

Convergence of a Modified Newton Method for a Matrix Polynomial Equation Arising in Stochastic Problems

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Abstract

We consider the Newton iteration of a matrix polynomial equation

$$P(X) = \sum_{k=0}^n A_k X^k = A_n X^n + A_{n-1} X^{n-1} + \cdots + A_1 X + A_0 = 0, \quad (1)$$

which arises in stochastic problem. The elementwise minimal nonnegative solution S of (1) can be obtained using Newton's method with the zero initial value if the equation has the solution. Moreover, the convergence rate of the iteration is quadratic if P'_S , the Fréchet derivative at S , is nonsingular. If P'_S is singular, the convergence rate is at least linear. But, for any $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists an integer $i_0 > 0$ such that $\{X_i - S\}_{i=i_0}^{\infty}$ is in the ε -neighborhood of an one-dimensional space. Then, with a modified Newton method

$$X_{i+1} = X_i - \lambda P'_{X_i}{}^{-1}(P(X_i)), \quad (2)$$

we can reduce the iteration number. In the representation, we will give the proofs and some numerical experiments of this abstract.

References

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