

# Komputeralgebrai algoritmusok

Járai Antal

Ezek a programok csak szemléltetésre szolgálnak.

- ▶ 1. Történet
- ▶ 2. Algebrai alapok
- ▶ 3. Normál formák, reprezentáció
- ▼ 4. Aritmetika

```
> restart;
```

## ▼ A 4.1. Algoritmus.

```
> BigIntegerMultiply:=proc(a,b,B) local c,t,i,j,carry;
  c:=[]; for i from 0 to nops(a)-1 do c:=[op(c),0] od;
  for j from 0 to nops(b)-1 do
    carry:=0;
    for i from 0 to nops(a)-1 do
      t:=a[i+1]*b[j+1]+c[i+j+1]+carry;
      carry:=iquo(t,B);
      c[i+j+1]:=irem(t,B)
    od;
    c:=[op(c),carry];
  od; c;
end;
```

```
BigIntegerMultiply:= proc(a, b, B) (4.1.1)
  local c, t, i, j, carry;
  c:= [];
  for i from 0 to nops(a) - 1 do
    c:= [op(c), 0]
  end do;
  for j from 0 to nops(b) - 1 do
    carry:= 0;
```

```

    for i from 0 to nops(a) - 1 do
        t := a[i+1]*b[j+1] + c[i+j+1] + carry;
        carry := iquo(t, B);
        c[i+j+1] := irem(t, B)
    end do;
    c := [op(c), carry]
end do;
c
end proc

```

> **a:=floor(evalf(10^10\*Pi,20)); b:=floor(evalf(10^10\*exp(1)));**  
**c:=a\*b;**  
**a:=convert(a,base,10^4); b:=convert(b,base,10^4); c:=convert**  
**(c,base,10^4);**

a:= 31415926535  
b:= 27182818280  
c:= 853973422098735059800  
a:= [6535, 1592, 314]  
b:= [8280, 8281, 271]  
c:= [9800, 3505, 987, 3422, 5397, 8] (4.1.2)

> **BigIntegerMultiply(a,b,10^4);**  
[9800, 3505, 987, 3422, 5397, 8] (4.1.3)

#### ▼ E 4.1. Példa.

```

> with(powseries);
[compose, evalpow, inverse, multconst, multiply, negative, powadd,
powcos, powcreate, powdiff, powexp, powint, powlog, powpoly, powsin,
powsolve, powsqrt, quotient, reversion, subtract, tpsform]

```

> **a:=powpoly((1-x)^5,x); tpsform(a,x,8);**  
a:= **proc**(powparm) ... **end proc**  
 $1 - 5x + 10x^2 - 10x^3 + 5x^4 - x^5$  (4.2.2)

> **b:=inverse(a); tpsform(b,x,8);**  
b:= **proc**(powparm) ... **end proc**  
 $1 + 5x + 15x^2 + 35x^3 + 70x^4 + 126x^5 + 210x^6 + 330x^7 + O(x^8)$  (4.2.3)

#### ▼ E 4.2. Példa.

```

> a:=powpoly(x,x); b:=powsin(a); tpsform(b,x,8);

```

$$\begin{aligned}
& a := \text{proc}(powparm) \dots \text{end proc} \\
& b := \text{proc}(powparm) \dots \text{end proc} \\
& x - \frac{1}{6} x^3 + \frac{1}{120} x^5 - \frac{1}{5040} x^7 + O(x^8)
\end{aligned}
\tag{4.3.1}$$

```

> c:=reversion(b); tpsform(c,x,8);
  c:=proc(powparm) ... end proc
  x + 1/6 x^3 + 3/40 x^5 + 5/112 x^7 + O(x^8)

```

$$\tag{4.3.2}$$

```
>
```

## ▼ A 4.2. Algorithmus.

```

> Karatsuba:=proc(a,b,n,B) local aa,bb,a1,a2,b1,b2,n1,n2,c1,c2,
c3,c,t;
  c:=sign(a)*sign(b);
  aa:=abs(a); bb:=abs(b);
  if n=1 then
    t:=BigIntegerMultiply([aa],[bb],B);
    return c*(t[2]*B+t[1])
  fi;
  n1:=floor(n/2); n2:=n-n1;
  a1:=iquo(aa,B^n1); a2:=irem(aa,B^n1);
  b1:=iquo(bb,B^n1); b2:=irem(bb,B^n2);
  c1:=Karatsuba(a1,b1,n1,B);
  c2:=Karatsuba(a1-a2,b2-b1,n2,B);
  c3:=Karatsuba(a2,b2,n2,B);
  c*(c1*B^(2*n1)+(c1+c2+c3)*B^n1+c3);
end;
Karatsuba:=proc(a,b,n,B)
  local aa,bb,a1,a2,b1,b2,n1,n2,c1,c2,c3,
c,t;
  c:=sign(a)*sign(b);
  aa:=abs(a);
  bb:=abs(b);
  if n=1 then
    t:=BigIntegerMultiply([aa],[bb],B);
    return c*(t[2]*B+t[1])
  end if;
  n1:=floor(1/2*n);
  n2:=n-n1;
  a1:=iquo(aa,B^n1);

