

# Numerické riešenie nelineárnych systémov - Newtonova-Raphsonova metóda

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Sústavu nelineárnych rovníc

$$\begin{aligned}f_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) &= 0, \\f_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) &= 0, \\&\vdots \\f_n(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) &= 0\end{aligned}$$

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môžeme vo vektorovom zápise zapísať v tvare

$$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{0}, \quad \text{resp.} \quad \mathbf{f}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \begin{pmatrix} f_1(\mathbf{x}) \\ f_2(\mathbf{x}) \\ \vdots \\ f_n(\mathbf{x}) \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{0},$$

kde  $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T$  je hľadané riešenie vyhovujúce sústave  $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{0}$ .

# Numerické riešenie systémov nelineárnych rovníc

Uvažujme Taylorov rozvoj  $i$ -tej zložky funkcie  $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})$ , pre ktorú akiste platí

$$f_i(\mathbf{x} + \delta\mathbf{x}) = f_i(\mathbf{x}) + \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial f_i(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_j} \delta x_j + \underbrace{\sum_{j,k=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 f_i(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_j \partial x_k} (\delta x_j)^2 + \dots}_{\text{ozn. } \Theta(\delta\mathbf{x}^2, \delta\mathbf{x}^3, \dots)}$$

Ak zanedbáme sčítance druhých a vyšších derivácií, t. j.

$$\Theta(\delta\mathbf{x}^2, \delta\mathbf{x}^3, \dots) = 0,$$

dostávame odhad pre  $i$ -tú zložku vektorovej funkcie  $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})$  v tvare

$$f_i(\mathbf{x} + \delta\mathbf{x}) \approx f_i(\mathbf{x}) + \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial f_i(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_j} \delta x_j.$$

Rozpísaním po zložkách môžeme tento odhad v maticovom tvare zapísať ako

$$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x} + \delta\mathbf{x}) \approx \begin{pmatrix} f_1(\mathbf{x}) \\ f_2(\mathbf{x}) \\ \vdots \\ f_n(\mathbf{x}) \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_1(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_n} \\ \frac{\partial f_2(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_2(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_n(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_n(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \delta x_1 \\ \delta x_2 \\ \vdots \\ \delta x_n \end{pmatrix},$$

ktorý pri označení **Jacobiho matice**  $J_f(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_1(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_n} \\ \frac{\partial f_2(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_2(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_n(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_n(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix}$ , má tvar

$$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x} + \delta\mathbf{x}) \approx \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) + J_f(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \delta\mathbf{x}.$$

# Numerické riešenie systémov nelineárnych rovníc

Na daný odhad aplikujeme rovnosť  $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{0}$ , a preto

$$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x} + \delta\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) + J_{\mathbf{f}}(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \delta\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}, \quad /-\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})$$

a následne rovnosť upravíme na požadovaný tvar

$$J_{\mathbf{f}}(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \delta\mathbf{x} = -\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}), \quad / \cdot J_{\mathbf{f}}^{-1}(\mathbf{x}) \quad (\text{násobenie zľava})$$

$$\delta\mathbf{x} = -J_{\mathbf{f}}^{-1}(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}), \quad /+\mathbf{x}$$

$$\mathbf{x} + \delta\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x} - J_{\mathbf{f}}^{-1}(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}),$$

odkiaľ pri označení,  $\mathbf{x}_{k+1} = \mathbf{x} + \delta\mathbf{x}$ , dostávame hľadanú **iteračnú postupnosť** v tvare

$$\mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} = \mathbf{x}^{(k)} - J_{\mathbf{f}}^{-1}(\mathbf{x}^{(k)}) \cdot \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}^{(k)}),$$

alebo

$$\mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} = \mathbf{x}^{(k)} + \delta\mathbf{x}^{(k)}, \quad \text{kde} \quad \delta\mathbf{x}^{(k)} = -J_{\mathbf{f}}^{-1}(\mathbf{x}^{(k)}) \cdot \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}^{(k)}).$$

## Poznámka

*Predošlá metodika riešenia sústav nelineárnych rovníc, určená iteračnou postupnosťou*

$$\mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} = \mathbf{x}^{(k)} - J_{\mathbf{f}}^{-1} \left( \mathbf{x}^{(k)} \right) \cdot \mathbf{f} \left( \mathbf{x}^{(k)} \right),$$

*sa nazýva aj* **Newtonova-Raphsonova metóda**.

