

Proyecciones
Vol. 25, N° 3, pp. 293-306, December 2006.
Universidad Católica del Norte
Antofagasta - Chile
DOI: 10.4067/S0716-09172006000300006

CONVERGENCE OF NEWTON'S METHOD UNDER THE GAMMA CONDITION

IOANNIS K. ARGYROS
CAMERON UNIVERSITY, U.S.A.

Received : April 2006. Accepted : October 2006

Abstract

We provide a semilocal as well as a local convergence analysis of Newton's method using the gamma condition [1], [10], [11]. Using more precise majorizing sequences than before [4], [8]–[11] and under at least as weak hypotheses, we provide in the semilocal case: finer error bounds on the distances involved and an at least as precise information on the location of the solution; in the local case: a larger radius of convergence.

AMS (MOS) Subject Classification Codes : 65H10, 65G99, 47H17, 49M15.

Key Words: *Banach space, Newton's method, local/semilocal convergence, Newton–Kantorovich theorem, Fréchet derivative, majorizing sequence, radius of convergence, gamma condition, analytic operator.*

1. Introduction

In this study we are concerned with the problem of approximating a locally unique solution x^* of equation

$$(1.1) \quad F(x) = 0,$$

where F is a Fréchet-differentiable operator defined on a convex subset D of a Banach space X with values in a Banach space Y .

The most popular method for generating a sequence $\{x_n\}$ ($n \geq 0$) approximating x^* is Newton's method given by

$$(1.2) \quad x_{n+1} = x_n - F'(x_n)^{-1}F(x_n) \quad (n \geq 0) \quad (x_0 \in D),$$

where $F'(x) \in L(X, Y)$ the space of bounded linear operators from X into Y . A survey on local as well as semilocal convergence results for Newton's method (1.2) can be found in [2], [3]–[10], and the references there.

In the International Congress of Mathematicians held in 1986, Smale [8] proposed to use the analytic property of operator F to replace the domain condition in the Newton–Kantorovich theorem [3], [7], in order to determine the convergence of Newton's method by thoroughly making use of the information of F at the initial point $x_0 \in D$. This work is of great theoretical interest.

Assuming $F'(x_0)^{-1} \in L(Y, X)$, F is analytic at $x_0 \in D$,

$$(1.3) \quad \alpha = \beta\gamma(F, x_0)$$

where,

$$(1.4) \quad \beta = \|F'(x_0)^{-1}F(x_0)\|$$

and

$$(1.5) \quad \gamma(F, x_0) = \sup_{k \geq 2} \left\| F'(x_0)^{-1} \frac{F^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} \right\|^{\frac{1}{k-1}},$$

then Smale's main result can be described as follows:

Theorem 1.1 (Smale [8]). *Suppose $\frac{\alpha}{(2\alpha^2 - 4\alpha + 1)^2} = q < 1$, then Newton's method (1.2) starting at x_0 is well defined, and*

$$(1.6) \quad \|x_{n+1} - x_n\| \leq q^{2^n - 1} \beta \quad (n \geq 0).$$

In light of this theorem, Smale pointed out that there exists a constant $\alpha_0 \cong .130707$ such that

$$(1.7) \quad \|x_{n+1} - x_n\| \leq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2^n - 1} \beta \quad (n \geq 0).$$

In 1989, by introducing the majorizing sequence method into the point estimation, X. Wang and D. Han obtained the following semilocal convergence result which is more precise than Theorem 1.1.

Theorem 1.2 [10]. *If*

$$(1.8) \quad \alpha \leq 3 - 2\sqrt{2},$$

then sequence $\{x_n\}$ ($n \geq 0$) generated by Newton's method (1.2) is well defined, remains in

$$(1.9) \quad \bar{U} \left(x_0, \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \frac{1}{\gamma(F, x_0)} \right)$$

for all $n \geq 0$ and converges to a unique solution x^ of equation $F(x) = 0$ in $\bar{U}(x_0, s^*)$ so that*

