

## 整多項式の計算の一形式

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### §1. まえおき

Brookhaven National Lab. における 一松 信氏からの  
の手紙 (NOV. 14. 1966) “.. 最近 はじめて知ったの  
が、 $n$  次多項式を計算するのに必ずしも  $n$  回の乗法と  $n$  回の  
加法を必要としない方法がある。... 一例として  $n=6$  の  
をあげますと、...” にヒントを得て、一般に  $M$  次  
の多項式のとき 2 次式を用いて乗算回数を減らすことと同様に  
し、 $(\lfloor \frac{M+1}{2} \rfloor + 1)$  回の乗算と  $(M+1)$  回の加算で計算が  
出来ることを 山内二郎 (慶大工) が示した。これを §2  
で述べる。戸田英雄 (電気計算センター) が具体的に検討  
したが、これを §3 に述べる。

### §2. 整多項式の計算

$M$  次の整多項式の計算には、一般に  $M$  回の乗算を必要とする

る。2次式を用いて、この乗算回数と減らすことを問題とする。

$M$ が偶数で  $2N$  のとき 乗算  $N+1$  回、加算  $2N+1$  回

$M$ が奇数で  $2N+1$  のとき 乗算  $N+2$  回、加算  $2N+2$  回

一般に  $\left(\left[\frac{M+1}{2}\right] + 1\right)$  回の乗算と  $(M+1)$  回の加算

とし得る。 $M$  次の項の係数が1ならば乗算回数は  $\left[\frac{M+1}{2}\right]$  となる。

$$\begin{aligned}
 M \text{ が } 2N+1 \text{ のとき } f(x) &= \sum_{i=0}^{2N+1} a_i x^{2N+1-i} \\
 &= a_0 x \sum_{i=0}^{2N} \frac{a_i}{a_0} x^{2N-i} + a_{2N+1}
 \end{aligned}$$

で、 $M$  が  $2N$  のときのみをとりかえはよいので、以下  $M=2N$  のときと計算する。

$$f(x) = a_0 \sum_{i=0}^{2N} \frac{a_i}{a_0} x^{2N-i}$$

$$P_1 = x(x+A)$$

$$P_2 = (P_1 + x + B_1)(P_1 + C_1)$$

$$P_3 = (P_2 + B_2)(P_1 + C_2)$$

...

$$P_k = (P_{k-1} + B_{k-1})(P_1 + C_{k-1})$$

...

$$P_N = (P_{N-1} + B_{N-1})(P_1 + C_{N-1})$$

$$f(x) = a_0 (P_N + B_N)$$

として計算すると 乗算回数  $N+1$ , 加算回数  $2N+1$  である

$P_1 \geq P$  と記す.

$$x^2 = P - xA$$

$$x^2 = xP - PA + xA^2$$

$$x^{2n} = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} P^{n-i} \binom{n-1+i}{2i} A^{2i} - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} x P^{n-1-i} \binom{n+i}{2i+1} A^{2i+1}$$

$$x^{2n+1} = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} x P^{n-i} \binom{n-1+i}{2i} A^{2i} - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (P^{n-i} - x P^{n-1-i} A) \binom{n+i}{2i+1} A^{2i+1}$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^n x P^{n-i} \binom{n+i}{2i} A^{2i} - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} P^{n-i} \binom{n+i}{2i+1} A^{2i+1}$$

$$x^{2n+2} = \sum_{i=0}^n P^{n+1-i} \binom{n+i}{2i} A^{2i} - \sum_{i=0}^n x P^{n-i} \binom{n+1+i}{2i+1} A^{2i+1}$$

この数学的帰納法で  $x^{2n}$ ,  $x^{2n+1}$  は証明される.