```

$$\tag{4.4.1}$$

```

a2:= irem(aa, B^n1);
b1:= iquo(bb, B^n1);
b2:= irem(bb, B^n2);
c1:= Karatsuba(a1, b1, n1, B);
c2:= Karatsuba(a1 - a2, b2 - b1,
n2, B);
c3:= Karatsuba(a2, b2, n2, B);
c*(c1*B^(2*n1) + (c1 + c2 + c3)*B^n1 + c3)

```

**end proc**

```

> a:=floor(evalf(10^10*Pi,20)); b:=floor(evalf(10^10*exp(1)));
c:=a*b;
debug(Karatsuba); Karatsuba(a,b,3,10^4);

```

```

a:= 31415926535

```

```

b:= 27182818280

```

```

c:= 853973422098735059800

```

*Karatsuba*

```

{--> enter Karatsuba, args = 31415926535, 27182818280, 3,
10000

```

```

c:= 1

```

```

aa:= 31415926535

```

```

bb:= 27182818280

```

```

n1:= 1

```

```

n2:= 2

```

```

a1:= 3141592

```

```

a2:= 6535

```

```

b1:= 2718281

```

```

b2:= 82818280

```

```

{--> enter Karatsuba, args = 3141592, 2718281, 1, 10000

```

```

c:= 1

```

```

aa:= 3141592

```

```

bb:= 2718281

```

```

t:= [3352, 853972984]

```

```

<-- exit Karatsuba (now in Karatsuba) = 8539729843352}

```

```

c1:= 8539729843352

```

```

{--> enter Karatsuba, args = 3135057, 80099999, 2, 10000

```

```

c:= 1

```

```

aa:= 3135057

```

```

bb:= 80099999

```

```

n1:= 1

```

```

        n2:= 1
        a1:= 313
        a2:= 5057
        b1:= 8009
        b2:= 9999
{--> enter Karatsuba, args = 313, 8009, 1, 10000
        c:= 1
        aa:= 313
        bb:= 8009
        t:= [6817, 250]
<-- exit Karatsuba (now in Karatsuba) = 2506817}
        c1:= 2506817
{--> enter Karatsuba, args = 4744, 1990, 1, 10000
        c:= -1
        aa:= 4744
        bb:= 1990
        t:= [560, 944]
<-- exit Karatsuba (now in Karatsuba) = 9440560}
        c2:= -9440560
{--> enter Karatsuba, args = 5057, 9999, 1, 10000
        c:= 1
        aa:= 5057
        bb:= 9999
        t:= [4943, 5056]
<-- exit Karatsuba (now in Karatsuba) = 50564943}
        c3:= 50564943
        251118062564943
<-- exit Karatsuba (now in Karatsuba) = 251118062564943}
        c2:= 251118062564943
{--> enter Karatsuba, args = 6535, 82818280, 2, 10000
        c:= 1
        aa:= 6535
        bb:= 82818280
        n1:= 1
        n2:= 1
        a1:= 0
        a2:= 6535
        b1:= 8281
        b2:= 8280

```

```

{--> enter Karatsuba, args = 0, 8281, 1, 10000
      c:= 1
      aa:= 0
      bb:= 8281
      t:= [0, 0]
<-- exit Karatsuba (now in Karatsuba) = 0}
      c1:= 0
{--> enter Karatsuba, args = 6535, 1, 1, 10000
      c:= 1
      aa:= 6535
      bb:= 1
      t:= [6535, 0]
<-- exit Karatsuba (now in Karatsuba) = 6535}
      c2:= 6535
{--> enter Karatsuba, args = 6535, 8280, 1, 10000
      c:= 1
      aa:= 6535
      bb:= 8280
      t:= [9800, 5410]
<-- exit Karatsuba (now in Karatsuba) = 54109800}
      c3:= 54109800
      541217459800
<-- exit Karatsuba (now in Karatsuba) = 541217459800}
      c3:= 541217459800
      856574974975098409800
<-- exit Karatsuba (now at top level) =
856574974975098409800}
      856574974975098409800

```

(4.4.2)

### ▼ A 4.3. Algorithmus.

```

> with(CurveFitting);
  [BSpline, BSplineCurve, Interactive, LeastSquares,
   PolynomialInterpolation, RationalInterpolation, Spline,
   ThieleInterpolation]

```

(4.5.1)

```

> TrialDivision:=proc(a,b,x,L) local i,c,y,La,Lb;
  La:=map(y->subs(x=y,a),L);
  Lb:=map(y->subs(x=y,b),L);
  for i to nops(L) do
    if Lb[i]=0 then

