ON THE CONVERGENCE OF KING-WERNER ITERATION METHOD IN BANACH SPACE*1)

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Abstract

In this paper , a Kantorovitch-Ostrowski type convergence theorem and an error estimate of $\frac{\|f'(z_0)^{-1}f(x_{n+1})\|}{\|f'(z_0)^{-1}f(x_n)\|}$ using the information of higher derivatives at the center between initial points for King-Werner iteration method in Banach space are established.

Key words: Information at the center between initial points, King-Werner iteration method, Convergence, Error estimate.

1. Introduction

Let

$$f(x) = 0 (1.1)$$

where $f: X \to Y$ is a nonlinear operator which maps Banach space X into Banach space Y. The well-known iteration methods for solving (1.1) are the Newton method and very kinds of its improvement methods. One of them is the so called King-Werner method defined by

$$kw(P, x_0, y_0): \begin{cases} z_n = \frac{x_n + y_n}{2} \\ x_{n+1} = x_n - f'(z_n)^{-1} f(x_n) & \forall n \in \mathbb{N}_0, \\ y_{n+1} = x_{n+1} - f'(z_n)^{-1} f(x_{n+1}) \end{cases}$$
 (1.2)

which is established by King in [7], Werner in [12] in different formulas, respectively. It is interesting that the method (1.2) is of order $1 + \sqrt{2}$ with the same function computation cost and two times combination cost as that of Newton method. Define

$$\omega(x,z) = x - f'(z)^{-1} f(x),$$

then (1.2) can be rewritten as

$$kw(P, x_0, y_0): \begin{cases} z_n = \frac{x_n + y_n}{2} \\ x_{n+1} = \omega(x_n, z_n) & \forall n \in \mathbb{N}_0. \\ y_{n+1} = \omega(x_{n+1}, z_n) \end{cases}$$
 (1.3)

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There are a number of papers concerning the convergence of Newton method and its improvement methods under the condition of Kantorovitch theorem or relatively close ones (e.g. [2], [6], [8]-[11], [13] etc.). In [4] [5], Kantorovich type convergence theorems and estimates of Newton method and two Newton-like methods using higher derivatives information are proved, respectively, if f has higher derivatives, though they are not used in iteration process. The idea of using higher derivatives at initial points is also used for Halley method in [14], and for a class of parameter based Chebyshev-Halley type methods in [3], where the higher derivatives are used in iteration process.

In this paper, a convergence theorem of Kantorovitch-Ostrowski type using higher derivatives at the center between initial points for King-Werner method (1.2) is established. Also, an error estimate of the decreasing speed of $\frac{\|f'(z_0)^{-1}f(x_{n+1})\|}{\|f'(z_0)^{-1}f(x_n)\|}$ is obtained. We put forth the main results in §2 and give the proofs and an example in §3.

2. Main Results

Define $\overline{O(z,t)} = \{x \in X | \|x-z\| \le t\}$, $O(z,t) = \{x \in X | \|x-z\| < t\}$, where $z \in X$. **Theorem 2.1.** Let X,Y be Banach spaces, $f: X \to Y$ have first- and second-order Frechet derivatives, which are bounded linear operators from X to Y and X to L(X,Y), respectively. Suppose $x_0, y_0 \in D \subset X$, a convex subset of X, $z_0 = \frac{x_0 + y_0}{2}$, and

$$||x_0 - y_0|| \le \tau, ||x_1 - y_0|| \le \eta,$$

 $||f'(z_0)^{-1}f''(z_0)|| \le \gamma,$
 $||f'(z_0)^{-1}[f''(x) - f''(y)]|| \le K||x - y|| \forall x, y \in D.$

If
$$\overline{O(z_0, t^* - \frac{\tau}{2})} \subset D$$
,

$$3(\eta + \psi(\tau))\gamma \le \frac{\gamma + 2\sqrt{\gamma^2 + 2K}}{\gamma + \sqrt{\gamma^2 + 2K} + K} \tag{2.1}$$

and

$$\frac{K}{2}(\frac{\tau}{2} + \eta)^2 + \gamma(\frac{\tau}{2} + \eta) - 1 < 0, \tag{2.2}$$

where $\psi(\tau) = \frac{1}{48} K \tau^3 - \frac{1}{8} \gamma \tau^2 + \frac{1}{2} \tau$, then

i) the sequence $kw(f; x_0, y_0)$ defined by (1.2) starting from x_0, y_0 converges to the unique solution of f(x) in $\overline{O(z_0, t^* - \frac{\tau}{2})} \cup O(z_0, t^{**} - \frac{\tau}{2}) \cap D$, where $0 < t^* \le t^{**}$ are two positive zeros of the polynomial

$$\phi(t) = \frac{K}{6} \left(t - \frac{\tau}{2}\right)^3 + \frac{1}{2} \gamma \left(t - \frac{\tau}{2}\right)^2 - \left(t - \frac{\tau}{2}\right) + \frac{\tau}{2} + \eta - \frac{\gamma}{8} \tau^2 + \frac{K}{48} \tau^3. \tag{2.3}$$

ii)
$$||x_n - x^*|| \le t^* - t_n \qquad ||x^* - y_n|| \le t^* - s_n \qquad \forall n \in N_0$$