$[C^j; k, k]$  は  $C_k, C_{k+1}, C_{k+2}, \dots, C_{k-1}, C_k$  の異なる  $j$

個の積の異なる組合せの総和

$$j = 0 \text{ or } 1, j > k-k+1 \text{ or } 0$$

$$P_2 = (P + x + B_1)(P + C_1) = P^2 + xP + P(B_1 + C_1) + xC_1 + B_1C_1$$

$$P_3 = (P_2 + B_2)(P + C_2) = P^3 + xP^2 + P^2(B_1 + C_1 + C_2) + xP(C_1 + C_2) \\ + P(B_1(C_1 + C_2) + C_1C_2) + xC_1C_2 + B_1C_1C_2 + B_2C_2$$

$$P_k = (P_{k-1} + B_{k-1})(P + C_{k-1})$$

$$P_2 = P^2 + xP + P(B_1 + [C^1; 1, 1]) + x[C^1; 1, 1] + B_1[C^1; 1, 1]$$

$$P_3 = P^3 + xP^2 + P^2(B_1 + [C^1; 1, 2]) + xP[C^1; 1, 2] + P\{B_1[C^1; 1, 2] \\ + B_2 + [C^2; 1, 2]\} + x[C^2; 1, 2] + B_1[C^2; 1, 2] + B_2[C^1; 2, 2]$$

$$P_4 = P^4 + xP^3 + P^3(B_1 + [C^1; 1, 3]) + xP^2[C^1; 1, 3] \\ + P^2\{B_1[C^1; 1, 3] + B_2 + [C^2; 1, 3]\} + xP[C^2; 1, 3] \\ + P\{B_1[C^2; 1, 3] + B_2[C^1; 2, 3] + B_3 + [C^3; 1, 3]\} \\ + x[C^3; 1, 3] + \{B_1[C^3; 1, 3] + B_2[C^2; 2, 3] + B_3[C^1; 3, 3]\}$$

$$P_k = \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} P^{k-i} \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^i B_j [C^{i-j}; j, k-1] + [C^i; 1, k-1] \right\} \\ + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} x P^{k-1-i} [C^i; 1, k-1] + \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} B_j [C^{k-j}; j, k-1]$$

$$P_{k+1} = (P_k + B_k)(P + C_k)$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} P^{k+1-i} \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^i B_j [C^{i-j}; j, k-1] + [C^i; 1, k-1] \right\}$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^k P^{k+1-i} C_k \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} B_j [C^{i-1-j}; j, k-1] + [C^{i-1}; 1, k-1] \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} x P^{k-i} [C^i; 1, k-1] + \sum_{i=1}^k x P^{k-i} C_k [C^{i-1}; 1, k-1] \\
& + P \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} B_j [C^{k-i}; j, k-1] + P B_k \\
& + \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} B_j C_k [C^{k-i}; j, k-1] + B_k C_k
\end{aligned}$$

$$[C^{i-1}; j, k-1] + C_k [C^{i-1}; j, k-1] = [C^{i-1}; j, k]$$

$$[C^i; 1, k-1] + C_k [C^{i-1}; 1, k-1] = [C^i; 1, k]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
P_{k+1} & = \sum_{i=0}^k P^{k+1-i} \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^i B_j [C^{i-j}; j, k] + [C^i; 1, k] \right\} \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^k x P^{k-i} [C^i; 1, k] + \sum_{j=1}^k B_j [C^{k+1-j}; j, k]
\end{aligned}$$

∴ Q.E.D.

$$\begin{aligned}
P_N & = \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} P^{N-i} \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^i B_j [C^{i-j}; j, N-1] + [C^i; 1, N-1] \right\} \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} x P^{N-1-i} [C^i; 1, N-1] + \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} B_j [C^{N-j}; j, N-1]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{2N} \frac{a_i}{a_0} x^{2N-i} = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \frac{a_{2k}}{a_0} x^{2N-2k} + \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \frac{a_{2k+1}}{a_0} x^{2N-1-2k} + \frac{a_{2N}}{a_0}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \frac{a_{2k}}{a_0} \left\{ \sum_{i=0}^{N-1-k} P^{N-k-i} \binom{N-1-k+i}{2i} A^{2i} - \sum_{i=0}^{N-1-k} x P^{N-1-k-i} \binom{N-k+i}{2i+1} A^{2i+1} \right\}$$

