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Abstract

An existence and uniqueness check for systems of nonlinear equations is given.

Keywords
Nonlinear equations, solution, existence

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1 Introduction

We consider here a system of n nonlinear equations in n unknowns

$$f_i(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0 \qquad (i = 1, \dots, n)$$

which we write simply as

$$f(x) = 0. \tag{1.1}$$

The main goal is to establish a verifiable sufficient condition for existence and uniqueness of solution of (1.1) in a given region $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ (later chosen as an interval vector, $X = [x - d, x + d]$). Let $R(x) : X \to \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ be any mapping such that $R(x)$ is a nonsingular matrix for each $x \in X$. Then (1.1) is equivalent to

$$x = x - R(x)f(x)$$

in X, and for

$$F(x) := x - R(x)f(x)$$

we obtain an equivalent fixed-point equation

$$x = F(x) \tag{1.2}$$

which we shall consider in the sequel. In the main result of this report (Theorem 1) we give an existence and uniqueness test for (1.2) together with a method for constructing a nested sequence of interval vectors containing the solution x^* of (1.2) and tending to x^* (hence, we have a verified enclosure of x^* at each iteration). The result is preceded by an auxiliary lemma which may be of independent interest. A simple nonexistence test is given in Theorem 2; a result of such type is necessary when using a branch–and–bound method (see e.g. Ratschek and Rokne [1]) for finding all solutions of (1.2) in some region X for which the conditions under which Theorem 1 works are not yet satisfied. In the last section we briefly consider the connection of these results to the material of our earlier report [2] on validated solutions of linear equations.

2 Lemma

Lemma 1 *Let $\{x_j\}_{j=0}^{\infty}$ and $\{d_j\}_{j=0}^{\infty}$ be vector (or scalar) sequences satisfying*

$$|x_j - x_{j+1}| \le d_j - d_{j+1} \tag{2.1}$$

for each j, and let $d_j \to d^*$. Then we have:

1) $x_j \to x^*$,

2) $x^* \in [x_j - d_j + d^*, x_j + d_j - d^*]$ for each j,

3) the sequence of intervals $\{[x_j - d_j + d^*, x_j + d_j - d^*]\}_{j=0}^{\infty}$ is nested.

Proof. 0) For each $j \geq 0$ and $m \geq 1$, from (2.1) we have $|x_j - x_{j+m}| \leq \sum_{k=j}^{j+m-1} |x_k - x_{k+1}| \leq \sum_{k=j}^{j+m-1}(d_k - d_{k+1}) = d_j - d_{j+m}$, hence

$$|x_j - x_{j+m}| \leq d_j - d_{j+m}. \tag{2.2}$$

1) Let $\varepsilon > 0$. Since $\{d_j\}$ is convergent, there exists a j such that $|d_j - d_{j+m}| = d_j - d_{j+m} < \varepsilon$ for each $m \geq 1$. Then from (2.2) we have

$$|x_j - x_{j+m}| < \varepsilon$$

for each $m \geq 1$, hence $\{x_j\}$ is a cauchian sequence, thus $x_j \to x^*$.

2) For each $j \geq 0$, taking $m \to \infty$ in (2.2), we obtain

$$|x_j - x^*| \leq d_j - d^*,$$

which implies

$$x^* \in [x_j - d_j + d^*, x_j + d_j - d^*].$$

3) It follows from (2.1) that $x_j - d_j \leq x_{j+1} - d_{j+1}$ and $x_{j+1} + d_{j+1} \leq x_j + d_j$ for each j, hence the sequence of intervals $[x_j - d_j + d^*, x_j + d_j - d^*]$ is nested. ∎

3 Main result

Theorem 1 *Let F map an interval vector $[x-d, x+d] \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ into $\mathbb{R}^n$, and let there exist a nonnegative matrix H with the following properties:*

(i) $|F(x') - F(x'')| \leq H|x' - x''|$ *for each* $x', x'' \in [x-d, x+d]$,

(ii) $|x - F(x)| < (I - H)d$.

