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function alpha=linesearch_secant(grad,x,d)
%Line search using secant method

epsilon=10^(-4); %line search tolerance
max = 100; %maximum number of iterations
alpha_curr=0;
alpha=0.001;
dphi_zero=feval(grad,x)'*d;  $(\nabla f(x))^T d$ 
dphi_curr=dphi_zero;

i=0;
while abs(dphi_curr)>epsilon*abs(dphi_zero), stop when  $|d^T \nabla f(x + \alpha d)| \leq \epsilon |d^T \nabla f(x)|$ 
    alpha_old=alpha_curr;
    alpha_curr=alpha;
    dphi_old=dphi_curr;
    dphi_curr=feval(grad,x+alpha_curr*d)'*d;
    alpha=(dphi_curr*alpha_old-dphi_old*alpha_curr)/(dphi_curr-dphi_old);
    i=i+1;
    if i >= max & abs(dphi_curr)<abs(dphi_zero),
        disp('Line search terminating with number of iterations:');
        disp(i);
        break;
    end
end %while
%-----

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$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{grad} - \text{gradient of } f \\ x - \text{initial search point} \\ d - \text{direction to search} \end{array} \right.$

$$\alpha^{k+1} = \frac{g(\alpha^k) \alpha^{k-1} - g(\alpha^{k-1}) \alpha^k}{g(\alpha^k) - g(\alpha^{k-1})}$$

$$g(\alpha) = (\nabla f(x + \alpha d))^T d$$