

# 含参无导数有记忆迭代方法 与其动力系统的构造\*

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**摘要:** 借鉴含导数两步迭代格式转化成不含导数两步迭代格式的思想,提出了一种更通用的两步无导数迭代格式,通过权值保证了两步无导数迭代格式达到最优阶;利用自加速参数和 Newton(牛顿)插值多项式得到了两参和三参有记忆迭代格式,并与已有的两参和三参有记忆迭代格式进行比较;给出了几个格式的吸引域,比较了几个迭代格式的性能。

**关键词:** 非线性方程; 收敛阶; 有记忆和无记忆方法; 无导数; 自加速参数

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## 引 言

利用迭代方法求非线性方程  $f(x) = 0$  的根在科学计算中是人们一直关注的重要问题之一。构造迭代方法的主要目标是减少计算量和得到更精确的结果。换言之,迭代方法应该具备更高的计算效率。近年来,众多迭代方法被提出用于解决非线性方程问题,参见文献[1-5]等。这些迭代方法中,有记忆的迭代方法具有显著的优点,这是因为该方法一方面没有增加计算量,另外一方面是提高了收敛阶,即提高了效率指数。Ostrowski 在文献[6]中给出了效率指数  $EI$  的定义,  $EI = \rho^{1/n}$ ,  $\rho$  代表迭代方法的收敛阶,  $n$  代表每次迭代所要计算方程的个数。根据 Kung-Traub 推论,迭代方法达到  $\rho = 2^{n-1}$  阶收敛时为最优,参见文献[7]。

经典的 Newton 方法  $n = 2$  是最优的,但是使用了导数。为此,Steffsen 提出不用求导达到最优的迭代格式,参见文献[8]。Steffsen 迭代方法为

$$w_n = x_n + f(x_n), \quad x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f[w_n, x_n]},$$

Steffsen 迭代方法为 2 阶收敛。

最近,也有不少类似于 Steffsen 无导迭代方法的文献通过增加参数进一步提高收敛阶。如 2015 年, Cordero 和 Torregrosa 将有导的两步、三步迭代方法改进为无导的 Steffsen 型迭代方法,参见文献[9]。2016 年, Zafar, Yasmin 等进一步将无导的 Steffsen 型迭代方法拓展到有记忆的迭代格式,参见文献[10]。

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在这些方法中,有记忆迭代方法也是值得研究的.有记忆迭代方法利用已有方程,在不增加计算量的基础上提高无记忆迭代方法的收敛阶和效率指数.有记忆迭代格式分成两类:Newton 类型和无导类型,参见文献[11].

本文将在无导两步两参和三参迭代格式的基础上,构建更一般形式的带参数有记忆迭代格式.

### 1 两步两参无记忆迭代格式的构造

Zafar 等<sup>[10]</sup>分别利用近似

$$f'(x_n) \approx f[w_n, x_n] + pf(w_n) \text{ 和 } f'(y_n) \approx (f[w_n, y_n] + pf(w_n))/G(u_n, v_n)$$

替换两步 Newton 迭代方法中的导数部分,这里的  $u_n = f(y_n)/f(x_n)$ ,  $v_n = f(y_n)/f(w_n)$ ,  $p, q$  为实参数,  $f[x, y] = (f(x) - f(y))/(x - y)$ ,  $G(u, v)$  是权函数.再结合 King<sup>[12]</sup> 和 Kung-Traub<sup>[7]</sup> 的迭代方法,得到式(1)、(2):

$$\begin{cases} y_n = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f[w_n, x_n] + p_n f(w_n)}, & w_n = x_n + q_n f(x_n), \\ x_{n+1} = y_n - G(u_n, v_n) \frac{f(x_n) + \beta f(y_n)}{f(x_n) + (\beta - 2)f(y_n)} \frac{f(y_n)}{f[w_n, y_n] + p_n f(w_n)}, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{cases} y_n = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f[w_n, x_n] + p_n f(w_n)}, & w_n = x_n + q_n f(x_n), \\ x_{n+1} = y_n - G(u_n, v_n) \frac{1}{(1 - f(y_n)/f(x_n))^2} \frac{f(y_n)}{f[w_n, y_n] + p_n f(w_n)}. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

令

$$\begin{cases} y_n = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f[w_n, x_n] + pf(w_n)}, & w_n = x_n + qf(x_n), \\ x_{n+1} = y_n - G(u_n, v_n) \frac{f(y_n)}{f[w_n, y_n] + pf(w_n)} M(u_n), \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

其中  $M(u), G(u, v)$  是权函数.则有如下结论.

**定理 1** 设  $f: D \subset \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  为充分光滑的函数并在区间  $D$  上有一个零点  $\alpha$ . 设  $M(u)$  是一元可微实函数,  $G(u, v)$  是二元可微实函数.若初始值  $x_0$  充分靠近函数根  $\alpha$ , 且两步带参无记忆迭代格式(3)的权函数  $M(u), G(u, v)$  满足条件:  $M(0) = 1, M'(0) = 2, G(0, 0) = 1, G_u(0, 0) = -1, G_v(0, 0) = 0, |M''(0)| < \infty$ , 并且  $|G_{u^2}(0, 0)|, |G_{v^2}(0, 0)|, |G_{uv}(0, 0)| < \infty$ . 则迭代格式(3)为 4 阶收敛, 且满足误差等式

$$e_{n+1} = -\frac{1}{2}(1 + qf'(\alpha))(c_2 + p)A_2 e_n^4 + O(e_n^5), \quad (4)$$

其中  $A_2$  含有  $M''(0), G_{u^2}(0, 0), G_{v^2}(0, 0), G_{uv}(0, 0), e_n = x_n - \alpha, c_k = \frac{1}{k!} \frac{f^{(k)}(\alpha)}{f'(\alpha)}$ .

**证明** 将  $f(x)$  在  $\alpha$  处进行 Taylor 展开, 得到

$$f(x_n) = f'(\alpha)[e_n + c_2 e_n^2 + c_3 e_n^3 + c_4 e_n^4 + O(e_n^5)], \quad (5)$$

$$e_{n,w} = w_n - \alpha =$$

$$(1 + qf'(\alpha))e_n + c_2 qf'(\alpha)e_n^2 + c_3 qf'(\alpha)e_n^3 + c_4 qf'(\alpha)e_n^4 + O(e_n^5), \quad (6)$$

$$f(w_n) = f'(\alpha) [(1 + qf'(\alpha))e_n + c_2(qf'(\alpha) + (1 + qf'(\alpha)))e_n^2 + (c_3(qf'(\alpha) + (1 + qf'(\alpha)))^3 + 2qf'(\alpha)(1 + qf'(\alpha))c_2^2)e_n^3 + (c_2^3q^2(f'(\alpha))^2 + c_2c_3qf'(\alpha)(1 + qf'(\alpha))(5 + 3qf'(\alpha)) + c_4(qf'(\alpha) + (1 + qf'(\alpha))^4))e_n^4 + O(e_n^5)], \quad (7)$$

$$f[w_n, x_n] = f'(\alpha) + (2 + qf'(\alpha))c_2f'(\alpha)e_n + (3c_3 + (c_2^2 + 3c_3)qf'(\alpha) + c_3q^2(f'(\alpha))^2f'(\alpha))e_n^2 + (c_4(4 + 6qf'(\alpha) + 4q^2(f'(\alpha))^2 + q^3(f'(\alpha))^3 + (1 + qf'(\alpha))^3) + c_2c_3(4qf'(\alpha) + 2q^2f'(\alpha)^2))f'(\alpha)e_n^3 + O(e_n^4). \quad (8)$$

为了避免证明收敛阶出现繁复的表达式,本文利用 MATHEMATICA 软件程序,得到收敛阶和误差等式.Out[1]~Out[3] 表示收敛分析结果.

