

00390C PROGRAM DESCRIPTION I

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Program Title ROOTS OF POLYNOMIALSContributor's Name Professor Naresh K. Sinha

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Program Description, Equations, Variables Consider the polynomial of degree n (where n is less than 21) with real coefficients,

$$P(z) = a_n z^n + a_{n-1} z^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 z + a_0 \quad (1)$$

The roots of $P(z) = 0$ will be either real or complex in conjugate pairs. Let a guess for a root be given by $z_k = x_k + i y_k$. Laguerre's method uses the following iterative algorithm to improve the guess.

$$z_{k+1} = z_k - \frac{n P(z_k)}{P'(z_k) \pm \sqrt{H(z_k)}} \quad (2)$$

where $H(z_k) = (n-1) \left[(n-1) P'(z_k)^2 - n P(z_k) P''(z_k) \right] \quad (3)$

$$P'(z_k) = \left. \frac{dP(z_k)}{dz} \right|_{z = z_k} \quad (4)$$

and $P''(z_k) = \left. \frac{d^2 P(z_k)}{dz^2} \right|_{z = z_k} \quad (5)$

(Continued on page 2)

Necessary Accessories One memory module

Operating Limits and Warnings The program uses 0+10 as the initial guess. In some cases, this may result in the display "DATA ERROR". In this case one has to store a nonzero guess in R_{31} and proceed by executing B.

Reference(s) Dahlquist, B. and Bjorck, A., "Numerical Methods" (translated by N. Anderson) Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1974.

This program has been verified only with respect to the numerical example given in Program Description II. User accepts and uses this program material AT HIS OWN RISK, in reliance solely upon his own inspection of the program material and without reliance upon any representation or description concerning the program material.

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(Continuation Sheet)

In equation (2), the sign in the denominator must be chosen in such a manner that $|z_{k+1} - z_k|$ is as small as possible. This is done as follows. Let $H(z_k) = r_1 \angle \theta_1$ (in the polar form) and let $P'(z_k) = r_2 \angle \theta_2$. Then, the positive sign should be chosen in equation (2) if $|\frac{1}{2} \theta_1 - \theta_2|$ is less than 90° .

The program starts by calculating $P(z_k)$. Horner's Rule is used, with complex multiplication carried out in rectangular coordinates for better accuracy. The modulus of $P(z_k)$ is then displayed, following TONE 9. If this is less than 10^{-7} (this tolerance may be altered by placing the desired number in line 43 of the program), the beep sound is heard and either a real root or a complex conjugate root-pair is displayed. Otherwise, a new guess for the root is calculated according to equation (2), and the iteration is continued.

If a real root is obtained, say x_r , then $P(z)$ is divided by $z - x_r$ to obtain a polynomial of degree $n-1$. If a complex pair of roots is obtained, say $x_r \pm i y_r$, then $P(z)$ is divided by $z^2 - 2x_r z + (x_r^2 + y_r^2)$ to obtain a polynomial of degree $n-2$. This process is repeated until all the roots are known.

The program is compatible with the HP-82143A Printer in that with the printer in the manual mode, the values of the coefficients are printed as these are input. The roots are printed when evaluated. The program is also compatible with the program POLY in the MATH module since a_i are stored in R_i and the degree in R_{22} .

As repeated deflation of a polynomial may cause error due to round-off, it is suggested that after all the roots have been calculated, one final iteration with each root be performed on the full polynomial. Hence, it may be convenient to store the polynomial on a card if a card-reader is available.

$$1. P(z) = z^6 + 6z^5 - 56z^3 - 97z^2 + 26z + 120$$

$$= (z - 1)(z - 3)(z + 2)(z + 4)(z^2 + 4z + 5)$$

Input	Function	Display	Comments
	User		Set user mode
	XEQ SIZE 037		Minimum size
	A	N=?	Degree of the polynomial
6	R/S	a ₀ =?	Enter the coefficients
120	R/S	120.000 a ₁ =?	
26	R/S	26.000 a ₂ =?	
97 CHS	R/S	-97.000 a ₃ =?	
56 CHS	R/S	-56.000 a ₄ =?	
0	R/S	0.000 a ₅ =?	
6	R/S	6.000 a ₆ =?	
1	R/S	1.000, 120.00, 61.92	Intermediate values of P(z _k)
		9.665, 0.560,	
		1.555 -04, 0.000	
		ROOT = -2.000	Real root evaluated
		30.000, 7.587, 0.011	Intermediate values
		0.000	
		COMPLEX ROOTS	
		-2.000 I1.000	Pair of complex roots evaluated
		36.056, 15.229,	Intermediate values
		1.379, 0.003,	
		4.900 -11	
		ROOT = 1.000	Real root evaluated
		10.000, 0.000	Intermediate values
		ROOT = 3.000	Real root
		7.000, 0.000	Intermediate values
		ROOT = -4.000	Real root