```

```

        if La[i] <> 0 then return FAIL else La[i]=0 fi;
        else La[i]:=La[i]/Lb[i] fi;
    od;
    c:=PolynomialInterpolation(L,La,x);
    if degree(c,x)=degree(a,x)-degree(b,x) then c else FAIL fi;
end;
TrialDivision:=proc(a,b,x,L)
local i,c,y,La,Lb;
La:=map(proc(y)
    option operator, arrow;
    subs(x=y,a)
end proc,L);
Lb:=map(proc(y)
    option operator, arrow;
    subs(x=y,b)
end proc,
L);
for i to nops(L) do
    if Lb[i]=0 then
        if La[i] <> 0 then
            return FAIL
        else
            La[i]=0
        end if
    else
        La[i]:=La[i]/Lb[i]
    end if
end do;
c:=CurveFitting-PolynomialInterpolation(L,La,x);
if degree(c,x)=degree(a,x)-degree(b,x) then
    c
else
    FAIL
end if
end proc
> b:=3*x^3-4*x^2+x-3; c:=6*x^2+2*x-7; a:=expand(b*c); L:=[i$i=
0..5];
        b:= 3 x3 - 4 x2 + x - 3
        c:= 6 x2 + 2 x - 7

```

$$a := 18x^5 - 18x^4 - 23x^3 + 12x^2 - 13x + 21$$

$$L := [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]$$
(4.5.3)

> **debug(TrialDivision); TrialDivision(a,b,x,L);**  
*TrialDivision*

{--> enter TrialDivision, args = 18\*x^5-18\*x^4-23\*x^3+12\*x^2-13\*x+21, 3\*x^3-4\*x^2+x-3, x, [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]}

$La := [21, -3, 147, 2385, 12513, 42381]$

$Lb := [-3, -3, 7, 45, 129, 277]$

$La_1 := -7$

$La_2 := 1$

$La_3 := 21$

$La_4 := 53$

$La_5 := 97$

$La_6 := 153$

$c := 6x^2 + 2x - 7$

$6x^2 + 2x - 7$

<-- exit TrialDivision (now at top level) = 6\*x^2+2\*x-7}

$6x^2 + 2x - 7$

(4.5.4)

> **a:=a-1; TrialDivision(a,b,x,L);**

$a := 18x^5 - 18x^4 - 23x^3 + 12x^2 - 13x + 18$

{--> enter TrialDivision, args = 18\*x^5-18\*x^4-23\*x^3+12\*x^2-13\*x+18, 3\*x^3-4\*x^2+x-3, x, [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]}

$La := [18, -6, 144, 2382, 12510, 42378]$

$Lb := [-3, -3, 7, 45, 129, 277]$

$La_1 := -6$

$La_2 := 2$

$La_3 := \frac{144}{7}$

$La_4 := \frac{794}{15}$

$La_5 := \frac{4170}{43}$

$La_6 := \frac{42378}{277}$

$c := \frac{241517}{3751965} x^5 - \frac{360901}{416885} x^4 + \frac{15463688}{3751965} x^3 - \frac{827249}{416885} x^2$   
 $+ \frac{5000773}{750393} x - 6$



```

                                FAIL
<-- exit TrialDivision (now at top level) = FAIL}
                                FAIL
(4.5.5)

```

### ▼ E 4.3. Példa.

```

> omega:=(1+I)/sqrt(2); omega^8; omega^4;
      ω := (1/2 + 1/2 I) √2
      1
      -1
(4.6.1)

```

```

> omega:=I; omega^8; omega^4;
      ω := I
      1
      1
(4.6.2)

```

### ▼ E 4.4. Példa.

```

> 4^4 mod 17; [4^i$i=0..3] mod 17;
      1
      [1, 4, 16, 13]
(4.7.1)

```

```

> A:=Matrix(4,(i,j)->4^((i-1)*(j-1)) mod 17);
      A :=
      [ 1  1  1  1 ]
      [ 1  4 16 13 ]
      [ 1 16  1 16 ]
      [ 1 13 16  4 ]
(4.7.2)

```

### ▼ E 4.5. Példa.

```

> `mod`:=mods;
      mod := mods
(4.8.1)

```

```

> 14&^8 mod 41;
      1
(4.8.2)

```

```

> [14&^i$i=0..7]; map(x->x mod 41,%);
      [14 &^ 0, 14 &^ 1, 14 &^ 2, 14 &^ 3, 14 &^ 4, 14 &^ 5, 14 &^ 6, 14 &^ 7]
      [1, 14, -9, -3, -1, -14, 9, 3]
(4.8.3)

```

```

> [(-9)&^i$i=0..3]; map(x->x mod 41,%);

