## 三分法

## **Ternary Search**

**Idea**: 三分法可以快速求得单峰函数的极值点。以上凸函数为例,三分区间 [l,r],设分点为  $mid_1,mid_2$ ,则若  $f(mid_1) \leq f(mid_2)$ ,极值点定在  $[mid_1,r]$  中取得;否则,极值点在  $[l,mid_2]$  中取得。

## Code (浮点数版本):

```
double tripartition(double l, double r){

double mid1 = l, mid2 = r;

while(mid2 - mid1 >= eps){ // eps represents accuracy

mid1 = l + (r - l) / 3;

mid2 = r - (r - l) / 3;

if(func(mid1) <= func(mid2)) l = mid1; // func(x) is a unimodal function

else r = mid2;

return l;

return l;

</pre>
```

## Code (整数版本):

```
int tripartition(int l, int r){
        int mid1 = l, mid2 = r;
2
3
        while(mid1 < mid2){</pre>
            mid1 = l + (r - l) / 3;
4
            mid2 = r - (r - l) / 3;
5
            if(func(mid1) < func(mid2)) l = mid1 + 1; // func(x) is a unimodal function
6
            else r = mid2 - 1;
8
9
        return l;
10 }
```