$$(1.10) \quad \|x_{n+1} - x_n\| \leq s_{n+1} - s_n$$

and

$$(1.11) \quad \|x_n - x^*\| \leq s^* - s_n,$$

where,

$$(1.12) \quad s_{n+1} = s_n - \frac{f(s_n)}{f'(s_n)} \quad (n \geq 0), \quad s_0 = 0$$

$$(1.13) \quad s^* = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = \frac{1 + \alpha - \sqrt{(1 + \alpha)^2 - 8\alpha}}{4\gamma(F, x_0)}$$

and

$$(1.14) \quad f(t) = \beta - t + \frac{\gamma t^2}{1 - \gamma(F, x_0)t}, \quad t < \frac{1}{\gamma(F, x_0)}.$$

The constant $3 - 2\sqrt{2}$ in this theorem is optimum under that condition, and the resulted conclusion is also the best one. Since $3 - 2\sqrt{2} \cong .171573 > .130707$, this result is evidently an improvement of that of Smale's.

Clearly, the above two results are based on the assumption that the sequence

$$(1.15) \quad \left\| \frac{F'(x_0)^{-1} F^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} \right\|, \quad (n \geq 2)$$

is bounded above by

$$(1.16) \quad \sup_{k \geq 2} \left\| \frac{F'(x_0)^{-1} F^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} \right\|^{\frac{1}{k-1}}.$$

However this kind of assumption may not be reasonable particularly, for some concrete and special operators appearing in connection with the Durand–Kerner method, it is really so [9].

An attempt has been made by X. Wang [11] to avoid such an assumption. In particular Wang proposed the gamma γ -condition:

Definition 1.3. Suppose $\gamma > 0$. We say F satisfies the γ -condition at $x_0 \in X$ in $\bar{U}(x_0, r)$ if F is twice Fréchet-differentiable, and $F'(x_0)^{-1}$ exists such that

$$(1.17) \quad \|F'(x_0)^{-1}F''(x)\| \leq \frac{2\gamma}{(1-\gamma\|x-x_0\|)^3} \quad \text{for all } x \in \bar{U}(x_0, r).$$

Wang showed that the above γ -condition is weaker than the criterion point estimate

$$(1.18) \quad \gamma(F, x_0) \leq \gamma,$$

where $\gamma(F, x_0)$ is given by (1.5). Moreover he showed that the conclusions of Theorem 1.2 hold with γ replacing $\gamma(F, x_0)$.

Here using more precise majorizing sequences and the same or even weaker hypotheses we provide a semilocal convergence analysis with the following advantages:

- (a) finer error estimates on the distances $\|x_{n+1} - x_n\|$, $\|x_n - x^*\|$ ($n \geq 0$) and
- (b) at least as precise information on the location of the solution x^* .

Finally we study the local convergence of Newton's method not examined in [10].

2. Semilocal Convergence Analysis of Newton's Method

We introduce the (γ_0, γ) condition:

Definition 2.1. Suppose:

$$(2.1) \quad 0 < \gamma_0 \leq \gamma.$$

We say F satisfies the (γ_0, γ) condition at $x_0 \in D$ in $\bar{U}(x_0, r) \subseteq D$ if operator F is Fréchet-differentiable, $F'(x_0)^{-1}$ exists such that for $r < \frac{1}{\gamma_0}$

$$(2.2) \quad \|F'(x_0)^{-1}[F'(x_t) - F'(y)]\| \leq \frac{2\gamma\|x_t - y\|}{(1-\gamma\|x_t - x_0\|)^3},$$

and

$$(2.3) \quad \|F'(x_0)^{-1}[F'(x) - F'(x_0)]\| \leq \frac{1}{(1 - \gamma_0\|x - x_0\|)^2} - 1$$

for all $x, y \in \bar{U}(x_0, r)$, $t \in [0, 1]$ and $x_t = y + t(x - y)$.