```

$$\begin{aligned} & [(-9) \wedge 0, (-9) \wedge 1, (-9) \wedge 2, (-9) \wedge 3] \\ & [1, -9, -1, 9] \end{aligned} \quad (4.8.4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > [(-1) \wedge i \$ i = 0..1]; \text{map}(x \rightarrow x \bmod 41, \%); \\ & [(-1) \wedge 0, (-1) \wedge 1] \\ & [1, -1] \end{aligned} \quad (4.8.5)$$

## ▼ E 4.6. Példa.

$$\begin{aligned} > a := 5 * x^6 + x^5 + 3 * x^3 + x^2 - 4 * x + 1; \\ & a := 5 x^6 + x^5 + 3 x^3 + x^2 - 4 x + 1 \end{aligned} \quad (4.9.1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > b := 5 * y^3 + y + 1; c := y^2 + 3 * y - 4; a = \text{expand}(\text{subs}(y = x^2, b + x * c)); \\ & b := 5 y^3 + y + 1 \\ & c := y^2 + 3 y - 4 \\ & 5 x^6 + x^5 + 3 x^3 + x^2 - 4 x + 1 = 5 x^6 + x^5 + 3 x^3 + x^2 - 4 x + 1 \end{aligned} \quad (4.9.2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > d := 1; e := 5 * z + 1; b = \text{expand}(\text{subs}(z = y^2, d + y * e)); \\ & d := 1 \\ & e := 5 z + 1 \\ & 5 y^3 + y + 1 = 5 y^3 + y + 1 \end{aligned} \quad (4.9.3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{subs}(z = 1, d) \bmod 41; \text{subs}(z = 1, e) \bmod 41; \\ & 1 \\ & 6 \end{aligned} \quad (4.9.4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{subs}(y = 1, b) \bmod 41 = 1 + 1 * 6 \bmod 41; \text{subs}(y = -1, b) \bmod 41 = 1 - 1 * 6 \\ & \bmod 41; \\ & 7 = 7 \\ & -5 = -5 \end{aligned} \quad (4.9.5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{subs}(z = -1, d) \bmod 41; \text{subs}(z = -1, e) \bmod 41; \\ & 1 \\ & -4 \end{aligned} \quad (4.9.6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{subs}(y = -9, b) \bmod 41 = 1 + (-9) * (-4) \bmod 41; \text{subs}(y = 9, b) \bmod 41 = \\ & 1 + 9 * (-4) \bmod 41; \\ & -4 = -4 \\ & 6 = 6 \end{aligned} \quad (4.9.7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{subs}(y = 1, c) \bmod 41; \text{subs}(y = -1, c) \bmod 41; \\ & \text{subs}(y = -9, c) \bmod 41; \text{subs}(y = 9, c) \bmod 41; \\ & 0 \\ & -6 \\ & 9 \\ & -19 \end{aligned} \quad (4.9.8)$$

```

> subs(x=3,a) mod 41=6+3*(-19) mod 41;
  subs(x=-3,a) mod 41=6+(-3)*(-19) mod 41;
      -10 = -10
      -19 = -19

```

(4.9.9)

```

> [14&^i$i=0..7]; map(x->x mod 41,%); map(y->subs(x=y,a) mod
  41,%);
[14 &^ 0, 14 &^ 1, 14 &^ 2, 14 &^ 3, 14 &^ 4, 14 &^ 5, 14 &^ 6, 14 &^ 7]
      [1, 14, -9, -3, -1, -14, 9, 3]
      [7, -1, 8, -19, 7, -7, -18, -10]

```

(4.9.10)

## ▼ A 4.4. Algorithmus.

```

> mFFT:=proc(a,x,omega,n,m) local A,B,C,b,c,i,j;
  if n=0 then return [a mod m] fi;
  b:=0; c:=0;
  for i from 0 to 2^(n-1)-1 do
    b:=b+coeff(a,x,2*i)*x^i;
    c:=c+coeff(a,x,2*i+1)*x^i;
  od;
  B:=mFFT(b,x,omega^2 mod m,n-1,m);
  C:=mFFT(c,x,omega^2 mod m,n-1,m);
  A:=[0$j=0..2^n-1];
  for i from 0 to 2^(n-1)-1 do
    A[i+1]:=B[i+1]+omega&^i*C[i+1] mod m;
    A[i+1+2^(n-1)]:=B[i+1]-omega&^i*C[i+1] mod m;
  od; A;
end;
mFFT:=proc(a,x,omega,n,m)
  local A,B,C,b,c,i,j;
  if n=0 then
    return [mod(a,m)]
  end if;
  b:=0;
  c:=0;
  for i from 0 to 2^(n-1)-1 do
    b:=b+coeff(a,x,2*i)*x^i;
    c:=c+coeff(a,x,2*i+1)*x^i
  end do;
  B:=mFFT(b,x,
  mod(omega^2,m),n-1,m);
  C:=mFFT(c,x,mod(omega^2,m),

