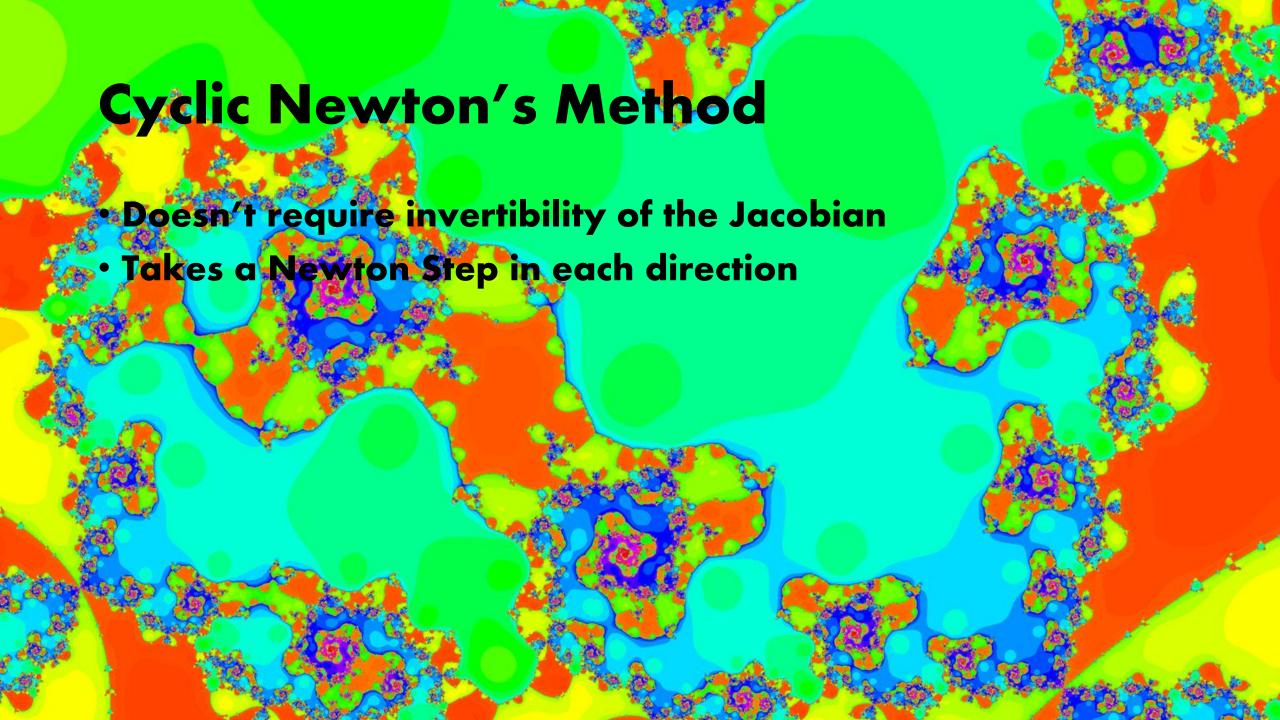
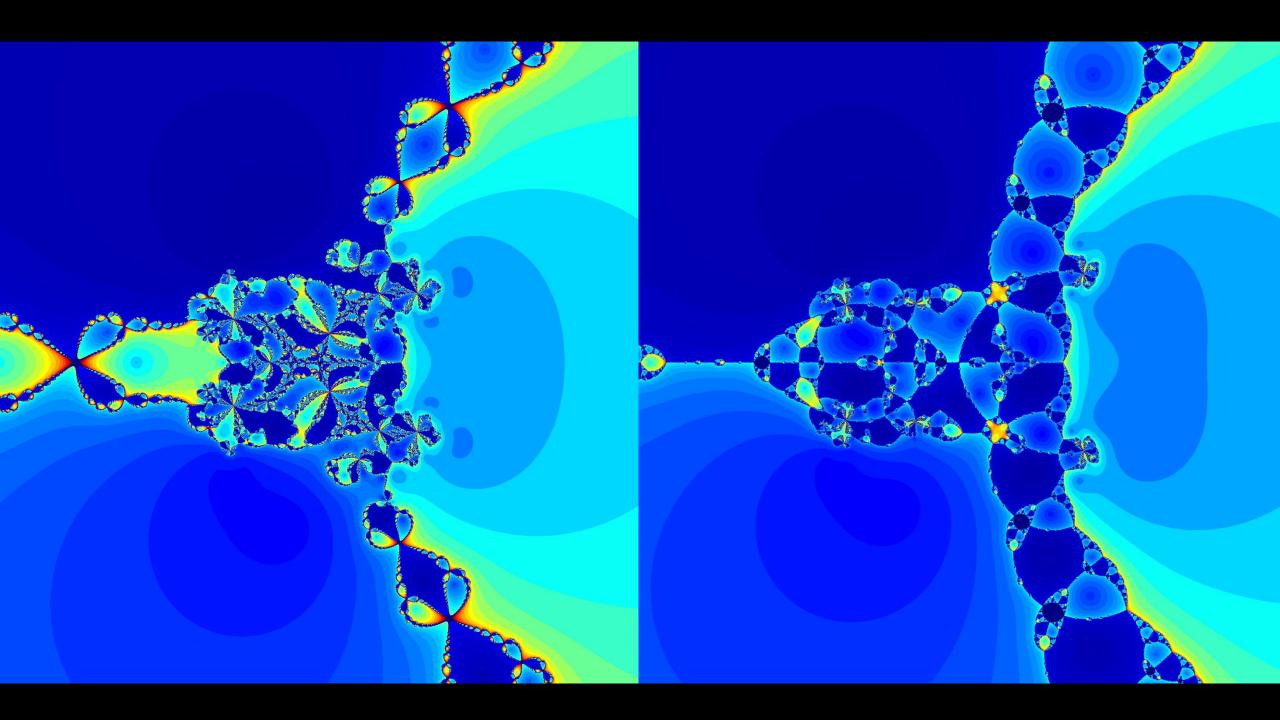