00390C PROGRAM DESCRIPTION II

Sample Problem (Sketch if Desired)

$$2. P(z) = z^{12} - 0.5 z^6 + 1$$

In this sample problem the initial guess $0 + i 0$ causes difficulty since both $P'(z_0)$ and $P''(z_0)$ are zero. Since this leads to division by zero in equation (2) a display of "DATA ERROR" is obtained. Another initial guess is required.

SOLUTION: In this case the input subroutine will be bypassed

Input	Function	Display	Comments
	User		Set user mode
	XEQ SIZE 037		Minimum size
	XEQ CLRG		Set all registers to zero
1.00	STO 00, STO 12		Set a_{12} and a_0 to 1.00
0.5 CHS	STO 06		Set a_6 to -0.5
12	STO 22		Set $n = 12$
	XEQ B	1.000 "DATA ERROR"	The initial guess of $0 + i 0$ leads to division by zero
1.00	STO 31, STO 32	63.127, 0.903, 0.269	Initial guess = $1 + i 1$
		0.001, 5.000 -10	
		COMPLEX ROOTS	
		0.677 IO.736	Pair of complex roots
		7.891, 2.022, 0.041,	Intermediate values
		6.399 -07	
		1.640 -09	
		COMPLEX ROOTS	
		0.299 IO.954	Pair of complex roots
		8.065, 1.151, 0.028,	Intermediate values
		1.920 -06	
		2.088 -09	
		COMPLEX ROOTS	
		-0.299 IO.954	Pair of complex roots
		2.606, 0.155,	Intermediate values
		3.405 -04	
		2.236 -09	
		COMPLEX ROOTS	
		-0.677 IO.736	Pair of complex roots
		1.978, 0.153, 0.001,	Intermediate values
		1.077 -09	
		COMPLEX ROOTS	
		-0.976 IO.218	Pair of complex roots
		3.904, 1.4005 -09	Intermediate values
		COMPLEX ROOTS	
		0.976 IO.218	Pair of complex roots

USER INSTRUCTIONS

				SIZE: 037
STEP	INSTRUCTIONS	INPUT	FUNCTION	DISPLAY
1.	Enter the program, check status and set USER mode			
2.	To start data input.		A	N = ?
		N	R/S	$a_0 = ?$
		a_0	R/S	$a_0, a_1 = ?$
				$a_{N-1}, a_N = ?$
		a_N	R/S	a_N , Inter- mediate values
	(Display for real root)			ROOT =
	(Display for complex roots)			COMPLEX ROOTS
				 I.....
3.	Alternatively, store a_1 in R_1 and N in R_{22} . Also store real part of initial guess in R_{31} and the imaginary part in R_{32} . To start the iterations		B	Intermediate values followed by the roots as above.
4.	Sometimes the program started in step 2 may halt with the display "DATA ERROR". In this case store a nonzero guess in R_{31} and/or R_{32} and start the iterations		B	Intermediate values followed by the roots.

