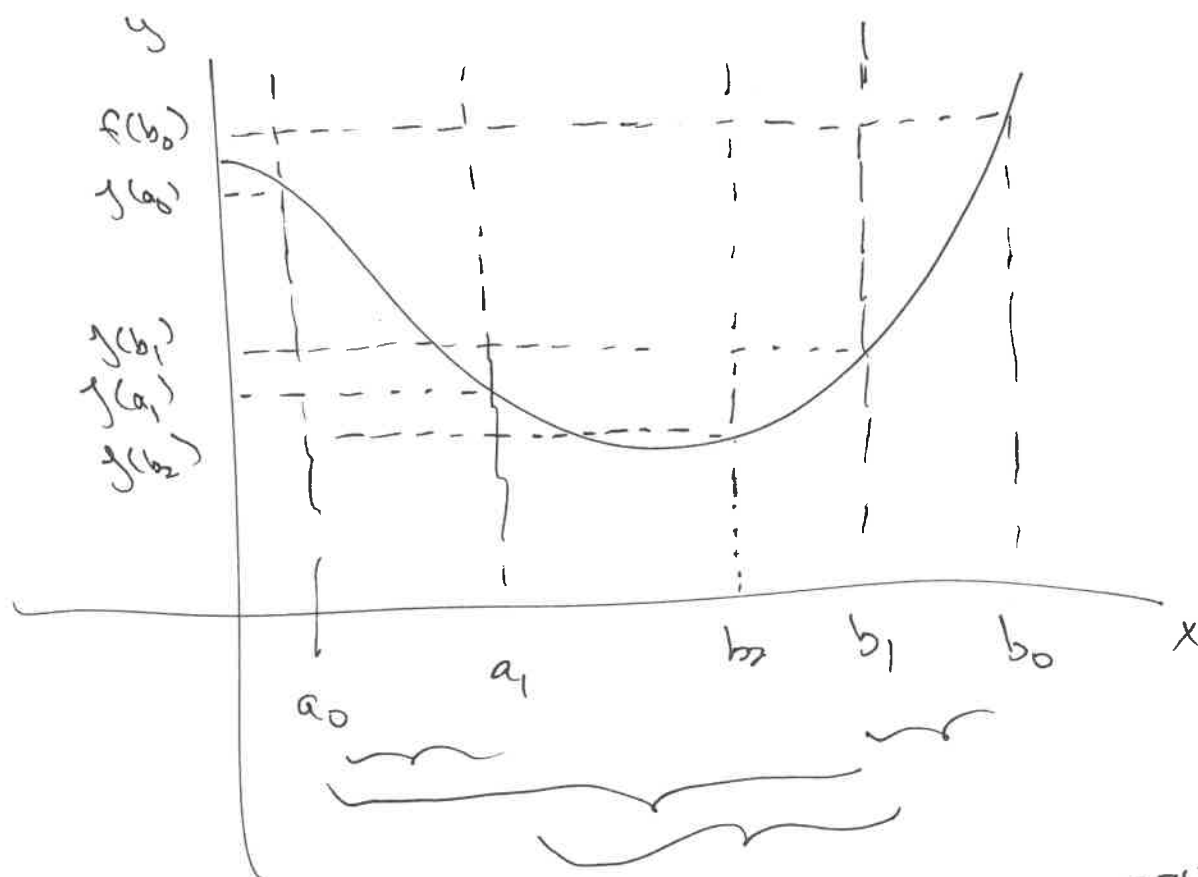


# Golden Ratio Search



$$\rho = 0.381 = 1 - \frac{1}{\phi}$$

→ know  $[a_0, b_0]$  contains minimum

→ choose  $a_1, b_1$  such that  $a_1 - a_0 = b_0 - b_1 = \rho(b_0 - a_0)$

$$\Rightarrow b_1 - a_0 = b_0 - a_1$$