## Poznámka

*V prípade rôzneho počtu neznámych a rovníc sústavy je vhodnejšie použiť namiesto inverznej matice  $J^{-1}$  tzv. **pseudoinverznú maticu** definovanú ako*

$$J^- = \left( J^T \cdot J \right)^{-1} \cdot J^T,$$

*ktorá je štvorcovou maticou.*

## Príklad (1a)

*Pomocou Newtonovej-Raphsonovej metódy nájdime približné riešenie nelineárnej sústavy rovníc*

$$\begin{aligned}f_1(x_1, x_2) &= x_1^2 + x_1x_2 - 10 = 0, \\f_2(x_1, x_2) &= x_2 + 3x_1x_2^2 - 57 = 0,\end{aligned}$$

*s presnosťou  $\varepsilon = 0.01$ .*



## Príklad (1b)

Iteračný vzťah Newtonovej-Raphsonovej metódy je

$$\mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} = \mathbf{x}^{(k)} - J_{\mathbf{f}}^{-1}(\mathbf{x}^{(k)}) \cdot \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}^{(k)}),$$

kde vektorová funkcia sústavy má tvar

$$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_k) = \mathbf{f}(x_1, x_2) = \begin{pmatrix} f_1(x_1, x_2) \\ f_2(x_1, x_2) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1^2 + x_1 x_2 - 10 \\ x_2 + 3x_1 x_2^2 - 57 \end{pmatrix}$$

a Jacobiho matica sústavy má tvar

$$J_{\mathbf{f}}(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 + x_2 & x_1 \\ 3x_2^2 & 1 + 6x_1 x_2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

## Príklad (1c)

Zvolíme si počiatočnú aproximáciu (tak, aby inverzná matica  $J_f^{-1}(\mathbf{x}^{(0)})$  existovala, t. j.  $\det J_f^{-1}(\mathbf{x}^{(0)}) \neq 0$ ) a vypočítame hodnotu v nasledujúcom člene

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{x}^{(0)} &= \begin{pmatrix} x_1^{(0)} \\ x_2^{(0)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.0000 \\ 0.6000 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}^{(0)}) = \begin{pmatrix} -10.0000 \\ -56.4000 \end{pmatrix}, \\ J_f(\mathbf{x}^{(0)}) &= \begin{pmatrix} 0.6000 & 0.0000 \\ 1.0800 & 1.0000 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow J_f^{-1}(\mathbf{x}^{(0)}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1.6667 & 0.0000 \\ -1.8000 & 1.0000 \end{pmatrix}. \\ \mathbf{x}^{(1)} &= \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0.0000 \\ 0.6000 \end{pmatrix}}_{\mathbf{x}^{(0)}} - \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1.6667 & 0.0000 \\ -1.8000 & 1.0000 \end{pmatrix}}_{J_f^{-1}(\mathbf{x}^{(0)})} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -10.0000 \\ -56.4000 \end{pmatrix}}_{\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}^{(0)})} = \begin{pmatrix} 16.6667 \\ 39.0000 \end{pmatrix}.\end{aligned}$$