```

(4.10.1)

```

n - 1, m);
A := [ ` $ ` (0, j = 0 .. 2^n - 1)];
for i from 0 to 2^(n - 1) - 1 do
    A[i + 1] := mod(B[i + 1] + omega &^ i * C[i + 1], m);
    A[i + 1 + 2^(n - 1)] := mod(B[i + 1] - omega &^ i * C[i + 1], m)
end do;
A
end proc

```

```

> debug(mFFT); mFFT(a, x, 14, 3, 41); undebug(mFFT);
      mFFT

```

```

{--> enter mFFT, args = 5*x^6+x^5+3*x^3+x^2-4*x+1, x, 14,
3, 41

```

```

      b:= 0
      c:= 0
      b:= 1
      c:= -4
      b:= 1 + x
      c:= -4 + 3 x
      b:= 1 + x
      c:= -4 + 3 x + x^2
      b:= 1 + x + 5 x^3
      c:= -4 + 3 x + x^2

```

```

{--> enter mFFT, args = 1+x+5*x^3, x, 9, 2, 41

```

```

      b:= 0
      c:= 0
      b:= 1
      c:= 1
      b:= 1
      c:= 1 + 5 x

```

```

{--> enter mFFT, args = 1, x, 1, 1, 41

```

```

      b:= 0
      c:= 0
      b:= 1
      c:= 0

```

```

{--> enter mFFT, args = 1, x, 1, 0, 41

```

```

<-- exit mFFT (now in mFFT) = [1]}
      B:= [1]

```

```

{--> enter mFFT, args = 0, x, 1, 0, 41

```

```

<-- exit mFFT (now in mFFT) = [0]}

```

```

C:= [0]
A:= [0, 0]
A1:= 1
A2:= 1
[1, 1]
<-- exit mFFT (now in mFFT) = [1, 1]}
B:= [1, 1]
{--> enter mFFT, args = 1+5*x, x, 1, 1, 41
b:= 0
c:= 0
b:= 1
c:= 5
{--> enter mFFT, args = 1, x, 1, 0, 41
<-- exit mFFT (now in mFFT) = [1]}
B:= [1]
{--> enter mFFT, args = 5, x, 1, 0, 41
<-- exit mFFT (now in mFFT) = [5]}
C:= [5]
A:= [0, 0]
A1:= 6
A2:= -4
[6, -4]
<-- exit mFFT (now in mFFT) = [6, -4]}
C:= [6, -4]
A:= [0, 0, 0, 0]
A1:= 7
A3:= -5
A2:= -4
A4:= 6
[7, -4, -5, 6]
<-- exit mFFT (now in mFFT) = [7, -4, -5, 6]}
B:= [7, -4, -5, 6]
{--> enter mFFT, args = -4+3*x+x^2, x, 9, 2, 41
b:= 0
c:= 0
b:= -4
c:= 3
b:= x-4

```

```

      c:= 3
{--> enter mFFT, args = x-4, x, 1, 1, 41
      b:= 0
      c:= 0
      b:=-4
      c:= 1
{--> enter mFFT, args = 4, x, 1, 0, 41
<-- exit mFFT (now in mFFT) = [-4]}
      B:=[-4]
{--> enter mFFT, args = 1, x, 1, 0, 41
<-- exit mFFT (now in mFFT) = [1]}
      C:=[1]
      A:=[0, 0]
      A1:=-3
      A2:=-5
      [-3, -5]
<-- exit mFFT (now in mFFT) = [-3, -5]}
      B:=[-3, -5]
{--> enter mFFT, args = 3, x, 1, 1, 41
      b:= 0
      c:= 0
      b:= 3
      c:= 0
{--> enter mFFT, args = 3, x, 1, 0, 41
<-- exit mFFT (now in mFFT) = [3]}
      B:=[3]
{--> enter mFFT, args = 0, x, 1, 0, 41
<-- exit mFFT (now in mFFT) = [0]}
      C:=[0]
      A:=[0, 0]
      A1: = 3
      A2: = 3
      [3, 3]
<-- exit mFFT (now in mFFT) = [3, 3]}
      C:=[3, 3]
      A:=[0, 0, 0, 0]
      A1: = 0
      A3: = -6
      A2: = 9

```

```

      A4 := -19
      [0, 9, -6, -19]
<-- exit mFFT (now in mFFT) = [0, 9, -6, -19]}
      C := [0, 9, -6, -19]
      A := [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
      A1 := 7
      A5 := 7
      A2 := -1
      A6 := -7
      A3 := 8
      A7 := -18
      A4 := -19
      A8 := -10
      [7, -1, 8, -19, 7, -7, -18, -10]
<-- exit mFFT (now at top level) = [7, -1, 8, -19, 7, -7,
-18, -10]}
      [7, -1, 8, -19, 7, -7, -18, -10]
      mFFT