$$= b_0 - a_1 + (a_1 - a_0) - (b_0 - b_1)$$

$$= b_0 - a_0 - (b_0 - b_1)$$

$$b_1 - a_0 = \rho(b_0 - a_0)$$

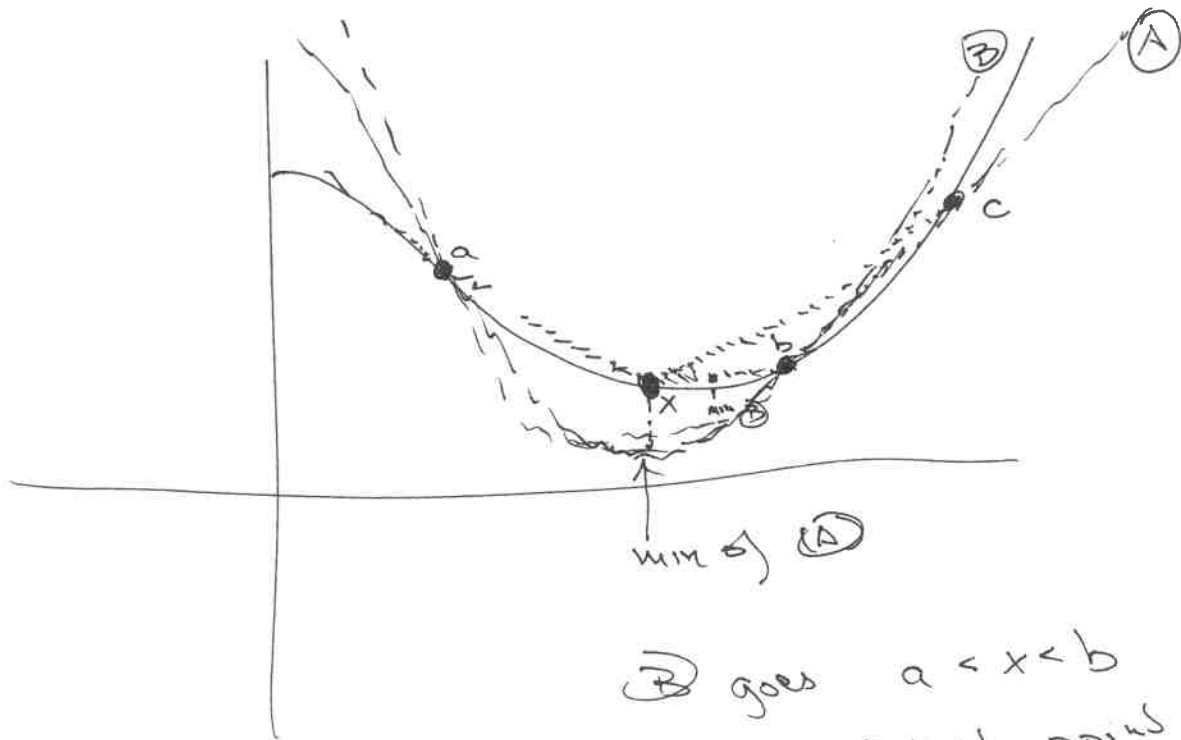
→  $f(a_1) < f(b_1)$

→ next interval is  $[a_0, b_1]$

→ choose  $b_2$  in this interval s.t.  $b_1 - b_2 = \rho(b_1 - a_0)$

