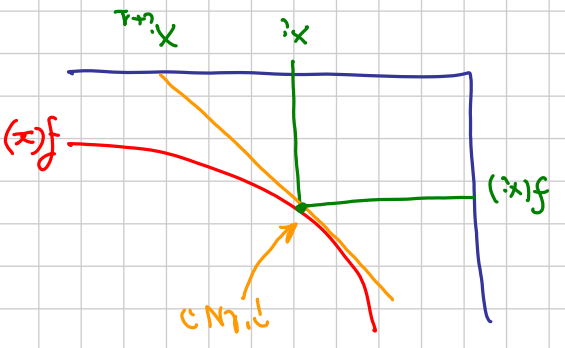




$x_{i+1} \leftarrow x_i(2 - x_i \cdot B) \rightarrow$   $x_{i+1} = 2x_i - Bx_i^2$   $\Rightarrow$   $x_{i+1} = 2x_i - Bx_i^2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= x_i(2 - x_i \cdot B) \\
 &= x_i + x_i^2 \left(\frac{1}{B} - B\right) \\
 &= x_i - \frac{x_i^2}{B} \\
 x_{i+1} &= x_i - \frac{f(x_i)}{f'(x_i)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(x_i) = \frac{2x_i - 2x_i^2 B}{x_i^2}$$



$f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{B}$  :  $f(x)$   $\Rightarrow$   $x = \frac{1}{B}$   $\Rightarrow$   $x = \frac{1}{B}$   $\Rightarrow$   $x = \frac{1}{B}$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{B} - Bx^2$$

$\frac{1}{B}$   $\Rightarrow$   $x = \frac{1}{B}$   $\Rightarrow$   $x = \frac{1}{B}$   $\Rightarrow$   $x = \frac{1}{B}$

$\delta_{i+1} = \frac{1}{B} - x_{i+1} = \frac{1}{B} - (2x_i - Bx_i^2) = \frac{1}{B} - 2x_i + Bx_i^2$

$$= \frac{1}{B} - 2x_i + Bx_i^2 = \frac{1}{B} - 2x_i + Bx_i^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta_{i+1} &\leq \delta_i^2 \\
 \delta_{i+1} &\leq \delta_i \cdot \delta_i \\
 \delta_{i+1} &\leq \delta_i \cdot \delta_i \\
 \delta_{i+1} &\leq \delta_i \cdot \delta_i
 \end{aligned}$$

$\delta_{i+1} \leq \delta_i^2$   $\Rightarrow$   $\delta_{i+1} \leq \delta_i^2$   $\Rightarrow$   $\delta_{i+1} \leq \delta_i^2$   $\Rightarrow$   $\delta_{i+1} \leq \delta_i^2$

$$= B \left( \frac{1}{B} - x_i \right)^2 = B \cdot \delta_i^2 < 2 \cdot \delta_i^2$$

$$= B \cdot \left( \frac{1}{B} - 2x_i + Bx_i^2 \right)$$

$$\delta_{i+1} = \frac{1}{B} - x_{i+1} = \frac{1}{B} - (2x_i - Bx_i^2)$$

$$\delta_{i+1} = \frac{1}{B} - x_{i+1}$$

$\delta_{i+1} \leq \delta_i^2$   $\Rightarrow$   $\delta_{i+1} \leq \delta_i^2$   $\Rightarrow$   $\delta_{i+1} \leq \delta_i^2$   $\Rightarrow$   $\delta_{i+1} \leq \delta_i^2$

$\min_{B \in [1,2]} \frac{B}{1} - X_0 > \frac{2}{1} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2} = \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{2}$   
 $\max_{B \in [1,2]} \frac{B}{1} - X_0 \leq 1 - X_0 = \frac{1}{1}$

$\frac{B}{1} \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1]$   
 $B \in [1,2]$

$| \delta_0 | \leq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{1}{1} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{1}{1}$   
 $\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{1}{1} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{1}{1}$

$\Rightarrow \log_2 \frac{1}{\delta^{i+1}} > -1 + 2 \cdot \log_2 \frac{1}{\delta^i}$   
 $\Rightarrow \delta^{i+1} < 2 \delta^{2i}$   
 $\frac{1}{\delta^{i+1}} > \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\delta^{2i}}$

□

$k > \log_2(p+1) \Leftrightarrow 2^k > p+1$   
 $\Rightarrow 2^k - 1 > p$   
 $2^{2^k} > 2^{-2^k}$   
 $2^k < 2^{-2^k}$