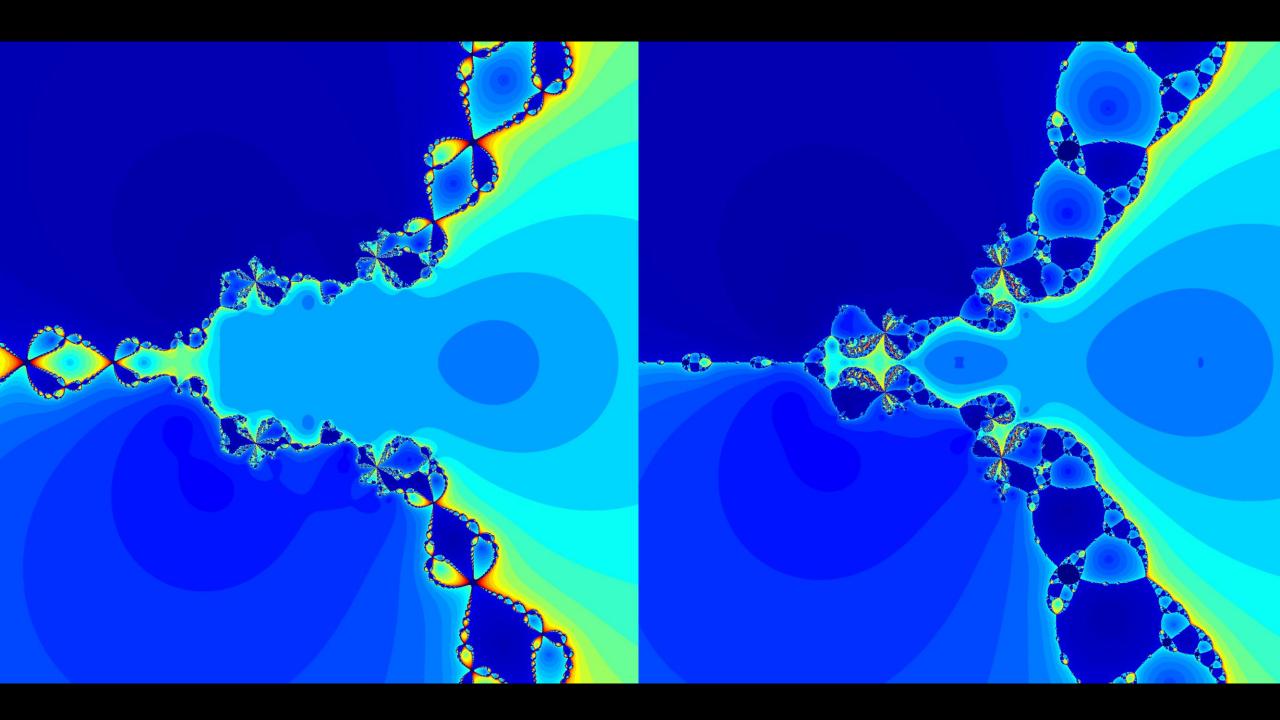
 $z^{3}-1$ 





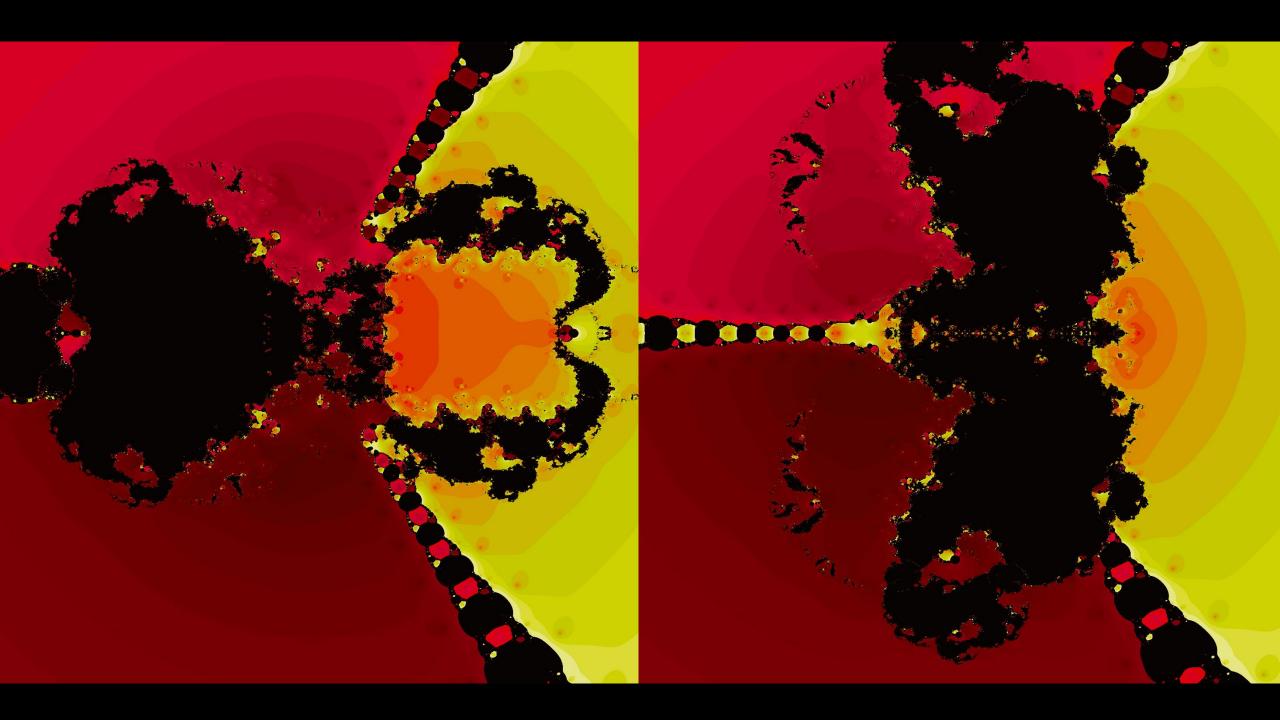
## Heuristics

- Dynamical Systems
  - Iterations enter circular orbits around roots or explode to infinity
  - To fix it, we take midpoint steps when the sign of the gradient changes drastically
  - This leads to much more predictable convergence
- Initial Guesses
  - Take initial guesses on the surface of one or two equations



