Package ‘polynom’

December 8, 2016

Version 1.3-9
Title A Collection of Functions to Implement a Class for Univariate Polynomial Manipulations
Description A collection of functions to implement a class for univariate polynomial manipulations.
Imports stats, graphics
License GPL-2
NeedsCompilation no
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Repository CRAN
Date/Publication 2016-12-08 20:22:36

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Coerce a Polynomial to a Function

Takes a polynomial argument and constructs an \texttt{R} function to evaluate it at arbitrary points.

## Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'polynomial'
as.function(x, ...)
```

### Arguments

- **x**: An object of class "polynomial".
- **...**: Further arguments to be passed to or from methods.

## Details

This is a method for the generic function \texttt{as.function}.

The polynomial is evaluated within the function using the Horner scheme.

Note that you can use the model-oriented \texttt{predict} method for polynomials for purpose of evaluation (without explicit coercion to a function), see the example below.

## Value

A function to evaluate the polynomial \( p \).

## See Also

\texttt{as.function}, \texttt{predict.polynomial}

## Examples

```r
pr <- (poly.calc(-1:1) - 2 * polynomial(c(1, 2, 1)))^2
pr
## 4 + 20*x + 33*x^2 + 16*x^3 - 6*x^4 - 4*x^5 + x^6
prf <- as.function(pr)
prf
## function (x)
## 4 + x * (20 + x * (33 + x * (16 + x * (-6 + x * (-4 + x * (1))))))
## <environment: 0x402440f0>
```
change.origin

Description

Calculate the coefficients of a polynomial relative to a new origin on the x axis.

Usage

change.origin(p, o)

Arguments

p an object of class "polynomial".

o a numeric scalar representing the new origin on the original scale.

Details

Let \( P(x) = \sum_i p_i x^i \) be a given polynomial and consider writing \( P(x) = \sum_j q_j (x - o)^j \). This function calculates the coefficients \( q_j \) and returns the result as a polynomial.

Value

A polynomial with coefficients relative to the re-located x axis.

Examples

```r
pr <- poly.calc(1:5)
pr
## -120 + 274*x - 225*x^2 + 85*x^3 - 15*x^4 + x^5
change.origin(pr, 3)
## 4*x - 5*x^3 + x^5
```
Description

Calculates the derivative of a univariate polynomial.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'polynomial'
deriv(expr, ...)
```

Arguments

- `expr` an object of class "polynomial".
- `...` further arguments to be passed to or from methods.

Details

This is a method for the generic function `deriv`.

Value

Derivative of the polynomial.

See Also

`integral.polynomial`, `deriv`.

Examples

```r
pr <- poly.calc(1:5)
pr
## -120 + 274*x - 225*x^2 + 85*x^3 - 15*x^4 + x^5
derv(pr)
## 274 - 450*x + 255*x^2 - 60*x^3 + 5*x^4
```
gcd

GCD and LCM for Polynomials

Description

Compute the greatest common divisor (GCD) and least common multiple (LCM) of a collection of polynomials and polylists.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'polylist'
GCD("")
## S3 method for class 'polynomial'
GCD("")
## S3 method for class 'polylist'
LCM("")
## S3 method for class 'polynomial'
LCM("")
```

Arguments

... a list of objects of class polynomial or polylist.

Examples

```r
pl <- polylist(poly.from.roots(-1),
                poly.from.roots(c(-1, -1)),
                poly.from.roots(1))
GCD(pl)
GCD(pl[-3])
LCM(pl)
LCM(pl, pl, pl[[2]])
```

integral.polynomial

Integrate a Polynomial

Description

Find the integral of a univariate polynomial.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'polynomial'
integral(expr, limits = NULL, "")
```
Arguments

- **expr** an object of class "polynomial".
- **limits** numeric vector of length 2 giving the integration limits.
- **...** further arguments to be passed to or from methods.

Value

If `limits` is not given, the integral of `p` from 0 to `x`. Otherwise, the integral with the given integration limits.

