

METODE NUMERIK

#05

AKAR-AKAR PERSAMAAN

Eka Maulana

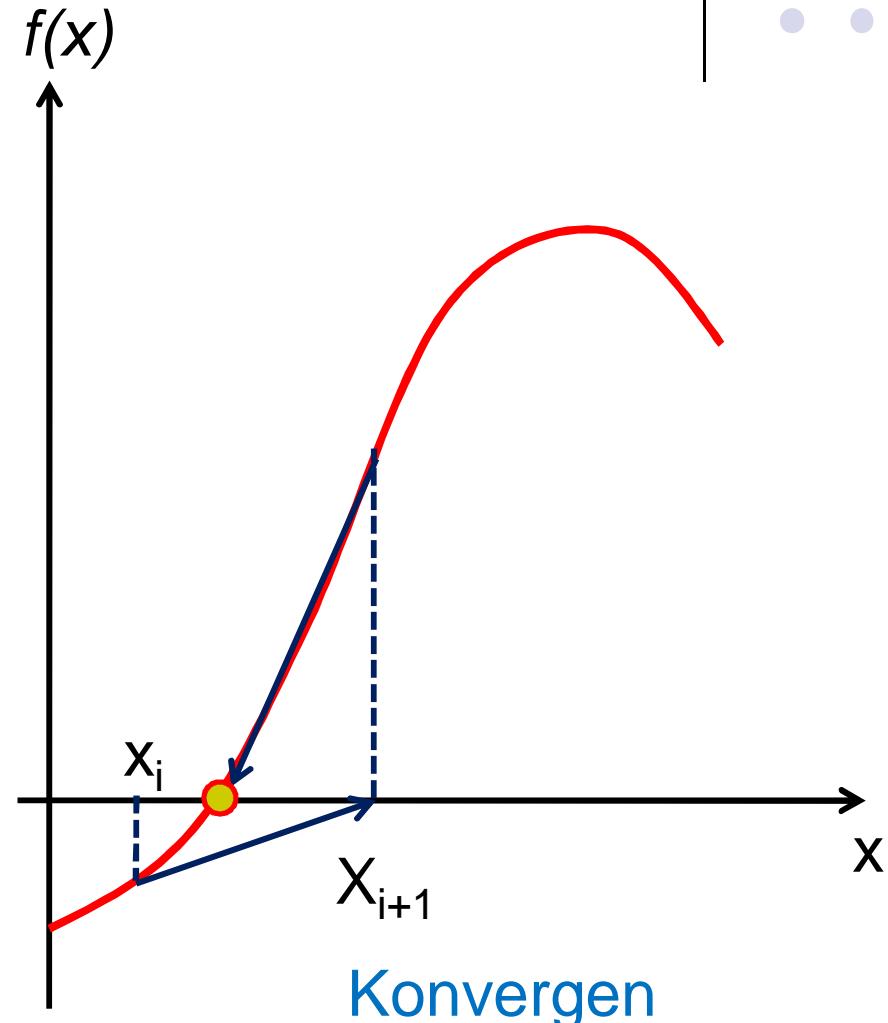
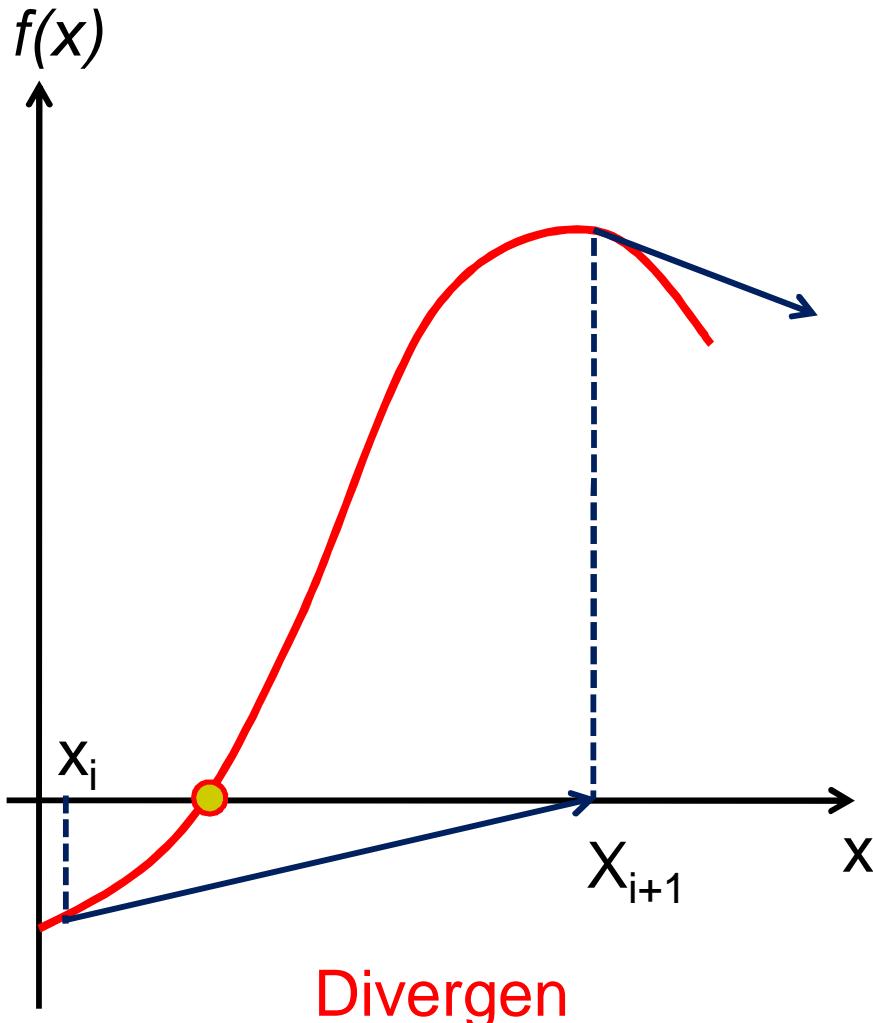
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- Pendekatan Pencarian Akar-akar Persamaan
- Metode Pencarian Akar Persamaan
 - > **Metode Pengurung**
 - metode Tabulasi & Grafis
 - metode Bagi dua (*Bisection*)
 - metode Posisi Palsu (*Regula Falsi*)
 - > **Metode Terbuka**
 - metode Iterasi Satu Titik Sederhana
 - **metode *Newton-Raphson***
 - metode Secant