## Príklad (1d)

Pre vektor  $\mathbf{x}^{(1)}$  dostávame

$$\mathbf{x}^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 16.6667 \\ 39.0000 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}^{(1)}) = \begin{pmatrix} 917.7778 \\ 76032.0000 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$J_{\mathbf{f}}(\mathbf{x}^{(1)}) = \begin{pmatrix} 72.3333 & 16.6667 \\ 4563.0000 & 3901.0000 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow J_{\mathbf{f}}^{-1}(\mathbf{x}^{(1)}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0.0189 & -0.0001 \\ -0.0221 & 0.0004 \end{pmatrix},$$

preto platí

$$\mathbf{x}^{(2)} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 16.6667 \\ 39.0000 \end{pmatrix}}_{\mathbf{x}^{(1)}} - \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0.0189 & -0.0001 \\ -0.0221 & 0.0004 \end{pmatrix}}_{J_{\mathbf{f}}^{-1}(\mathbf{x}^{(1)})} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 917.7778 \\ 76032.0000 \end{pmatrix}}_{\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}^{(1)})} = \begin{pmatrix} 5.4449 \\ 32.6357 \end{pmatrix}.$$

## Príklad (1e)

A opäť

$$\mathbf{x}^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 5.4449 \\ 32.6357 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}^{(2)}) = \begin{pmatrix} 197.3461 \\ 17373.6119 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$J_{\mathbf{f}}(\mathbf{x}^{(2)}) = \begin{pmatrix} 43.5255 & 5.4449 \\ 3195.2633 & 1067.1935 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow J_{\mathbf{f}}^{-1}(\mathbf{x}^{(2)}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0.0367 & -0.0002 \\ -0.1100 & 0.0015 \end{pmatrix}$$

odkiaľ

$$\mathbf{x}^{(3)} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 5.4449 \\ 32.6357 \end{pmatrix}}_{\mathbf{x}^{(2)}} - \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0.0367 & -0.0002 \\ -0.1100 & 0.0015 \end{pmatrix}}_{J_{\mathbf{f}}^{-1}(\mathbf{x}^{(2)})} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 197.3461 \\ 17373.6119 \end{pmatrix}}_{\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}^{(2)})} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.4518 \\ 28.3116 \end{pmatrix}.$$

## Príklad (1f)

A tak ďalej

$$\mathbf{x}^{(3)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.4518 \\ 28.3116 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}^{(3)}) = \begin{pmatrix} 33.2112 \\ 3462.4306 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$J_{\mathbf{f}}(\mathbf{x}^{(3)}) = \begin{pmatrix} 31.22153 & 1.4518 \\ 2404.6471 & 247.6207 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow J_{\mathbf{f}}^{-1}(\mathbf{x}^{(3)}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0.0584 & -0.0003 \\ -0.5673 & 0.0074 \end{pmatrix}$$

z čoho dostávame

$$\mathbf{x}^{(4)} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1.4518 \\ 28.3116 \end{pmatrix}}_{\mathbf{x}^{(3)}} - \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0.0584 & -0.0003 \\ -0.5673 & 0.0074 \end{pmatrix}}_{J_{\mathbf{f}}^{-1}(\mathbf{x}^{(3)})} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 33.2112 \\ 3462.4306 \end{pmatrix}}_{\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}^{(3)})} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.6975 \\ 21.6537 \end{pmatrix}.$$

## Príklad (1g)

*Pokračujeme*

$$\mathbf{x}^{(4)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.6975 \\ 21.6537 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}^{(4)}) = \begin{pmatrix} 5.5909 \\ 945.8468 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$J_{\mathbf{f}}(\mathbf{x}^{(4)}) = \begin{pmatrix} 23.0487 & 0.6975 \\ 1406.6420 & 91.6261 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow J_{\mathbf{f}}^{-1}(\mathbf{x}^{(4)}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0.0810 & -0.0006 \\ -1.2441 & 0.0204 \end{pmatrix}$$

*odkiaľ*

$$\mathbf{x}^{(5)} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0.6975 \\ 21.6537 \end{pmatrix}}_{\mathbf{x}^{(4)}} - \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0.0810 & -0.0006 \\ -1.2441 & 0.0204 \end{pmatrix}}_{J_{\mathbf{f}}^{-1}(\mathbf{x}^{(4)})} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 5.5909 \\ 945.8468 \end{pmatrix}}_{\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}^{(4)})} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.8280 \\ 9.3281 \end{pmatrix}.$$