See Also

deriv.polynomial

Examples

```r
p <- poly.calc(1:5)
p
## -120 + 274*x - 225*x^2 + 85*x^3 - 15*x^4 + x^5
deriv(p)
## 274 - 450*x + 255*x^2 - 60*x^3 + 5*x^4
integral(deriv(p)) - 120
## -120 + 274*x - 225*x^2 + 85*x^3 - 15*x^4 + x^5
```

---

### lines.polynomial

**Lines Method for Polynomials**

Description

Add a polynomial to an existing plot usually as a line plot.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'polynomial'
lines(x, len = 100, xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

- **x** an object of class "polynomial".
- **len** size of vector at which evaluations are to be made.
- **xlim, ylim** the range of x and y values with sensible defaults.
- **...** additional arguments as for the `lines` generic.
Math.polynomial

Details
This is a method for the generic function `lines`.
Lines representing the given polynomial are added to an existing plot. Values outside the current plot region are not shown.

See Also
`lines, points, points.polynomial, plot, plot.polynomial`.

Examples
```r
plot(poly.calc(-1:5))
lines(poly.calc(2:4), lty = 2)
points(poly.calc(-2:6), pch = 4)
```

Math.polynomial       Math Group Methods for Polynomials

Description
Group method for functions in the Math group.

Usage
```r
## S3 method for class 'polynomial'
Math(x, ...)
```

Arguments
- `x` an object of class "polynomial".
- `...` further arguments to be passed to or from methods, such as digits.

Details
Most math group functions are disallowed with polynomial arguments. The only exceptions are ceiling, floor, round, trunc, and signif which may be used to transform the coefficients accordingly.

Value
A polynomial with transformed coefficients.

See Also
`Ops.polynomial, Summary.polynomial`.
Examples

```r
op <- options(digits=18)
p <- poly.from.values(1:4, (2:5)^2)
## 1 + 2.0000000000001*x + x^2
p <- round(p)
## 1 + 2*x + x^2
options(op)
```

---

monic  

Monic Polynomials

Description

Convert a polynomial to monic form by dividing by the leading coefficient.

Usage

```r
monic(p)
```

Arguments

- `p`  
  A polynomial. A warning is issued if the polynomial is identically zero.

Details

Similar in effect to `p/as.numeric(p[length(p)])` but with some safeguards against leading zero coefficients.

Value

A polynomial proportional to `p` with leading coefficient 1.

See Also

`change.origin`
**Description**

Allows arithmetic operators to be used for polynomial calculations, such as addition, multiplication, division, etc.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'polynomial'
Ops(e1, e2)
```

**Arguments**

- `e1`: an object of class "polynomial".
- `e2`: an object of class "polynomial".

**Value**

A polynomial got by performing the operation on the two arguments.

**See Also**

`Math.polynomial`, `Summary.polynomial`.

**Examples**

```r
p <- polynomial(c(1, 2, 1))
## 1 + 2*x + x^2
r <- poly.calc(-1 : 1)
## -1*x + x^3
(r - 2 * p)^2
## 4 + 20*x + 33*x^2 + 16*x^3 - 6*x^4 - 4*x^5 + x^6
```

---

**Description**

Plots polynomials, optionally allowing the “interesting” region to be automatically determined.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'polynomial'
plot(x, xlim = NULL, ylim = range(Px), type = "l",
     len = 100, ...)
```
Arguments

- **x**: an object of class "polynomial".
- **xlim**: the range to be encompassed by the x axis.
- **ylim**: the range to be encompassed by the y axis.
- **type**: as for `plot()`.
- **len**: number of x points drawn.
- **...**: additional arguments as for `plot`.

Details

This is a method for the generic function `plot`.

A plot of the polynomial is produced on the currently active device. Unless otherwise specified, the domain is chosen to enclose the real parts of all zeros, stationary points and zero itself.

See Also

`plot, lines, points, lines.polynomial, points.polynomial`.

