOL}$ .
- ▶ Solusi dari metode Iterasi Titik Tetap sangat bergantung pada pemilihan fungsi  $g(x)$ .
- ▶ Pemilihan fungsi  $g(x)$  yang kurang tepat akan menyebabkan solusi divergen.

# Metode Iterasi Titik-Tetap



(a)



(b)

Burden, Richard L., and J. Douglas Faires.  
*Numerical Analysis*. Brooks/Cole, USA, 2001.

## Fixed-Point Iteration

To find a solution to  $p = g(p)$  given an initial approximation  $p_0$ :

**INPUT** initial approximation  $p_0$ ; tolerance  $TOL$ ; maximum number of iterations  $N_0$ .

**OUTPUT** approximate solution  $p$  or message of failure.

**Step 1** Set  $i = 1$ .

**Step 2** While  $i \leq N_0$  do Steps 3–6.

**Step 3** Set  $p = g(p_0)$ . (Compute  $p_i$ .)

**Step 4** If  $|p - p_0| < TOL$  then  
    **OUTPUT** ( $p$ ); (The procedure was successful.)  
    **STOP**.

**Step 5** Set  $i = i + 1$ .

**Step 6** Set  $p_0 = p$ . (Update  $p_0$ .)

**Step 7** **OUTPUT** ('The method failed after  $N_0$  iterations,  $N_0 =$ ',  $N_0$ );  
(The procedure was unsuccessful.)  
**STOP**.

Tentukan akar dari  $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 - 5$  dengan tebakan awal  $p_0 = 2$  menggunakan metode Iterasi Titik Tetap.

n	$p_n$	$f(p_n)$	$g(p_n)$	error
0	2.000000	-5.000000	2.351335	
1	2.351335	-3.057550	2.522860	0.351335
2	2.522860	-1.672092	2.607554	0.171525
3	2.607554	-0.869035	2.649480	0.084694
4	2.649480	-0.440814	2.670249	0.041926
...	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	2.690611	-0.000403	2.690629	0.000037
15	2.690629	-0.000200	2.690638	0.000019
16	2.690638	-0.000099	2.690643	0.000009

akar dari  $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 - 5$  adalah  $x = 2.690638$

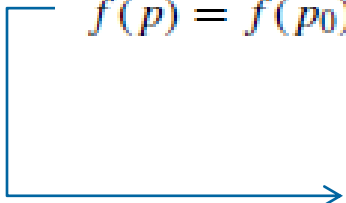
Tentukan akar dari  $f(x) = x^4 + 2x^2 - x - 3$  dengan tebakan awal  $p_0 = 0$  menggunakan metode Iterasi Titik Tetap.

n	$p_n$	$f(p_n)$	$g(p_n)$	error
0	0.000000	-3.000000	1.224745	
1	1.224745	1.025255	1.098667	1.224745
2	1.098667	-0.227510	1.130491	0.126078
3	1.130491	0.058838	1.122524	0.031824
4	1.122524	-0.014651	1.124524	0.007967
5	1.124524	0.003683	1.124022	0.002000
6	1.124022	-0.000924	1.124148	0.000502
7	1.124148	0.000232	1.124117	0.000126
8	1.124117	-0.000058	1.124125	0.000032
9	1.124125	0.000015	1.124123	0.000008