缩写的使用:

$$\begin{aligned} e &= x_n - \alpha, \quad ew = w - \alpha = e + qf(x_n), \quad ey = y - \alpha, \\ e1 &= x_{x+1} - \alpha, \quad cj = c_j, \quad g = q, \quad j = p, \quad fx = f(x), \quad fy = f(y), \\ fw &= f(w), \quad fla = f'(\alpha), \quad fxw = \frac{f(x) - f(w)}{x - w}. \end{aligned}$$

MATHEMATICA 程序为

```
In[1]:fx = fla * (e+c2 * e^2+c3 * e^3+c4 * e^4+c5 * e^5+c6 * e^6+c7 * e^7+c8 * e^8);
ew = e + g * fx;
fw = fx/.e->ew;
b1 = Coefficient[ew,e,1] //FullSimplify
Out[1]:1+fla g
fxw = Series[(fx-fw)/(e-ew), {e, 0, 4}] //Simplify;
ey = Series[e-fx/(fxw+j * fw), {e,0,4}];
b2 = Coefficient[ey,e,2] //FullSimplify
Out[2]:(1+fla g) (c2+j)
fy = fla * (ey+c2 * ey^2+c3 * ey^3+c4 * ey^4);
fyw = Series[(fw-fy)/(ew-ey), {e, 0, 4}] //Simplify;
t = Series[fy/fx, {e,0,4}];
s = Series[fy/fw, {e,0,4}];
G = G00+G10 * t+G01 * s+1/2 * (G20 * t^2+2 * G11 * t * s+G02 * s^2)+
1/6 * (G30 * t^3+3 * G21 * t^2 * s+3 * G12 * t * s^2+G03 * s^3)+
1/24 * (G40 * t^4+4 * G31 * t^3 * s+6 * G22 * t^2 * s^2+4G13 * t * s^3+G04 * s^4);
M = M0+M1 * t+1/2 * M2 * t^2+1/6 * M3 * t^3+1/24 * M4 * t^4;
e1 = Series[ey-M * fy/(fyw+j * fw) * G, {e,0,4}];
M0 = 1;M1 = 2;G00 = 1;G10 = -1;G01 = 0;
b3 = Coefficient[e1,e,4] //FullSimplify
Out[3]:-(1/2) (1+fla g) (c2+j) (2 c3 (1+fla g)+c2^2 (-10+G02+2 G11+G20+M2+
fla g (fla g (-6+G20+M2)+2 (-8+G11+G20+M2)))+
2 c2 j (-8+G02+2 G11+G20+M2+fla g (fla g (-6+G20+M2)+
2 (-7+G11+G20+M2)))+j^2 (-6+G02+2 G11+G20+M2+
```

flag (flag (-6+G20+M2)+2 (-6+G11+G20+M2)))

由 Out[3] 的结果得到误差等式为

$$e_{n+1} = -\frac{1}{2}(1 + qf'(\alpha))(c_2 + p)A_2e_n^4 + O(e_n^5).$$

## 2 两步两参有记忆迭代格式的构造

分别利用上面程序的结果 Out[1]、Out[2]、Out[3], 有

$$e_{n,w} = w_n - \alpha \sim (1 + qf'(\alpha))e_n + O(e_n^2), \quad (9)$$

$$e_{n,y} = y_n - \alpha \sim c_2(1 + qf'(\alpha))e_n^2 + O(e_n^3), \quad (10)$$

$$e_{n+1} = x_{n+1} - \alpha \sim -\frac{1}{2}(1 + qf'(\alpha))(c_2 + p)A_2e_n^4 + O(e_n^5). \quad (11)$$

从式(4)观察到收敛阶在  $q \neq -1/f'(\alpha)$ ,  $p \neq -c_2 = -(1/2!)(f''(\alpha)/f'(\alpha))$  时是 4 阶的. 若  $q = -1/f'(\alpha)$ ,  $p = -c_2$  时, 式(4)大于 4 阶, 但由于  $f'(\alpha)$ ,  $f''(\alpha)$  没有精确值, 所以本文利用  $\tilde{f}'(\alpha) \approx f'(\alpha)$ ,  $\tilde{f}''(\alpha) \approx f''(\alpha)$  近似代替  $f'(\alpha)$  和  $f''(\alpha)$ , 得到

$$q = -\frac{1}{\tilde{f}'(\alpha)}, p = -\frac{\tilde{f}''(\alpha)}{2\tilde{f}'(\alpha)}.$$

在这里使用 Newton 插值作为  $f'(\alpha)$  和  $f''(\alpha)$  的近似, 即有

$$q = q_n = -\frac{1}{N'_3(x_n)} = -\frac{1}{\tilde{f}'(\alpha)} \approx -\frac{1}{f'(\alpha)}, \quad (12)$$

$$p = p_n = -\frac{N''_4(w_n)}{N'_4(w_n)} = -\tilde{c}_2 \approx -c_2, \quad (13)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} N_3(x) &= N_3(x; x_n, y_{n-1}, w_{n-1}, x_{n-1}) = \\ & f(x_n) + f[x_n, y_{n-1}](x - x_n) + f[x_n, y_{n-1}, w_{n-1}](x - x_n)(x - y_{n-1}) + \\ & f[x_n, y_{n-1}, w_{n-1}, x_{n-1}](x - x_n)(x - y_{n-1})(x - w_{n-1}), \\ N'_3(x) &= f[x_n, y_{n-1}] + f[x_n, y_{n-1}, w_{n-1}]((x - x_n) + (x - y_{n-1})) + \\ & f[x_n, y_{n-1}, w_{n-1}, x_{n-1}]((x - y_{n-1})(x - y_{n-1}) + \\ & (x - y_{n-1})(x - w_{n-1}) + (x - y_{n-1})(x - w_{n-1})), \\ N'_3(x_n) &= f[x_n, y_{n-1}] + f[x_n, y_{n-1}, w_{n-1}]((x_n - x_n) + (x_n - y_{n-1})) + \\ & f[x_n, y_{n-1}, w_{n-1}, x_{n-1}]((x_n - y_{n-1})(x_n - y_{n-1}) + \\ & (x_n - y_{n-1})(x_n - w_{n-1}) + (x_n - y_{n-1})(x_n - w_{n-1})), \\ N_4(x) &= N_4(x; w_n, x_n, y_{n-1}, w_{n-1}, x_{n-1}) = \\ & f(w_n) + f[w_n, x_n](x - w_n) + f[w_n, x_n, y_{n-1}](x - w_n)(x - x_n) + \\ & f[w_n, x_n, y_{n-1}, w_{n-1}](x - w_n)(x - x_n)(x - y_{n-1}) + \\ & f[w_n, x_n, y_{n-1}, w_{n-1}, x_{n-1}](x - w_n)(x - x_n)(x - y_{n-1})(x - w_{n-1}), \\ N'_4(w_n) &= f[w_n, x_n] + f[w_n, x_n, y_{n-1}](w_n - x_n) + \\ & f[w_n, x_n, y_{n-1}, w_{n-1}](w_n - x_n)(w_n - y_{n-1}) + \\ & f[w_n, x_n, y_{n-1}, w_{n-1}, x_{n-1}](w_n - x_n)(w_n - y_{n-1})(w_n - w_{n-1}), \\ N''_4(w_n) &= 2f[w_n, x_n, y_{n-1}] + 2f[w_n, x_n, y_{n-1}, w_{n-1}]((w_n - x_n) + (w_n - y_{n-1})) + \end{aligned}$$

$$2f[w_n, x_n, y_{n-1}, w_{n-1}, x_{n-1}](w_n - x_n)(w_n - y_{n-1}) + (w_n - x_n)(w_n - w_{n-1}) + (w_n - w_{n-1})(w_n - y_{n-1}).$$

由此,无记忆参数  $p, q$  替换为自加速有记忆格式  $p_n, q_n$ , 得到两步两参有记忆迭代格式为

$$\begin{cases} y_n = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f[w_n, x_n] + p_n f(w_n)}, & w_n = x_n + q_n f(x_n), \\ x_{n+1} = y_n - G(u_n, v_n) \frac{f(y_n)}{f[w_n, y_n] + p_n f(w_n)} M(u_n), \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

其中

$$u_n = \frac{f(y_n)}{f(x_n)}, v_n = \frac{f(y_n)}{f(w_n)}, q_n = -\frac{1}{N'_3(x_n)}, p_n = -\frac{N''_4(w_n)}{N'_4(w_n)}, f[x, y] = \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y},$$

$M(u), G(u, v)$  是权函数.

