

1.3 Polynomial Evaluation

- Consider polynomials

$$p(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \cdots + \cdots a_nx^n$$

which you need to evaluate for many values of x .

- **How do we evaluate the polynomials efficiently?**

We use **Nested Multiplication (or Horner's method)** to save the computational time, since fewer operations are required if polynomials are rewritten as N.M(H.M). In order to do so, we group the terms in nested multiplication:

$$\begin{aligned} p(x) &= a_0 + x(a_1 + a_2x + \cdots a_{n-1}x^{n-2} + a_nx^{n-1}) \\ &= \vdots \\ &= a_0 + x(a_1 + x(a_2 + \cdots + x(a_{n-1} + x(a_n)) \cdots)). \end{aligned}$$

- In order to write Scilab code, the polynomial is rewritten in the nested multiplication:

$$p(x) = a_1 + x(a_2 + x(a_3 + \cdots + x(a_n + x(a_{n+1}))) \cdots).$$

- Based on the nested multiplication, we can have the following pseudo-code:

```
real array (ai)1:n; integer i, n; real y, x  
    ⋮  
y ← an+1  
for i = n : -1 : 1  
    y ← ai + y * x  
end for
```

The main idea is to start with the inner parentheses and works outward.

- Here is a scilab code for Nested Multiplication:

```
//Evaluate a poly.  $P(x) = a_1 + a_2x + \dots + a_{n+1}x^n$  at a value  $x$ .  
//Input: degree  $n$  and an array of  $n + 1$  coefficients  $c$  and a value  $x$ .  
//Output: value  $y = P(x)$ .
```

```
function y=nest_multi(n,c,x)  
    y = c(n+1);  
    for i=n:-1:1  
        y = c(i)+y.*x;  
    end  
endfunction
```

Example1

Rewrite the following polynomial in nested form.

1. $p(x) = 3x^5 + x^4 - 2x^3 - 5x + 1$

2. $p(x) = 7x^8 - 5x^6 + 3x^3 + 2x^2 - 4$

- Note that we can extend to more general nested form:

$$a_0 + (x - r_0)(a_1 + (x - r_1)(a_2 + \cdots + (x - r_{n-1})(a_n)) \cdots),$$

where $r_0, r_1, r_3, \cdots, r_{n-1}$ are called the base points.

Example2

Find the Taylor polynomial $p_5(x)$ for $\ln x$ about $a = 1$. Then rewrite it in nested form.