$$+ \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \frac{a_{2k+1}}{a_0} \left\{ \sum_{i=0}^{N-1-k} x P^{N-1-k-i} \binom{N-1-k+i}{2i} A^{2i} - \sum_{i=0}^{N-2-k} P^{N-1-k-i} \binom{N-1-k+i}{2i+1} A^{2i+1} \right\}$$

$$+ \frac{a_{2N}}{a_0}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{i=0}^{2N} \frac{a_i}{a_0} x^{2N-i} & = \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} P^{N-i} \sum_{j=0}^{2i} (-)^j \frac{a_{2i-j}}{a_0} \binom{N-1-i+j}{j} A^j + \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} x P^{N-1-i} \\
& \cdot \sum_{j=0}^{2i+1} (-)^j \frac{a_{2i+1-j}}{a_0} \binom{N-1-i+j}{j} A^j + \frac{a_{2N}}{a_0}
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} P^{N-i} K_{2i} + \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} x P^{N-1-i} K_{2i+1} + K_{2N} = \bar{P}_N + B_N$$

$$K_{2i} = \sum_{j=0}^{2i} (-1)^j \frac{a_{2i-j}}{a_0} \binom{N-1-i+j}{j} A^j = \sum_{j=1}^{2i} B_j [C^{i-j}; j, N-1] + [C^i; 1, N-1]$$

(0 ≤ i ≤ N-1)

$$K_{2i+1} = \sum_{j=0}^{2i+1} (-1)^j \frac{a_{2i+1-j}}{a_0} \binom{N-1-i+j}{j} A^j = [C^i; 1, N-1] \quad (0 \leq i \leq N-1)$$

$$K_{2N} = \frac{a_{2N}}{a_0} = \sum_{j=1}^N B_j [C^{N-1}; j, N-1]$$

$$K_0 = 1$$

$$K_1 = \frac{a_1}{a_0} - \binom{N}{1} A = 1 \rightarrow A = \frac{1}{N} \left( \frac{a_1}{a_0} - 1 \right), \quad \frac{a_1}{a_0} = 1 + \binom{N}{1} A$$

$$K_2 = \sum_{j=0}^2 (-1)^j \frac{a_{2-j}}{a_0} \binom{N-2+j}{j} A^j = \frac{a_2}{a_0} - \binom{N-1}{1} A (1 + \binom{N}{1} A) + \binom{N}{2} A^2$$

$$= \frac{a_2}{a_0} - \binom{N-1}{1} A - \binom{N}{2} A^2 = \frac{a_2}{a_0} + \binom{N-1}{2} A - \binom{N}{2} A (1 + A)$$

$$K_3 = \sum_{j=0}^3 (-1)^j \frac{a_{3-j}}{a_0} \binom{N-2+j}{j} A^j$$

$$= \frac{a_3}{a_0} - \binom{N-1}{1} A \left\{ K_2 + \binom{N-1}{1} A + \binom{N}{2} A^2 \right\} + \binom{N}{2} A^2 \left\{ 1 + \binom{N}{1} A \right\} - \binom{N+1}{3} A^3$$

$$= \frac{a_3}{a_0} - K_2 A \binom{N-1}{1} + A^2 \left\{ (-N+1) \binom{N-1}{1} + \binom{N+1}{2} \right\} + A^3 \left\{ \binom{N+1}{1} \binom{N}{2} + \binom{N+1}{2} \binom{N}{1} \right. \\ \left. + \binom{N+1}{3} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{a_3}{a_0} - K_2 A \binom{N-1}{1} - A^2 \binom{N-1}{2} - A^3 \binom{N}{3}$$

$$= \frac{a_3}{a_0} - K_2 A \binom{N-1}{1} + A^2 \binom{N-1}{3} - \binom{N}{3} A^2 (1 + A)$$

$$K_{2i} = \frac{a_{2i}}{a_0} - \sum_{j=1}^i K_{2i-2j} A^{2j} \binom{N-i+j}{2j} - \sum_{j=1}^i K_{2i-2j+1} A^{2j-1} \binom{N-1-i+j}{2j-1}$$

$$K_{2i+1} = \frac{a_{2i+1}}{a_0} - \sum_{j=1}^i K_{2i+1-2j} A^{2j} \binom{N-1-i+j}{2j} - \sum_{j=1}^{i+1} K_{2i+2-2j} A^{2j-1} \binom{N-1-i+j}{2j-1}$$