**定理 2** 设  $f: D \subseteq \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  为充分光滑的函数并在区间  $D$  上有一个零点  $\alpha$ . 设  $M(u)$  是一元可微实函数,  $G(u, v)$  是二元可微实函数. 若初始值  $x_0$  充分靠近函数根  $\alpha$ , 且两步带参有记忆迭代格式 (14) 的权函数  $M(u), G(u, v)$  满足条件:  $M(0) = 1, M'(0) = 2, G(0, 0) = 1, G_u(0, 0) = -1, G_v(0, 0) = 0, |M''(0)| < \infty$ , 并且  $|G_{u^2}(0, 0)|, |G_{v^2}(0, 0)|, |G_{uv}(0, 0)| < \infty$ . 则迭代格式 (14) 至少是 6.37 阶收敛, 且满足误差等式

$$e_{n+1} = -\frac{1}{2}(1 + q_n f'(\alpha))(c_2 + p_n)A_2 e_n^4 + O(e_n^5), \quad (15)$$

其中  $A_2$  含有  $M''(0), G_{u^2}(0, 0), G_{v^2}(0, 0), G_{uv}(0, 0), e_n = x_n - \alpha, c_k = \frac{1}{k!} \frac{f^{(k)}(\alpha)}{f'(\alpha)}$ .

**证明** 设  $\{x_n\}$  是一组由迭代  $x_n = \varphi(x_{n-1})$  过程产生的数列,  $\alpha$  为方程  $f(x) = 0$  的实根. 若  $\{x_n\}$  收敛到实数  $\alpha$  的阶数至少为  $R$  那么  $e_{n+1} \sim D_{n,R} e_n^R$ , 这里  $e_n = x_n - \alpha, D_{n,R}$  为收敛到  $R$  时的渐进误差常数. 因此

$$e_{n+1} \sim D_{n,R} (D_{n-1,R} e_{n-1}^R)^R = D_{n,R} D_{n-1,R}^R e_{n-1}^R. \quad (16)$$

设迭代数列  $\{w_n\}, \{y_n\}$  的收敛阶分别为  $m, r$ , 则

$$e_{n,w} \sim D_{n,m} e_n^m \sim D_{n,m} (D_{n-1,R} e_{n-1}^R)^m = D_{n,m} D_{n-1,R}^m e_{n-1}^{Rm}, \quad (17)$$

$$e_{n,y} \sim D_{n,r} e_n^r \sim D_{n,r} (D_{n-1,R} e_{n-1}^R)^r = D_{n,r} D_{n-1,R}^r e_{n-1}^{Rr}. \quad (18)$$

根据式 (16) ~ (18) 得到有记忆迭代相应误差关系为

$$e_{n,w} = w_n - \alpha \sim (1 + q_n f'(\alpha)) e_n, \quad (19)$$

$$e_{n,y} = y_n - \alpha \sim c_2 (1 + q_n f'(\alpha)) e_n^2, \quad (20)$$

$$e_{n+1} = x_{n+1} - \alpha \sim -\frac{1}{2}(1 + q_n f'(\alpha))(c_2 + p_n)A_2 e_n^4. \quad (21)$$

3 阶 Newton 插值的误差等式可以表示成下列形式:

$$f(x) - N_3(x) = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi_1)}{4!} (x - x_n)(x - y_{n-1})(x - w_{n-1})(x - x_{n-1}), \quad \xi_1 \in D, \quad (22)$$

$$f'(x_n) - N'_3(x_n) = \frac{f^{(4)}(\xi_1)}{4!} (x_n - y_{n-1})(x_n - w_{n-1})(x_n - x_{n-1}). \quad (23)$$

将  $f$  在  $x_n \in D$  和  $f$  在零点  $\xi_1 \in D$  处 Taylor 展开,

$$f'(x_n) = f'(\alpha) [1 + 2c_2 e_n + 3c_3 e_n^2 + 4c_4 e_n^3 + O(e_n^4)], \quad (24)$$

$$f''(x_n) = f'(\alpha) [2c_2 + 6c_3 e_n + 12c_4 e_n^2 + O(e_n^3)], \quad (25)$$

$$f'''(x_n) = f'(\alpha) [6c_3 + 24c_4 e_n + O(e_n^2)], \quad (26)$$

$$f^{(4)}(\zeta_1) = f'(\alpha) [4! c_4 + 5! c_5 e_{\zeta_1} + O(e_{\zeta_1}^2)], \quad (27)$$

其中  $e_{\zeta_1} = \zeta_1 - \alpha$ .

将式(24)和(27)代入到式(23)中,得到

$$N'_3(x_n) \sim f'(\alpha) (1 + 2c_2 e_n + c_4 e_{n-1,y} e_{n-1,w} e_{n-1}), \quad (28)$$

$$q_n = -N'_3(x_n)^{-1} \sim f'(\alpha)^{-1} (1 + 2c_2 e_n + c_4 e_{n-1,y} e_{n-1,w} e_{n-1})^{-1} \sim f'(\alpha)^{-1} (1 - 2c_2 e_n + c_4 e_{n-1,y} e_{n-1,w} e_{n-1}), \quad (29)$$

$$1 + q_n f'(\alpha) \sim 2c_2 e_n + c_4 e_{n-1,y} e_{n-1,w} e_{n-1}. \quad (30)$$

4阶 Newton 插值的误差等式可以表示成下列形式:

$$f(x) - N_4(x) = \frac{f^{(5)}(\zeta_2)}{5!} (x - w_n)(x - x_n)(x - y_{n-1})(x - w_{n-1})(x - x_{n-1}), \quad \zeta_2 \in D, \quad (31)$$

$$f'(w_n) - N'_4(w_n) = \frac{f^{(5)}(\zeta_2)}{5!} (w_n - x_n)(w_n - y_{n-1})(w_n - w_{n-1})(w_n - x_{n-1}), \quad (32)$$

$$f''(w_n) - N''_4(w_n) = 2 \frac{f^{(5)}(\zeta_2)}{5!} [(w_n - y_{n-1})(w_n - w_{n-1})(w_n - x_{n-1}) + (w_n - x_n)(w_n - w_{n-1})(w_n - x_{n-1}) + (w_n - x_n)(w_n - y_{n-1})(w_n - x_{n-1}) + (w_n - x_n)(w_n - y_{n-1})(w_n - w_{n-1})]. \quad (33)$$

将  $f$  在  $x_n \in D$  和  $f$  在零点  $\zeta_2 \in D$  处 Taylor 展开,

$$f^{(5)}(\zeta_2) = f'(\alpha) [5! c_5 + 720c_6 e_{\zeta_2} + 2 \cdot 620c_7 e_{\zeta_2}^2 + O(e_{\zeta_2}^3)], \quad (34)$$

其中  $e_{\zeta_2} = \zeta_2 - \alpha$ .

将式(24)~(27)和(31)~(34)代入到式(32)、(33)中,得到

$$N'_4(w_n) \sim f'(\alpha) (1 + 2c_2 e_{n,w} - c_5 e_{n-1,y} e_{n-1,w} e_{n-1} e_n), \quad (35)$$

$$N''_4(w_n) \sim 2 f'(\alpha) (c_2 + 3c_3 e_{n,w} - c_5 e_{n-1,y} e_{n-1,w} e_{n-1}), \quad (36)$$

$$p_n = -\frac{N'_4(w_n)}{2N''_4(w_n)} \sim \frac{1 + 2c_2 e_{n,w} - c_5 e_{n-1,y} e_{n-1,w} e_{n-1} e_n}{c_2 + 3c_3 e_{n,w} - c_5 e_{n-1,y} e_{n-1,w} e_{n-1}} \sim c_2 - c_5 e_{n-1,y} e_{n-1,w} e_{n-1}, \quad (37)$$

$$c_2 + p_n f'(\alpha) \sim c_5 e_{n-1,y} e_{n-1,w} e_{n-1}. \quad (38)$$

根据式(16)~(21)、(30)、(38),得到

$$e_{n,w} \sim (1 + q_n f'(\alpha)) e_n \sim -c_4 e_{n-1,y} e_{n-1,w} e_{n-1} e_n \sim -c_4 D_{n-1,m} D_{n-1,r} D_{n-1,R} e_{n-1}^{m+r+R+1}, \quad (39)$$

$$e_{n,y} \sim (c_2 + p_n) (1 + q_n f'(\alpha)) e_n^2 \sim L_n e_{n-1,y}^2 e_{n-1,w}^2 e_{n-1}^2 e_n^2 \sim L_n D_{n-1,m} D_{n-1,r} D_{n-1,R} e_{n-1}^{2m+2r+2R+2}, \quad (40)$$

$$e_{n+1} \sim -\frac{1}{2} (1 + q_n f'(\alpha)) (c_2 + p_n) A_2 e_n^4 \sim -\frac{1}{2} A_2 c_4 c_5 e_{n-1,y}^2 e_{n-1,w}^2 e_{n-1}^2 e_n^4 \sim -\frac{1}{2} A_2 c_4 c_5 D_{n-1,m}^2 D_{n-1,r}^2 D_{n-1,R}^4 e_{n-1}^{2m+2r+2+4R}. \quad (41)$$

比较式(17)和(39)、(18)和(40)、(16)和(41)得到

$$\begin{cases} m + r + R + 1 = Rm, \\ 2m + 2r + 2R + 2 = Rr, \\ 2m + 2r + 4R + 2 = R^2. \end{cases}$$

求解上述方程组,得到  $m = 2.19, r = 4.37, R = 6.37$ .

