

polyeval() — Manipulate and evaluate polynomials

Description	Syntax	Remarks and examples	Conformability
Diagnostics	Also see		

Description

`polyeval(c, x)` evaluates polynomial c at each value recorded in x , returning the results in a p -conformable-with- x vector. For instance, `polyeval((4,2,1), (3\5))` returns $(4+2*3+3^2 \setminus 4+2*5+5^2) = (19\39)$.

`polysolve(y, x)` returns the minimal-degree polynomial c fitting $y = \text{polyeval}(c, x)$. Solution is via Lagrange's interpolation formula.

`polytrim(c)` returns polynomial c with trailing zeros removed. For instance, `polytrim((1,2,3,0))` returns $(1,2,3)$. `polytrim((0,0,0,0))` returns (0) . Thus if $n = \text{cols}(\text{polytrim}(c))$, then c records an $(n - 1)$ th degree polynomial.

`polyderiv(c, i)` returns the polynomial that is the i th derivative of polynomial c . For instance, `polyderiv((4,2,1), 1)` returns $(2,2)$ (the derivative of $4 + 2x + x^2$ is $2 + 2x$). The value of the first derivative of polynomial c at x is `polyeval(polyderiv(c,1), x)`.

`polyinteg(c, i)` returns the polynomial that is the i th integral of polynomial c . For instance, `polyinteg((4,2,1), 1)` returns $(0,4,1, .3333)$ (the integral of $4+2x+x^2$ is $0+4x+x^2+.3333x^3$). The value of the integral of polynomial c at x is `polyeval(polyinteg(c,1), x)`.

`polyadd(c1, c2)` returns the polynomial that is the sum of the polynomials c_1 and c_2 . For instance, `polyadd((2,1), (3,5,1))` is $(5,6,1)$ (the sum of $2 + x$ and $3 + 5x + x^2$ is $5 + 6x + x^2$).

`polymult(c1, c2)` returns the polynomial that is the product of the polynomials c_1 and c_2 . For instance, `polymult((2,1), (3,5,1))` is $(6,13,7,1)$ (the product of $2 + x$ and $3 + 5x + x^2$ is $6 + 13x + 7x^2 + x^3$).

`polydiv(c1, c2, cq, cr)` calculates polynomial c_1/c_2 , storing the quotient polynomial in c_q and the remainder polynomial in c_r . For instance, `polydiv((3,5,1), (2,1), cq, cr)` returns $c_q=(3,1)$ and $c_r=(-3)$; that is,

$$\frac{3 + 5x + x^2}{2 + x} = 3 + x \text{ with a remainder of } -3$$

or

$$3 + 5x + x^2 = (3 + x)(2 + x) - 3$$

`polyroots(c)` find the roots of polynomial c and returns them in complex row vector (complex even if c is real). For instance, `polyroots((3,5,1))` returns $(-4.303+0i, -.697+0i)$ (the roots of $3 + 5x + x^2$ are -4.303 and $-.697$).

Syntax

numeric vector `polyeval(numeric rowvector c , numeric vector x)`
numeric rowvector `polysolve(numeric vector y , numeric vector x)`
numeric rowvector `polytrim(numeric vector c)`

numeric rowvector `polyderiv(numeric rowvector c , real scalar i)`
numeric rowvector `polyinteg(numeric rowvector c , real scalar i)`

numeric rowvector `polyadd(numeric rowvector c_1 , numeric rowvector c_2)`
numeric rowvector `polymult(numeric rowvector c_1 , numeric rowvector c_2)`
void `polydiv(numeric rowvector c_1 , numeric rowvector c_2 , c_q , c_r)`

complex rowvector `polyroots(numeric rowvector c)`

In the above, row vector c contains the coefficients for a `cols(c) - 1` degree polynomial. For instance,

$$c = (4, 2, 1)$$

records the polynomial

$$4 + 2x + x^2$$

Remarks and examples

[stata.com](https://www.stata.com)

Given the real or complex coefficients c that define an $n - 1$ degree polynomial in x , `polyroots(c)` returns the $n - 1$ roots for which

$$0 = c_1 + c_2x^1 + c_3x^2 + \cdots + c_nx^{n-1}$$

`polyroots(c)` obtains the roots by calculating the eigenvalues of the companion matrix. The $(n - 1) \times (n - 1)$ companion matrix for the polynomial defined by c is

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} -c_{n-1}s & -c_{n-2}s & \cdots & -c_2s & -c_1s \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

where $s = 1/c_n$ if c is real and

$$s = C \left(\frac{\operatorname{Re}(c_n)}{\operatorname{Re}(c_n)^2 + \operatorname{Im}(c_n)^2}, \frac{-\operatorname{Im}(c_n)}{\operatorname{Re}(c_n)^2 + \operatorname{Im}(c_n)^2} \right)$$

otherwise.

As in all nonsymmetric eigenvalue problems, the returned roots are complex and sorted from largest to smallest, see [M-5] `eigensystem()`.

Conformability

`polyeval(c, x)`:

c: $1 \times n, n > 0$
x: $r \times 1$ or $1 \times c$
result: $r \times 1$ or $1 \times c$

`polysolve(y, x)`:

y: $n \times 1$ or $1 \times n, n \geq 1$
x: $n \times 1$ or $1 \times n$
result: $1 \times k, 1 \leq k \leq n$

`polytrim(c)`:

c: $1 \times n$
result: $1 \times k, 1 \leq k \leq n$

`polyderiv(c, i)`:

c: $1 \times n, n > 0$
i: $1 \times 1, i$ may be negative
result: $1 \times \max(1, n - i)$

`polyinteg(c, i)`:

c: $1 \times n, n > 0$
i: $1 \times 1, i$ may be negative
result: $1 \times \max(1, n + i)$

`polyadd(c1, c2)`:

*c*₁: $1 \times n_1, n_1 > 0$
*c*₂: $1 \times n_2, n_2 > 0$
result: $1 \times \max(n_1, n_2)$

`polymult(c1, c2)`:

*c*₁: $1 \times n_1, n_1 > 0$
*c*₂: $1 \times n_2, n_2 > 0$
result: $1 \times n_1 + n_2 - 1$

`polydiv(c1, c2, cq, cr)`:

input:
*c*₁: $1 \times n_1, n_1 > 0$
*c*₂: $1 \times n_2, n_2 > 0$
output:
*c*_q: $1 \times k_1, 1 \leq k_1 \leq \max(n_1 - n_2 + 1, 1)$
*c*_r: $1 \times k_2, 1 \leq k_2 \leq \max(n_1 - n_2, 1)$

`polyroots(c)`:

c: $1 \times n, n > 0$
result: $1 \times k - 1, k = \text{cols}(\text{polytrim}(c))$

Diagnostics

All functions abort with an error if a polynomial coefficient row vector is void, but they do not necessarily give indicative error messages as to the problem. Polynomial coefficient row vectors may contain missing values.

`polyderiv(c, i)` returns c when $i = 0$. It returns `polyinteg(c, -i)` when $i < 0$. It returns (0) when i is missing (think of missing as positive infinity).

`polyinteg(c, i)` returns c when $i = 0$. It returns `polyderiv(c, -i)` when $i < 0$. It aborts with error if i is missing (think of missing as positive infinity).

`polyroots(c)` returns a vector of missing values if any element of c equals missing.

Also see

[M-4] [Mathematical](#) — Important mathematical functions

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