Algorithms for Polynomials

Research Coursework: Introduction to Programming and Data Structures

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Inventing Harmonious Future

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# Polynomial Operations

### Topic to be covered

- Representation
- Computing a polynomial
- Addition
- Subtraction
- Multiplication
- Division

We will discuss polynomial of the form  $P(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i x^i$ , i.e., polynomials with one varible.

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Representation of Polynomials

$$P(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} a_i x^i$$

#### Different ways

How to store a polynomial?



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# Representation of Polynomials

$$P(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} a_i x^i$$

### Different ways

How to store a polynomial?

- Array: Useful when most of the coefficients are present
- 2 Linked List: Useful when very few coefficients are present
- Any disadvantage?
- Which is better

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## How to compute a polynomial

$$P(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} a_i x^i$$

How many multiplication and additions are required? Can We reduce multiplication further.



How to compute a polynomial

$$P(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} a_{i}x^{i}$$
  
How many multiplication and additions are required?



## How to compute a polynomial

$$P(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} a_i x^i$$

How many multiplication and additions are required? Can We reduce # multiplications further?



What will be the algorithm?



What will be the algorithm?

What happen to the degree of new polynomial?



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Problem of over computation. Solution?



What will be the algorithm?

What happen to the degree of new polynomial?

Problem of over computation. Solution?

Keep the degree stored. Structure is required.



## Division of a polynomial with another

Consider two polynomials:

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} a_i x^i, \ g(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{m} b_i x^i$$



# Multiplication of two polynomials

Consider two polynomials:

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{m} a_i x^i, \ g(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{m} b_i x^i$$