注1 4阶收敛的迭代格式(3)的效率指数为  $EI = 4^{1/3} \approx 1.59$ . 6.37阶收敛的迭代格式(14)的效率指数为  $EI = 6.37^{1/3} \approx 1.85$ .

### 3 两步三参无记忆迭代格式的构造

Zafar 等<sup>[10]</sup>分别利用近似

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x_n) &\approx f[w_n, x_n] + pf(w_n), \\ f'(y_n) &\approx \frac{f[w_n, y_n] + pf(w_n) + s(y_n - w_n)(y_n - x_n)}{H(u_n)} \end{aligned}$$

替换两步 Newton 迭代方法中的导数,这里的  $u_n = f(y_n)/f(x_n)$ ,  $p, q$  为实参数,  $f[x, y] = (f(x) - f(y))/(x - y)$ ,  $H(u)$  是权函数.再结合 King<sup>[12]</sup>和 Kung-Traub<sup>[7]</sup>的迭代方法,可得到式(42)、(43):

$$\begin{cases} y_n = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f[w_n, x_n] + p_n f(w_n)}, & w_n = x_n + q_n f(x_n), \\ x_{n+1} = y_n - H(u_n) \frac{f(x_n) + \beta f(y_n)}{f(x_n) + (\beta - 2)f(y_n)} \times \\ \frac{f(y_n)}{f[w_n, y_n] + p_n f(w_n) + s_n(y_n - w_n)(y_n - x_n)}, \end{cases} \quad (42)$$

$$\begin{cases} y_n = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f[w_n, x_n] + p_n f(w_n)}, & w_n = x_n + q_n f(x_n), \\ x_{n+1} = y_n - H(u_n) \frac{1}{(1 - f(y_n)/f(x_n))^2} \times \\ \frac{f(y_n)}{f[w_n, y_n] + p_n f(w_n) + s_n(y_n - w_n)(y_n - x_n)}. \end{cases} \quad (43)$$

令

$$\begin{cases} y_n = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f[w_n, x_n] + pf(w_n)}, & w_n = x_n + qf(x_n), \\ x_{n+1} = y_n - M(u_n) \frac{f(y_n)}{f[w_n, y_n] + pf(w_n) + s(y_n - w_n)(y_n - x_n)} H(u_n), \end{cases} \quad (44)$$

这里的  $u_n = f(y_n)/f(x_n)$ ,  $p, q, s$  为实参数,  $f[x, y] = (f(x) - f(y))/(x - y)$ , 其中  $H(u), M(u)$  是权函数.

**定理3** 设  $f: D \subseteq \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  为充分光滑的函数并在区间  $D$  上有一个零点  $\alpha$ . 设  $H(u)$  是一元可微实函数,  $M(u)$  是二元可微实函数. 若初始值  $x_0$  充分靠近函数根  $\alpha$ , 且两步带参无记忆迭代格式(44)的权函数  $H(u), M(u)$  满足条件:  $H(0) = 1, H'(0) = -1, M(0) = 1, M'(0) = 2, |H''(0)| < \infty$ , 并且  $|M''(0)| < \infty$ . 则迭代格式(44)就是4阶收敛, 且满足误差等式

$$e_{n+1} = (1 + qf'(\alpha))^2(c_2 + p)A_3e_n^4 + O(e_n^5), \quad (45)$$

其中  $A_3$  含有  $H''(0), M''(0), e_n = x_n - \alpha, c_k = \frac{1}{k!} \frac{f^{(k)}(\alpha)}{f'(\alpha)}$ .

**证明** 根据式(3)~(6),再利用 MATHEMATICA 软件程序,收敛分析结果将在 Out[4]中表示出来.

缩写的使用:

$$\begin{aligned} e &= x_n - \alpha, ew = w - \alpha = e + qf(x_n), ey = y - \alpha, \\ e1 &= x_{x+1} - \alpha, cj = c_j, g = q, j = p, k = s, fx = f(x), fy = f(y), \\ fw &= f(w), f'1a = f'(\alpha), fxw = \frac{f(x) - f(w)}{x - w}. \end{aligned}$$

MATHEMATICA 程序为

```
In[1]: fx = f1a * (e+c2 * e^2+c3 * e^3+c4 * e^4);
ew = e+g * fx;
fw = fx/.e->ew;
fxw = Series[(fx-fw)/(e-ew), {e, 0, 4}] //Simplify;
ey = Series[e-fx/(fxw+j * fw), {e,0,4}];
fy = f1a * (ey+c2 * ey^2+c3 * ey^3+c4 * ey^4);
fyw = Series[(fw-fy)/(ew-ey), {e, 0, 4}] //Simplify;
t = Series[fy/fx, {e,0,4}];
H = H0+H1 * t+1/2 * H2 * t^2+1/6 * H3 * t^3+1/24 * H4 * t^4;
M = M0+M1 * t+1/2 * M2 * t^2+1/6 * M3 * t^3+1/24 * M4 * t^4;
e1 = Series[ey-M * fy/(fyw+j * fw+k * (ey-ew) * (ey-e)) * H, {e,0,4}];
H0 = 1;H1 = -1;M0 = 1;M1 = 2;
b2 = Coefficient[e1, e, 4] //FullSimplify
Out[4]: -(1/(2 f1a))(1+f1a g)^2 (c2+j) (-2 k+f1a (2 c3+(c2+j) ((1+f1a g) j (-6+
H2+M2)+c2 (-10+H2+M2+f1a g (-6+H2+M2))))))
```

由 Out[4]的结果得到误差等式为

$$e_{n+1} = (1 + qf'(\alpha))^2(c_2 + p)A_3e_n^4 + O(e_n^5).$$

## 4 两步三参有记忆迭代格式的构造

根据两步无记忆迭代格式(44)选择权值  $p, q, s$ .两步无记忆迭代格式(44)是最优阶,可以通过选择自加速参数:

$$q = q_n = -\frac{1}{N'_3(x_n)} = -\frac{1}{\tilde{f}'(\alpha)} \approx -\frac{1}{f'(\alpha)}, \quad (46)$$

$$p = p_n = -\frac{N''_4(w_n)}{N'_4(w_n)} = -\tilde{c}_2 \approx -c_2, \quad (47)$$

$$s = s_n = \frac{N'''_5(y_n)}{6} = \tilde{c}_2 \tilde{c}_3 \approx c_2 c_3.$$

同样,这里使用 Newton 插值多项式

$$N_5(x) = N_5(x; y_n, w_n, x_n, y_{n-1}, w_{n-1}, x_{n-1}) =$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 & f(y_n) + f[y_n, w_n](x - y_n) + f[y_n, w_n, x_n](x - y_n)(x - w_n) + \\
 & f[y_n, w_n, x_n, y_{n-1}](x - y_n)(x - w_n)(x - x_n) + \\
 & f[y_n, w_n, x_n, y_{n-1}, w_{n-1}, x_{n-1}](x - y_n)(x - w_n)(x - x_n)(x - y_{n-1}), \\
 N_5'''(y_n) = & 6f[y_n, w_n, x_n, y_{n-1}] + 6f[y_n, w_n, x_n, y_{n-1}, w_{n-1}](y_n - x_n) + \\
 & (y_n - y_{n-1}) + (y_n - w_n) + 6f[y_n, w_n, x_n, y_{n-1}, w_{n-1}, x_{n-1}] \times \\
 & ((y_n - w_{n-1})(y_n - y_{n-1}) + (y_n - x_n)(y_n - w_{n-1}) + (y_n - w_{n-1})(y_n - w_n) + \\
 & (y_n - w_n)(y_n - y_{n-1}) + (y_n - w_n)(y_n - x_n) + (y_n - x_n)(y_n - y_{n-1})),
 \end{aligned}$$

得到两步三参有记忆迭代格式为

$$\begin{cases}
 y_n = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f[w_n, x_n] + p_n f(w_n)}, & w_n = x_n + q_n f(x_n), \\
 x_{n+1} = y_n - M(u_n) \frac{f(y_n)}{f[w_n, y_n] + p_n f(w_n) + s_n(y_n - w_n)(y_n - x_n)} H(u_n),
 \end{cases} \tag{48}$$

这里

$$u_n = \frac{f(y_n)}{f(x_n)}, q_n = -\frac{1}{N_3'(x_n)}, p_n = -\frac{N_4''(w_n)}{N_4'(w_n)}, s_n = \frac{N_5'''(y_n)}{6}, f[x, y] = \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y},$$

其中  $H(u), M(u)$  是权函数.