Metode Iterasi Newton-Raphson

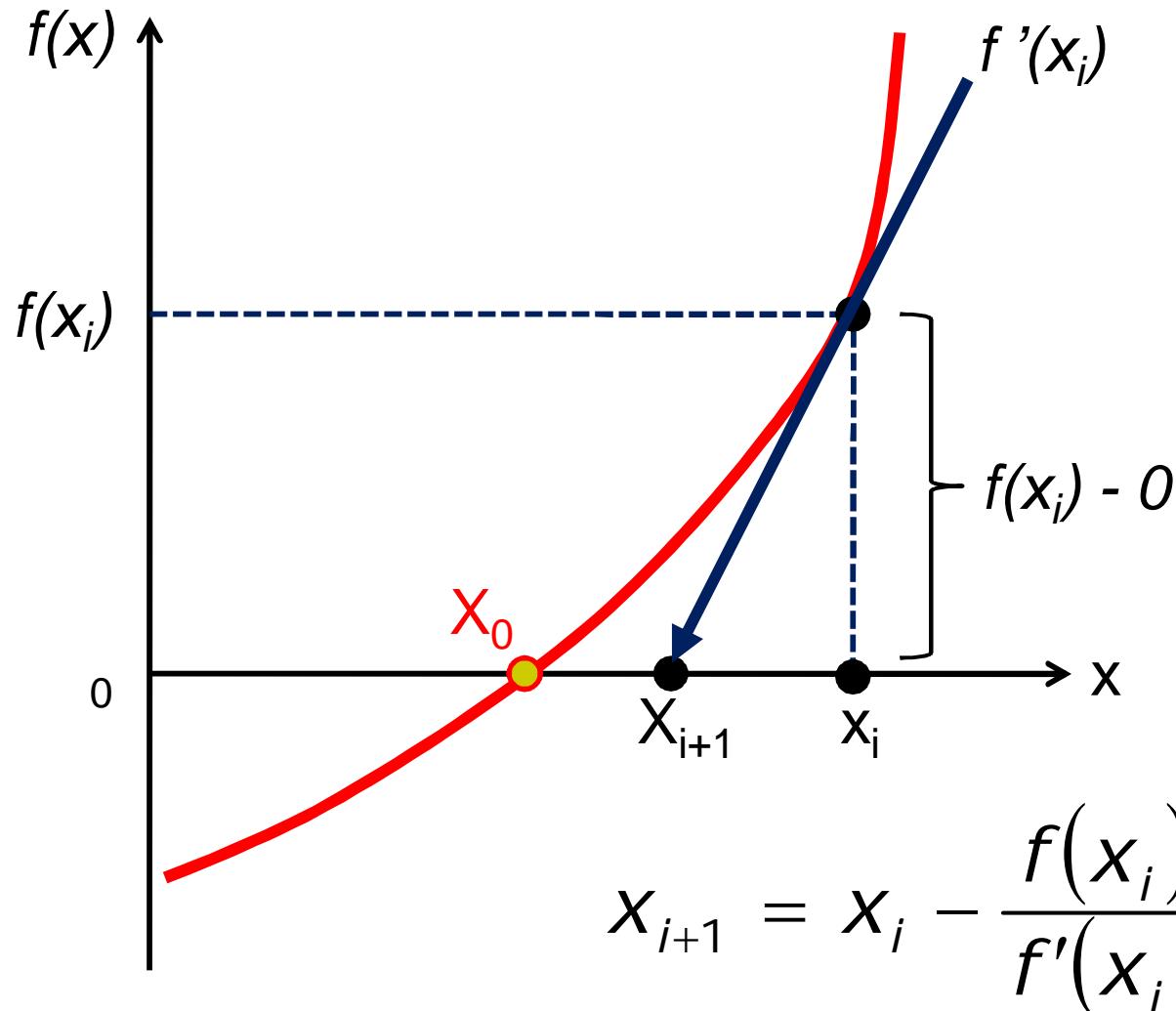
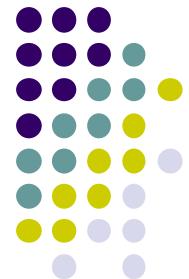




Perhatian!

- Sebelum menentukan titik awal, lakukan sketsa grafik terlebih dahulu.
 - **Konvergen**
→ kesalahan semakin lama semakin kecil
 - **Divergen**
→ kesalahan semakin lama semakin besar

Metode Iterasi Newton-Raphson





Metode Newton-Raphson

1. Tentukan harga awal x_i .
2. Garis singgung terhadap $f(x_i)$ akan diekstrapolasikan ke bawah pada sumbu x untuk memberikan sebuah taksiran akar pada x_{i+1} dengan persamaan:

$$x_{i+1} = x_i - \frac{f(x_i)}{f'(x_i)}$$

Penaksiran galat

$$|\varepsilon_a| = \left| \frac{x_{i+1} - x_i}{x_{i+1}} \right| * 100\%$$



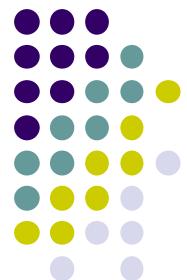
Kelemahan Newton-Raphson

- Penentuan turunan dari $f(x)$ terlebih dahulu
- Kemungkinan didapatkan akar divergen karena:
 - jika x_i dekat dengan titik belok/ puncak, $f'(x_i)$ dekat dengan 0, akibatnya