→ compare  $f(b_2)$  to  $f(a_1)$

Brent's Method  $\rightarrow$  w ID X



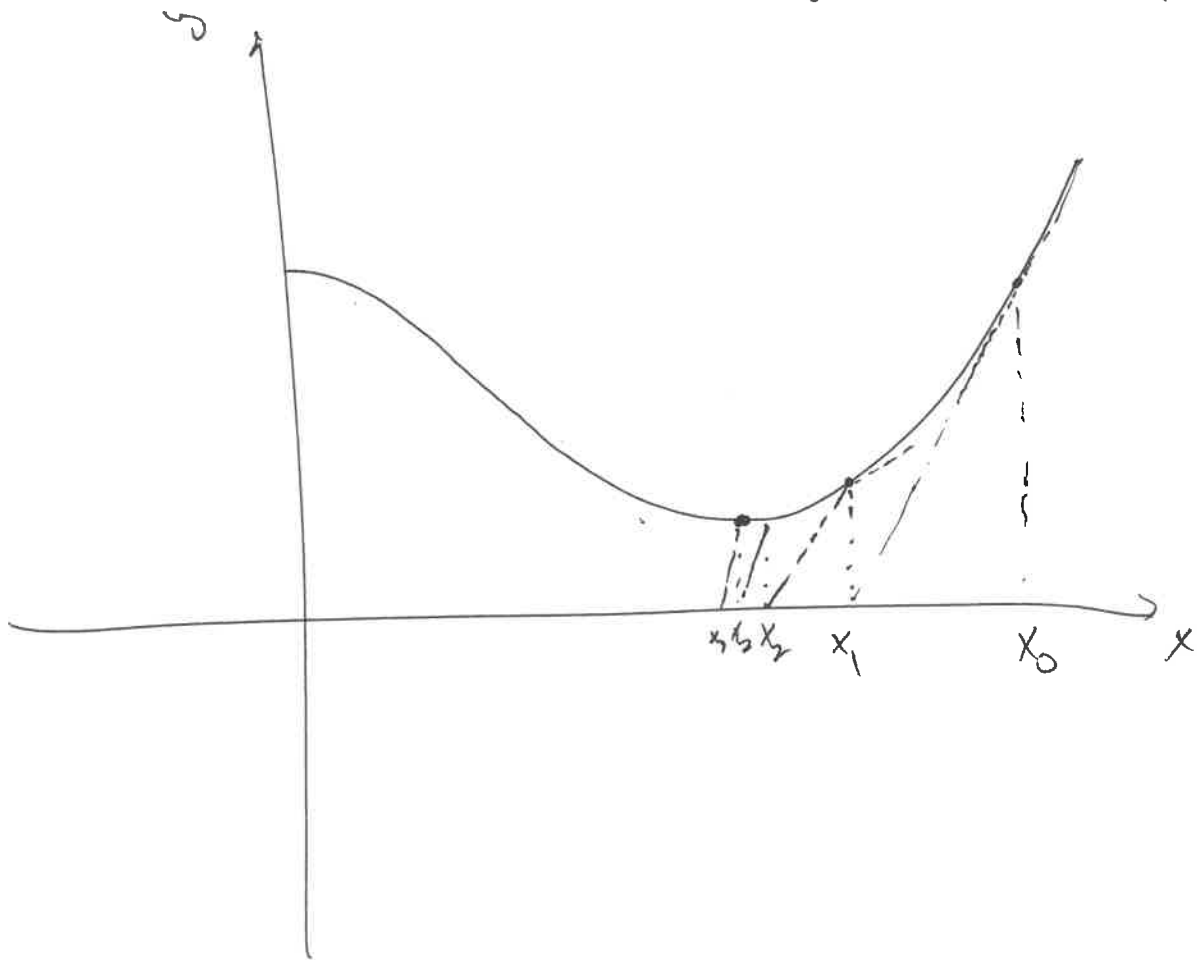
$\textcircled{B}$  goes  $a < x < b$   
 $\Rightarrow$  next points =  $\underline{a, x, b}$

$\textcircled{B}$  goes through

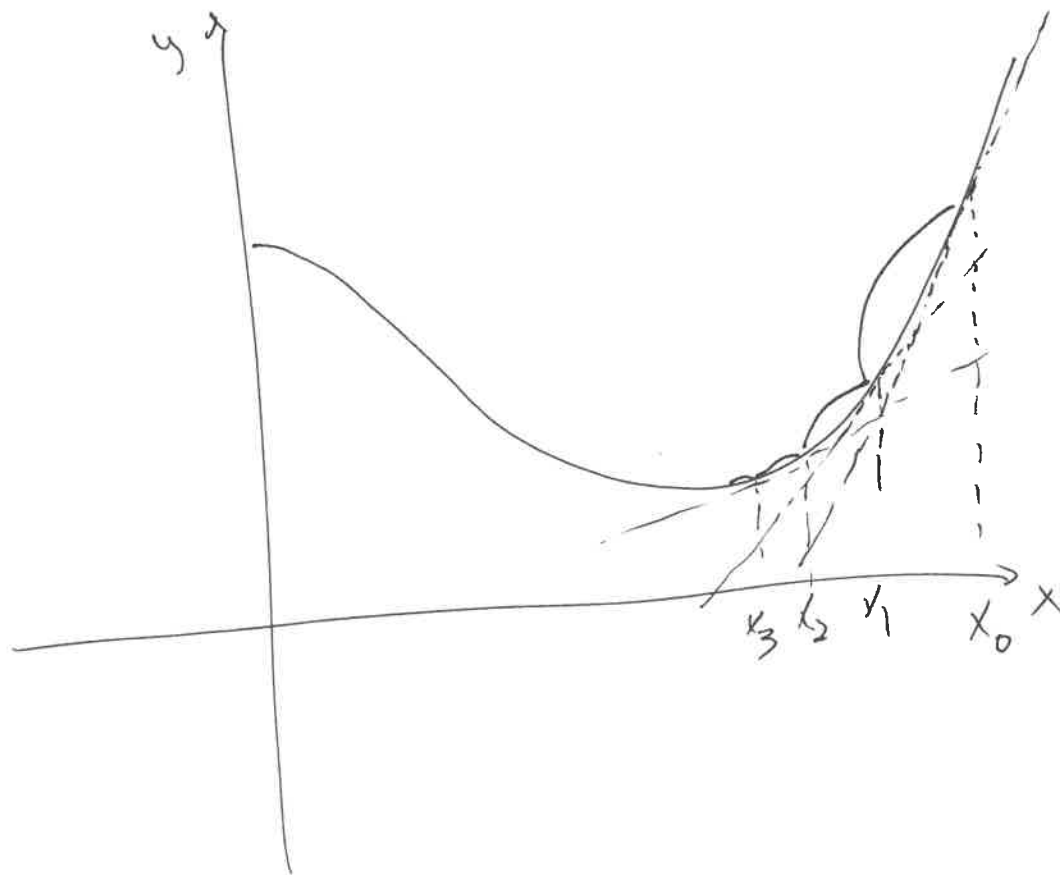
(3)