Remark 2.2. Note that even if $\gamma_0 = \gamma$ and F is a twice Fréchet-differentiable operator (2.2) in Definition 2.1 is still weaker than (1.17) in Definition 1.3. In view of (2.2) it follows that there exists $\gamma_1 \in (0, \gamma]$ such that

$$\|F'(x_0)^{-1}[F'(x_t) - F'(x_0)]\| \leq \frac{2\gamma_1\|x_t - x_0\|}{(1 - \gamma_1\|x_t - x_0\|)^3} \quad (2.2)'$$

It is convenient for us to introduce scalar sequences $\{t_n\}$, $\{r_n\}$ for $t_0 = r_0 = 0$, $t_1 = \beta$ by

$$(2.4) \quad t_{n+1} = t_n - \frac{(1 - \gamma_0 t_n)^2 g(t_{n-1}, t_n)}{1 - 2(1 - \gamma_0 t_n)^2} \quad (n \geq 1),$$

and

$$(2.5) \quad r_{n+1} = r_n - \frac{(1 - \gamma_0 r_n)^2 f(r_n)}{1 - 2(1 - \gamma_0 r_n)^2} \quad (n \geq 0),$$

where,

$$(2.6) \quad g(v, w) = \frac{\gamma[2 - \gamma(v + w)](w - v)^2}{[(1 - \gamma v)(1 - \gamma w)]^2}, \quad \text{for } \gamma \neq v, \gamma \neq w.$$

Then using the definitions of sequences $\{s_n\}$, $\{t_n\}$, $\{r_n\}$ and induction on $n \geq 0$, it can easily be seen that the following result for majorizing sequences holds:

Lemma 2.3. *If $\gamma_0 < \gamma$, and*

$$(2.7) \quad \alpha = \beta\gamma \leq 3 - 2\sqrt{2},$$

then for all $n \geq 1$ the following estimates hold:

$$(2.8) \quad 0 \leq t_n < r_n < s_n,$$

$$(2.9) \quad 0 < t_{n+1} - t_n < r_{n+1} - r_n < s_{n+1} - s_n,$$

$$(2.10) \quad 0 \leq t^* - t_n \leq r^* - r_n \leq s^* - s_n,$$

and

$$(2.11) \quad t^* \leq r^* \leq s^*.$$

Remark 2.4. Clearly if $\gamma_0 = \gamma$, then

$$(2.12) \quad t_n = r_n = s_n \quad (n \geq 0)$$

holds.

We can show the main semilocal convergence theorem for Newton's method (1.2):

Theorem 2.5. *Under the hypotheses of Lemma 2.3 if F satisfies the (γ_0, γ) condition at $x_0 \in D$ in $\overline{U}(x_0, s^*) \subseteq D$ then, sequence $\{x_n\}$ ($n \geq 0$) generated by Newton's method (1.2) is well defined, remains in $\overline{U}(x_0, t^*)$ for all $n \geq 0$ and converges to a unique solution $x^* \in \overline{U}(x_0, t^*)$ of equation $F(x) = 0$.*

Moreover the following estimates hold true for all $n \geq 0$

$$(2.13) \quad \|x_{n+1} - x_n\| \leq t_{n+1} - t_n$$

and

$$(2.14) \quad \|x_n - x^*\| \leq t^* - t_n.$$

Furthermore, if there exists $R > s^*$ such that $U(x_0, R) \subseteq D$, where

$$(2.15) \quad R = \frac{1}{\gamma_1} \left[1 - \frac{1}{2(1 - \gamma_1 s^*)} \right],$$

then the solution x^* is unique in $U(x_0, R)$.

Proof. We shall show

$$(2.16) \quad \|x_{k+1} - x_k\| \leq t_{k+1} - t_k$$

and

$$(2.17) \quad \overline{U}(x_{k+1}, t^* - t_{k+1}) \subseteq \overline{U}(x_k, t^* - t_k)$$

hold for all $k \geq 0$.

For every $z \in \overline{U}(x_1, t^* - t_1)$,

$$\|z - x_0\| \leq \|z - x_1\| + \|x_1 - x_0\| \leq t^* - t_1 + t_1 = t^* - t_0$$

implies $z \in \overline{U}(x_0, t^* - t_0)$. We also have

$$\|x_1 - x_0\| = \|F'(x_0)^{-1}F(x_0)\| = \beta = t_1 - t_0.$$

Therefore (2.16) and (2.17) hold for $k = 0$.