akar dari  $f(x) = x^4 + 2x^2 - x - 3$  adalah  $x = 1.124125$

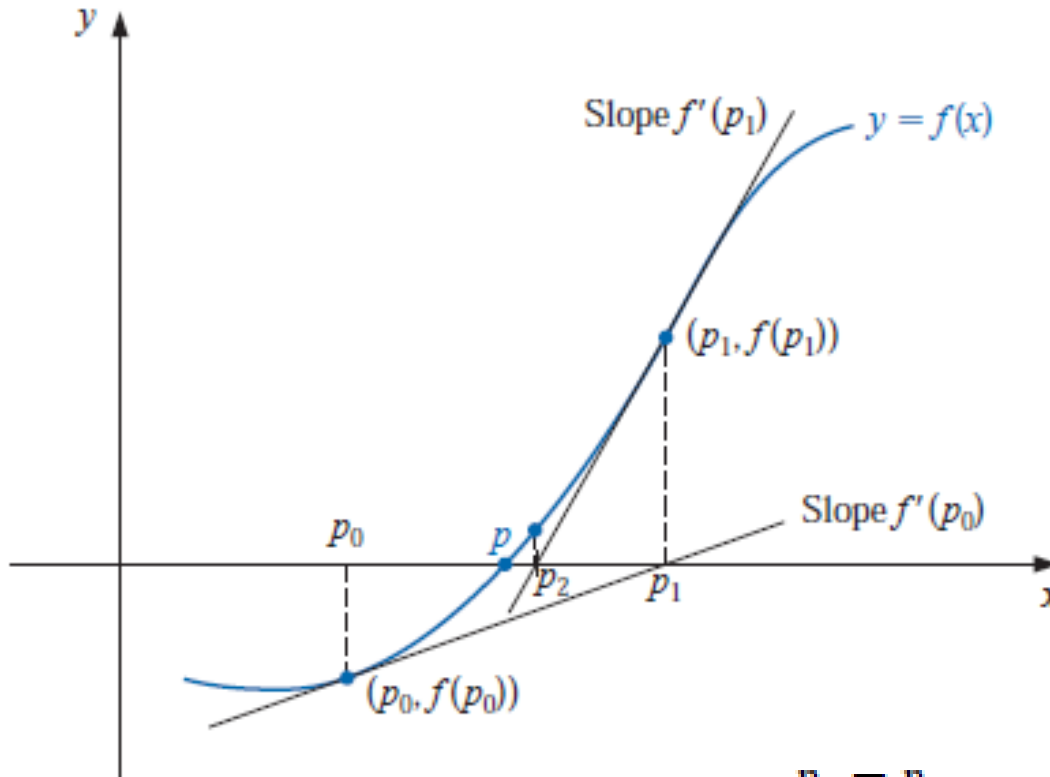


- Prosedur pencarian akar mirip dengan iterasi titik tetap
- Prosedur iterasi yang digunakan didapatkan melalui Deret Taylor:

$$f(p) = f(p_0) + (p - p_0)f'(p_0) + \frac{(p - p_0)^2}{2}f''(\xi(p)),$$

$$p_n = p_{n-1} - \frac{f(p_{n-1})}{f'(p_{n-1})}, \quad \text{for } n \geq 1.$$

- Kondisi berhenti yang digunakan sama dengan pada iterasi titik-tetap

# Metode Newton-Raphson



$$p_n = p_{n-1} - \frac{f(p_{n-1})}{f'(p_{n-1})}, \quad \text{for } n \geq 1.$$

Burden, Richard L., and J. Douglas Fairres.  
*Numerical Analysis*. Brooks/Cole, USA, 2001.

## Newton's

To find a solution to  $f(x) = 0$  given an initial approximation  $p_0$ :

**INPUT** initial approximation  $p_0$ ; tolerance  $TOL$ ; maximum number of iterations  $N_0$ .

**OUTPUT** approximate solution  $p$  or message of failure.

*Step 1* Set  $i = 1$ .

*Step 2* While  $i \leq N_0$  do Steps 3–6.

*Step 3* Set  $p = p_0 - f(p_0)/f'(p_0)$ . (*Compute  $p_i$ .*)

*Step 4* If  $|p - p_0| < TOL$  then  
    **OUTPUT** ( $p$ ); (*The procedure was successful.*)  
    **STOP**.

*Step 5* Set  $i = i + 1$ .

*Step 6* Set  $p_0 = p$ . (*Update  $p_0$ .*)

*Step 7* **OUTPUT** ('The method failed after  $N_0$  iterations,  $N_0 =$ ',  $N_0$ );  
(*The procedure was unsuccessful.*)  
**STOP**.

Tentukan akar dari  $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 - 5$  dengan tebakan awal  $p_0 = 2$  menggunakan metode Newton-Raphson.

n	$p_n$	$f(p_n)$	$f'(p_n)$	error
0	2.000000	-5.000000	4.000000	
1	3.250000	8.203125	18.687500	1.250000
2	2.811037	1.408754	12.461636	0.438963
3	2.697990	0.080768	11.045484	0.113047
4	2.690677	0.000325	10.956522	0.007312
5	2.690647	0.000000	10.956161	0.000030
6	2.690647	0.000000	10.956161	0.000000

akar dari  $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 - 5$  adalah  $x = 2.690647$

Tentukan akar dari  $f(x) = \sin(x) - \exp(-x)$  dengan tebakan awal  $p_0 = 3.5$  metode Newton-Raphson.

