

## RESEARCH PROBLEMS

### 1. Richard Bellman: *Uniform approximation of roots.*

Let  $f(x)$  be a monotone increasing function of  $x$  with positive continuous derivative for  $x \geq 0$ , with  $f(0) = 0$ ,  $f(\infty) = \infty$ . Consider the equation

$$(1) \quad f(x) = y,$$

possessing the unique solution  $x = f^{-1}(y)$  for  $y \geq 0$ . Let

$$(2) \quad x_{n+1} = x_n + \frac{y - f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}, \quad x_0 = z,$$

be the sequence of successive approximations to  $f^{-1}(y)$  furnished by Newton's method. Determine  $z = z(a, b, n)$  so that

$$(3) \quad \text{Max}_{a \leq z \leq b} |x_n - f^{-1}(y)|$$

is a minimum, where  $0 < a < b < \infty$ , and determine the asymptotic behavior of  $z(a, b, n)$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

For  $f(x) = x^2$ , it is known that  $z(a, b, n) \rightarrow (ab)^{1/4}$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . (Received November 26, 1956.)

### 2. Richard Bellman: *Maximization of linear functions.*

At the present time, there is no systematic technique for solving the problem of maximizing the linear form  $L(x) = \sum_{i=1}^N a_i x_i$  subject to the constraints  $\sum_{j=1}^N b_{ij} x_j \leq c_i$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, M$ , where the  $a_i$  and  $b_{ij}$  are positive integers, or zero, and the  $x_j$  are constrained to be positive integers or zero. On the other hand, if this constraint on integral solutions is removed, the solution is readily obtained for small  $M$ , and there exist effective algorithms for large  $M$ .

For the case  $M = 1$ , let  $f_N(c_1)$  denote the maximum of  $L(x)$  under integral constraints and  $g_N(c_1)$  denote the solution under the constraint  $x_i \geq 0$ . Define the function

$$\phi(N) = \text{Sup}_{a_i, b_{ij} \geq 1} \left[ \text{Sup}_{c \geq \text{Min}_i b_{ij}} \frac{g_N(c)}{f_N(c)} \right].$$

What is the order of magnitude of  $\phi(N)$  as  $N \rightarrow \infty$ , and in particular, is it bounded?

Consider the corresponding problem for general  $M$  where

$$\phi_M(N) = \text{Sup}_{a_i, b_{ij} \geq 1} \left[ \text{Sup}_{c_i \geq \text{Min}_i b_{ij}} \frac{g_N(c_1, c_2, \dots, c_M)}{f_N(c_1, c_2, \dots, c_M)} \right]$$

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