## Príklad (1h)

*Nakoľko platí*

$$\mathbf{x}^{(5)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.8280 \\ 9.3281 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}^{(5)}) = \begin{pmatrix} -1.5908 \\ 168.4679 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$J_{\mathbf{f}}(\mathbf{x}^{(5)}) = \begin{pmatrix} 10.9841 & 0.8280 \\ 261.0411 & 47.3416 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow J_{\mathbf{f}}^{-1}(\mathbf{x}^{(5)}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0.1558 & -0.0027 \\ -0.8591 & 0.0361 \end{pmatrix}$$

*bude*

$$\mathbf{x}^{(6)} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0.8280 \\ 9.3281 \end{pmatrix}}_{\mathbf{x}^{(5)}} - \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0.1558 & -0.0027 \\ -0.8591 & 0.0361 \end{pmatrix}}_{J_{\mathbf{f}}^{-1}(\mathbf{x}^{(5)})} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -1.5908 \\ 168.4679 \end{pmatrix}}_{\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}^{(5)})} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.5349 \\ 1.8717 \end{pmatrix}.$$

## Príklad (1ch)

Pre ďalší člen máme

$$\mathbf{x}^{(6)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.5349 \\ 1.8717 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}^{(6)}) = \begin{pmatrix} -4.7712 \\ -38.9968 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$J_{\mathbf{f}}(\mathbf{x}^{(6)}) = \begin{pmatrix} 4.9415 & 1.5349 \\ 10.5098 & 18.2372 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow J_{\mathbf{f}}^{-1}(\mathbf{x}^{(6)}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0.2465 & -0.0207 \\ -0.1420 & 0.0668 \end{pmatrix}$$

z čoho

$$\mathbf{x}^{(7)} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1.5349 \\ 1.8717 \end{pmatrix}}_{\mathbf{x}^{(6)}} - \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0.2465 & -0.0207 \\ -0.1420 & 0.0668 \end{pmatrix}}_{J_{\mathbf{f}}^{-1}(\mathbf{x}^{(6)})} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -4.7712 \\ -38.9968 \end{pmatrix}}_{\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}^{(6)})} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.9020 \\ 3.7985 \end{pmatrix}.$$



## Príklad (1i)

Z hodnôt

$$\mathbf{x}^{(7)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.9020 \\ 3.7985 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}^{(7)}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0.8420 \\ 29.1255 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$J_{\mathbf{f}}(\mathbf{x}^{(7)}) = \begin{pmatrix} 7.6024 & 1.9020 \\ 43.2855 & 44.3473 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow J_{\mathbf{f}}^{-1}(\mathbf{x}^{(7)}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0.1740 & -0.0075 \\ -0.1699 & 0.0298 \end{pmatrix}$$

máme

$$\mathbf{x}^{(8)} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1.9020 \\ 3.7985 \end{pmatrix}}_{\mathbf{x}^{(7)}} - \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0.1740 & -0.0075 \\ -0.1699 & 0.0298 \end{pmatrix}}_{J_{\mathbf{f}}^{-1}(\mathbf{x}^{(7)})} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0.8420 \\ 29.1255 \end{pmatrix}}_{\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}^{(7)})} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.9728 \\ 3.0726 \end{pmatrix}.$$

## Príklad (1j)

*Funkčné hodnoty a Jacobiho matica sú*

$$\mathbf{x}^{(8)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.9728 \\ 3.0726 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}^{(8)}) = \begin{pmatrix} -0.0464 \\ 1.9465 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$J_{\mathbf{f}}(\mathbf{x}^{(8)}) = \begin{pmatrix} 7.0182 & 1.9728 \\ 28.3220 & 37.3696 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow J_{\mathbf{f}}^{-1}(\mathbf{x}^{(8)}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0.1811 & -0.0096 \\ -0.1372 & 0.0340 \end{pmatrix}$$

