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/**          n e w t o n . c
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/**
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/** Finds a zero of a function using the Newton's method
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/**
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```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
#include "types.h" /* Definition of datatype Real */
#include "errmsg.h"
#include "numeric.h"

```

```

// #define DEBUG

```

```

Real newton(void (*fcn)(Real [2],Real,void *), /**< function
*/
            Real xstart, /**< start value */
            void *data, /**< pointer to additional data for
function */
            Real xacc, /**< accuracy in x */
            Real yacc, /**< accuracy in y */
            int maxiter, /**< maximum number of iterations */
            int *iter, /**< iterations actually performed */
            Bool *err /**< error occurred in function */
            ) /** \return position of zero of
function */
{

```

```

    Real x0,x1,f[2],dist;
#ifdef DEBUG
    Real df[2];
#endif
    int i;
    *iter=0;
    x0 = xstart+2.0*xacc;
    x1 = xstart;
    (*fcn)(f,x0,data);    /* f[0]=f(x0), f[1]=f'(x0) */
#ifdef DEBUG
    printf("0,x0=%g,f(x0)=%g,df(x0)=%g\n",x0,f[0],f[1]);
#endif
    for(i=0;i<maxiter;i++)
    {
        if (fabs(x1-x0) > xacc && fabs(f[0])>yacc)
        {
            dist=fabs(x1-x0);
            (*iter)++;
            x0=x1;
            (*fcn)(f,x0,data);    /* f[0]=f(x0), f[1]=f'(x0) */
#ifdef DEBUG
            (*fcn)(df,x0+1e-9,data);    /* f[0]=f(x0), f[1]=f'(x0) */
            printf("%d,
dx=%g,x0=%g,f(x0)=%g,df(x0)=%g,delta=%g\n",i+1,dist,x0,f[0],f[
1],(df[0]-f[0])/1e-9);
#endif
            if (fabs(f[1])==0.0)
            {
                *err=TRUE;
#ifdef DEBUG
                printf("error\n");
#endif
                return x1;
            }
            x1=x0-f[0]/f[1];
        }
#ifdef IF 1
        if(x1<0)
            x1=0;
#endif
    } /* of for */
    else
        break;
    }
    *err=FALSE;
    return x1;
} /* of 'newton' */

```