

Certifying solutions using α -theory

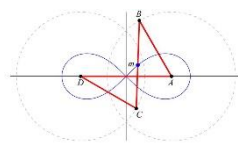
Consider the polynomial system $f : \mathbb{C}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^N$ with Newton's method

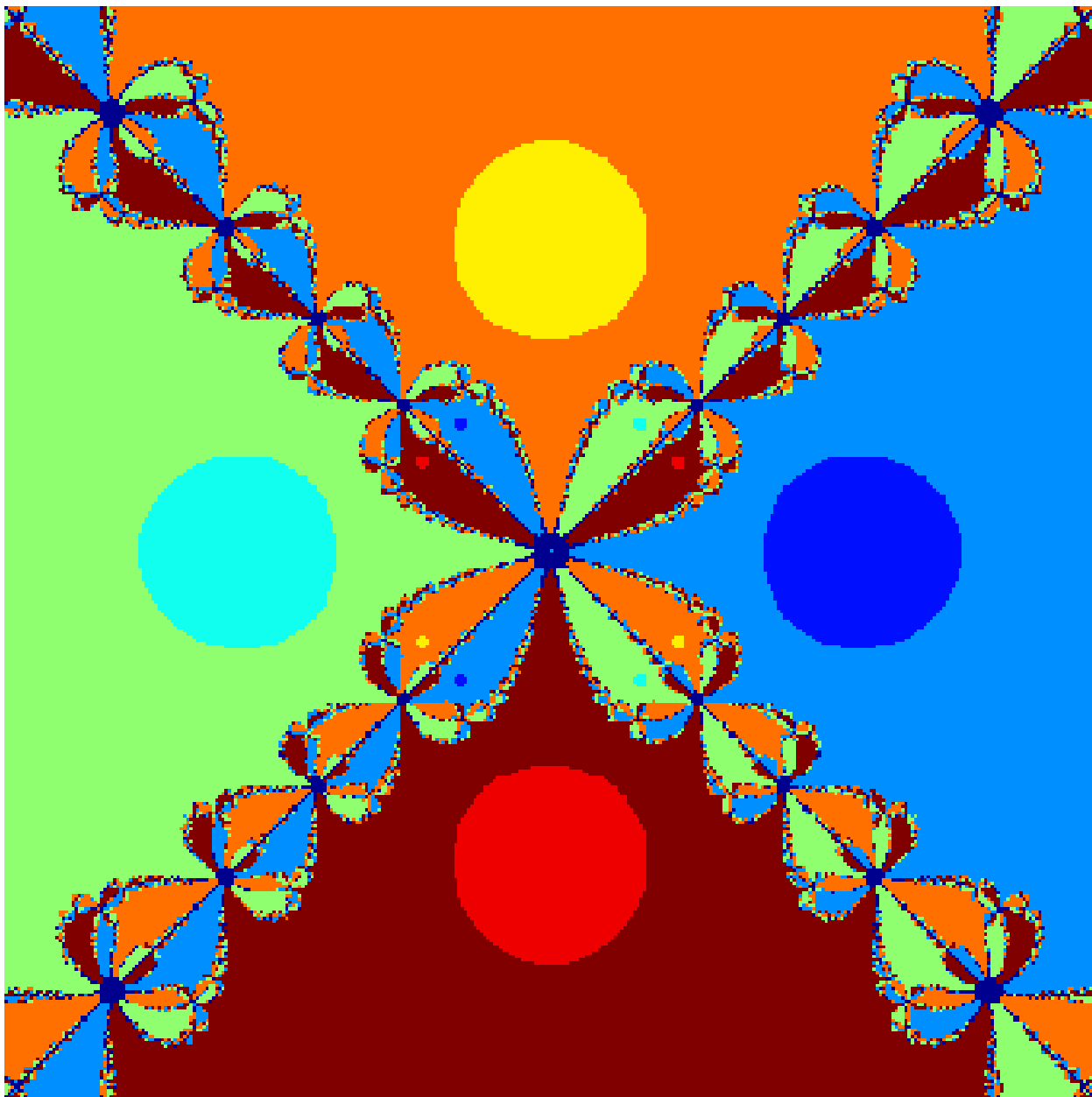
$$N_f(x) = \begin{cases} x - Jf(x)^{-1}f(x) & \text{if } Jf(x)^{-1} \text{ exists} \\ x & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

A point x is an *approximate solution* of $f = 0$ with *associated solution* ξ if, for every $k \geq 1$,

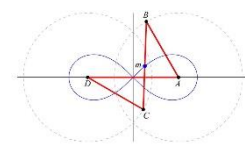
$$\|x_k - \xi\| \leq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2^k - 1} \|x - \xi\|$$

where $x_0 = x$ and $x_k = N_f(x_{k-1})$. That is, the sequence $\{x_k\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$ immediately converges quadratically to ξ .





$$z^4 - 1$$



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$$\alpha(f, x) := \beta(f, x)\gamma(f, x),$$

$$\beta(f, x) := \|x - N_f(x)\| = \|Df(x)^{-1}f(x)\|, \text{ and}$$

$$\gamma(f, x) := \sup_{k \geq 2} \left\| \frac{Df(x)^{-1}D^k f(x)}{k!} \right\|^{\frac{1}{k-1}}.$$

Theorem (Smale, Shub-Smale,...)

*If $\alpha(f, x) < \frac{13-3\sqrt{17}}{4} \approx 0.1577$, then x is an approximate root of f .
In this case, if ξ is the associated root, then*

$$\|x - \xi\| \leq 2\beta(f, x).$$