*preto zrejme*

$$\mathbf{x}^{(9)} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1.9728 \\ 3.0726 \end{pmatrix}}_{\mathbf{x}^{(8)}} - \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0.1811 & -0.0096 \\ -0.1372 & 0.0340 \end{pmatrix}}_{J_{\mathbf{f}}^{-1}(\mathbf{x}^{(8)})} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -0.0464 \\ 1.9465 \end{pmatrix}}_{\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}^{(8)})} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.9998 \\ 3.0000 \end{pmatrix}.$$

## Príklad (1k)

*Nakoľko pre ostatú hodnotu člena iterácie platí*

$$\mathbf{x}^{(9)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.9998 \\ 3.0000 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}^{(9)}) = \begin{pmatrix} -0.0012 \\ -0.0045 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$J_{\mathbf{f}}(\mathbf{x}^{(9)}) = \begin{pmatrix} 6.9997 & 1.9998 \\ 27.0001 & 36.9969 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow J_{\mathbf{f}}^{-1}(\mathbf{x}^{(9)}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0.1805 & -0.0098 \\ -0.1317 & 0.0341 \end{pmatrix}$$

*bude približné riešenie*

$$\mathbf{x}^{(10)} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1.9998 \\ 3.0000 \end{pmatrix}}_{\mathbf{x}^{(9)}} - \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0.1805 & -0.0098 \\ -0.1317 & 0.0341 \end{pmatrix}}_{J_{\mathbf{f}}^{-1}(\mathbf{x}^{(9)})} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -0.0012 \\ -0.0045 \end{pmatrix}}_{\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}^{(9)})} = \begin{pmatrix} 2.0000 \\ 3.0000 \end{pmatrix}.$$

## Príklad (1I)

*Nakoľko platí*

$$\max \left| \mathbf{x}^{(10)} - \mathbf{x}^{(9)} \right| = \max \left| \begin{pmatrix} 2.0000 \\ 3.0000 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1.9998 \\ 3.0000 \end{pmatrix} \right| = \max \begin{pmatrix} 0.0002 \\ 0.0000 \end{pmatrix} < 0.01 = \varepsilon,$$

*približné riešenie je*

$$\mathbf{x}^{(10)} \doteq \begin{pmatrix} 2.00 \\ 3.00 \end{pmatrix} \pm \begin{pmatrix} 0.01 \\ 0.01 \end{pmatrix}.$$

## Príklad (1m)

*Priebežné výsledky v tabuľke ešte raz*

$k$	$x_1^{(k)}$	$x_2^{(k)}$
0	0.0000	0.6000
1	16.6667	39.0000
2	5.4449	32.6357
3	1.4518	28.3116
4	0.6975	21.6537
5	0.8280	9.3281
6	1.5349	1.8717
7	1.9020	3.7985
8	1.9728	3.0726
9	1.9998	3.0000
10	2.0000	3.0000

Iteračnú postupnosť **Newtonovej-Raphsonovej metódy** má tvar

$$\mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} = \mathbf{x}^{(k)} - J_{\mathbf{f}}^{-1} \left( \mathbf{x}^{(k)} \right) \cdot \mathbf{f} \left( \mathbf{x}^{(k)} \right),$$

alebo

$$\mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} = \mathbf{x}^{(k)} + \delta \mathbf{x}^{(k)},$$

kde

$$\delta \mathbf{x}^{(k)} = -J_{\mathbf{f}}^{-1} \left( \mathbf{x}^{(k)} \right) \cdot \mathbf{f} \left( \mathbf{x}^{(k)} \right),$$

pričom  $J_{\mathbf{f}}(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_1(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_n} \\ \frac{\partial f_2(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_2(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_n(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_n(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix}$  je **Jacobiho matica sústavy**.