1. Select a starting point, \( x_0 \) and a step, \( \Delta x \)

2. \( F_0 = F(x_0) \)
   
   \( F_1 = F(x_0 + \Delta x) = F(x_1) \)
   
   \( F_2 = F(x_2 + 2\Delta x) = F(x_2) \)
   
   \( \vdots \)
   
   \( F_n = F(x + n\Delta x) = F(x_n) \)

3. Stop when \( F_{n+1} > F_n \) and zoom in on \( F_{n-1} \), \( F_n \), \( F_{n+1} \)

4. Cut \( \Delta x \) in half: \( \Delta x = \Delta x / 2 \)
   
   and insert two new points between the existing ones

5. Select the lowest value of \( F \) along with one point on each side of it.
Often, it is left to the analyst to select appropriate values \( E_x \) and \( \Delta x \), sometimes given in the problem statement.

Exit criteria: Stop when the current estimate of the minimum changes "little" between iterations.

Changes \( \frac{f_{n+1} - f_n}{f_n} < E_x \) and \( f_{n+1} - f_n < E_f \).

Cut \( \Delta x \) in half again, and repeat the process.

The process is the current estimate of \( x^* \) is the corresponding \( x \).

New points.