```

(4.10.2)

### ▼ E 4.7. Példa.

```

> `mod` := modp;
      mod := modp

```

(4.11.1)

```

> 4^4 mod 17; [4^i $ i=0..3] mod 17;
      1
      [1, 4, 16, 13]

```

(4.11.2)

```

> A := Matrix(4, (i, j) -> 4^((i-1)*(j-1)) mod 17);
      A :=
      [ 1  1  1  1 ]
      [ 1  4 16 13 ]
      [ 1 16  1 16 ]
      [ 1 13 16  4 ]

```

(4.11.3)

```

> B := Matrix(4, (i, j) -> 4^(-(i-1)*(j-1)) mod 17);

```

(4.11.4)

$$B := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 13 & 16 & 4 \\ 1 & 16 & 1 & 16 \\ 1 & 4 & 16 & 13 \end{bmatrix} \quad (4.11.4)$$

> evalm(A\*B); map(x->x mod 17,%);

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 34 & 34 & 34 \\ 34 & 361 & 289 & 442 \\ 34 & 289 & 514 & 289 \\ 34 & 442 & 289 & 361 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad (4.11.5)$$

## ▼ A 4.5. Algoritmus.

> `mod` := mods;

*mod* := *mods* (4.12.1)

> mFFT\_Multiply := proc(a, b, x, omega, n, m) local A, B, c, C, i;

A := mFFT(a, x, omega, n, m);

B := mFFT(b, x, omega, n, m);

c := 0;

for i from 0 to 2^n-1 do

c := c + A[i+1]\*B[i+1]\*x^i mod m;

od;

C := mFFT(c, x, omega, n, m);

c := 0;

for i from 0 to 2^n-1 do

c := c + C[i+1]/2^n\*x^i mod m;

od; c;

end;

mFFT\_Multiply := proc(a, b, x, omega, n, m)

(4.12.2)

local A, B, c, C, i;

A := mFFT(a, x, omega, n, m);

B := mFFT(b, x, omega, n, m);

c := 0;

for i from 0 to 2^n-1 do



```

    c:= mod(c + A[i+1]*B[i+1]*x^i, m)
  end do;
  C:= mFFT(c, x, omega, n, m);
  c:= 0;
  for ifrom 0 to 2^n - 1 do
    c:= mod(c + C[i+1]*x^i/2^n, m)
  end do;
  c
end proc

```

## ▼ E 4.8. Példa.

```

> a:=3*x^3+x^2-4*x+1; b:=x^3+2*x^2+5*x-3;
    a:= 3 x3 + x2 - 4 x + 1
    b:= x3 + 2 x2 + 5 x - 3

```

(4.13.1)

```

> debug(mFFT_Multiply); mFFT_Multiply(a,b,x,14,3,41); expand(a*
b);

```

*mFFT\_Multiply*

```

{--> enter mFFT_Multiply, args = 3*x^3+x^2-4*x+1, x^3+2*
x^2+5*x-3, x, 14, 3, 41

```

```

A:= [1, 9, -19, -18, 3, 16, 19, -3]

```

```

B:= [5, 5, 0, 14, -7, -6, -10, 16]

```

```

c:= 0

```

```

c:= 5

```

```

c:= 5 + 4 x

```

```

c:= 5 + 4 x

```

```

c:= 5 + 4 x - 6 x3

```

```

c:= 5 + 4 x - 6 x3 + 20 x4

```

```

c:= 5 + 4 x - 6 x3 + 20 x4 - 14 x5

```

```

c:= 5 + 4 x - 6 x3 + 20 x4 - 14 x5 + 15 x6

```

```

c:= 5 + 4 x - 6 x3 + 20 x4 - 14 x5 + 15 x6 - 7 x7

```

```

C:= [17, 0, -17, 15, -19, -6, -4, 13]

```

```

c:= 0

```

```

c:= -3

```

```

c:= -3

```

```

c:= -3 + 3 x2

```

```

c:= -3 + 3 x2 + 7 x3

```

```

c:=-3+3 x^2+7 x^3+13 x^4
c:=-3+3 x^2+7 x^3+13 x^4-11 x^5
c:=-3+3 x^2+7 x^3+13 x^4-11 x^5+20 x^6
c:=-3+3 x^2+7 x^3+13 x^4-11 x^5+20 x^6+17 x^7
-3+3 x^2+7 x^3+13 x^4-11 x^5+20 x^6+17 x^7
<-- exit mFFT_Multiply (now at top level) = -3+3*x^2+7*
x^3+13*x^4-11*x^5+20*x^6+17*x^7}
-3+3 x^2+7 x^3+13 x^4-11 x^5+20 x^6+17 x^7
3 x^6+7 x^5+13 x^4-11 x^3-21 x^2+17 x-3