# Newton's Method

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f'(x_k)}{f''(x_k)} \rightarrow \text{divide by change in slope}$$



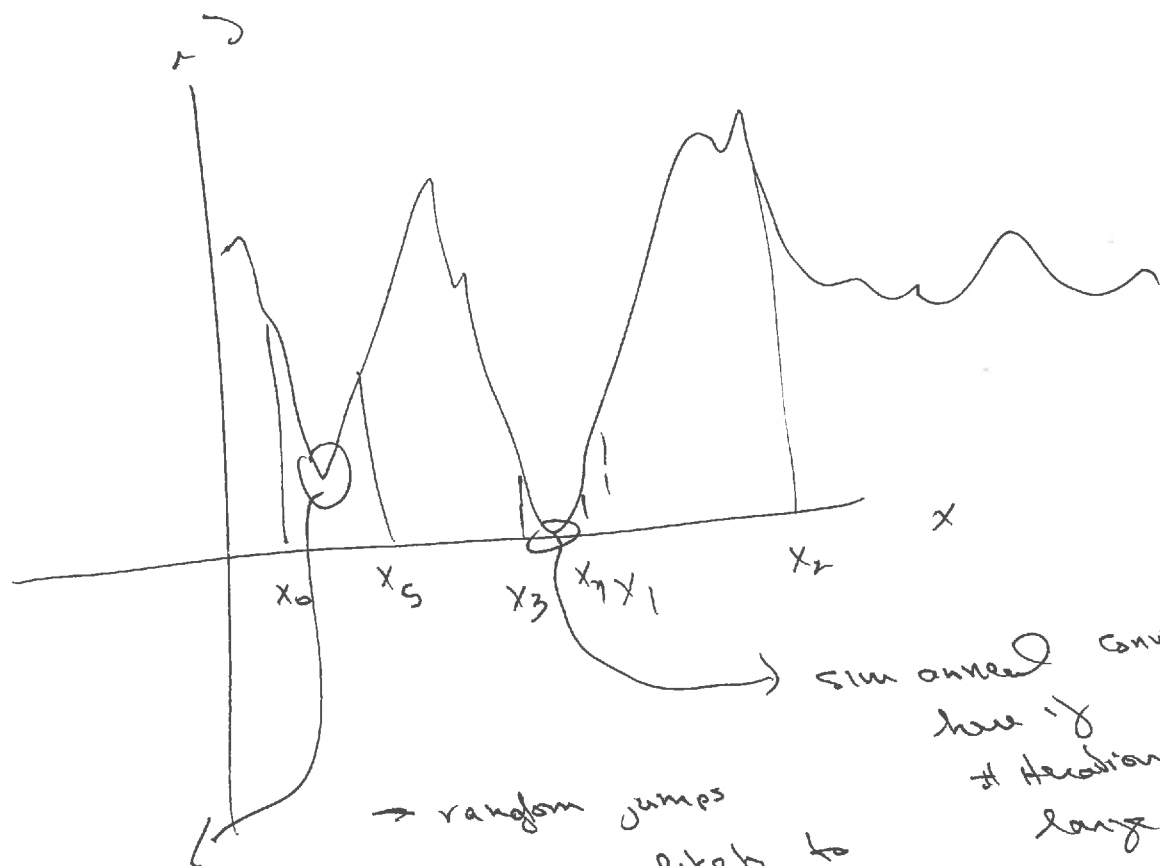
# Method of Steepest Descent



Nelder-Mead Method

(6)

## Simulated Annealing



Newton  
method  
gets  
stuck  
here

→ random jumps  
→ but more likely to  
stay near min  
→ wikipedia has great  
image

sim anneal converge  
here if  
# iterations  
large