# Package ‘multipol’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Multivariate Polynomials

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**Description** Various utilities to manipulate multivariate polynomials. The package is almost completely superceded by the 'spray' and 'mvp' packages, which are much more efficient.

**License** GPL

**NeedsCompilation** no

**Repository** CRAN

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## R topics documented:

## multipol-package *Multivariate polynomials*

### Description

Various tools to manipulate and combine multivariate polynomials

### Details

Multidimensional arrays are interpreted in a natural way as multivariate polynomials.

Taking a matrix `a` as an example, because this has two dimensions it may be viewed as a bivariate polynomial with `a[i,j]` being the coefficient of $x^i y^j$. Note the off-by-one issue; see `?Extract`.

Multivariate polynomials of arbitrary arity are a straightforward generalization using appropriately dimensioned arrays.

Arithmetic operations "+","-", "*", "^" operate as though their arguments are multivariate polynomials.

Even quite small multipols are computationally intense; many coefficients have to be calculated and each is the sum of many terms.

The package is almost completely superceded by the **spray** and **mvp** packages, which use a sparse array system for efficiency.

### Author(s)

NA

Maintainer: Robin K. S. Hankin <hankin.robin@gmail.com>

### Examples

```
ones(2)*linear(c(1,-1))                    # x^2-y^2
ones(2)*(ones(2,2)-uni(2))                 # x^3+y^3


a <- as.multipol(matrix(1:12,3,4))
a

a[1,1] <- 11

f <- as.function(a*a)

f(c(1,pi))
```

## `as.array` *Coerce multipols to arrays*

### Description

Coerce multipols to arrays; unclass

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'multipol'
as.array(x, ...)
```

### Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| `x` | multipol |
| `...` | Further arguments passed to `NextMethod()` |

### Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

### Examples

```
a <- as.multipol(matrix(1,2,2))
as.array(a)
```

## `as.function.multipol` *Coerce a multipol to a function*

### Description

Coerce a multipol to a function using environments

### Usage

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

### Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| `x` | A multipol |
| `...` | Further arguments, currently ignored |

### Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

### See Also

as.multipol

### Examples

```
a <- as.multipol(array (1:12, c(2,3,2)))

f1 <- as.function(a)
f2 <- as.function(a*a)

x <- matrix(rnorm(15),ncol=3)

f1(x)^2 - f2(x)   #should be zero  [non-trivial!]
```

## constant — *Various useful multivariate polynomials*

### Description

Various useful multivariate polynomials such as homogeneous polynomials, linear polynomials, etc

### Usage

```
constant(d)
product(x)
homog(d, n = d, value = 1)
linear(x, power = 1)
lone(d,x)
single(d, e, power = 1)
uni(d)
zero(d)
```

### Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| `d` | Integer giving the dimensionality (arity) of the result |
| `x` | A vector of integers |
| `n,e,power` | Integers |
| `value` | Value for linear multivariate polynomial |

### Details

In the following, all multipols have their nonzero entries 1 unless otherwise stated.

- Function `constant(d)` returns the constant multivariate polynomial of arity `d`
- Function `product(x)` returns a multipol of arity `length(x)` where `all(dim(product(x))==x)` with all zero entries except the one corresponding to $\prod_{i=1}^{d} {x_i}^{x[i]}$

- Function homog(d,n) returns the homogeneous multipol of arity d and power n. The coeffients are set to value (default 1); standard recycling is used
- Function linear(x) returns a multipol of arity length(x) which is linear in all its arguments and whose coefficients are the elements of x. Argument power returns an equivalent multipol linear in x^power
- Function lone(d,x) returns a multipol of arity d that is a product of variables x[i]
- Function single(d,e,power) returns a multipol of arity d with a single nonzero entry corresponding to dimension e raised to the power power
- Function uni(d) returns x1*x2*...*xd [it is a convenience wrapper for product(rep(1,d))]
- Function zero(d) returns the zero multipol of arity d [it is a convenience wrapper for 0*constant(d)]
- Function ones(d) returns x1+x2+...+xd [it is a convenience wrapper for linear(rep(1,d))]

## Note

In many ways, the functions documented in this section are an adverisement for the inefficiency of dealing with multipols using arrays: sparse arrays would be the natural solution.

## Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

## See Also

outer,product,is.constant

## Examples