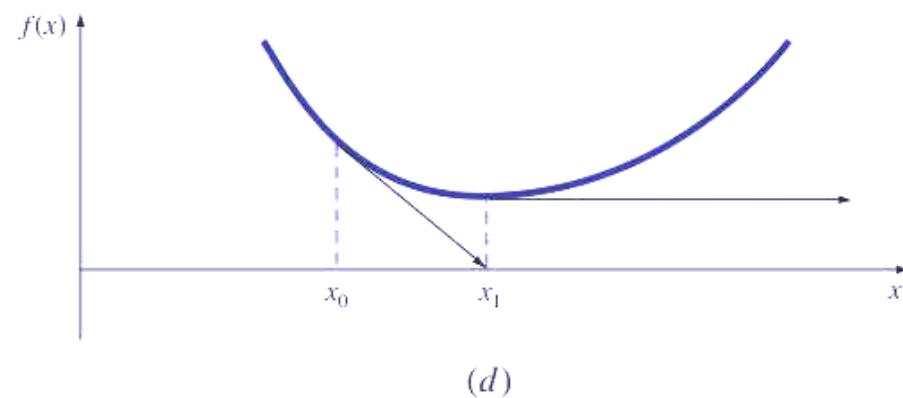
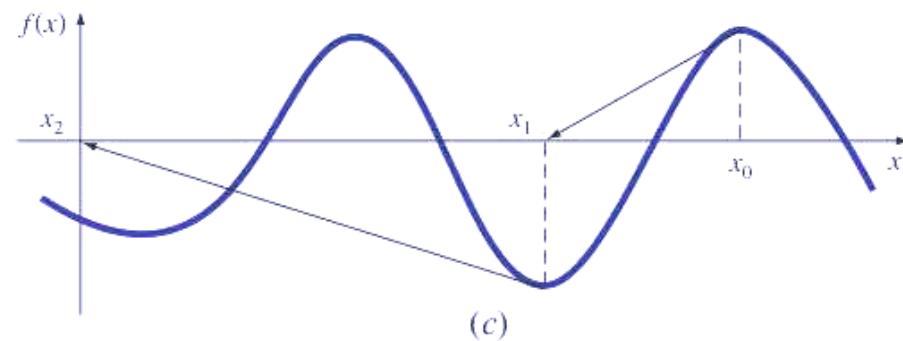
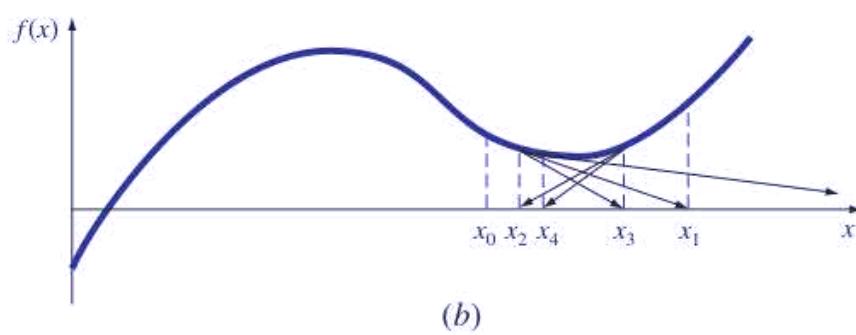
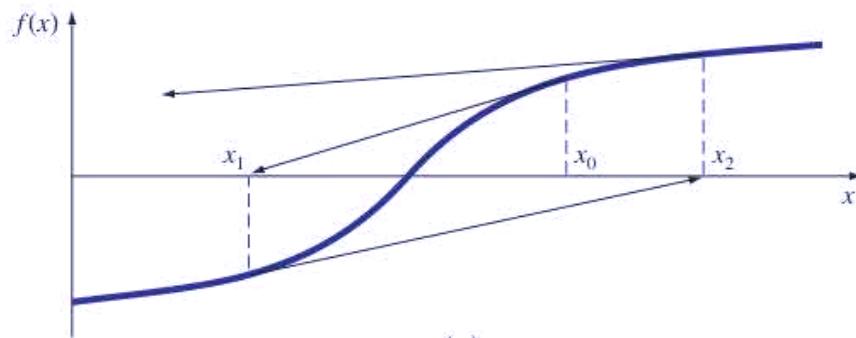
$$x_{i+1} = x_i - \frac{f(x_i)}{f'(x_i)}$$

menjadi tidak terhingga,

[x_{i+1} semakin menjauhi akar yang sebenarnya]