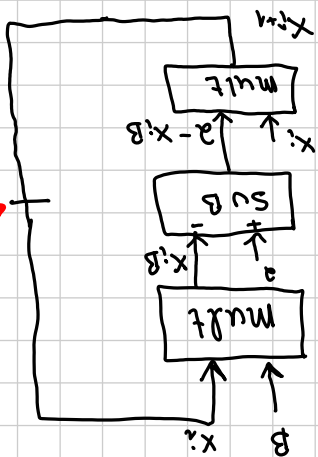
$\frac{1}{2^k} < 2^{-2^k}$   
 $\frac{1}{2^k} < 2^{-2^k}$

$n = \text{length}(B)$   
 size of array is  $n$

$$= (2^{i-1} - 1)n + 2 \cdot 2^i$$

$$\text{length}(x_i) = 2 \cdot \text{length}(x_{i-1}) + n$$

$x_{i-1}$  size of array is  $n$   
 $x_i$  size of array is  $2n$



$$x_{i+1} \leftarrow x_i(2 - x_i \cdot b)$$

array size

... array size is  $n$  and array size is  $n$

$$\Omega(2^{\log(p \cdot n)}) = \Omega(p \cdot n)$$

(array size is  $n$  and array size is  $n$ )

$$\begin{aligned} \text{length}(x_{i+1}) &= 2 \cdot \text{length}(x_i) + n \\ &= a \cdot (2^{i-1} - 1)n + 2 \cdot 2^i n + n \end{aligned}$$

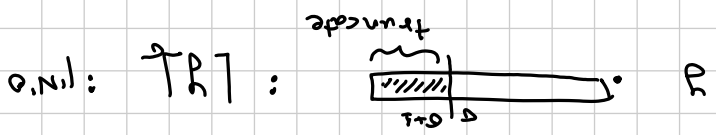
size of array is  $n$

$$\text{length}(x_{i+1}) = 2 \cdot \text{length}(x_i) + n$$

$$\text{length}(x_0) = a$$

size:

$$(y - a^{-\sigma} > |y|_0 \approx y)$$



$$\delta_{*}^{i+1} \leq 2\delta_2^i$$

↙ 113N all.n

$$\delta_{*}^{i+1} \leq 2\delta_2^i + O(2^{-\sigma}) \approx 3 \cdot \delta_2^i$$

↙ 113N all.n

$$\begin{aligned} X_{*}^{i+1} &= X_i \cdot T_i^* \\ T_i^* &= a - z_i^* \\ z_i^* &= X_i \cdot B \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_{*}^{i+1} &= [X_i \cdot T_i^*]_a \\ T_i^* &= (a - z_i^*) - z_i^* \\ z_i^* &= [X_i \cdot B]_a \end{aligned}$$

$$X_{*}^{i+1} = X_i (a - X_i B)$$

113N all.n

↙ 113N all.n

$$0 \leq \delta_{*}^{i+1} \leq 2\delta_2^i$$

↙ 113N all.n

$$\delta_{*}^{i+1} = \delta_{*}^{i+1} + \Delta_2 + \Delta_3$$

$$\Delta_3 = X_i^* T_i^* - X_i^{i+1}$$

$$\Delta_2 = X_i^* - X_i^* T_i^*$$

$$\delta_{*}^{i+1} = \frac{1}{a} - X_i^{i+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_{*}^{i+1} &= X_i \cdot T_i^* \\ T_i^* &= a - z_i^* \\ z_i^* &= [X_i \cdot B]_a \end{aligned}$$

↙ 113N all.n

$$0 < \delta_{*}^{i+1} < 2\delta_2^i + 2 \cdot 2^{-\sigma}$$

$$x_i \in (0, 1)$$

↙ 113N all.n

$$\frac{1}{a} - \delta_0 < \delta_0 < \frac{1}{a}, \quad X_0 \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1), \quad \sigma \geq 4$$

תורת המרחב הריבועי  
 המרחב הריבועי הוא המרחב המורכב מכל המטריצות הריבועיות  
 המממשות את המרחב הריבועי.



$$\Delta_3 = X^T X - X X^T = X^T X - X X^T = \Delta_3$$

$$\Delta_2 = X^T X - X X^T = X^T X - X X^T$$

↓ ↓  
1-5 אבן של אלה X < 2

:  $\Delta_1, \Delta_2$  מסווגים כאלו