

Definitions

Minimisation algorithm	Identifies geometries corresponding to minimum points on the energy surface
Saddle point	Highest points on the path between two minima/maxima i.e. a transition structure

At a minimum point, first derivatives are zero, and second derivatives are positive

Parameter	Molecular mechanics – Cartesian (3N)
coordinates	Quantum mechanics – Internal (3N-6)

Categories of min algo	1. Derivative 2. Non-derivative
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Derivative methods	- Obtained analytically or numerically - Analytical preferred - If only numerical, non-derivative may be more effective
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Numerical derivative	Change in energy divided by change in coordinates
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Non-derivative methods

Simplex method	- Non derivative (zeroth order) - Locates minimum on energy surface by moving around like an amoeba
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Simplex	M cartesian coord => M+1 vertices M internal coord => M-5 vertices
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- Direction of first derivative => Minima location
- Magnitude of deriv. => Steepness of local slope

Movements	Reflection - Reflection and Expansion - Contraction -
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Derivative methods

- Direction of first derivative => Minima location
- Magnitude of deriv. => Steepness of local slope
- Second derivative => curvature of function

$$\text{Force} = -dV(r)/dr$$

First order algos	- steepest descent - conjugate gradient
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STEEPEST DESCENT

- moves in dir. || net force (walking straight downhill)
- both gradient and direction orthogonal
- 1) line search (2) arbitrary step (3) lanrange multipliers
- robust when starting point is far from minimum
- relieves highest energy features

1D Line search	- bracket search - computationally expensive
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Arbitrary step	- random step size - if lower energy, step size increased by multiplication factor - higher energy, step size reduced - more steps but less function evaluations
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Cons	- forced to make right angles - path oscillates, overcorrects, and reintroduces errors
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CONJUGATE GRADIENT

- no oscillation
- gradient orthogonal but direction **conjugate**
- for quadratic function of M variables, min reached in M steps
- can be used from 2nd step (1st step SD)



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