Jebakan** dalam Metode Newton-Raphson





Contoh: Metode Newton-Raphson

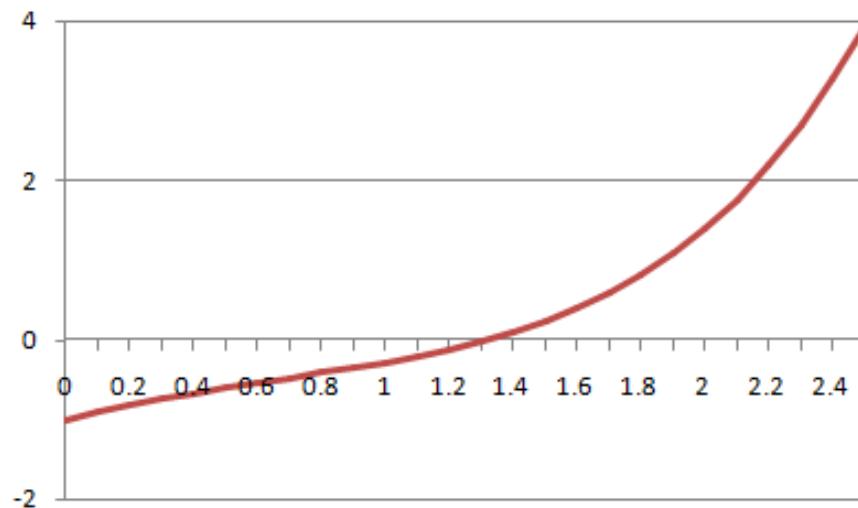
- Hitung salah satu akar dari

$$f(x) = e^x - 2 - x^2$$

pada titik awal 1,5;

$$\varepsilon_s = 1 \text{ \%}$$

$$f(x)=e^x-2-x^2$$





Contoh: Metode Newton-Raphson

- Langkah 1

$$1. x_i = 1.5 ; f(x_i) = 0,23169$$

$$f'(x_i) = e^x - 2x \rightarrow f'(1.5) = 1.4817$$

$$2. x_{i+1} = 1,5 - \frac{0,23169}{1,4817} = 1,3436$$

$$3. \varepsilon_a = \left| \frac{1,3436 - 1,5}{1,3436} \right| * 100\% = 11,64\%$$



Contoh: Metode Newton-Raphson

- Langkah 2

$$1. x_i = 1.3436 ; f(x_i) = 0,027556$$

$$f'(x_i) = e^x - 2x \rightarrow f'(1.3436) = 1.145617$$

$$2. x_{i+1} = 1,3436 - \frac{0,027556}{1,145617} = 1,319547$$

$$3. \varepsilon_a = \left| \frac{1,319547 - 1,3436}{1,319547} \right| * 100\% = 1,8228\%$$



Contoh: Metode Newton-Raphson

- Langkah 3

$$1. x_i = 1.319547 ; f(x_i) = 0.0085217$$

$$f'(x_i) = e^x - 2x \rightarrow f'(1.319547) = 1.102632$$

$$2. x_{i+1} = 1,319547 - \frac{0,0085217}{1,102632} = 1,319074$$

$$3. \varepsilon_a = \left| \frac{1,319074 - 1,319547}{1,319074} \right| * 100\% = 0,036\%$$



Contoh: Metode Newton-Raphson

Iterasi	x_{i+1}	$\varepsilon_a \%$
1	1.3436	11.64
2	1.319547	1.8228
3	1,319074	0,036