Then the equation

$$\tilde{x} = F(\tilde{x}) \tag{3.1}$$

has a unique solution x^* in $[x-d, x+d]$, and the sequence of interval vectors $\{[x_j - d_j, x_j + d_j]\}_{j=0}^{\infty}$ defined by

$$\begin{aligned} x_0 &= x, \\ d_0 &= d \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} x_{j+1} &= F(x_j), \\ d_{j+1} &= Hd_j \end{aligned} \tag{3.2}$$

$(j = 0, 1, \ldots)$ is nested, satisfies

$$x^* \in [x_j - d_j, x_j + d_j]$$

for each j, and $x_j \to x^*$, $d_j \to 0$.

Proof. Since H is nonnegative, from (ii) we have $Hd < d$ and $d > 0$, hence $\varrho(H) < 1$ and $H^j \to 0$, $(I-H)^{-1} \geq 0$. We shall prove by induction that the sequences $\{x_j\}$ and $\{d_j\}$ satisfy

$$|x_j - x_{j+1}| \leq d_j - d_{j+1} \tag{3.3}$$

for each j. For $j = 0$ we have $|x_0 - x_1| = |x - F(x)| < (I-H)d = d_0 - d_1$ due to (ii). Let (3.3) hold for some $j \geq 0$, then

$$|x_{j+1} - x_{j+2}| = |F(x_j) - F(x_{j+1}| \leq H|x_j - x_{j+1}| \leq H(d_j - d_{j+1}) = d_{j+1} - d_{j+2},$$

which concludes the inductive proof of (3.3). Since $d_j = H^j d_0 \to 0$, Lemma 1 implies that $x_j \to x^*$, $x^* \in [x_j - d_j, x_j + d_j]$ for each j (in particular, $x^* \in [x - d, x + d]$), and the sequence $\{[x_j - d_j, x_j + d_j]\}_{j=0}^{\infty}$ is nested. Since F is continuous in $[x - d, x + d]$ due to (i), taking $j \to \infty$ in (3.2) we obtain that x^* solves (3.1). Let $\tilde{x}$ be any solution to (3.1). Then

$$|\tilde{x} - x^*| = |F(\tilde{x}) - F(x^*)| \leq H|\tilde{x} - x^*|,$$

hence

$$(I - H)|\tilde{x} - x^*| \leq 0$$

and premultiplying this inequality by the nonnegative matrix $(I-H)^{-1}$ yields $|\tilde{x} - x^*| \leq 0$, hence $\tilde{x} = x^*$. Thus x^* is the unique solution of (3.1) in $[x - d, x + d]$. ■

The assumption (i) is satisfied if F is differentiable and

$$\left|\frac{\partial F_i}{\partial x_j}(x')\right| \leq H_{ij}$$

holds for each $x' \in [x - d, x + d]$. Thus the values H_{ij} can be computed using interval extensions of the partial derivatives, see [1].

4 Nonexistence test

Theorem 2 *Let F map an interval vector $[x - d, x + d] \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ into $\mathbb{R}^n$, and let it satisfy the assumption (i) of Theorem 1 for some nonnegative matrix H. If there exists an $x' \in [x - d, x + d]$ satisfying*

$$|x'_i - F_i(x')| > 2((I + H)d)_i \tag{4.1}$$

for some i, then the equation

$$\tilde{x} = F(\tilde{x})$$

does not have a solution in $[x - d, x + d]$.

Proof. Assume to the contrary that $x^* = F(x^*)$ holds for some $x^* \in [x - d, x + d]$. Then we have

$$|x' - F(x')| = |x' - x^* + F(x^*) - F(x')| \leq (I + H)|x' - x^*| \leq 2(I + H)d,$$

which contradicts (4.1). ■

5 The linear case

For a system of linear equations

$$Ax = b$$

(A square), using a nonsingular matrix R, we can write equivalently

$$x = (I - RA)x + Rb$$

and for $F(x) := (I - RA)x + Rb$ we have

$$|F(x') - F(x'')| \leq |I - RA| \cdot |x' - x''|,$$

hence the assumption (i) of Theorem 1 is satisfied for

$$H := |I - RA|.$$

Thus Theorem 1 generalizes both the "enclosure theorem" and the "refinement theorem" given for the linear case in our earlier paper [2]. Like in [2], Brouwer's fixed-point theorem has not been used in the proof of the main result.

Bibliography

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