## מציאת אפ0ים (Root finding)

float rtbis(float (*func)(float), float x1, float x2, float xacc)
Using bisection, find the root of a function func known to lie between x 1 and $\mathbf{x 2}$. The root, returned as rtbis, will be refined until its accuracy is $\pm x a c c$.

$$
\operatorname{xacc}=10^{-6} \frac{\left|x_{1}\right|+\left|x_{2}\right|}{2}
$$

ניוטון-רפסון כשעובד, עם חצייה ליתר בטחון:
float rtsafe(void (*funcd)(float, float *, float *), float x1, float x2, float xacc) Using a combination of Newton-Raphson and bisection, find the root of a function bracketed between $x 1$ and $x 2$. The root, returned as the function value rtsafe, will be refined until its accuracy is known within $\pm x a c c$. funcd is a user-supplied routine that returns both the function value and the first derivative of the function.

```
void funcd(float x, float *f, float *df)
{
}
```

```
    *f = X*'x;
```

    *f = X*'x;
    *df = 2*x;
    ```
    *df = 2*x;
```

דוגמא להחזרת פונקציה :df והנגזרת שלה f

## מציאת אפ0ים : 0יכום

הבעיה: לפתור f(x)=0.

$$
\begin{aligned}
\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{\mathbf{n}+1} & =\frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{\mathbf{n}} \\
x_{n+1} & =x_{n}-\frac{f\left(x_{n}\right)}{f^{\prime}\left(x_{n}\right)} \\
\epsilon_{n+1} & =\frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{n}^{2} \frac{f^{\prime \prime}(x)}{f^{\prime}(x)}
\end{aligned}
$$

שיטה 1: שיטת החצייה.
התכנסות ליניארית:

שיטה 2: שיטת ניוטון-רפון:

## שיטת חיתוך הזהב (Golden Section Search)

float golden(float ax, float bx, float cx, float (*f)(float), float tol, float *xmin) Given a function f , and given a bracketing triplet of abscissas $\mathrm{ax}, \mathrm{bx}, \mathrm{cx}$ (such that bx is between $a x$ and $c x$, and $f(b x)$ is less than both $f(a x)$ and $f(c x)$ ), this routine performs a golden section search for the minimum, isolating it to a fractional precision of about tol. The abscissa of the minimum is returned as xmin, and the minimum function value is returned as golden, the returned function value.

## שיטת ברנט (Brent)

## פרבולה דרך 3 נקודות, לפי נוסחת לגרנג':

$$
\begin{aligned}
P(x)=\frac{(x-b)(x-c)}{(a-b)(a-c)} f(a) & +\frac{(x-a)(x-c)}{(b-a)(b-c)} f(b) \\
& +\frac{(x-a)(x-b)}{(c-a)(c-b)} f(c)
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\frac{d P(x)}{d x}=0 \quad \text { המינימום של הפרבולה: } \\
x=b-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(b-a)^{2}[f(b)-f(c)]-(b-c)^{2}[f(b)-f(a)]}{(b-a)[f(b)-f(c)]-(b-c)[f(b)-f(a)]} \quad
\end{gathered}
$$

## ברנט כשעובד, עם חיתוך זהב ליתר בטחון:

float brent(float ax, float bx, float cx, float (*f)(float), float tol, float *xmin)
Given a function f , and given a bracketing triplet of abscissas ax, bx, cx (such that bx is between $a x$ and $c x$, and $f(b x)$ is less than both $f(a x)$ and $f(c x)$ ), this routine isolates the minimum to a fractional precision of about tol using Brent's method. The abscissa of the minimum is returned as xmin, and the minimum function value is returned as brent, the returned function value.

