

tion errors of the difference method. Moreover, any error introduced in the numerical solution of $y' = 15 \exp [15t]$ will be damped by $\exp [-14t]$ in the substitution into $\phi(y, t) = y \exp [-14t]$.

Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4 give comparisons of relative errors in the numerical solution of $x' = 15e^t - 14x$ obtained by direct integration, versus the solution obtained by using the alternate equation. The method used is Adams-Bashforth 16th order predictor and Adams-Moulton 15th order corrector. The region of numerical stability (for one application of the corrector) is $-.007 \leq \bar{h} \leq .011$. The tables display results using step sizes that caused \bar{h} to lie both inside (Table 1) and outside (Tables 2, 3, 4) of the stability region for the direct integration. All integrations connected with the solution using the alternate equation are within the stability region.

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2. L. FOX (Editor), *Numerical Solution of Ordinary and Partial Differential Equations*, Addison-Wesley, Reading, Mass., 1962, pp. 52-55. MR 26 # 4488.

Some Fourth Order Multipoint Iterative Methods for Solving Equations

By P. Jarratt

1. **Introduction.** Multipoint iterative methods find new approximations to a zero of a function $f(x)$ by sampling f and sometimes its derivatives at each iteration at a number of values of x . Although they have not been much used in practice, one interesting class of formulae, investigated by Traub [1, pp. 197-204] is computationally attractive in problems where the evaluation of $f'(x)$ is rapid compared with $f(x)$. Such cases arise, for example, when $f(x)$ is defined by an integral. Traub showed that for iterative formulae of the type

$$(1.1) \quad \begin{aligned} x_{n+1} &= x_n - a_1 w_1(x_n) - a_2 w_2(x_n) \quad \text{where} \\ w_1(x) &= f(x)/f'(x), \quad w_2(x) = \frac{f(x)}{f'[x + \alpha w_1(x)]}, \end{aligned}$$

third order processes costing one evaluation of $f(x)$ and two of $f'(x)$ per iteration could be constructed by suitable choices of the parameters a_1 , a_2 and α . It was not possible, however, to obtain fourth order formulae without increasing the number of derivative evaluations. In this paper, a class of iterative methods of the form

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1.2) \quad & x_{n+1} = x_n - \phi_1(x_n) - \phi_2(x_n), \text{ where} \\
 & \phi_1(x) = a_1 w_1(x) + a_2 w_2(x) \text{ and} \\
 & \phi_2(x) = \frac{f(x)}{b_1 f'(x) + b_2 f'[x + \alpha w_1(x)]} \text{ is examined}
 \end{aligned}$$

and it is shown that in this case fourth order formulae are available costing one function and two derivative evaluations per iteration.

2. Fourth Order Formulae. In order to study the properties of the iteration (1.2) we assume that $f(x)$ has a simple zero at $x = \theta$ and we define the error ϵ_n of the n th approximation by $x_n = \epsilon_n + \theta$. Using now the Taylor expansions of $f(x_n)$ and $f'(x_n)$ about θ we have

$$(2.1) \quad w_1(x_n) = \epsilon_n - \frac{c_2}{c_1} \epsilon_n^2 + 2 \left(\frac{c_2^2}{c_1^2} - \frac{c_3}{c_1} \right) \epsilon_n^3 + O[\epsilon_n^4]$$

and hence

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2.2) \quad & w_2(x_n) = \epsilon_n - \frac{c_2}{c_1} (1 + 2\alpha) \epsilon_n^2 \\
 & + \left[2 \frac{c_2^2}{c_1^2} (2\alpha^2 + 4\alpha + 1) - \frac{c_3}{c_1} (3\alpha^2 + 6\alpha + 2) \right] \epsilon_n^3 + O[\epsilon_n^4], \text{ where} \\
 & c_r = \frac{f^{(r)}(\theta)}{r!} \text{ and } c_0 = f(\theta) = 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

From (2.1) and (2.2) we can show that

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2.3) \quad & \phi_1(x_n) = (a_1 + a_2) \epsilon_n - \frac{c_2}{c_1} [a_1 + a_2(1 + 2\alpha)] \epsilon_n^2 \\
 & + \left\{ 2 \frac{c_2^2}{c_1^2} [a_1 + (2\alpha^2 + 4\alpha + 1)a_2] \right. \\
 & \left. - \frac{c_3}{c_1} [2a_1 + (3\alpha^2 + 6\alpha + 2)a_2] \right\} \epsilon_n^3 + O[\epsilon_n^4]
 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2.4) \quad & \phi_2(x_n) = \frac{c_1}{p_1} \epsilon_n + \left(\frac{c_2}{p_1} - c_1 \frac{p_2}{p_1^2} \right) \epsilon_n^2 \\
 & + \left[\frac{c_3}{p_1} + \left(\frac{p_2^2}{p_1^3} - \frac{p_3}{p_1^2} \right) c_1 - \frac{p_2}{p_1^2} c_2 \right] \epsilon_n^3 + O[\epsilon_n^4], \text{ where} \\
 & p_1 = c_1(b_1 + b_2), \quad p_2 = 2c_2[b_1 + (1 + \alpha)b_2] \text{ and} \\
 & p_3 = 3c_3 b_1 + b_2 \left[3c_3(1 + \alpha)^2 - 2 \frac{c_2^2}{c_1} \alpha \right].
 \end{aligned}$$