```
product(c(1,2,5))     #   x * y^2 * z^5
uni(3)                #   xyz
single(3,1)           #   x
single(3,2)           #   y
single(3,3)           #   z
single(3,1,6)         #   x^6
single(3,2,6)         #   y^6
lone(3,1:2)           #   xy
lone(3,c(1,3))        #   xz
linear(c(1,2,5))      #   x + 2y + 5z
ones(3)               #   x+y+z
constant(3)           #   1 + 0x + 0y + 0z
zero(3)               #   0 + 0x + 0y + 0z
homog(3,2)            #   x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + xy + xz + yz

# now some multivariate factorization:

ones(2)*linear(c(1,-1))                                     # x^2-y^2
ones(2)*(linear(c(1,1),2)-uni(2))                           # x^3+y^3
linear(c(1,-1))*homog(2,2)                                  # x^3+y^3 again
ones(2)*(ones(2,4)+uni(2)^2-product(c(1,3))-product(c(3,1)))  # x^5+y^5
ones(2)*homog(2,4,c(1,-1,1,-1,1))                              # x^5+y^5 again
```

deriv *Partial differentitation*

## Description

Partial differentiation with respect to any variable

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'multipol'
deriv(expr, i, derivative = 1, ...)
```

## Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| expr | A multipol |
| i | Dimension to differentiate with respect to |
| derivative | How many times to differentiate |
| ... | Further arguments, currently ignored |

## Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

## See Also

substitute

## Examples

```
a <- as.multipol(matrix(1:12,3,4))

deriv(a,1)     # standard usage: derivfferentiate WRT x1
deriv(a,2)     # differentiate WRT x2

deriv(a,1,2)   # second derivative
deriv(a,1,3)   # third derivative (zero multipol)
```

## `Extract.multipol` *Extract or Replace Parts of a multipol*

### Description

Extract or replace subsets of multipols

### Usage

```
          ## S3 method for class 'multipol'
x[...]
          ## S3 replacement method for class 'multipol'
x[...] <- value
```

### Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| `x` | A multipol |
| `...` | Indices to replace. **Offset zero! See details section** |
| `value` | replacement value |

### Details

Extraction and replacement operate with offset zero (using functions taken from the **Oarray** package); see the examples section. This is so that the index matches the power required (there is an off-by-one issue. The *first* element corresponds to the *zeroth* power. One wants index `i` to extract/replace the $i$-th power and in particular one wants index `0` to extract/replace the zeroth power).

Replacement operators return a multipol. Extraction returns an array. This is because it is often not clear exactly what multipol is desired from an extraction operation (it is also consistent with **Oarray**'s behaviour).

### Author(s)

Original code taken from the Oarray package by Jonty Rougier

### References

Jonathan Rougier (2007). Oarray: Arrays with arbitrary offsets. R package version 1.4-2.

### Examples

```
a <- as.multipol(matrix(1,4,6))
a[2,2] <- 100
a                 # coefficient of x1^2.x2^2 is 100

a[1:2,1:2]        # a matrix.  Note this corresponds to first and second powers
                  # not zeroth and first (what multipol would you want here?)
```

```
a[2,2]            # 100 to match the "a[2,2] <- 100" assignment above
```

## is.constant — *Is a multivariate polynomial constant or zero?*

### Description

Is a multivariate polynomial constant or zero?

### Usage

```
is.constant(a, allow.untrimmed = TRUE)
is.zero(a, allow.untrimmed = TRUE)
```

### Arguments

`a` A multipol

`allow.untrimmed` Boolean with default `TRUE` meaning to allow a multipol to be zero/constant even if one or more array extents exceed 2

### Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

### See Also

`constant`

### Examples

```
is.zero(linear(c(1,1i))*linear(c(1,-1i)) - ones(2,2))  # factorize x^2+y^2
```

## multipol — *Coerce and test for multipols*

### Description

Coerce and test for multipols

### Usage

```
multipol(x)
as.multipol(x)
is.multipol(x)
```

### Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| `x` | Object to be coerced to multipol |

### Details

The usual case is to coerce an array to a multipol. A character string may be given to `as.multipol()`, which will attempt to coerce to a multipol.

### Note

Subsets of a multipol are accessed and set using **Oarray**-style extraction with an offset of zero.

### Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

### See Also

`extract.multipol`

### Examples

```
a <- as.multipol(array(1:12,c(2,3,2)))
```

## `ooom` *One over one minus a multipol*

### Description

Uses Taylor's theorem to give one over one minus a multipol

### Usage

```
ooom(n, a, maxorder=NULL)
```

### Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| `n` | The order of the approximation; see details |
| `a` | A multipol |
| `maxorder` | A vector of integers giving the maximum order as per `taylor()` |

## Details

The motivation for this function is the *formal* power series $(1-x)^{-1} = 1 + x + x^2 + \ldots$. The way to think about it is to observe that $(1 + x + x^2 + \ldots + x^n)(1-x) = 1 - x^{n-1}$, even if $x$ is a multivariate polynomial (one needs only power associativity and a distributivity law, so this works for polynomials). The right hand side is $1$ if we neglect powers of $x$ greater than the $n$-th, so the two terms on the left hand side are multiplicative inverses of one another.

Argument n specifies how many terms of the series to take.

The function uses an efficient array method when x has only a single non-zero entry. In other cases, a variant of Horner's method is used.

## Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

## References

I. J. Good 1976. "On the application of symmetric Dirichlet distributions and their mixtures to contingency tables". *The Annals of Statistics*, volume 4, number 6, pp1159-1189; equation 5.6, p1166

## See Also

taylor

## Examples

```
ooom(4,homog(3,1))


# How many 2x2 contingency tables of nonnegative integers with rowsums =
# c(2,2) and colsums = c(2,2) are there?  Good gives:

(
  ooom(2,lone(4,c(1,3))) *
  ooom(2,lone(4,c(1,4))) *
  ooom(2,lone(4,c(2,3))) *
  ooom(2,lone(4,c(2,4)))
)[2,2,2,2]

# easier to use the aylmer package:

## Not run:
library(aylmer)
no.of.boards(matrix(1,2,2))

## End(Not run)
```

## Ops.multipol *Arithmetic ops group methods for multipols*

### Description

Allows arithmetic operators to be used for multivariate polynomials such as addition, multiplication, and integer powers.

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'multipol'
Ops(e1, e2 = NULL)
mprod(...,  trim = TRUE , maxorder=NULL)
mplus(...,  trim = TRUE , maxorder=NULL)
 mneg(a,    trim = TRUE , maxorder=NULL)
  mps(a, b, trim = TRUE , maxorder=NULL)
 mpow(a, n, trim = TRUE , maxorder=NULL)
```

### Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| `e1,e2,a` | Multipols; scalars coerced |
| `b` | Scalar |
| `n` | Integer power |
| `...` | Multipols |
| `trim` | Boolean, with default `TRUE` meaning to return a `trim()`-ed multipol and `FALSE` meaning not to trim |
| `maxorder` | Numeric vector indicating maximum orders of the output [that is, the highest power retained in the multivariate Taylor expansion about `rep(0,d)`]. Length-one input is recycled to length `d`; default value of `NULL` means to return the full result. More details given under `taylor()` |

### Details

The function `Ops.multipol()` passes unary and binary arithmetic operators (“+”, “-”, “*”, and “^”) to the appropriate specialist function.

In `multipol.R`, these specialist functions all have formal names such as `.multipol.prod.scalar()` which follow a rigorous pattern; they are not intended for the end user. They are not exported from the namespace as they begin with a dot.

Five conveniently-named functions are provided in the package for the end-user; these offer greater control than the arithmetic command-line operations in that arguments `trim` or `maxorder` may be set. They are:

- `mprod()` for products,
- `mplus()` for addition,
- `mneg()` for the negative,

- `mps()` for adding a scalar,
- `mpow()` for powers.

Addition and multiplication of multivariate polynomials is commutative and associative, to machine precision.

### Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

### See Also

`outer`,`trim`,`taylor`

### Examples

```
a <- as.multipol(matrix(1,4,5))
100+a

f <- as.function(a+1i)
f(5:6)


b <- as.multipol(array(rnorm(12),c(2,3,2)))

f1 <- as.function(b)
f2 <- as.function(b*b)
f3 <- as.function(b^3)    # could have said b*b*b

x <- c(1,pi,exp(1))

f1(x)^2 - f2(x)    #should be zero
f1(x)^3 - f3(x)    #should be zero

x1 <- as.multipol(matrix(1:10,ncol=2))
x2 <- as.multipol(matrix(1:10,nrow=2))
x1+x2
```

## `polyprod` *Multivariate polynomial product*

### Description

Gives an generalized outer product of two multipols

### Usage