n	$p_n$	$f(p_n)$	$f'(p_n)$	error
0	3.500000	-0.380981	-0.906259	
1	3.079612	0.015964	-0.952103	0.420388
2	3.096379	-0.000014	-0.953765	0.016767
3	3.096364	-0.000000	-0.953764	0.000015
4	3.096364	-0.000000	-0.953764	0.000000

akar dari  $f(x) = \sin(x) - \exp(-x)$  adalah  $x = 3.096364$

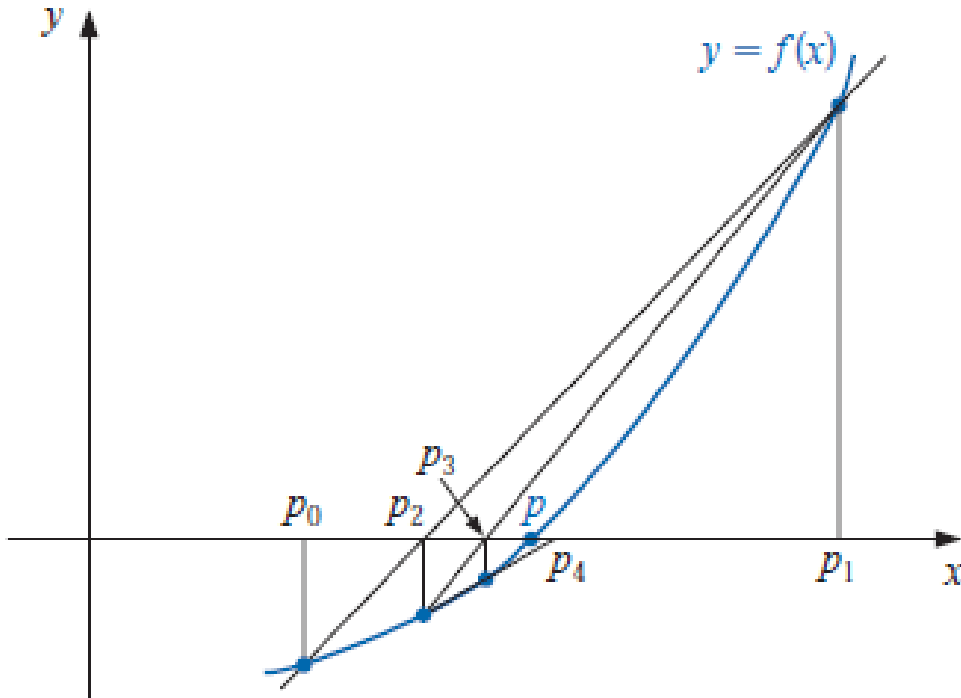
- ▶ Tidak semua fungsi dapat dihitung dengan mudah turunannya.
- ▶ Turunan pada metode Newton-Raphson dihitung dengan menggunakan suatu hampiran:

$$f'(p_{n-1}) \approx \frac{f(p_{n-2}) - f(p_{n-1})}{p_{n-2} - p_{n-1}} = \frac{f(p_{n-1}) - f(p_{n-2})}{p_{n-1} - p_{n-2}}.$$

- ▶ Prosedur iterasi metode Secant adalah

$$p_n = p_{n-1} - \frac{f(p_{n-1})(p_{n-1} - p_{n-2})}{f(p_{n-1}) - f(p_{n-2})}.$$

- ▶ Kondisi berhenti menggunakan ketentuan yang sama dengan Newton-Raphson.



$$p_n = p_{n-1} - \frac{f(p_{n-1})(p_{n-1} - p_{n-2})}{f(p_{n-1}) - f(p_{n-2})}$$

Burden, Richard L., and J. Douglas Fairres.  
*Numerical Analysis*. Brooks/Cole, USA, 2001.

## Secant

To find a solution to  $f(x) = 0$  given initial approximations  $p_0$  and  $p_1$ :

**INPUT** initial approximations  $p_0, p_1$ ; tolerance  $TOL$ ; maximum number of iterations  $N_0$ .

**OUTPUT** approximate solution  $p$  or message of failure.

**Step 1** Set  $i = 2$ ;

$$q_0 = f(p_0);$$

$$q_1 = f(p_1).$$

**Step 2** While  $i \leq N_0$  do Steps 3–6.

**Step 3** Set  $p = p_1 - q_1(p_1 - p_0)/(q_1 - q_0)$ . (Compute  $p_i$ .)

**Step 4** If  $|p - p_1| < TOL$  then

OUTPUT ( $p$ ); (The procedure was successful.)

STOP.

**Step 5** Set  $i = i + 1$ .

**Step 6** Set  $p_0 = p_1$ ; (Update  $p_0, q_0, p_1, q_1$ .)

$$q_0 = q_1;$$

$$p_1 = p;$$

$$q_1 = f(p).$$

**Step 7** OUTPUT ('The method failed after  $N_0$  iterations,  $N_0 =$ ',  $N_0$ );

(The procedure was unsuccessful.)

STOP.