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PROGRAM LISTING

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STEP/ LINE	KEY ENTRY	KEY CODE (67/97 only)	COMMENTS	STEP/ LINE	KEY ENTRY	KEY CODE (67/97 only)	COMMENTS
01	LBL "ROOT T N"			45	GTO 07		Root is obtained!
02	"N=?"			46	XEQ 01		Calculate $P''(z_k)$
03	PROMPT		Input degree n	47	RCL 26		
04	STO 22			48	RCL 25		
05	1 E3			49	XEQ 08		Calculate nPP''
06	/			50	STO 23		
07	STO 21			51	X<>Y		
08	LBL 13		Input coefficients	52	STO 24		
09	CF 29			53	XEQ 03		Calculate $P'(z_k)$
10	"a"			54	STO 27		
11	RCL 21			55	X<>Y		
12	INT			56	STO 28		
13	FIX 0			57	X<>Y		
14	ARCL X			58	RCL 28		
15	"f=?"			59	RCL 27		
16	AVIEW			60	XEQ 08		Calculate P_1^2
17	STOP			61	RCL 22		
18	STO IND			62	1		
19	FIX 3			63	-		
20	VIEW X			64	STO 29		$n-1$
21	ISG 21			65	*		
22	GTO 13			66	RCL 23		
23	SF 29			67	-		
24	0		Initial guess	68	STO 23		$\text{Re} [(n-1)P_1^2 - nPP'']$
25	STO 31		$0 + i0$	69	X<>Y		
26	STO 32			70	RCL 29		
27	ADV			71	*		
28	LBL B		Start of	72	RCL 24		
29	CLD		iterations	73	-		
30	XEQ 02		Calculate $P(z_k)$	74	STO 24		$\text{Im} [(n-1)P_1^2 - nPP'']$
31	RCL 22			75	X<>Y		
32	*			76	R-P		
33	STO 25			77	RCL 29		
34	X<>Y			78	*		
35	RCL 22			79	SQRT		$ \sqrt{H(z_k)} $
36	*			80	STO 23		
37	STO 26			81	X<>Y		
38	R-P			82	2		
39	RCL 22			83	/		$\sqrt{H(z_k)}$
40	/			84	STO 24		
41	TONE 9		$ P(z_k) $	85	RCL 28		
42	PSE			86	RCL 27		
43	1 E-7			87	R-P		
44	X<>Y?		Is $10^{-7} > P(z_k) $?	88	RDN		
				89	-		
				90	ABS		
				91	90		
				92	X<=Y?		

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STEP/ LINE	KEY ENTRY	KEY CODE (67/97 only)	COMMENTS	STEP/ LINE	KEY ENTRY	KEY CODE (67/97 only)	COMMENTS
93	SF 00		Selecting the sign of $\sqrt{H(z_k)}$	138	RCL 30		
94	RCL 24			139	RCL IND		
95	RCL 23					30	
96	FS?C 00			140	*		
97	CHS			141	FS? 01		
98	P-R			142	XEQ 05		
99	ST+ 27			143	+		
100	X<>Y			144	DSE 30		
101	ST+ 28			145	XEQ 09		
102	RCL 25		Calculate $z_{k+1} = z_k - \frac{nP}{P' + \sqrt{H}}$	146	ISG 30		
103	RCL 27			147	CLA		
104	*			148	DSE 30		
105	RCL 26		and store in R_{31}, R_{32} .	149	GTO 04		
106	RCL 28			150	CF 01		
107	*			151	RTN		
108	+						
109	RCL 27			152	LBL 05		
110	X↑2			153	DSE 30		
111	RCL 28			154	RCL 30		
112	X↑2			155	*		
113	+			156	RTN		
114	STO 29						
115	/			157	LBL 02		Subroutine for calculating $P(z_k)$
116	ST- 31			158	XEQ 06		
117	RCL 26						
118	RCL 27			159	LBL 14		
119	*			160	RCL IND		
120	RCL 25					30	
121	RCL 28			161	+		
122	*			162	XEQ 09		
123	-			163	DSE 30		
124	RCL 29			164	GTO 14		
125	/			165	RCL IND		
126	ST- 32					30	
127	GTO B		Return for next iteration Subroutine for calculating $P''(z_k)$	166	+		
				167	RTN		
128	LBL 01			168	LBL 06		
129	SF 01			169	RCL 22		
			Subroutine for calculating $P'(z_k)$	170	STO 30		
130	LBL 03			171	0		
131	XEQ 06			172	ENTER↑		
132	FS? 01			173	0		
133	DSE 30			174	RTN		
134	LBL 04			175	LBL 07		Display real root
135	FS? 01			176	RCL 22		
136	ISG 30			177	STO 30		
137	CLA						