```

(4.13.2)

#### ▼ E 4.9. Példa.

```

> 14&^8 mod 41; 14&^4 mod 41;
      1
      -1

```

(4.14.1)

#### ▼ E 4.10. Példa.

```

> with(numtheory);
[GIgcd, bigomega, cfrac, cfracpol, cyclotomic, divisors, factorEQ,
factorset, fermat, imagunit, index, integral_basis, invcfrac, invphi,
issqrfree, jacobi, kronecker, λ, legendre, mcombine, mersenne,
migcdex, minkowski, mipolys, mlog, mobius, mroot, msqrt, nearestp,
nthconver, nthdenom, nthnumer, nthpow, order, pdexpand, φ, π,
pprimroot, primroot, quadres, rootsunity, safeprime, σ, sq2factor,
sum2sqr, τ, thue]

```

(4.15.1)

```

> 2.^31/ln(2.^31)/phi(2^20);
      190.6218996

```

(4.15.2)

#### ▼ E 4.11. Példa.

```

> 15&^8 mod 41; 15&^20 mod 41;
      18
      -1

```

(4.16.1)

```

> evalf(3./Pi^2);
      0.3039635508

```

(4.16.2)

## ▼ E 4.12. Példa.

```
> a:='a';
powcreate(a(n)=1,a(0)=1,a(1)=-2,a(2)=3,a(3)=0,a(4)=1,a(5)=-1,
a(6)=2);
tpsform(a,x,8); convert(%,polynom);
      a:=a
      1 - 2 x + 3 x2 + x4 - x5 + 2 x6 + x7 + O(x8)
      1 - 2 x + 3 x2 + x4 - x5 + 2 x6 + x7 (4.17.1)
```

```
> tpsform(a,x,1); convert(%,polynom); y:=powpoly(1/%,x); two:=
powpoly(2,x);
      1 + O(x)
      1
y:=proc(powparm) ... end proc
two:=proc(powparm) ... end proc (4.17.2)
```

```
> multiply(y,subtract(two,multiply(y,a))); tpsform(%,x,2);
convert(%,polynom); y:=powpoly(%,x);
      proc(powparm) ... end proc
      1 + 2 x + O(x2)
      1 + 2 x
y:=proc(powparm) ... end proc (4.17.3)
```

```
> multiply(y,subtract(two,multiply(y,a))); tpsform(%,x,4);
convert(%,polynom); y:=powpoly(%,x);
      proc(powparm) ... end proc
      1 + 2 x + x2 - 4 x3 + O(x4)
      1 + 2 x + x2 - 4 x3
y:=proc(powparm) ... end proc (4.17.4)
```

```
> multiply(y,subtract(two,multiply(y,a))); tpsform(%,x,8);
convert(%,polynom); y:=powpoly(%,x);
      proc(powparm) ... end proc
      1 + 2 x + x2 - 4 x3 - 12 x4 - 13 x5 + 9 x6 + 57 x7 + O(x8)
      1 + 2 x + x2 - 4 x3 - 12 x4 - 13 x5 + 9 x6 + 57 x7
y:=proc(powparm) ... end proc (4.17.5)
```

```
> multiply(y,a); tpsform(%,x,8);
      proc(powparm) ... end proc
      1 + O(x8) (4.17.6)
```

## ▼ A 4.6. Algoritmus.

```

> FastNewtonInversion:=proc(a,x,n) local y,yy,k,two;
  tpsform(a,x,1); yy:=convert(1/%,polynom);
  y:=powpoly(yy,x); two:=powpoly(2,x);
  for k to n do
    multiply(y,subtract(two,multiply(y,a))); tpsform(%,x,2^k)
  ;
  yy:=convert(%,polynom); y:=powpoly(yy,x);
  od; yy;
end;

```

*FastNewtonInversion* := proc(*a*, *x*, *n*) (4.18.1)

```

local y, yy, k, two;
powseries:=tpsform(a, x, 1);
yy:= convert(1 / `%`, polynom);
y:= powseries.-powpoly(yy, x);
two:= powseries.-powpoly(2, x);
for k to n do
  powseries.-multiply(y, powseries.-subtract(two,
  powseries.-multiply(y, a)));
  powseries.-tpsform(`%`, x, 2^k);
  yy:= convert(`%`, polynom);
  y:= powseries.-powpoly(yy, x)
end do;
yy
end proc

```

```

> FastNewtonInversion(a,x,3);
      1 + 2 x + x2 - 4 x3 - 12 x4 - 13 x5 + 9 x6 + 57 x7

```

(4.18.2)