By substituting (2.1)–(2.4) in (1.2) and collecting terms, it can be seen that for

(1.2) to be fourth order, the following system of equations must be satisfied:

$$(2.5) \quad \begin{aligned} 1 - a_1 - a_2 - \frac{1}{b_1 + b_2} &= 0, \\ a_2 + \frac{b_2}{(b_1 + b_2)^2} &= \frac{-1}{2\alpha}, \\ a_2 + \frac{b_2^2}{(b_1 + b_2)^3} &= \frac{1}{2\alpha^2}, \\ a_2 + \frac{b_2}{(b_1 + b_2)^2} &= \frac{1}{3\alpha^2}. \end{aligned}$$

This is a set of four equations for the five free parameters a_1 , a_2 , b_1 , b_2 and α , but for consistency we have immediately from the second and last equations that $\alpha = -\frac{2}{3}$. The system (2.5) is hence reduced to

$$(2.6) \quad \begin{aligned} a_1 + a_2 + \frac{1}{b_1 + b_2} &= 1, \\ a_2 + \frac{b_2}{(b_1 + b_2)^2} &= \frac{3}{4}, \\ a_2 + \frac{b_2^2}{(b_1 + b_2)^3} &= \frac{9}{8}. \end{aligned}$$

The value $\alpha = -\frac{2}{3}$ is fortunately good for our purposes since it implies that our second sample point, $x_n + \alpha w_1(x_n)$, is in most cases nearer to the zero than x_n .

In solving the system (2.6) it is convenient to eliminate b_1 by writing $b_2/(b_1 + b_2) = \theta$, and for $\theta \neq 0$, $\theta \neq 1$, the general solution in terms of θ is then

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{4} \left(1 + \frac{3}{2\theta} \right), \quad a_2 = \frac{3}{4} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2(\theta - 1)} \right) \quad \text{and} \quad b_2 = \frac{8\theta^2}{3} (\theta - 1)$$

The special case $\theta = 1$ implies $b_1 = 0$ while $\theta = 0$ gives $b_2 = 0$. In both instances (1.2) degenerates to (1.1). More generally, with $\theta \neq 0$, $\theta \neq 1$, we can construct a class of fourth order formulae requiring only one function and two derivative evaluations per iteration by assigning numeric values to θ . Appropriate values of θ to choose might be those such that the form of (1.2) is simplified. Thus $\theta = -\frac{3}{2}$ gives us $a_1 = 0$, the values of the other parameters then being $a_2 = \frac{9}{10}$, $b_1 = 25$, $b_2 = -15$, while $\theta = \frac{3}{2}$ leads to $a_1 = \frac{1}{2}$, $a_2 = 0$, $b_1 = -1$ and $b_2 = 3$. This last solution gives the iteration (1.2) the particularly simple form

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{1}{2} w_1(x_n) + \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n) - 3f'[x_n - \frac{3}{2} w_1(x_n)]}$$

A further suitable choice of parameters which reduces the possibility of cancellation in the denominator of ϕ_2 is obtained by setting $b_1 = b_2$, that is by taking $\theta = \frac{1}{2}$. This gives rise to the solution $a_1 = 1$, $a_2 = \frac{3}{2}$, $b_1 = b_2 = -\frac{1}{3}$ and (1.2) now takes the form

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - w_1(x_n) - \frac{3}{2} w_2(x_n) + \frac{3f(x_n)}{f'(x_n) + f'[x_n - \frac{1}{3} w_1(x_n)]}.$$

The asymptotic error constant, i.e. the coefficient of ϵ_n^4 in the expansion of (1.2) can be obtained by retaining terms of $O[\epsilon_n^4]$ in (2.1)–(2.4) and substituting in (1.2) as before. Using the relations (2.6) to simplify, the value of the asymptotic error constant is

$$\frac{1}{9}(21 - 8\theta) \frac{c_2^3}{c_1^3} - \frac{c_2 c_3}{c_1^2} + \frac{1}{9} \frac{c_4}{c_1},$$

where the tedious details of the calculation have been omitted. We see that the value $\theta = \frac{2^{\frac{1}{8}}}{8}$ simplifies this constant by removing the first term. The corresponding values of the parameters are

$$a_1 = \frac{11}{28}, \quad a_2 = \frac{27}{52}, \quad b_1 = \frac{-1183}{64}, \quad b_2 = \frac{1911}{64}.$$

3. Conclusions. Four fourth order iterative formulae for solving equations have been derived which require one function and two derivative evaluations per iteration. It is interesting to note that these formulae form counterparts of the iteration function given by Traub [1, p. 184 (8–78)] which is of order 4 and uses two values of f and one of f' per iteration. The formulae obtained in this paper will be particularly appropriate for use in practical root finding problems where the derivative can be quickly computed compared with the function.

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Certification of Parlett's ALGOL Eigenvalue Procedure Eig 3*

By J. M. Varah

The ALGOL program given by B. Parlett in [1] was tested on the Burroughs B5500 at Stanford University, in two ways. First, the program was checked for correctness of ALGOL 60 syntax, using a program due to William McKeeman [4]. Second, the program was modified to conform to Burroughs Extended ALGOL [3], roughly as in [2], and tested on several matrices. The following errors were found:

1. On p. 477, line 30, if $B [1]$ is zero, a divide by zero may be encountered. If the eigenvalue iterate is real, $B [4] = 0$ so that if $B [1]$ is zero, control is transferred

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