Jadi akar dari $f(x) = e^x - 2 - x^2$ adalah $x = 1,319074$

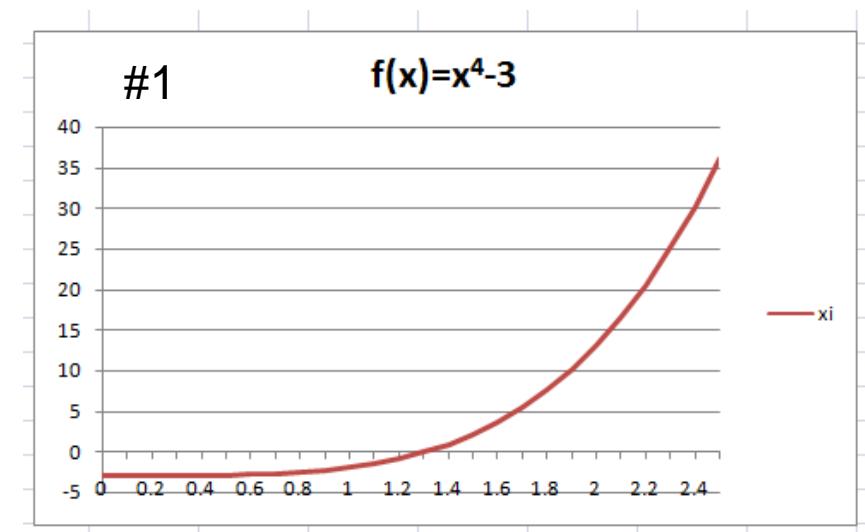


Persoalan

Tentukan akar persamaan dengan metode iterasi Newton-Raphson

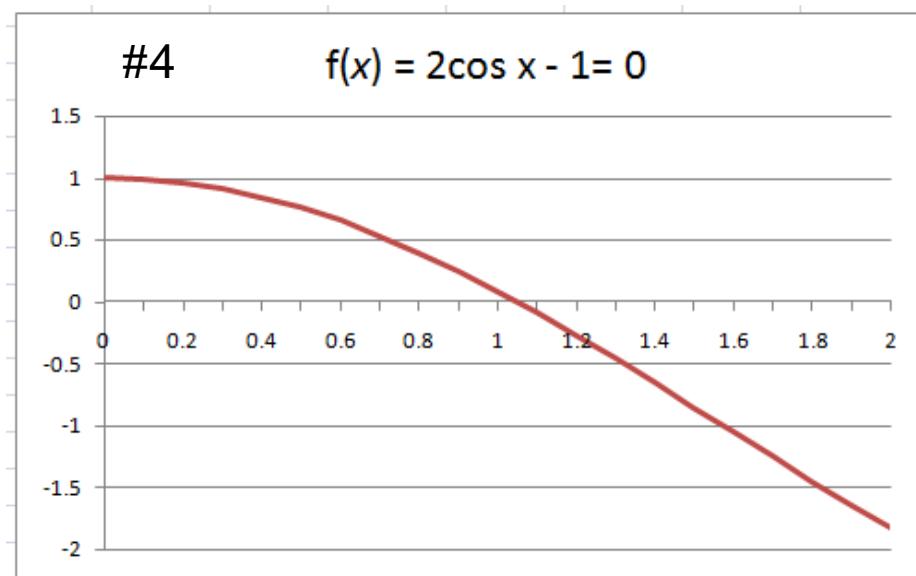
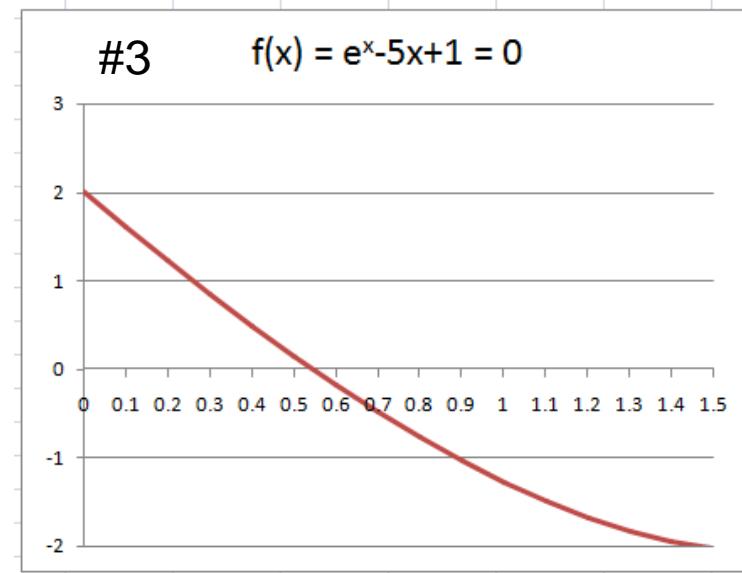