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STEP/ LINE	KEY ENTRY	KEY CODE (67/97 only)	COMMENTS	STEP/ LINE	KEY ENTRY	KEY CODE (67/97 only)	COMMENTS
178	0			222	"COMPLEX ROOTS"		
179	STO 29			223	AVIEW		
180	RCL 32			224	CLA		
181	ABS			225	SF 13		
182	STO 32			226	ARCL 31		
183	1 E-9			227	"F I"		
184	X<=Y?			228	ARCL 32		
185	GTO 10			229	AVIEW		
186	BEEP			230	PSE		
187	"ROOT =			231	CF 13		
	"			232	CLA		
188	ARCL 31			233	RCL 31		Quadratic factor for synthetic division
189	AVIEW			234	2		
190	PSE			235	*		
191	CLA			236	CHS		
192	RCL 31		Linear factor for synthetic division	237	STO 27		
193	CHS			238	RCL 32		
194	STO 28			239	X↑2		
195	GTO 12			240	RCL 31		
196	LBL 09		Subroutine for multiplication by z_k	241	X↑2		
197	RCL 32			242	+		
198	RCL 31			243	STO 28		
199	LBL 08		Subroutine for multiplication of two complex numbers.	244	LBL 11		Synthetic division by quadratic factor
200	STO 35			245	RCL 28		
201	RDN			246	RCL IND 30		
202	STO 36			247	*		
203	RDN			248	LASTX		
204	STO 33			249	RCL 27		
205	RDN			250	*		
206	STO 34			251	DSE 30		
207	*			252	ST- IND 30		
208	RDN			253	RDN		
209	*			254	DSE 30		
210	R↑			255	ST- IND 30		
211	+			256	1		
212	RCL 33			257	ST+ 30		
213	RCL 35			258	RCL 29		
214	*			259	+		
215	RCL 34			260	RCL 30		
216	RCL 36			261	X*Y?		
217	*			262	GTO 11		
218	-			263	SF 02		
219	RTN			264	GTO 00		
220	LBL 10		Display complex roots				
221	BEEP						

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PROGRAM LISTING

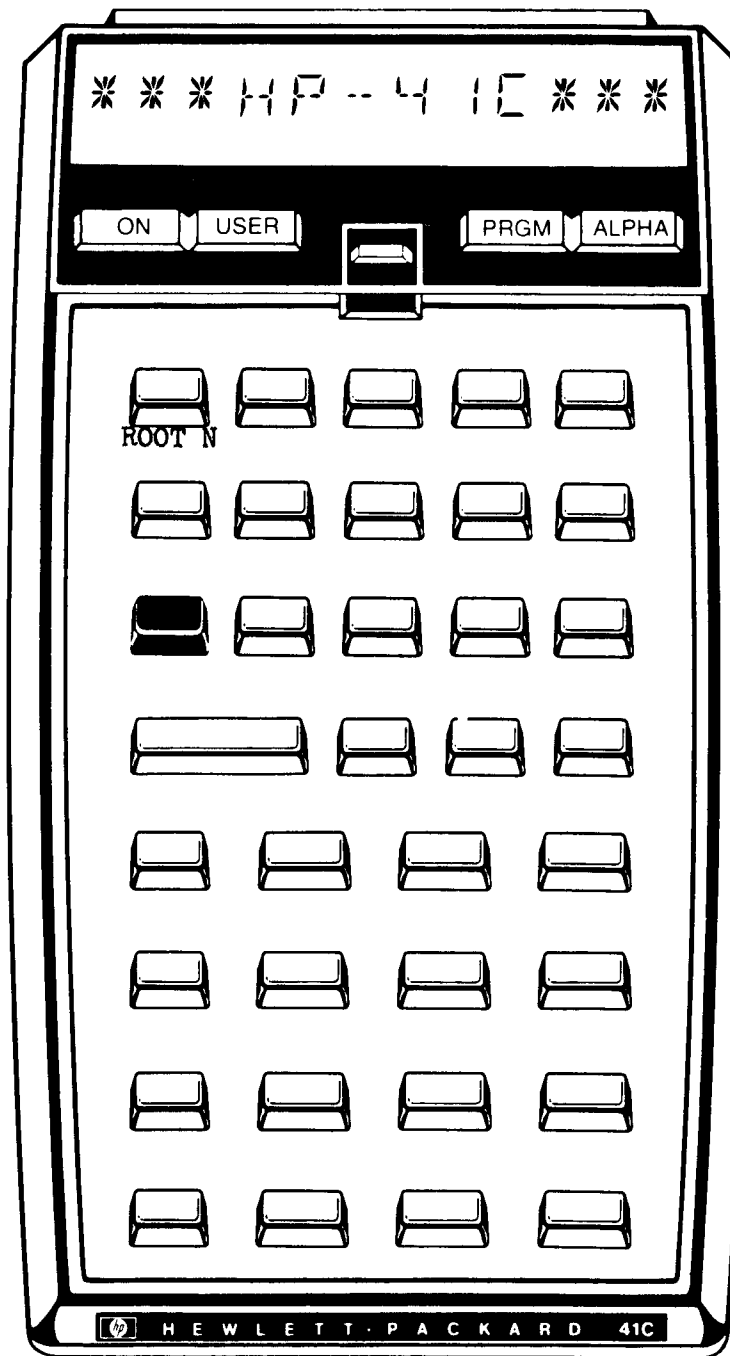
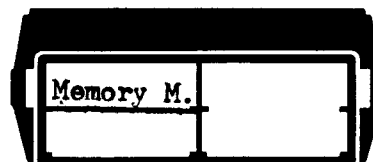
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STEP/ LINE	KEY ENTRY	KEY CODE (67/97 only)	COMMENTS	STEP/ LINE	KEY ENTRY	KEY CODE (67/97 only)	COMMENTS
265	LBL	12	Synthetic division by linear factor	51			
266	RCL	IND					
		30					
267	RCL	28					
268	*						
269	DSE	30					
270	ST-	IND					
		30					
271	RCL	30		60			
272	RCL	29					
273	X=Y?		Shift down the coefficients by 1 register for real root and by 2 registers for complex pair				
274	GTO	12					
275	LBL	00					
276	1						
277	ST+	30					
278	RCL	IND					
		30					
279	FS?	02		70			
280	DSE	30					
281	DSE	30					
282	CLA		Decrease n by 1 for real and by 2 for complex pair				
283	STO	IND					
		30					
284	RCL	30					
285	RCL	22					
286	1						
287	ST+	30		80			
288	FS?	02					
289	ST+	30					
290	RDN						
291	X=Y?		Continue if n ≠ 0				
292	GTO	00					
293	1						
294	FS?C	02					
295	2						
296	ST-	22		90			
297	RCL	22					
298	X=0?						
299	GTO	B					
300	END						
50				00			