**定理 4** 设  $f: D \subset \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  为充分光滑的函数并在区间  $D$  上有一个零点  $\alpha$ . 设  $H(u)$  是一元可微实函数,  $M(u)$  是二元可微实函数. 若初始值  $x_0$  充分靠近函数根  $\alpha$ , 且两步带参有记忆迭代格式(48)的权函数  $H(u), M(u)$  满足条件:  $H(0) = 1, H'(0) = -1, M(0) = 1, M'(0) = 2, |H''(0)| < \infty$ , 并且  $|M''(0)| < \infty$ . 则迭代格式(48)为 7.53 阶收敛, 且满足误差等式

$$e_{n+1} = (1 + qf'(\alpha))^2(c_2 + p)A_3e_n^4 + O(e_n^5), \tag{49}$$

其中  $A_2$  含有  $H''(0), M''(0), e_n = x_n - \alpha, c_k = \frac{1}{k!} \frac{f^{(k)}(\alpha)}{f'(\alpha)}$ .

**定理 5** 根据自加速参数

$$q_n = -\frac{1}{N_3'(x_n)}, p_n = -\frac{N_4''(w_n)}{N_4'(w_n)}, s_n = \frac{N_5'''(y_n)}{6},$$

有

$$\begin{cases}
 c_2 + p_n f'(\alpha) \sim c_5 e_{n-1,y} e_{n-1,w} e_{n-1}, \\
 1 + q_n f'(\alpha) \sim L_n e_{n-1,y} e_{n-1,w} e_{n-1}, \\
 c_2 c_3 - s_n \sim \frac{c_6}{6} e_{n-1,y} e_{n-1,w} e_{n-1},
 \end{cases} \tag{50}$$

这里  $L_n = c_4 - 2c_2 V_n$  并且  $V_n = (1 + qf'(\alpha))^2(c_2 + p)A_3e_n^4$  成立, 参见文献[10].

再根据式(16)~(21)、(30)、(38)和定理 5 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 e_{n,w} & \sim (1 + q_n f'(\alpha))e_n \sim -c_4 e_{n-1,y} e_{n-1,w} e_{n-1} e_n \sim \\
 & -c_4 D_{n-1,m} D_{n-1,r} D_{n-1,R} e_{n-1}^{m+r+R+1},
 \end{aligned} \tag{51}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 e_{n,y} & \sim (c_2 + p_n)(1 + q_n f'(\alpha))e_n^2 \sim L_n e_{n-1,y}^2 e_{n-1,w}^2 e_{n-1}^2 e_n^2 \sim \\
 & L_n D_{n-1,m} D_{n-1,r} D_{n-1,R} e_{n-1}^{2m+2r+2R+2},
 \end{aligned} \tag{52}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 e_{n+1} & \sim (1 + q_n f'(\alpha))^2(c_2 + p_n)(c_1 c_3 - s_n)e_n^4 \sim L_n e_{n-1,y}^4 e_{n-1,w}^4 e_{n-1}^4 e_n^4 \sim \\
 & L_n D_{n-1,m}^4 D_{n-1,r}^4 D_{n-1,R}^4 e_{n-1}^{4m+4r+4R+4},
 \end{aligned} \tag{53}$$

比较式(51)和(16)、(50)和(17)、(53)和(18)有

$$\begin{cases} m + r + R + 1 = Rm, \\ 2m + 2r + 2R + 2 = Rr, \\ 4m + 4r + 4R + 4 = R^2. \end{cases}$$

求解上述方程组,得到  $m = 1.88, r = 3.76, R = 7.53$ .

注2 4阶收敛的迭代格式(44)的效率指数为  $EI = 4^{1/3} \approx 1.59$ . 7.53阶收敛的迭代格式(48)的效率指数为  $EI = 7.53^{1/3} \approx 1.96$ .

## 5 数值实例

本节将选取5个两步两参无导有记忆迭代格式和5个两步三参无导有记忆迭代格式进行比较.

定义COC为:  $COC = \frac{\lg |f(x_n)/f(x_{n-1})|}{\lg |f(x_{n-1})/f(x_{n-2})|}$ , 参见文献[10]. 选择权函数  $M(u)$  满足  $M(0) = 1, M'(0) = 2$  有

$$M(u_n) = \frac{1 + au_n + bu_n^2}{1 + (a-2)u_n + cu_n^2}, \quad a, b, c \in \mathbf{R}. \quad (54)$$

Zafar, Yasmin 等构建的两参无导有记忆迭代格式(1)、(2), 参见文献[10], 分别是本文  $a = \beta, b = 0, c = 0$  和  $a = 0, b = 0, c = 1$  的特例.

Džuni'c 的两参无导有记忆迭代格式为(参见文献[4])

$$\begin{cases} y_n = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f[w_n, x_n] + p_n f(w_n)}, & w_n = x_n + q_n f(x_n), \\ x_{n+1} = y_n - \frac{f(y_n)}{f[w_n, y_n] + p_n f(w_n)} g(u_n), \end{cases} \quad (55)$$

这里  $g(u)$  为满足  $g(0) = 1, g'(0) = 1$  和  $|g''(0)| < \infty$  的权函数.

Cordero 等的两参无导有记忆迭代格式(CO1)为(参见文献[13])

$$\begin{cases} y_n = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f[w_n, x_n] + p_n f(w_n)}, & w_n = x_n + q_n f(x_n), \\ x_{n+1} = y_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f[x_n, y_n] + (y_n - x_n)f[x_n, w_n, y_n]}, \end{cases} \quad (56)$$

这里  $f[x, y, z] = \frac{f[x, y] - f[x, z]}{y - z}$ .

Kansal 等的两参无导有记忆迭代格式为(参见文献[14])

$$\begin{cases} y_n = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f[w_n, x_n] + p_n f(w_n)}, & w_n = x_n + q_n f(x_n), \\ x_{n+1} = y_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f[w_n, y_n] + p_n f(w_n)} \times \\ \left[ -1 + \frac{\alpha + 1}{\alpha + (1 - 2(\alpha + 1)f(y_n)/f(x_n))^{1/2}} \right] h(u_n), \end{cases} \quad (57)$$

这里  $h(u)$  为满足  $h(0) = 1, h'(0) = \frac{-(\alpha + 1)}{2}$  和  $|h''(0)| < \infty$  的权函数,  $\alpha \in \mathbf{R} \setminus \{-1\}$ .

Zafar, Yasmin 等构建的三参无导有记忆迭代格式(42)、(43), 参见文献[10], 分别是本文  $a = \beta, b = 0, c = 0$  和  $a = 0, b = 0, c = 1$  的特例.