Given (2.16) and (2.17) hold for $n = 0, 1, \dots, k - 1$, then

$$(2.18) \quad \|x_k - x_0\| \leq \sum_{i=1}^k \|x_i - x_{i-1}\| \leq \sum_{i=1}^k (t_i - t_{i-1}) = t_k - t_0 = t_k$$

and

$$(2.19) \quad \|x_{k-1} + t(x_k - x_{k-1}) - x_0\| \leq t_{k-1} + t(t_k - t_{k-1}), < t^*$$

$$t \in [0, 1].$$

In view of (1.2) we obtain the approximation

$$(2.20) \quad F(x_k) = F(x_k) - F(x_{k-1}) - F'(x_{k-1})(x_k - x_{k-1}).$$

By (1.12), (2.2), (2.4)–(2.7), (2.9), (2.16) and (2.18) we can have in turn:

$$(2.21) \quad \begin{aligned} \|F'(x_0)^{-1}F(x_k)\| &= \left\| F'(x_0)^{-1} \int_0^1 [F'(x_{k-1} + t(x_k - x_{k-1})) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - F'(x_{k-1})](x_k - x_{k-1}) dt \right\| \\ &\leq 2\gamma \int_0^1 \frac{t\|x_k - x_{k-1}\| dt}{[1 - \gamma\|x_{k-1} - x_0 + t(x_k - x_{k-1})\|]^3} \\ &\leq 2\gamma \int_0^1 \frac{t(t_k - t_{k-1}) dt}{[1 - \gamma(t_{k-1} + t(t_k - t_{k-1}))]^3} \\ &= g(t_{k-1}, t_k). \end{aligned}$$

It also follows from (2.3), (2.7), (2.16)–(2.18) that

$$(2.22) \quad \begin{aligned} \|F'(x_0)^{-1}[F'(x_k) - F'(x_0)]\| &\leq \frac{1}{(1 - \gamma_0\|x_k - x_0\|)^2} - 1 \leq \frac{1}{(1 - \gamma_0 t_k)^2} - 1 \\ &< \frac{1}{(1 - \gamma_0 t^*)^2} - 1 \leq 1. \end{aligned}$$

It follows from (2.22) and the Banach Lemma on invertible operators [3], [7] that $F'(x_k)^{-1}$ exists and

$$(2.23) \quad \begin{aligned} \|F'(x_k)^{-1}F'(x_0)\| &\leq \left[1 - \left(\frac{1}{(1 - \gamma_0\|x_k - x_0\|)^2} - 1 \right) \right]^{-1} \\ &\leq \left[1 - \left(\frac{1}{(1 - \gamma_0 t_k)^2} - 1 \right) \right]^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

It follows by (1.2), (2.21) and (2.23) that

$$(2.24) \quad \begin{aligned} \|x_{k+1} - x_k\| &= \|F'(x_k)^{-1}F(x_k)\| \leq \|F'(x_k)^{-1}F'(x_0)\| \cdot \|F'(x_0)^{-1}F(x_k)\| \\ &\leq \frac{(1 - \gamma_0 t_k)^2}{g(t_{k-1}, t_k) \cdot [-1 + 2(1 - \gamma_0 t_k)^2]} = t_{k+1} - t_k. \end{aligned}$$

Thus for every $z \in \overline{U}(x_{k+1}, t^* - t_{k+1})$ we have

$$\|z - x_k\| \leq \|z - x_{k+1}\| + \|x_{k+1} - x_k\| \leq t^* - t_{k+1} + t_{k+1} - t_k = t^* - t_k.$$

That is,

$$(2.25) \quad z \in \overline{U}(x_k, t^* - t_k).$$

Estimates (2.24) and (2.25) imply that (2.16) and (2.17) hold for $n = k$. Therefore the induction for (2.16) and (2.17) is completed.