```
polyprod(m1, m2, overlap = 0)
```

## Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| m1,m2 | multipols to be combined |
| overlap | Integer indicating how many variables are common to m1 and m2; default of zero corresponds to no variables in common |

## Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

## See Also

Ops.multipol

## Examples

```
a <- as.multipol(matrix(1,2,2))     # 1+x+y+xy

polyprod(a,a)       # (1+x+y+xy)*(1+z+t+zt)   --- offset=0
polyprod(a,a,1)     # (1+x+y+xy)*(1+y+z+yz)
polyprod(a,a,2)     # (1+x+y+xy)^2
```

---

# print.multipol *Print method for multipols*

---

## Description

Print methods for multipols

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'multipol'
print(x, ...)
do_dimnames(a, include.square.brackets = getOption("isb"), varname =
getOption("varname"), xyz = getOption("xyz"))
## S3 method for class 'multipol'
as.character(x, ..., xyz = getOption("xyz"), varname =
getOption("varname"))
```

## Arguments

| | |
|---|---|
| a,x | Multipol or array |
| include.square.brackets | Boolean with TRUE meaning to, er, include square brackets in the dimnames (eg [x3]^5) and default FALSE meaning to omit them (eg x3^5) |
| varname | String to describe root variable name (eg varname="y" gives y3^5 or [y3]^5) |

`xyz` Boolean with default `TRUE` meaning to represent multipols of dimension $d \leq 3$ using `x`, `y`, and `z` for the variable names and `FALSE` meaning to use `x1`, `x2`, `x3`. This option is ignored if $d > 3$; see examples section

`...` Further arguments (currently ignored)

### Details

Function `do_dimnames()` is a helper function that takes an array and gives it dimnames appropriate for expression as a multipol. Default behaviour is governed by options `isb`, `varname`, and `xyz`. The function might be useful but it is really intended to be called by `print.multipol()`.

The default behaviour of `do_dimnames()` and `as.character()`, and hence the print method for multipols, may be modified by using the `options()` function. See examples section below.

### Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

### Examples

```
ones(2,5)

options("showchars" = TRUE)
ones(2,5)

options("xyz" = FALSE)
ones(2,5)

options("varname" = "fig")
ones(2,5)

options("showchars" = FALSE)
ones(2,5)

do_dimnames(matrix(0,2,3),varname="fig",include=TRUE)
```

## put *Substitute a value for a variable*

### Description

Substitute a value for a variable and return a multipol of arity `d-1`

### Usage

```
put(a, i, value, keep = TRUE)
```

### Arguments

`a` multipol

`i` Dimension to substitute

`value` value to substitute for `x[i]`

`keep` Boolean with default `TRUE` meaning to retain singleton dimensions and `FALSE` meaning to drop them

### Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

### See Also

`deriv.multipol`

### Examples

```
a <- as.multipol(matrix(1:12,3,4))
put(a,1,pi)
put(a,2,pi)

b <- as.multipol(array(1:12,c(3,2,3)))

put(b,2,pi,TRUE)
put(b,2,pi,FALSE)
```

---

## `trim` *Remove redundant entries from a multipol*

---

### Description

Remove redundant entries from a multivariate polynomial: function `trim()` trims the array of nonsignificant zeroes as far as possible without altering its value as a multipol; function `taylor()` returns the multivariate Taylor expansion to a specified order.

### Usage

```
trim(a)
taylor(a,maxorder=NULL)
```

### Arguments

`a` A multipol

`maxorder` The multivariate order of the expansion returned; default of `NULL` means to return a unaltered

## Value

Returns a multipol

## Note

If a is a zero multipol (that is, a multivariate polynomial with all entries zero) of any size, then trim(a) is a zero multipol of the same arity as a but with extent 1 in each direction.

## Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

## See Also

Ops.multipol

## Examples

```
a <- matrix(0,7,7)
a[1:3,1:4] <- 1:12
a <- as.multipol(a)
a
trim(a)
taylor(a,2)
```

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