Ullah 等的三参无导有记忆迭代格式(MZ1)为(参见文献[15])

$$\begin{cases} y_n = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f[w_n, x_n] + p_n f(w_n)}, & w_n = x_n + q_n f(x_n), \\ x_{n+1} = y_n - \frac{f(y_n)}{f[x_n, y_n] + (y_n - x_n)f[x_n, w_n, y_n] + s_n(y_n - x_n)(y_n - w_n)}. \end{cases} \quad (58)$$

测试方程为

$$\begin{aligned} f_1(x) &= (x - 1)^3 - 1, & \alpha &= 2, x_0 = 3.5, \\ f_2(x) &= \frac{1}{x^4} - x^2 - \frac{1}{x} + 1, & \alpha &= 1, x_0 = 2. \end{aligned}$$

表1和表2将对本文几种迭代格式解方程进行比较. 选取权函数  $G(u_n, v_n) = 1 - u_n$  代入式(1)、(2), 且令  $\beta = 0$  得到方法 FZ1、FZ2. 选取权函数  $g(u_n) = 1 + u_n$  代入式(55)得到方法 DZ1. 选取权函数  $h(u_n) = 1 - u_n, \alpha = 1$  代入式(58)得到方法 MK1. 选取权函数  $H(u_n) = 1 - u_n, H(u_n) = 1/(1 + u_n)$ , 且令  $\beta = 0$  代入式(42)得到方法 FZ3、FZ4. 选取权函数  $H(u_n) = 1 - u_n, H(u_n) = 1/(1 + u_n)$  代入式(43)得到方法 FZ5、FZ6.

表1 无记忆迭代格式解  $f_1(x)$  结果比较

Table 1 Comparison of results between different iterative methods without memory to solve  $f_1(x)$

method	$ x_1 - \alpha $	$ x_2 - \alpha $	$ x_3 - \alpha $	COC
FZ1 ( $p_0 = -0.01, q_0 = -0.01$ )	$2.195 4 \times 10^{-1}$	$9.105 0 \times 10^{-7}$	$5.764 2 \times 10^{-44}$	6.80
FZ2 ( $p_0 = -0.01, q_0 = -0.01$ )	$2.683 4 \times 10^{-1}$	$2.839 1 \times 10^{-6}$	$1.652 0 \times 10^{-40}$	6.73
DZ1 ( $p_0 = -0.01, q_0 = -0.01$ )	$2.929 1 \times 10^{-1}$	$4.545 6 \times 10^{-6}$	$4.455 7 \times 10^{-39}$	6.70
CO1 ( $p_0 = -0.01, q_0 = -0.01$ )	$1.990 1 \times 10^{-1}$	$6.469 8 \times 10^{-7}$	$5.272 4 \times 10^{-45}$	6.66
MK1 ( $p_0 = -0.01, q_0 = -0.01$ )	$1.015 8 \times 10^{-1}$	$1.950 0 \times 10^{-8}$	$1.191 2 \times 10^{-55}$	7.08
FZ3 ( $p_0 = 0.01, q_0 = 0.01, s_0 = 0.01$ )	$2.177 4 \times 10^{-1}$	$5.494 3 \times 10^{-7}$	$1.845 4 \times 10^{-51}$	7.82
FZ4 ( $p_0 = 0.01, q_0 = 0.01, s_0 = 0.01$ )	$1.585 7 \times 10^{-1}$	$5.312 8 \times 10^{-8}$	$1.410 4 \times 10^{-59}$	7.88
FZ5 ( $p_0 = 0.01, q_0 = 0.01, s_0 = 0.01$ )	$3.303 3 \times 10^{-1}$	$1.043 7 \times 10^{-5}$	$3.128 4 \times 10^{-41}$	7.66
FZ6 ( $p_0 = 0.01, q_0 = 0.01, s_0 = 0.01$ )	$2.832 2 \times 10^{-1}$	$3.578 1 \times 10^{-6}$	$5.970 8 \times 10^{-45}$	7.73
MZ1 ( $p_0 = 0.01, q_0 = 0.01, s_0 = 0.01$ )	$2.516 8 \times 10^{-1}$	$8.456 7 \times 10^{-7}$	$2.901 4 \times 10^{-50}$	7.79

表2 无记忆迭代格式解  $f_2(x)$  结果比较

Table 2 Comparison of results between different iterative methods without memory to solve  $f_2(x)$

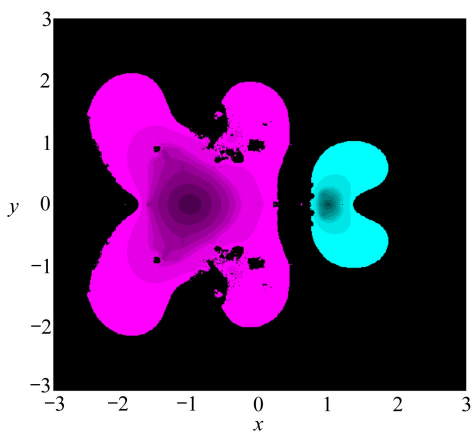
method	$ x_1 - \alpha $	$ x_2 - \alpha $	$ x_3 - \alpha $	COC
FZ1 ( $p_0 = -0.01, q_0 = -0.01$ )	$6.297 3 \times 10^{-2}$	$2.284 6 \times 10^{-7}$	$1.344 8 \times 10^{-45}$	6.97
FZ2 ( $p_0 = -0.01, q_0 = -0.01$ )	$5.071 7 \times 10^{-2}$	$1.020 6 \times 10^{-7}$	$4.088 9 \times 10^{-48}$	7.05
DZ1 ( $p_0 = -0.01, q_0 = -0.01$ )	$4.297 7 \times 10^{-2}$	$5.408 2 \times 10^{-8}$	$4.309 9 \times 10^{-50}$	7.10
CO1 ( $p_0 = -0.01, q_0 = -0.01$ )	$6.309 0 \times 10^{-2}$	$2.754 2 \times 10^{-7}$	$1.710 8 \times 10^{-45}$	7.07
MK1 ( $p_0 = -0.01, q_0 = -0.01$ )	$8.787 9 \times 10^{-2}$	$7.124 8 \times 10^{-7}$	$5.127 0 \times 10^{-42}$	6.81
FZ3 ( $p_0 = 0.01, q_0 = 0.01, s_0 = 0.01$ )	$6.130 0 \times 10^{-2}$	$3.685 4 \times 10^{-9}$	$1.199 9 \times 10^{-62}$	7.36
FZ4 ( $p_0 = 0.01, q_0 = 0.01, s_0 = 0.01$ )	$6.483 9 \times 10^{-2}$	$4.297 1 \times 10^{-9}$	$3.752 8 \times 10^{-62}$	7.34
FZ5 ( $p_0 = 0.01, q_0 = 0.01, s_0 = 0.01$ )	$5.659 8 \times 10^{-2}$	$2.901 7 \times 10^{-9}$	$1.994 4 \times 10^{-63}$	7.39
FZ6 ( $p_0 = 0.01, q_0 = 0.01, s_0 = 0.01$ )	$6.004 1 \times 10^{-2}$	$3.478 2 \times 10^{-9}$	$7.725 0 \times 10^{-63}$	7.37
MZ1 ( $p_0 = 0.01, q_0 = 0.01, s_0 = 0.01$ )	$6.125 1 \times 10^{-2}$	$3.984 4 \times 10^{-10}$	$9.931 7 \times 10^{-68}$	7.00

## 6 动力学分析

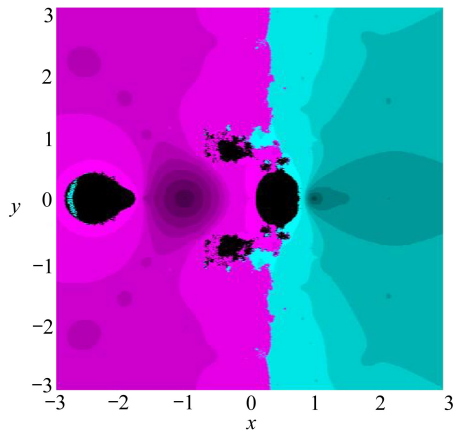
下面将对以上数值实例的迭代格式从有理函数动力系统性质的角度来分析, 得到其稳定性和可靠性等重要信息. 利用文献[16-17], 从动力学角度的方法, 对两个复多项式  $f(z) = z^2 - 1$ ,  $f(z) = z^3 - 1$  的吸引域使用上述的实例迭代格式进行比较. 其中, 矩形域  $D = [-3.0, 3.0] \times [-3.0, 3.0] \subseteq \mathbf{C}$  上  $600 \times 600$  网格点作为  $z_0$ . 设复多项式零点为  $z^*$ ,  $z_0$  为吸引域的初始点, 迭代产生数列误差范围为  $|z_k - z^*| < 10^{-5}$ , 参数的初值  $p_0 = 1, q_0 = 1, s_0 = 1$ , 最大迭代次数为 25. 选择不同的颜色代表不同的根, 颜色深的区域代表迭代次数少, 颜色浅的区域代表迭代次数多, 黑色表示不收敛到任何根或收敛到无穷的区域.

