Suppose we want to compute $\sqrt{5}$.
Here is a simple approach to do it.
Later in this course we will see a better way.
Computing a Square Root: A Simple Approach

- Start with a small enough $x$.
- At each iteration, we want to increase $x$ by some $h$ (and this $h$ may change at each iteration), with the hope to get nearer and nearer to $\sqrt{5}$, but we want to make sure $x + h$ is not ”too large”.
- To determine $h$, we will decrease it till $(x + h)^2$ is not greater than 5.
Computing a Square Root: A Simple Approach

Pseudocode:

1. Determine an initial step size $h > 0$ (e.g., $h = 1$)
2. Pick an accuracy threshold, $\varepsilon > 0$ (e.g., $\varepsilon = 0.001$)
3. Guess an initial $x \geq 0$ such that $x^2 < 5$ (e.g., $x = 0$)
4. While $|(x + h)^2 - 5| \geq \varepsilon$:
   - while $(x + h)^2 > 5$:
     - $h \leftarrow h/10$
   - $x \leftarrow x + h$
Python’s code:

```python
eps=.001 # accuracy threshold
def our_solver(x0,y,h=1.0,record_iterations=False):
    """ Tries to find x such that x*x is close to y. Params: x0: initial
guess; h: initial step size.""
    x=x0
    if (x**2)>y:
        error_message = 'The initial guess, {0}, is too high.'.format(x)
        raise ValueError(error_message)
    estimates_so_far = [x0]
    while abs((x+h)**2-y)>=eps:
        # Want to increase x by some h, but we want to
        # make sure x+h is not "too large".
        # To determine our h, we will
        # decrease it till (x+h)^2 is not greater than y.
        while (x+h)**2>y:
            h /= 10 # decrease h by a factor of 10
        # Now we can increase x.
        x += h # increase x by h
        estimates_so_far.append(x)
    if record_iterations:
        return x,estimates_so_far
    return x
```
The graph of $f : x \mapsto x^2 - 5$

- The desired result, $\sqrt{5}$, is a root (i.e., a solution), of

$$f(x) = x^2 - 5 = 0$$

A simple iterative method to approximate $\sqrt{5}$
Output:

\[ \epsilon = 0.001 \]
\[ \text{number of iterations: 13} \]
\[ \text{our result: 2.235} \]
\[ \text{Python’s sqrt(5) result: 2.2360679775} \]

Want the following to be close to 5.
\[ \text{Squaring our result: 4.995225} \]
\[ \text{Squaring Python’s sqrt(5): 5.0} \]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>iteration</th>
<th>( x )</th>
<th>( x^2 )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>2.235</td>
<td>4.995225</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Questions about our method:

1. Does it work? *(i.e., does it converge to the correct answer?)* If not, what are the sufficient or necessarily conditions?

2. How fast does it converge? How many iterations? How many operations are needed?

3. How can we find a correct/good initial guess?

4. How sensitive is the method for small changes (or small errors) in the input?