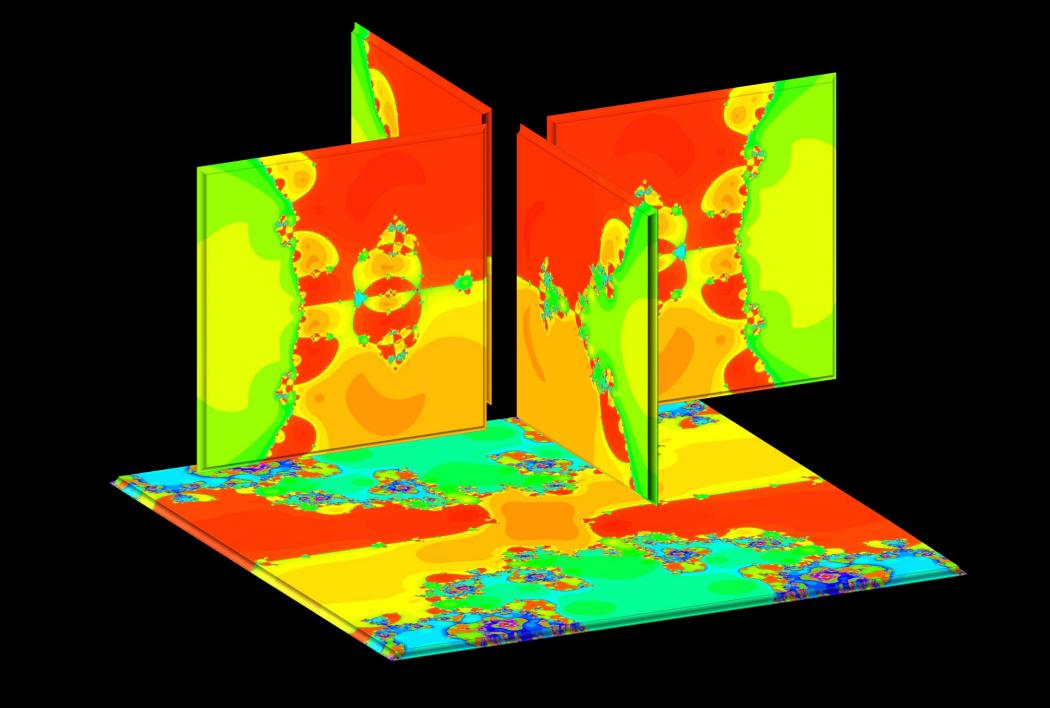


- We can use higher order convergence methods, i.e. Halley's method or Dr. Kalantari's Basic Family (which have order of convergence 3 and 4...n respectively)
- We can also change up the order of alternation





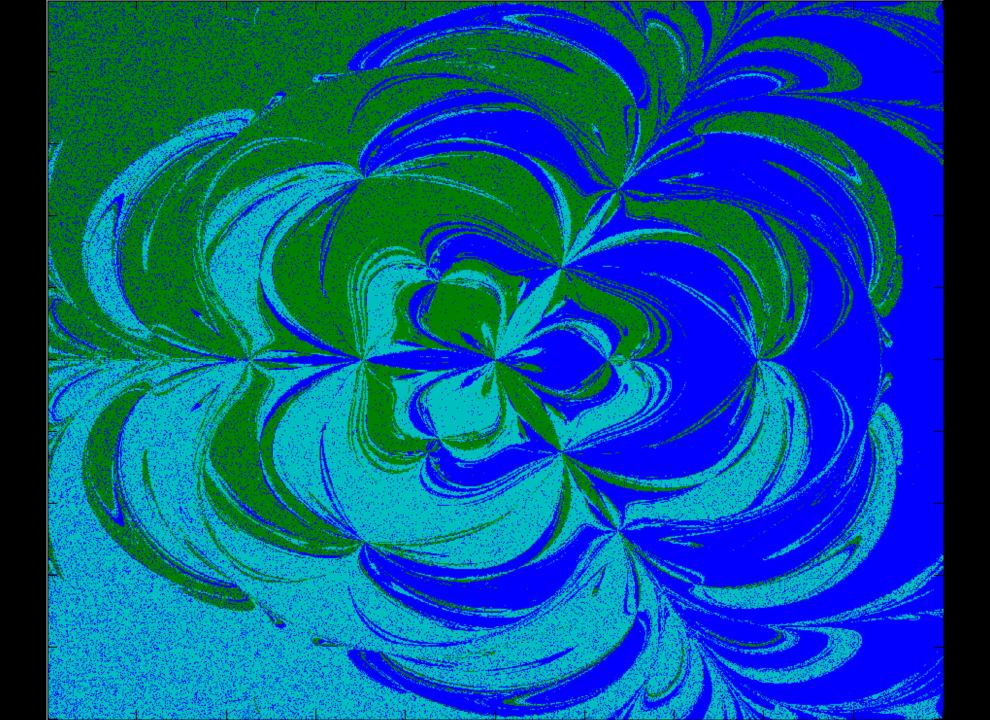
- Linear systems are also systems of polynomial equations!
  - It turns out that this cyclic iteration works faster than Gaussian Elimination in MATLAB (around 10 times faster)
  - Whether not this holds in generality is not known.
  - Also, Gaussian Elimination isn't used that much anymore, and we haven't tested it against modern methods i.e. Krylov Space methods



## **Newton-Ellipsoid Methods**

- Sort of like binary search/bisection method
- Given a search space, cut it by a factor until search space is the desired size
- Works for the monovariate polynomials (i.e. one single variable polynomial). We are working on generalizing it







- The Newton-Ellipsoid Method is an excellent way of solving polynomial equations; while the behavior is much more erratic it converges to a root almost everywhere
- Solving nonlinear systems