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KEYBOARD CARD LABELING

KEYBOARD

SYSTEM
CONFIGURATION

CARD

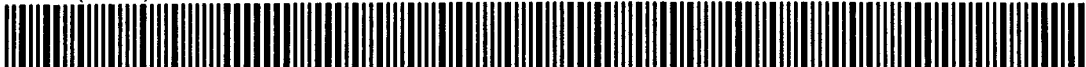


PROGRAM REGISTERS NEEDED: 75

ROW 1 (1 - 2)



ROW 2 (2 - 9)



ROW 3 (10 - 15)



ROW 4 (16 - 23)



ROW 5 (23 - 30)



ROW 6 (31 - 39)



ROW 7 (39 - 46)



ROW 8 (46 - 52)



ROW 9 (52 - 59)



ROW 10 (59 - 66)



ROW 11 (67 - 75)



ROW 12 (76 - 85)



ROW 13 (85 - 94)



ROW 14 (94 - 102)



ROW 15 (102 - 110)



ROW 16 (111 - 118)



ROW 17 (119 - 127)



ROW 18 (127 - 133)



ROW 19 (134 - 141)



ROW 20 (142 - 148)



ROW 21 (148 - 156)



ROW 22 (157 - 163)



ROW 23 (164 - 172)



ROW 24 (173 - 181)



ROW 25 (182 - 187)



ROW 26 (187 - 193)



ROW 27 (194 - 201)



ROW 28 (202 - 211)



ROW 29 (212 - 220)



ROW 30 (221 - 222)



ROW 31 (222 - 228)



ROW 32 (228 - 237)



ROW 33 (238 - 246)



ROW 34 (246 - 254)



ROW 35 (255 - 262)



ROW 36 (263 - 270)



ROW 37 (270 - 278)



ROW 38 (278 - 285)



ROW 39 (285 - 293)



ROW 40 (294 - 300)



ROW 41 (300 - 300)