## ▼ E 4.13. Példa.

```

> G:=(1-2*t*x+x^2)^(-1/2); series(G,x);

```

$$G := \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - 2tx + x^2}}$$

$$1 + tx + \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2}t^2\right)x^2 + \left(-\frac{3}{2}t + \frac{5}{2}t^3\right)x^3 + \left(\frac{3}{8} - \frac{15}{4}t^2 + \frac{35}{8}t^4\right)x^4$$

$$+ \left(\frac{15}{8}t - \frac{35}{4}t^3 + \frac{63}{8}t^5\right)x^5 + O(x^6)$$

(4.19.1)

### ▼ E 4.14. Példa.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &> \mathbf{P:=(1-2*t*x+x^2)*y^2-1; PP:=diff(P,y); y0:=1;} \\
 &\quad P:=(1-2tx+x^2)y^2-1 \\
 &\quad PP:=2(1-2tx+x^2)y \\
 &\quad y0:=1
 \end{aligned} \tag{4.20.1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &> \mathbf{y1:=series(y0-subs(y=y0,P)/subs(y=y0,PP),x,2);} \\
 &\quad \mathbf{y1:=convert(y1,polynomial);} \\
 &\quad y1:=1+tx+O(x^2) \\
 &\quad y1:=1+tx
 \end{aligned} \tag{4.20.2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &> \mathbf{y2:=series(y1-subs(y=y1,P)/subs(y=y1,PP),x,4);} \\
 &\quad \mathbf{y2:=convert(y2,polynomial);} \\
 &\quad y2:=1+tx+\left(-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{3}{2}t^2\right)x^2+\left(t^3-t+\frac{1}{2}(3t^2-1)t\right)x^3+O(x^4) \\
 &\quad y2:=1+tx+\left(-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{3}{2}t^2\right)x^2+\left(t^3-t+\frac{1}{2}(3t^2-1)t\right)x^3
 \end{aligned} \tag{4.20.3}$$

### ▼ E 4.15. Példa.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &> \mathbf{a:=4+x+2*x^2+3*x^3;} \\
 &\quad a:=4+x+2x^2+3x^3
 \end{aligned} \tag{4.21.1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &> \mathbf{P:=y^2-a; y0:=-2; y0:=2;} \\
 &\quad P:=y^2-4-x-2x^2-3x^3 \\
 &\quad y0:=-2 \\
 &\quad y0:=2
 \end{aligned} \tag{4.21.2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &> \mathbf{yy:=series(2-(4-a)/4,x,2);} \quad \mathbf{yy:=convert(yy,polynomial);} \\
 &\quad yy:=2+\frac{1}{4}x+O(x^2) \\
 &\quad yy:=2+\frac{1}{4}x
 \end{aligned} \tag{4.21.3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &> \mathbf{yy:=series(yy-(yy^2-a)/2/yy,x,4);} \quad \mathbf{yy:=convert(yy,polynomial);} \\
 &\quad yy:=2+\frac{1}{4}x+\frac{31}{64}x^2+\frac{353}{512}x^3+O(x^4) \\
 &\quad yy:=2+\frac{1}{4}x+\frac{31}{64}x^2+\frac{353}{512}x^3
 \end{aligned} \tag{4.21.4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &> \mathbf{series(yy^2,x,4);} \\
 &\quad 4+x+2x^2+3x^3+O(x^4)
 \end{aligned} \tag{4.21.5}$$

## ▼ A 4.7. Algoritmus.

```
> NewtonSolve:=proc(P,y,x,y0,n) local yy,k,PP;
  PP:=diff(P,y); yy:=y0;
  for k to n do
    yy:=series(yy-subst(y=yy,P)/subst(y=yy,PP),x,2^k);
    yy:=convert(yy,polynomial);
  od; yy;
end;
NewtonSolve:=proc(P,y,x,y0,n) (4.22.1)
```

```
  local yy, k, PP,
  PP:=diff(P,y);
  yy:=y0;
  for k to n do
    yy:=series(yy - subst(y=yy,P) / subst(y=yy,PP), x, 2^k);
    yy:=convert(yy,polynomial)
  end do;
  yy
end proc
```

```
> NewtonSolve(P,y,x,2,3);

$$2 + \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{31}{64}x^2 + \frac{353}{512}x^3 - \frac{2373}{16384}x^4 - \frac{19513}{131072}x^5 - \frac{136629}{2097152}x^6$$

$$+ \frac{1579201}{16777216}x^7$$
 (4.22.2)
```

```
> series(%^2,x,8);

$$4 + x + 2x^2 + 3x^3 + O(x^8)$$
 (4.22.3)
```

- ▶ 5. Kínai maradékolás
- ▶ 6. Newton-iteráció, Hensel-felemelés
- ▶ 7. Legnagyobb közös osztó
- ▶ 8. Faktorizálás
- ▶ 9. Egyenletrendszerek
- ▶ 10. Gröbner-bázisok

- ▶ **11. Racionális törtfüggvények integrálása**
- ▶ **12. A Risch-algoritmus.**