

Newton 法を試してみる

```
In [1]: f(x) = x^2 - 3.0
```

```
Out[1]: f (generic function with 1 method)
```

```
In [2]: df(x) = 2x
```

```
Out[2]: df (generic function with 1 method)
```

```
In [3]: newton(x) = x - f(x)/df(x)
```

```
Out[3]: newton (generic function with 1 method)
```

```
In [4]: x0 = 2.0  
x1 = newton(x0)
```

```
Out[4]: 1.75
```

```
In [5]: x2 = newton(x1)
```

```
Out[5]: 1.7321428571428572
```

```
In [6]: x3 = newton(x2)
```

```
Out[6]: 1.7320508100147276
```

```
In [7]: f(x2), df(x2)
```

```
Out[7]: (0.00031887755102077975, 3.4642857142857144)
```

高階微分

```
In [8]: using SymPy
```

```
In [9]: @syms x
```

```
Out[9]: (x,)
```

```
In [10]: g = (x^2 + x)*cos(x)
```

```
Out[10]:  $(x^2 + x) \cos(x)$ 
```

```
In [15]: g1 = diff( g, x )
```

```
Out[15]:  $(2x + 1) \cos(x) - (x^2 + x) \sin(x)$ 
```

```
In [17]: g2 = diff( g1, x )
```

```
Out[17]:  $-2(2x + 1)\sin(x) - (x^2 + x)\cos(x) + 2\cos(x)$ 
```

```
In [18]: g3 = diff( g2, x )
```

```
Out[18]:  $-3(2x + 1)\cos(x) + (x^2 + x)\sin(x) - 6\sin(x)$ 
```

```
In [19]: simplify( g3 )
```

```
Out[19]:  $x(x + 1)\sin(x) + (-6x - 3)\cos(x) - 6\sin(x)$ 
```

```
In [20]: # 実はいきなり高階微分を計算できる  
h = diff( g, x => 3)
```

```
Out[20]:  $x(x + 1)\sin(x) - 3(2x + 1)\cos(x) - 6\sin(x)$ 
```

```
In [21]: simplify(h)
```

```
Out[21]:  $x(x + 1)\sin(x) + (-6x - 3)\cos(x) - 6\sin(x)$ 
```

Taylor展開を実際に

```
In [27]: series( x*sin(x), x, 0, 6 )
```

```
Out[27]:  $x^2 - \frac{x^4}{6} + O(x^6)$ 
```

```
In [26]: series( log(1+x), x, 0, 6 )
```

```
Out[26]:  $x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^5}{5} + O(x^6)$ 
```

極限計算も.

```
In [28]: limit( (exp(x^2) - cos(x)) / (x*sin(x)), x => 0 )
```

```
Out[28]:  $\frac{3}{2}$ 
```

```
In [ ]:
```