Examples

```r
plot(p <- poly.calc(-1:5))
```

Description

Add a polynomial to an existing plot usually as a point plot.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'polynomial'
points(x, length = 100, ...)
```

Arguments

- **x**: an object of class "polynomial".
- **length**: size of x vector at which evaluations are to be made.
- **...**: additional arguments as for the points generic.

Details

This is a method for the generic function `points`.

Points representing the given polynomial are added to an existing plot. Values outside the current plot region are not shown.
poly.calc

See Also

plot, lines, points, plot.polynomial, lines.polynomial.

Examples

plot(poly.calc(-1:5))
lines(poly.calc(2:4), lty=2)
points(poly.calc(-2:6), pch=4)

poly.calc

Calculate Polynomials from Zeros or Values

Description

Calculate either the monic polynomial with specified zeros, or the Lagrange interpolation polynomial through the \((x,y)\) points.

Usage

poly.calc(x, y, tol=sqrt(.Machine$double.eps), lab=dimnames(y)[[2]])

Arguments

- **x** numeric vector specifying either the zeros of the desired polynomial if this is the only non-missing argument, or the \(x\)-values for Lagrange interpolation.
- **y** numeric vector or matrix specifying the \(y\)-values for the Lagrange interpolation polynomial. If \(y\) is a matrix, \(nrow(y)\) must equal \(\text{length}(x)\), and each column of \(y\) is used separately with \(x\).
- **tol** An absolute value tolerance, below which coefficients are treated as zero.
- **lab** If \(y\) is a matrix, lab is used as the names vector for the list result.

Details

If \(y\) is a matrix, the result is a list of polynomials using each column separately.
If \(x\) only is given, repeated zeros are allowed. If \(x\) and \(y\) are given, repeated values in the \(x\) vector must have identical \(y\) values associated with them (up to \(\text{tol}\)), otherwise the first \(y\)-value only is used and a warning is issued.

Value

Either a polynomial object, or a list of polynomials, as appropriate. In the latter case the object is of class "polylist".

See Also

polynomial
Examples

poly.calc(rep(1,3))
## -1 + 3*x - 3*x^2 + x^3
poly.calc(0:4, (0:4)^2 + 1)
## 1 + x^2
poly.calc(0:4, cbind(0:4, (0:4)^2 + 1), lab = letters[1:2])
## List of polynomials:
## $a:
## ## x
## ##
## $b:
## ## 1 + x^2

poly.orth  

Construct Orthogonal Polynomials

Description

Construct the orthogonal polynomials on a given vector, up to a specified degree.

Usage

poly.orth(x, degree = length(unique(x)) - 1, norm = TRUE)

Arguments

x a numeric vector of abscissae. When evaluated at x the polynomials will generate an orthonormal set.

degree maximum degree required. The default is one fewer than the number of distinct values in x, which is maximum possible.

norm a logical indicating whether the polynomials should be normalized.

Value

A list of class "polylist" of objects of class "polynomial" of degree 1, 2, ..., degree.

Examples

x <- rep(1:4, 1:4) # x with repetitions for weighting
x
## [1] 1 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4
polx <- poly.orth(x, 3) # calculate orthogonal polynomials
polx
## List of polynomials:
## [[1]]
## 0.3162278
##
## [[2]]
## polylist

**Lists of Polynomials**

### Description

Create and manipulate lists of polynomials.

### Usage

- `polylist(...)`
- `as.polylist(x)`
- `is.polylist(x)`

### Arguments

- `...` a list of R objects.
- `x` an R object.

### Details

- `polylist` takes a list of arguments, tries to convert each into a polynomial (see `polynomial`), and sets the class of the list to "polylist".
- `as.polylist` tries to coerce its arguments to a polylist, and will do so for arguments which are polynomials or lists thereof.
- `is.polylist` tests whether its argument is a polylist.

This class has several useful methods, such as taking derivatives (`deriv`) and antiderivatives (`integral`), printing and plotting, subscripting, computing sums and products of the elements, and methods for `c`, `rep`, and `unique`.

### Examples

```r
## Calculate orthogonal polynomials
pl <- poly.orth(rep(1:4, 1:4), 3)
pl
plot(pl)
derv(pl)
integral(pl)
sum(pl)
```
polynomial

prod(pl)
unique(rep(pl, 3)[c(8, 12)])

polynomial
Polynomials

Description
Construct, coerce to, test for, and print polynomial objects.

Usage
polynomial(coef = c(0, 1))
as.polynomial(p)
is.polynomial(p)

## S3 method for class 'polynomial'
as.character(x, decreasing = FALSE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'polynomial'
print(x, digits = getOption("digits"), decreasing = FALSE, ...)

Arguments
coef numeric vector, giving the polynomial coefficients in increasing order.
p an arbitrary R object.
x a polynomial object.
decreasing a logical specifying the order of the terms; in increasing (default) or decreasing powers.
digits the number of significant digits to use for printing.
... potentially further arguments passed to and from other methods.

Details
polynomial constructs a polynomial from its coefficients, i.e., p[1:k] specifies the polynomial
\[ p_1 + p_2 x + p_3 x^2 + \ldots + p_k x^{k-1}. \]
Internally, polynomials are simply numeric coefficient vectors of class "polynomial". Several useful methods are available for this class, such as coercion to character (as.character()) and function (as.function.polynomial), extraction of the coefficients (coef()), printing (using as.character), plotting (plot.polynomial), and computing sums and products of arbitrarily many polynomials.

as.polynomial tries to coerce its arguments to a polynomial.
is.polynomial tests whether its argument is a polynomial (in the sense that it has class "polynomial".)
**predict.polynomial**

**Examples**