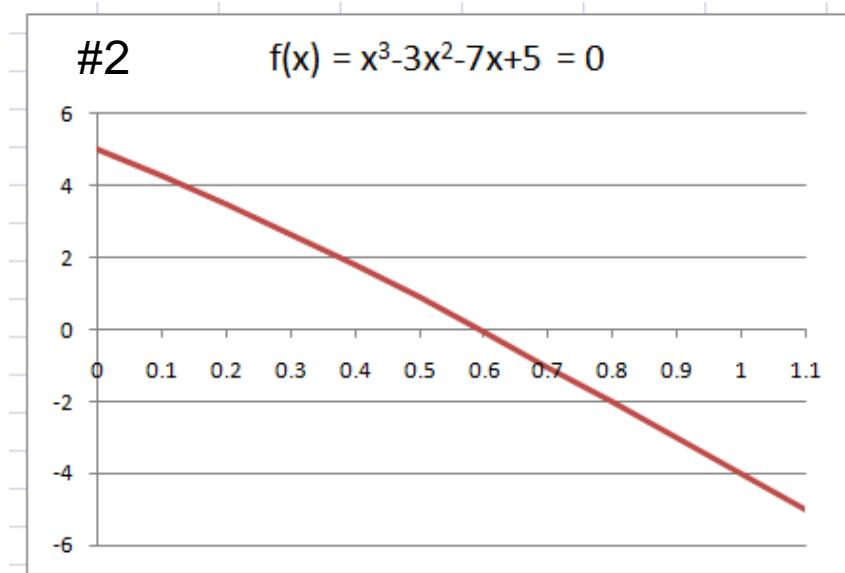
1. $x^4 = 3$; harga awal $x_i=2,4$
2. $f(x) = x^3-3x^2-7x+5 = 0$; harga awal $x_i=0,1$
3. $f(x) = e^x-5x+1 = 0$; harga awal $x_i=0.1$
4. $f(x) = 2\cos x - 1 = 0$; harga awal $x_i=0,2$