Lemma 2.3 implies that $\{t_n\}$ ($n \geq 0$) is a Cauchy sequence. In view of (2.16) and (2.17) $\{x_n\}$ becomes a Cauchy sequence too, and as such it converges to some $x^* \in \overline{U}(x_0, t^*)$ (since $\overline{U}(x_0, t^*)$ is a closed set). Estimate (2.14) follows from (2.13) by using standard majorization techniques [3], [7]. By letting $k \rightarrow \infty$ in (2.21) we obtain $F(x^*) = 0$.

To show uniqueness in $\overline{U}(x_0, t^*)$, let $y^* \in \overline{U}(x_0, t^*)$ be a solution of equation $F(x) = 0$. We shall show for all $k \geq 0$

$$(2.26) \quad \|x_k - y^*\| \leq t^* - t_k.$$

For $k = 0$ (2.26) holds true by the initial conditions. Let us assume that (2.26) holds true for $n = 0, 1, \dots, k - 1$.

As in (2.21) and (2.22) with x_k, y^* replacing x_{k-1}, x_k respectively and using the induction hypothesis and the approximation

$$(2.27) \quad \begin{aligned} x_{k+1} - y^* &= x_k - F'(x_k)^{-1}F(x_k) - y^* \\ &= F'(x_k)^{-1}[F(x^*) - F(x_k) - F'(x_k)(y^* - x_k)] \\ &= F'(x_k)^{-1} \int_0^1 [F'(x_k + t(y^* - x_k)) - F'(x_k)](y^* - x_k) dt \end{aligned}$$

we obtain in turn

$$\begin{aligned} \|x_{k+1} - y^*\| &\leq \|F'(x_k)^{-1}F'(x_0)\| \\ &\quad \cdot \left\| F'(x_0)^{-1} \int_0^1 [F'(x_k + t(y^* - x_k)) - F'(x_k)] dt \right\| \|y^* - x_k\| \\ &\leq \frac{(1 - \gamma_0 \|x_k - x_0\|)^2}{2\gamma[-1 + 2(1 - \gamma_0 \|x_k - x_0\|)^2]} \int_0^1 \frac{t \|x_k - y^*\| dt}{[1 - \gamma(\|x_k + t(y^* - x_k)\|)]^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\leq \frac{(1 - \gamma_0 t_k)^2}{2\gamma[-1 + 2(1 - \gamma_0 t_k)^2]} \int_0^1 \frac{t(t^* - t_k)dt}{[1 - \gamma(t_k + t(t^* - t_k))]^3} \\
 (2.28) \quad &\leq t^* - t_{k+1},
 \end{aligned}$$

which shows (2.26) for all $k \geq 0$. By letting $k \rightarrow \infty$ in (2.26) we obtain $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_k = y^*$. However we know $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_k = x^*$. Hence, we conclude $x^* = y^*$.

Finally to show uniqueness in $U(x_0, R)$, let y^* be a solution of equation $F(x) = 0$ in $U(x_0, R)$. Define linear operator L by

$$(2.29) \quad L = \int_0^1 F'(x^* + t(y^* - x^*))dt.$$

Using (2.2)' and (2.15) we obtain in turn

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\|F'(x_0)^{-1}[F'(x_0) - L]\| \\
 &= \left\| F'(x_0)^{-1} \int_0^1 [F'(x^* + t(y^* - x^*)) - F'(x_0)]dt \right\| \\
 &\leq \int_0^1 \frac{2\gamma_1 \|x^* + t(y^* - x^*) - x_0\| dt}{[1 - \gamma_1 \|x^* + t(y^* - x^*) - x_0\|]^3} \\
 &\leq \int_0^1 \frac{2\gamma_1 [\|x^* - x_0\|t + (1 - t)\|y^* - x_0\|] dt}{[1 - \gamma_1 (\|x^* - x_0\|t + (1 - t)\|y^* - x_0\|)]^3} \\
 &< \int_0^1 \frac{2\gamma_1 [tr + (1 - t)R] dt}{[1 - \gamma_1 (tr + (1 - t)R)]^3} \\
 (2.30) \quad &\leq \frac{1}{(1 - \gamma r)(1 - \gamma R)} - 1 = 1,
 \end{aligned}$$

by the choice of R . In view of (2.30) and the Banach Lemma on invertible operators we deduce operator L is invertible.

