

**Introduction to Scientific Computing**  
*Fixed Points and Stability*  
**Assignment 4**

**Exercise 1:** **(30 points)**

Let be given a second order difference equation:

$$x_{n+2} - \frac{5}{6}x_{n+1} + \frac{1}{6}x_n = 2$$

- (a) Find the general solution (as an appropriate combination of the solutions of the corresponding homogeneous equation and the particular solution of the inhomogeneous one). (4 points)
- (b) Find the fixed point  $x_*$  of the equation. What is the relationship between  $x_*$  and the particular solution found in the last step? (2 points)
- (c) Write a Matlab program to compute the sequence from  $x_3$  to  $x_{50}$ , setting the initial values  $x_0$  and  $x_1$  to be arbitrary real numbers. Visualize the sequence. (8 points)
- (d) What do you observe about the behaviour of the sequence? Explain the reason for that. (4 points)
- (e) Write the second order difference equation into the form of a first order linear system of equations, i.e.  $\mathbf{y}_{n+1} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{y}_n + b$ . (4 points)
- (f) Explain why the eigenvalues of  $\mathbf{A}$  and the zeros of the characteristic polynomial of the second order equation are the same. (4 points)
- (g) Analyse the stability of the fixed point by checking the eigenvalues of the Jacobian  $\mathbf{A}$ . (4 points)

**Exercise 2:** **(6 points)**

A fixed-point iteration  $x_{n+1} = \phi(x_n)$  is defined by

$$\phi(x) = e^{-x}.$$

Verify that  $\phi(x)$  meets the conditions of Banach's fixed point theorem for the interval  $[0.5, 0.69]$ .