* Bisection Method
* Advantages
* Simple and easy to implement.
* One function evaluation per iteration.
* The size of the interval containing the zero is reduced by 50% after each iteration.
* The number of iterations can be determined a prior.
* No knowledge of the derivative is needed.
* The function does not have to be differentiable.
* Disadvantages
* Slow to converge.
* Good intermediate approximations may be discarded.
* False Position Method
* Advantages
* It always converges.
* It does not require the derivative.
* It is a quick method.
* Disadvantages
* One of the interval definitions can get stuck.
* It may be slow down unfavourable situations.
* Newton Raphson Method
* Advantages
* One of the fastest convergences to the root.
* Large region of convergence.
* Easy to convert to multiple dimension.
* Disadvantages
* More complicated to code.
* Poor global convergence properties.
* Dependent on initial guess.
* Must find derivative.