

Example

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Example of Ben-Or Tiwari sparse polynomial interpolation.

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> M1,M2,M3 := x^3*y^4, x*y^3*z, x^6*z^2;
           M1,M2,M3 := x^3 y^4, x y^3 z, x^6 z^2
> a1,a2,a3 := 101,103,105;
           a1,a2,a3 := 101, 103, 105
> f := a1*M1+a2*M2+a3*M3;
           f := 105 x^6 z^2 + 101 x^3 y^4 + 103 x y^3 z
So f has t=3 terms. Assume we don't know t. Let's try T=4.
> T := 4;
           T := 4
> for i from 0 to 2*T-1 do v[i] := eval( f, {x=2^i,y=3^i,z=5^i} )
od;
           v_0 := 309
           v_1 := 261258
           v_2 := 318719004
           v_3 := 459589225992
           v_4 := 706483640520816
           v_5 := 1112692343818548768
           v_6 := 1769125342359905801664
           v_7 := 2823428649379900233478272
> H := Matrix([[v[0],v[1],v[2],v[3]],
               [v[1],v[2],v[3],v[4]],
               [v[2],v[3],v[4],v[5]],
               [v[3],v[4],v[5],v[6]]]);
           H :=
           [
           [ 309, 261258, 318719004, 459589225992,
           [ 261258, 318719004, 459589225992, 706483640520816
           [ 318719004, 459589225992, 706483640520816, 1112692343818548768
           [ 459589225992, 706483640520816, 1112692343818548768, 1769125342359905801664
           ]
           ]
> with(LinearAlgebra):
Rank(H);
           3
So we know t = 3.
> H := H[1..3,1..3];
           H :=
           [
           [ 309, 261258, 318719004
           [ 261258, 318719004, 459589225992
           [ 318719004, 459589225992, 706483640520816
           ]
           ]
> S := -Vector([v[3],v[4],v[5]]);
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S := 
$$\begin{bmatrix} -459589225992 \\ -706483640520816 \\ -1112692343818548768 \end{bmatrix}$$

> L := LinearSolve(H,S);
L := 
$$\begin{bmatrix} -279936000 \\ 1643760 \\ -2518 \end{bmatrix}$$

> Lambda := z^3+L[1]+L[2]*z+L[3]*z^2;
Lambda := 
$$z^3 - 2518 z^2 + 1643760 z - 279936000$$

> factor(Lambda);
(z - 1600) (z - 270) (z - 648)
> R := roots(Lambda);
R := [[1600, 1], [270, 1], [648, 1]]
> m1,m2,m3 := seq( r[1], r in R );
m1, m2, m3 := 1600, 270, 648
> ifactor(m1), ifactor(m2), ifactor(m3);
(2)^6 (5)^2, (2) (3)^3 (5), (2)^3 (3)^4
> M1,M2,M3 := x^6*z^2, x*y^3*z, x^3*y^4;
M1, M2, M3 :=  $x^6 z^2, x y^3 z, x^3 y^4$ 
The 3 by 3 Vandermonde system for the monomials is
> V := Matrix( [[1,1,1], [m1,m2,m3], [m1^2,m2^2,m3^2]] );
V := 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1600 & 270 & 648 \\ 2560000 & 72900 & 419904 \end{bmatrix}$$

> b := <v[0],v[1],v[2]>;
b := 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 309 \\ 261258 \\ 318719004 \end{bmatrix}$$

> a := LinearSolve(V,b);
a := 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 105 \\ 103 \\ 101 \end{bmatrix}$$

> g := a[1]*M1+a[2]*M2+a[3]*M3;
g := 
$$105 x^6 z^2 + 101 x^3 y^4 + 103 x y^3 z$$

> f;

$$105 x^6 z^2 + 101 x^3 y^4 + 103 x y^3 z$$


```