```r
polynomial(1:4)
p <- as.polynomial(c(1,0,3,0))
p
print(p, decreasing = TRUE)
stopifnot(coef(p) == c(1,0,3))
polynomial(c(2,rep(0,10),1))
```

**Description**

Evaluate a polynomial at a given numeric or polynomial argument.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'polynomial'
predict(object, newdata, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `object`: A polynomial object to be evaluated.
- `newdata`: Argument at which evaluation is requested. May be numeric or itself a polynomial.
- `...`: Not used by this method.

**Details**

This is a method for the generic function `predict`.

The polynomial is evaluated according to the Horner scheme for speed and numerical accuracy.

**Value**

Evaluated object of the same class as `newdata`.

**See Also**

`as.function.polynomial`
solve.polynomial  Zeros of a Polynomial

Description
Find the zeros, if any, of a given polynomial.

Usage
```r
## S3 method for class 'polynomial'
solve(a, b, ...)
```

Arguments
- `a`: A polynomial object for which the zeros are required.
- `b`: A numeric value specifying an additional intercept. If given, the zeros of `a - b` are found.
- `...`: Not used by this method.

Details
This is a method for the generic function `solve`.
The zeros are found as the eigenvalues of the companion matrix, sorted according to their real parts.

Value
A numeric vector, generally complex, of zeros.

See Also
- `polyroot`, `poly.calc`, `summary.polynomial`

Examples
```r
p <- polynomial(6:1)
p
# 6 + 5*x + 4*x^2 + 3*x^3 + 2*x^4 + x^5
pz <- solve(p)
pz
# [1] -1.49180+0.0000i -0.80579-1.2229i -0.80579+1.2229i
# [4] 0.55169-1.2533i 0.55169+1.2533i
# To retrieve the original polynomial from the zeros:
poly.calc(pz)
## Warning: imaginary parts discarded in coercion
# 6 + 5*x + 4*x^2 + 3*x^3 + 2*x^4 + x^5
```
Summary Polynomial

Description

Summarize a polynomial by describing its “key” points.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'polynomial'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

- `object` an object of class "polynomial".
- `...` Not used by this method.

Details

This is a method for the generic function `summary`.

Value

A list of class "summary.polynomial" (which has its own print method) containing information on zeros, stationary and inflexion points.

Examples

```r
p <- polynomial(6:1)
p
## 6 + 5*x + 4*x^2 + 3*x^3 + 2*x^4 + x^5
pz <- summary(p)
pz
## [1] -1.49180+0.0000i -0.80579-1.2229i -0.80579+1.2229i
## [4] 0.55169-1.2533i 0.55169+1.2533i
## To retrieve the original polynomial from the zeros:
poly.calc(pz)
## Warning: imaginary parts discarded in coercion
## 6 + 5*x + 4*x^2 + 3*x^3 + 2*x^4 + x^5
```
Summary Group Methods for Polynomials

Description

Allows summary group generics to be used on polynomial arguments.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'polynomial'
Summary(..., na.rm = FALSE)
```

Arguments

- `...` \( \mathbb{R} \) objects, the first supplied of class "polynomial".
- `na.rm` logical: should missing values be removed?

Details

For the `sum` and `prod` functions, the sum and product of the given polynomials, respectively. For the other members of the Summary group, an error is returned.

Note that one could order polynomials by divisibility, and define `min` and `max` as the corresponding lattice meet and join, i.e., the greatest common divisor and the least common multiple, respectively. This is currently not provided: instead, functions `gcd` and `lcm` should be called directly.

See Also

- `Math.polynomial`, `Ops.polynomial`
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