Burden, Richard L., and J. Douglas Faires.  
Numerical Analysis. Brooks/Cole, USA, 2001.



Tentukan akar dari  $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 - 5$  dengan tebakan awal  $p_0 = 2$  dan  $p_1 = 4$  menggunakan metode Secant.

n	$p_n$	$f(p_n)$	error
0	2.000000	-5.000000	
1	4.000000	27.000000	
2	2.312500	-3.328857	1.687500
3	2.497718	-1.894940	0.185218
4	2.742486	0.584403	0.244768
5	2.684792	-0.063949	0.057694
6	2.690482	-0.001810	0.005691
7	2.690648	0.000006	0.000166
8	2.690647	-0.000000	0.000001
9	2.690647	-0.000000	0.000000

akar dari  $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 - 5$  adalah  $x = 2.690647$

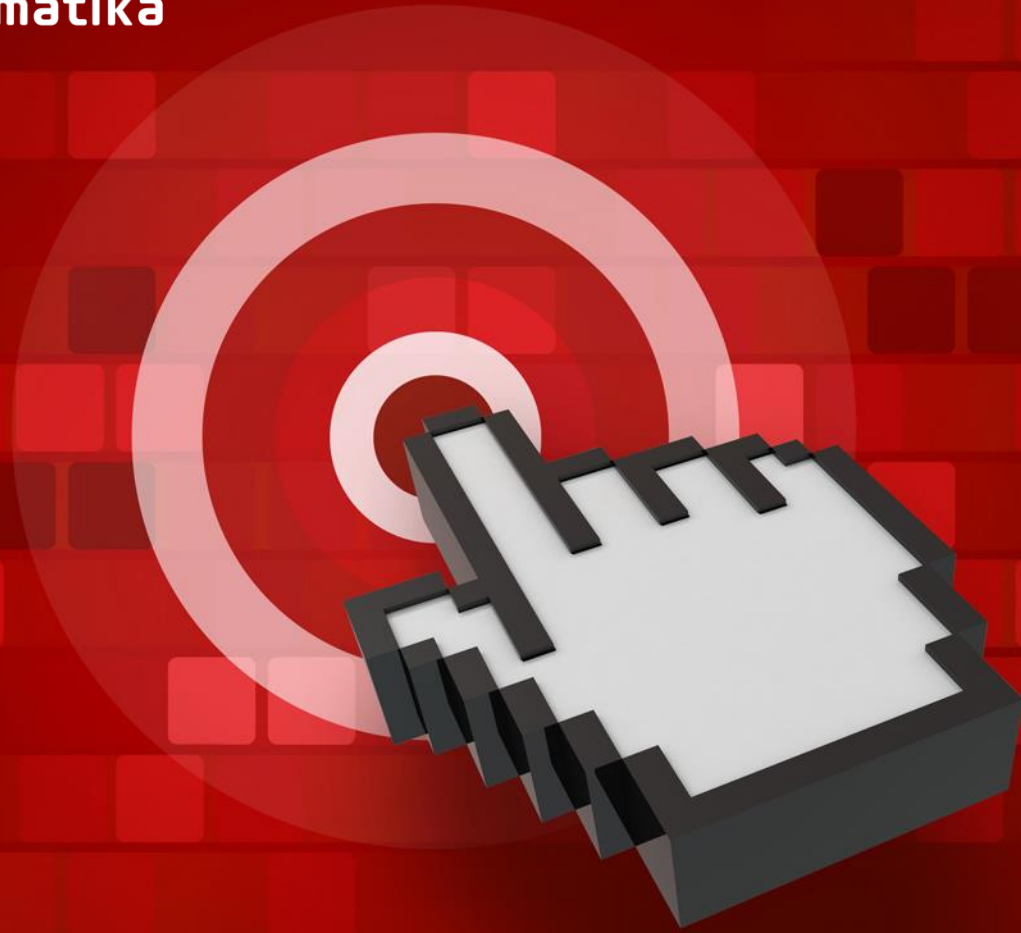
Tentukan akar dari  $f(x) = \sin(x) - \exp(-x)$  dengan tebakan awal  $p_0 = 3$  dan  $p_1 = 4$  menggunakan metode Secant.

n	$p_n$	$f(p_n)$	error
0	3.000000	0.091333	
1	4.000000	-0.775118	
2	3.105410	-0.008632	0.894590
3	3.095336	0.000980	0.010074
4	3.096364	0.000000	0.001028
5	3.096364	-0.000000	0.000000
6	3.096364	-0.000000	0.000000

akar dari  $f(x) = \sin(x) - \exp(-x)$  adalah  $x = 3.096364$



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*THANK YOU*