Finally using the identity

$$(2.31) \quad F(y^*) - F(x^*) = L(y^* - x^*)$$

we conclude that $x^* = y^*$.

That completes the proof of the theorem. ■

Remark 2.6. Under the hypotheses of Theorem 2.5, we showed in Lemma 2.3 that $\{t_n\}$ is a finer majorizing sequence than $\{s_n\}$ used in [10]. One expects that sequence $\{t_n\}$ converges under hypotheses weaker than (2.7). In [2] (see also [1]) we provided sufficient convergence conditions for more general sequences than $\{t_n\}$. That is why we refer the reader there and we do

not pursue this problem further but instead we study the local convergence of Newton's method (1.2).

We now complete this section with a simple numerical example.

Example 2.7. Let $X = Y = \mathbf{R}$, $\beta = 1$, $\gamma_0 = \gamma = \alpha > 0$, $D = \left[0, \frac{1}{\gamma}\right)$, and define function f on D by

$$f(t) = 1 - t + \frac{\gamma t^2}{1 - \gamma t}.$$

Let $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}(3 - 2\sqrt{2}) = .0857864$, then we get

$$t^* = s^* = r^* = 1.119.$$

3. Local Convergence of Newton's Method

In this section we assume: there exist a solution x^* of equation $F(x) = 0$ and positive constants $\delta_0 < \delta$ such that for all $t \in [0, 1]$, $x \in D$ the following hold true:

$$(3.1) \quad F'(x^*)^{-1} \in L(Y, X),$$

$$(3.2) \quad \|F'(x^*)^{-1}[F'(x) - F'(x^*)]\| \leq \frac{1}{(1 - \delta_0\|x - x^*\|)^2} - 1,$$

$$(3.3) \quad \|F'(x^*)^{-1}[F'(y_t) - F'(x)]\| \leq \frac{2\delta\|y_t - x\|}{(1 - \delta\|y_t - x^*\|)^3},$$

$$(3.4) \quad U\left(x^*, \frac{1}{\delta_0}\right) \subseteq D$$

where, $y_t = x + t(x^* - x)$.

Clearly, there exists $a \geq 1$ such that $\delta = a\delta_0$. Define scalar function h on $[0, 1]$ for each fixed a by

$$(3.5) \quad h(s) = a^2 s^4 - 2a(a + 3)s^3 + 2(6a + 1)s^2 - 4(1 + a)s + 1.$$

It follows by the intermediate value theorem, the first derivative test that since $h(0)h(1) = -(a - 1)^2 \leq 0$ and $h'(s) \leq 0$ on $[0, 1]$, function h has a unique zero $s^* = s^*(a)$ in $(0, 1)$ for all $a \geq 1$, and

$$(3.6) \quad h(s) \geq 0 \quad \text{for all } s \in [0, s^*].$$

Note that in particular if $a = 1$, then

$$(3.7) \quad s^* = s^*(1) = 3 - 2\sqrt{2},$$

since, h becomes

$$(3.8) \quad h(s) = (1 - s)^2[s - (3 - 2\sqrt{2})][s - (3 + 2\sqrt{2})].$$

We can show the following local convergence result for Newton's method (1.2):

Theorem 3.1. *Under hypotheses (3.1)–(3.4), sequence $\{x_n\}$ generated by Newton's method (1.2) starting at $x_0 \in U(x^*, R)$ is well defined, remains in $U(x^*, R)$ for all $n \geq 0$ and converges to x^* , where*

$$(3.9) \quad R = \frac{s^*}{\delta_0}.$$

Moreover the following error bounds hold for all $n \geq 0$:

$$(3.10) \quad \|x_{n+1} - x^*\| \leq p(\delta_0, \delta, R)\|x_n - x^*\|^2,$$

where,

$$(3.11) \quad p(\delta_0, \delta, R) = \frac{(2 + \delta R)(1 - \delta_0 R)^2 \delta}{[2(1 - \delta_0 R)^2 - 1](1 - \delta R)}.$$

