

HW16, 2

$$\text{Let } F = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0.03 \sin(x_1 + x_2) - 4 \\ 0.07 \cos(x_1 - x_2) - 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{if } \exists \text{ a invertible matrix } \alpha_{2 \times 2} \rightarrow \\ \alpha_{2 \times 2} F = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha_{2 \times 2} \begin{pmatrix} 0.03 \sin(x_1 + x_2) - 4 \\ 0.07 \cos(x_1 - x_2) - 8 \end{pmatrix} \\ = F' \\ \text{then } F' = \vec{0} \Leftrightarrow F = \vec{0} \quad \dots \dots \dots (1) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Let } G = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} - F' , \text{ then if } \exists \text{ fixed point } \vec{x}^* \\ \rightarrow \vec{x}^* = G(\vec{x}^*) = \vec{x}^* - F'(\vec{x}^*) \\ \Rightarrow F'(\vec{x}^*) = \vec{0} \Rightarrow F = \vec{0} \quad \dots \dots \dots (2) \end{array} \right.$$

try to check $\left| \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} G_j \right| < \frac{1}{2}$, for $1 \leq i, j \leq 2$

$$\text{Let } \alpha_{2 \times 2} = \begin{pmatrix} -3/2 & 1/2 \\ 5/4 & -1/4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow G = \begin{pmatrix} G_1 \\ G_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2}(0.03 \sin(x_1 + x_2) - 4) - \frac{1}{2}(0.07 \cos(x_1 - x_2) - 8) \\ -\frac{5}{4}(0.03 \sin(x_1 + x_2) - 4) + \frac{1}{4}(0.07 \cos(x_1 - x_2) - 8) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial G_1}{\partial x_1} = \frac{0.09}{2} \cdot \cos(x_1 + x_2) + \frac{0.07}{2} \sin(x_1 - x_2)$$

$$\frac{\partial G_1}{\partial x_2} = \frac{0.09}{2} \cdot \cos(x_1 + x_2) - \frac{0.07}{2} \sin(x_1 - x_2)$$

$$\frac{\partial G_2}{\partial x_1} = \frac{0.15}{4} \cos(x_1 + x_2) - \frac{0.07}{4} \sin(x_1 - x_2)$$

$$\frac{\partial G_2}{\partial x_2} = \frac{0.15}{4} \cos(x_1 + x_2) + \frac{0.07}{4} \sin(x_1 - x_2)$$

clearly, $\left| \frac{\partial G_j}{\partial x_i} \right| < 0.15$ for $1 \leq i, j \leq 2$

Hence, by Theorem 10.6. The sequence $\{x^{(k)}\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$ defined by an arbitrarily selected $\bar{x}^{(0)}$ in \mathbb{R}^2

and generated by $\bar{x}^{(k)} = G(\bar{x}^{(k-1)})$, for each $k \geq 1$

converges to the unique fixed point $p \in \mathbb{R}^2$ and

$$\|x^{(k)} - p\|_{\infty} \leq \frac{K^k}{1-K} \|\bar{x}^{(1)} - \bar{x}^{(0)}\|_{\infty}$$

Note that $K \approx \max \left\{ 0.09 + 0.07, \frac{0.15}{2} + \frac{0.07}{2} \right\}$
 $= 0.16 \approx \left| \frac{\partial G_j}{\partial x_i} \right| < \frac{K}{2} \quad \#$