从图 1(a)、(b) 可以看出两步两参迭代格式使用不同的权值对收敛区域产生重要影响. 比较图 1(a)~(j) 可知同样的两步两参不同迭代格式, 得到的吸引域也不相同. 越接近根的位置迭代次数越少, 所以初值的选择在迭代方法中也尤为重要.

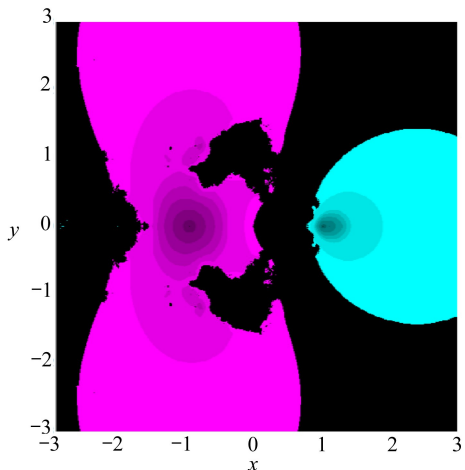
图 1 与图 2 分别画出了不同方程的吸引域, 对比图 1 与图 2 相同迭代格式的吸引域可知, 不同方程对收敛范围也不相同.



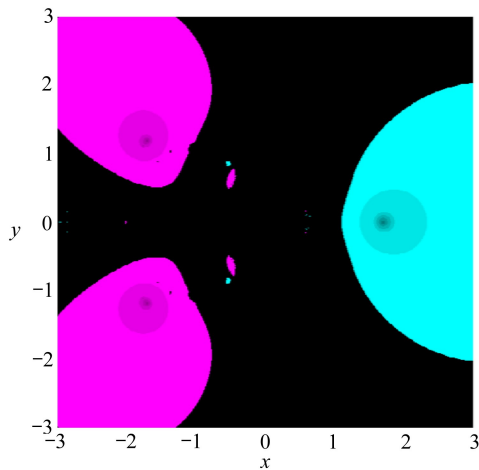
(a) FZ1



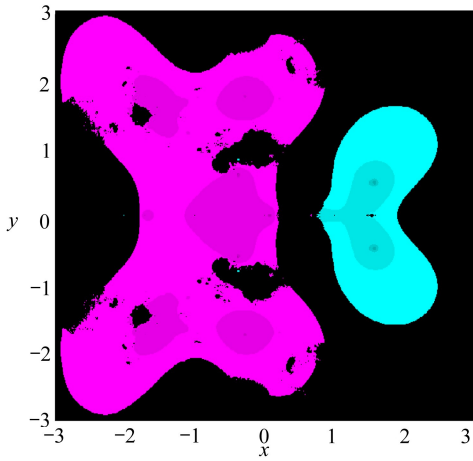
(b) FZ2



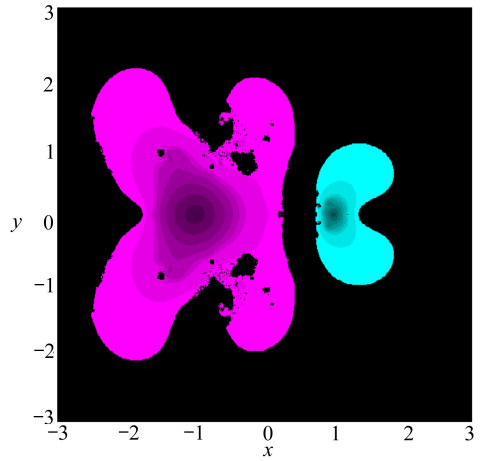
(c) DZ1



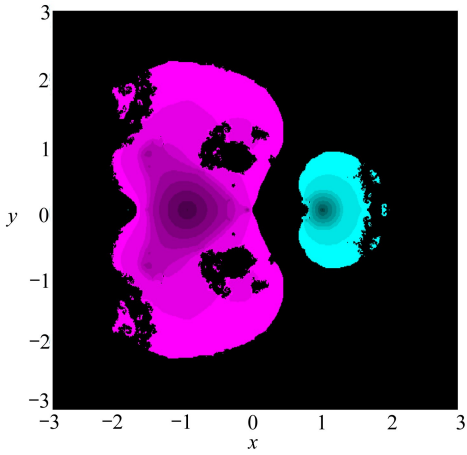
(d) CO1



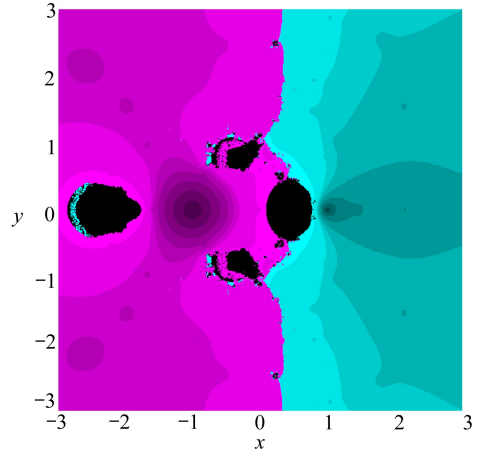
(e) MK1



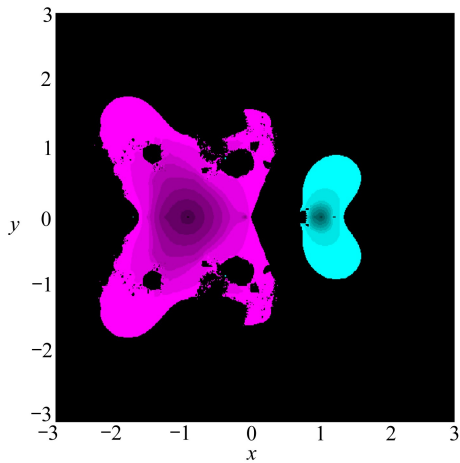
(f) FZ3



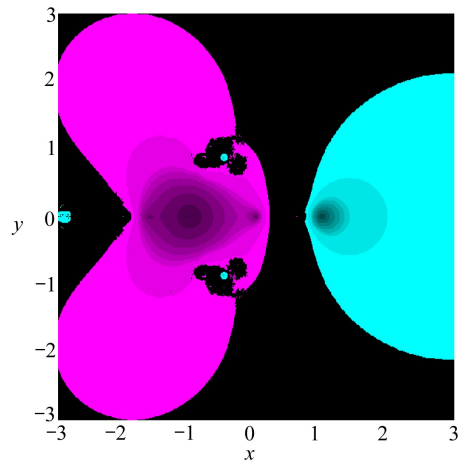
(g) FZ4



(h) FZ5

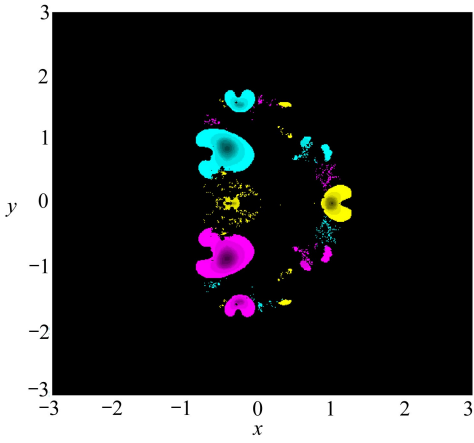


(i) FZ6

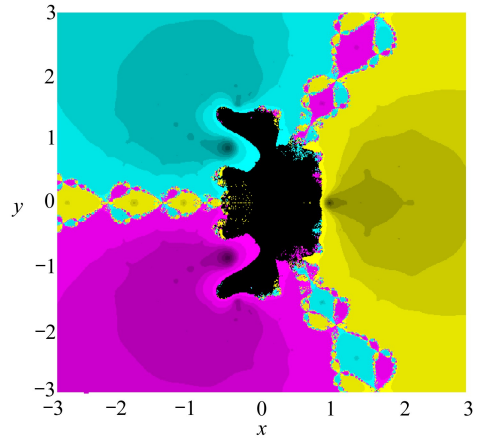


(j) MZ1

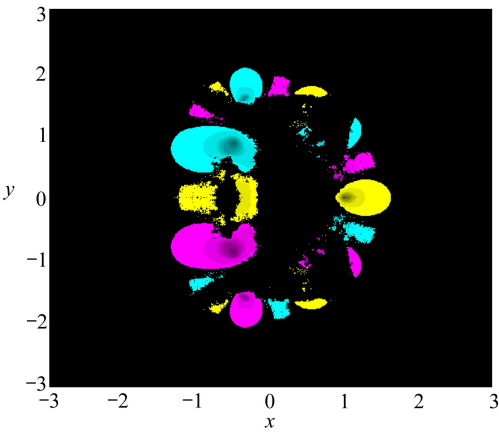
图 1 复多项式  $f(z) = z^2 - 1$  的分形结果Fig. 1 Fractal results of polynomial  $f(z) = z^2 - 1$