Proof. We first show that $F'(x)^{-1} \in L(Y, X)$ for all $x \in \bar{U}(x^*, R)$. In view of (3.2) we get

$$(3.12) \quad \begin{aligned} \|F'(x^*)^{-1}[F'(x) - F'(x^*)]\| &\leq \frac{1}{(1 - \delta_0\|x - x^*\|)^2} - 1 \\ &\leq \frac{1}{(1 - \delta_0 R)^2} - 1 < 1, \end{aligned}$$

by the choice of R .

It follows from (3.12) and the Banach Lemma on invertible operators that

$$(3.13) \quad \begin{aligned} \|F'(x)^{-1}F'(x^*)\| &\leq \frac{1}{1 - \left[\frac{1}{(1 - \delta_0\|x - x^*\|)^2} - 1\right]} \\ &\leq \frac{1}{1 - \left[\frac{1}{(1 - \delta_0 R)^2} - 1\right]} = \frac{(1 - \delta_0 R)^2}{2(1 - \delta_0 R)^2 - 1}. \end{aligned}$$

We shall show $x_n \in U(x^*, R)$ for all $n \geq 0$. In view of the initial condition $x_0 \in U(x^*, R)$. Let us assume $x_k \in U(x^*, R)$, $k = 0, 1, \dots, n$. Using (1.2) we obtain the approximation

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3.14) \quad x_{k+1} - x^* &= x_k - F'(x_k)^{-1}F(x_k) - x^* \\
 &= F'(x_k)^{-1}[F(x^*) - F(x_k) - F'(x_k)(x^* - x_k)] \\
 &= -[F'(x_k)^{-1}F'(x^*)] \int_0^1 [F'(x_k)t(x^* - x_k) \\
 &\quad - F'(x_k)](x^* - x_k)dt.
 \end{aligned}$$

By the induction hypotheses, (3.3), (3.13) and (3.14) we obtain in turn

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3.15) \quad \|x_{k+1} - x^*\| &\leq \frac{(1 - \delta_0 R)^2}{[2(1 - \delta_0 R)^2 - 1]} \int_0^1 \frac{2\delta t \|x_k - x^*\|^2 dt}{[1 - \delta(1 - t)\|x_k - x^*\|]^3} \\
 &\leq \frac{(1 - \delta_0 R)^2}{[2(1 - \delta_0 R)^2 - 1]} \left[-1 + \frac{1}{(1 - \delta\|x_k - x^*\|)^2} \right] \|x_k - x^*\| \\
 &< \frac{(1 - \delta_0 R)^2}{[2(1 - \delta_0 R)^2 - 1]} \left[-1 + \frac{1}{(1 - \delta R)^2} \right] \|x_k - x^*\|^2 \\
 &\leq p(\delta_0, \delta, R) \|x_k - x^*\|^2 \\
 &< p(\delta_0, \delta, R) R \|x_k - x^*\| < \|x_k - x^*\|,
 \end{aligned}$$

since,

$$(3.16) \quad p(\delta_0, \delta, R) R \leq 1$$

by (3.6) for $s = \delta_0 R$.

Finally, from (3.15) it follows that (3.10) holds for all $n \geq 0$, $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_k = x^*$ and $x_{k+1} \in U(x^*, R)$.

That completes the proof of Theorem 3.1. ■

Remark 3.2. In the special case when $\delta_0 = \delta = \gamma(F, x^*)$, $a = 1$ [9] the radius of convergence R_0 was found to be

$$(3.17) \quad R_0 = \frac{1}{2\delta}(3 - 2\sqrt{2}) \leq \frac{R}{2}.$$

Therefore we have doubled the radius of convergence for Newton's method under the same computational cost, and under weaker hypotheses than before [9].

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Ioannis K. Argyros

Department of Mathematical Sciences

Cameron University

Lawton, OK 73505

U. S. A.

e-mail address : iargyros@cameron.edu