Catatan: $\varepsilon_s = 1\%$

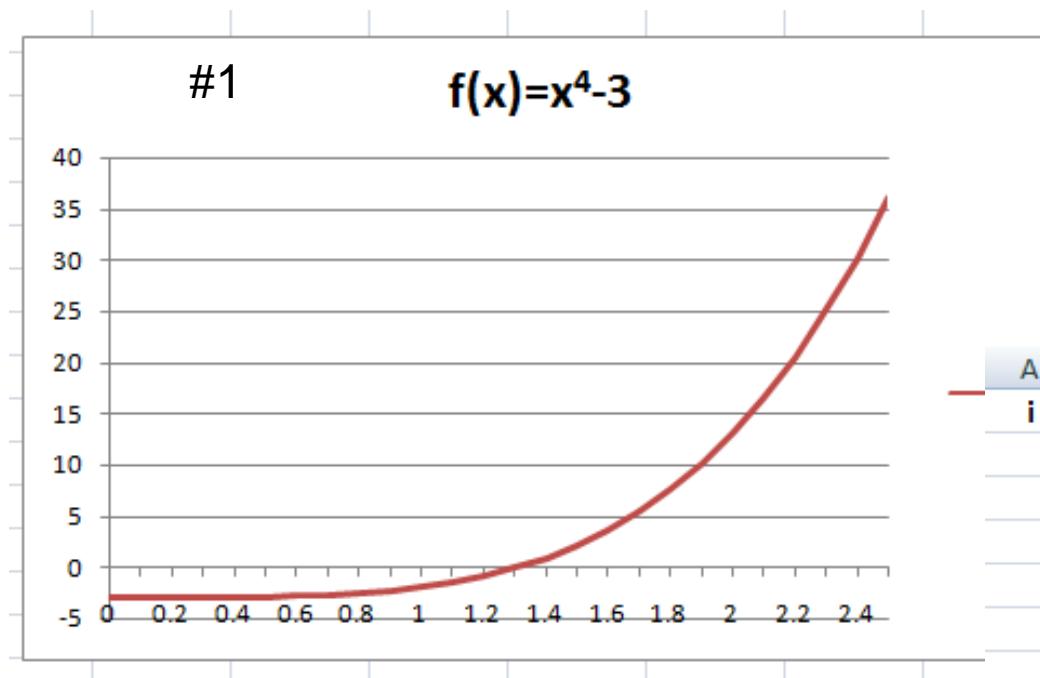




Grafik



Bantuan Grafis



A	B	C	D	E	F
i	x_i	$f(x)$	$f'(x)$	$f(x)/f'(x_i)$	$Ea\%$
0	2.4	30.177600	52.29600	0.57705	
1	1.822946	8.043214	21.23157	0.37883	31.66
2	1.444114	1.349161	9.04659	0.14913	26.23
3	1.294979	-0.187771	5.68656	-0.03302	11.52
4	1.327999	0.110218	6.36814	0.01731	2.49
5	1.310691	-0.048781	6.00660	-0.00812	1.32
6	1.318812	0.025046	6.17506	0.00406	0.62
7	1.314756	-0.011997	6.09067	-0.00197	0.31
8	1.316726	0.005949	6.13159	0.00097	0.15
9	1.315756	-0.002901	6.11141	-0.00047	0.07
10	1.31623	0.001426	6.12128	0.00023	0.04