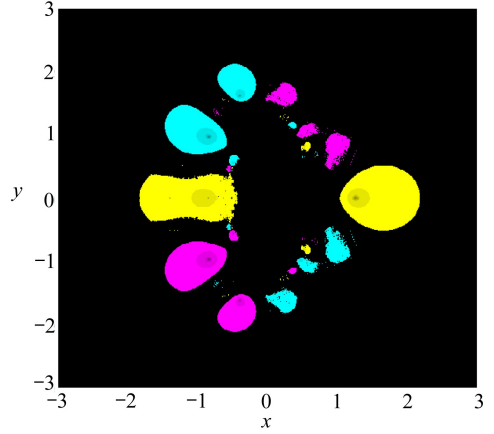
(a) FZ1



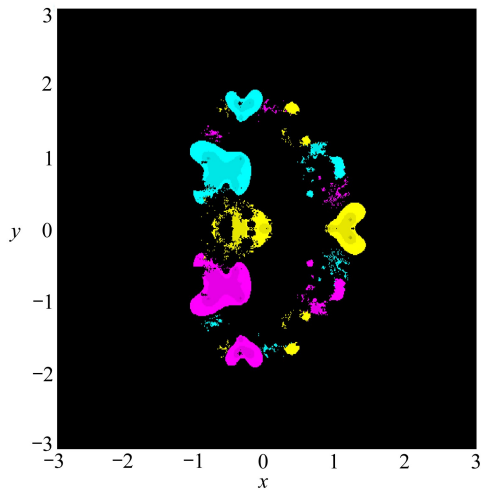
(b) FZ2



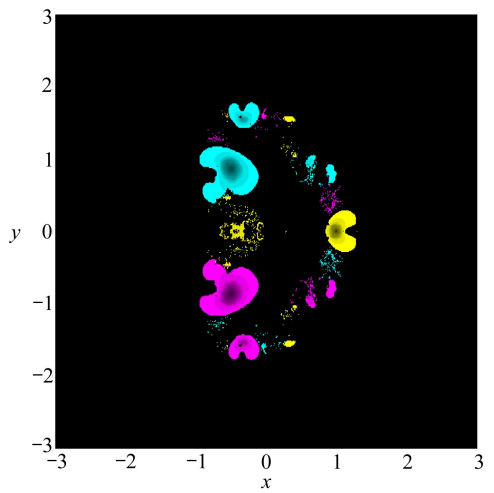
(c) DZ1



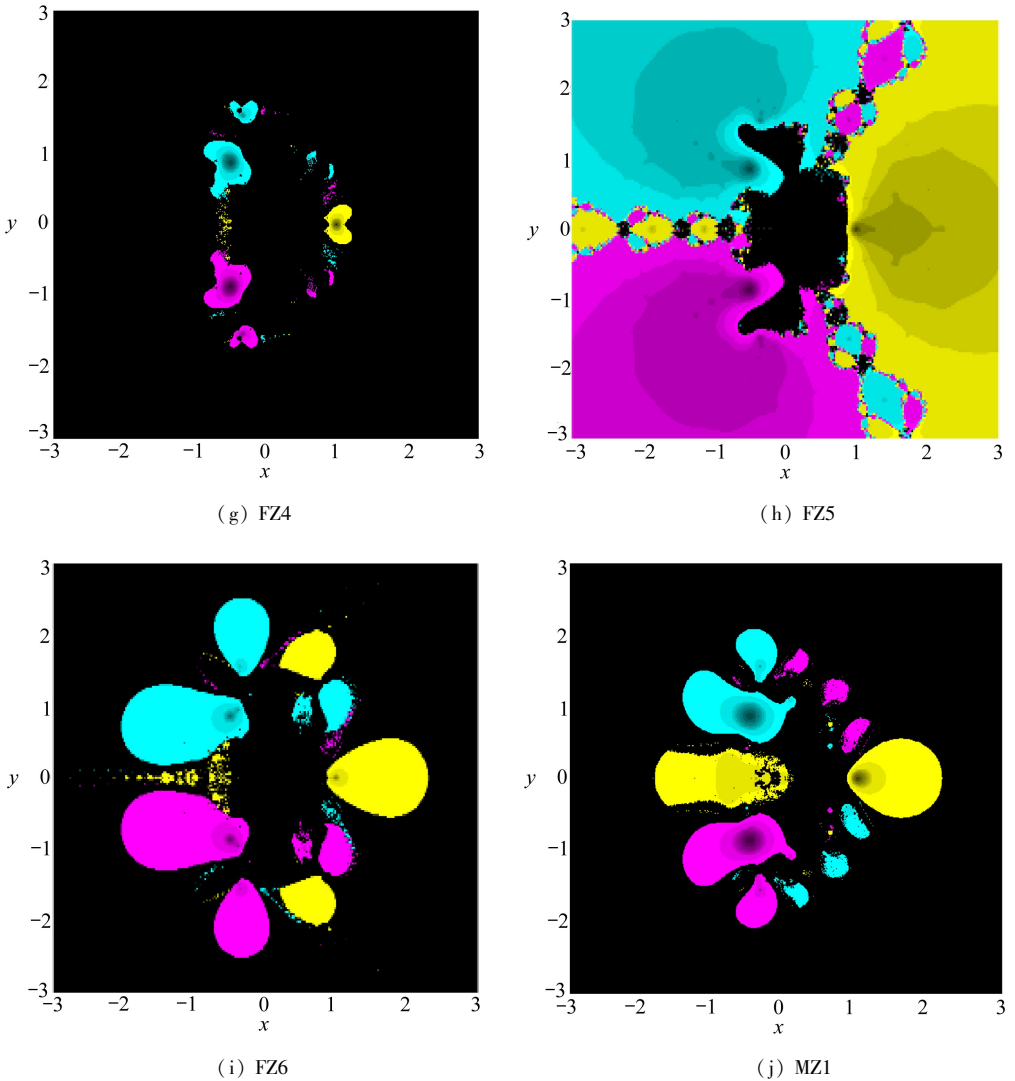
(d) CO1



(e) MK1



(f) FZ3

图 2 复多项式  $f(z) = z^3 - 1$  的分形结果Fig. 2 Fractal results of polynomial  $f(z) = z^3 - 1$ 

## 7 结 论

本文构造的几个更为一般的含参无导数有记忆迭代格式,分别将有记忆迭代格式的收敛阶从 4 阶提高到 6.37 和 7.53 阶.通过利用自加速参数大大提高了计算的效率.新的迭代格式分别将有记忆迭代格式的有效指数从 1.59 提高到 1.85 和 1.96.通过权函数选择的不同,可以得到已知的一些特殊的迭代格式.为了进一步比较不同的迭代方法,通过使用动力学分析得到迭代格式的吸引域,从而看到不同迭代格式的效果,也为权函数和初值的选择提供了参考和依据.

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# Construction of a Parametric Derivative-Free Iterative Method With Memory for Dynamic System Analysis

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**Abstract:** According to the usual practice that 2-step iterative methods with derivative are transformed into derivative-free schemes, a more general 2-step derivative-free iterative method was proposed. For this method the optimal order of convergence was ensured by the weight value. By means of the self-accelerating parameter and the Newton interpolation polynomial, the 2-parameter and 3-parameter iterative schemes with memory were obtained. Some of the existing 2- and 3-parameter iterative methods with memory were compared with the proposed method. The attraction domains of several schemes were presented, and the performances of several iterative schemes were compared.

**Key words:** non-linear equation; order of convergence; method with or without memory; derivative-free; self-accelerating parameter

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