$$K_{2i+2} = \sum_{k=0}^{i+1} \frac{a_{2i+2-2k}}{a_0} \binom{N-1-i+2k}{2k} A^{2k} - \sum_{k=1}^{i+1} \frac{a_{2i+2-2k+1}}{a_0} \binom{N-1-i+2k-1}{2k-1} A^{2k-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{2c+2}{2c} + \sum_{k=1}^{c+1} \binom{N-2-c+k}{2k} A^{2k} \left\{ \sum_{j=0}^{c+1-k} K_{2c+2-2k-2j} A^{2j} \binom{N-c-1+2j}{2j} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \sum_{j=1}^{c+1-k} K_{2c+2-2k+1-2j} A^{2j-1} \binom{N-1-c-1+k+j}{2j-1} \right\} \\
 &- \sum_{k=1}^{c+1} \binom{N-2-c+2k-1}{2k-1} A^{2k-1} \left\{ \sum_{j=0}^{c+1-k} K_{2c+2-2k+1-2j} A^{2j} \binom{N-1-c-1+k+j}{2j} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \sum_{j=1}^{c+1-k} K_{2c+2-2k+2-2j} A^{2j-1} \binom{N-1-c-1+k+j}{2j-1} \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

= の 3 5  $K_{2c+2-2k} A^{2k}$  の係数

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \binom{N-2-c+2k-2j}{2k-2j} \binom{N-1-c+k}{2j} - \sum_{j=1}^k \binom{N-2-c+2k-2j+1}{2k-2j+1} \binom{N-1-c+k}{2j-1} \\
 &= \sum_{j=0}^{2k-1} \binom{-N+1+c}{2k-1-j} \binom{N-1-c+k}{j} = - \binom{N-1-c+k}{2k}
 \end{aligned}$$

$K_{2c+2-2k+1} A^{2k-1}$  の係数

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \binom{N-2-c+2k-2j}{2k-2j} \binom{N-2-c+k}{2j-1} - \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \binom{N-2-c+2k-2j-1}{2k-2j-1} \binom{N-2-c+k}{2j} \\
 &= \sum_{j=0}^{2k-2} \binom{-N+1+c}{2k-1-j} \binom{N-2-c+k}{j} = - \binom{N-2-c+k}{2k-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$A^{2c+2}$  の係数

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sum_{k=1}^{c+1} \binom{N-2-c+2k}{2k} \binom{N}{2c+2-2k} - \sum_{k=1}^{c+1} \binom{N-2-c+2k-1}{2k-1} \binom{N}{2c+2-2k+1} \\
 &= \sum_{k=1}^{2c+2} \binom{-N+1+c}{k} \binom{N}{2c+2-k} = - \binom{N}{2c+2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$K_{2c+2}$  は  $c$  の 2 を全く同様に計算して  $K_{2c+1}$  で  $c=c+1$  に変え

ればよいから  $\therefore$  Q.E.D.

$K_{2c}, K_{2c+1}$  は  $Z > 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_{2c} &= \frac{2c}{2c} - \sum_{j=1}^{c-1} K_{2c-2j} A^{2j} \binom{N-c+j}{2j} - \sum_{j=0}^{c-1} K_{2c-2j+1} A^{2j-1} \binom{N-1-c+j}{2j-1} \\
 &\quad + A^{2c-1} \binom{N-1}{2c} - A^{2c-1} (1+A) \binom{N}{2c}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$K_{2c+1} = \frac{a_{2c+1}}{a_0} - \sum_{j=1}^{c-1} K_{2c+1-2j} A^{2j} \binom{N-1-c+j}{2j} - \sum_{j=1}^c K_{2c+2-2j} A^{2j-1} \binom{N-1-c+j}{2j-1} \\ + A^{2c} \binom{N-1}{2c+1} - A^{2c} (1+A) \binom{N}{2c+1}$$

$$\text{特 } 1 = K_{2N-1} = \frac{a_{2N-1}}{a_0} - A K_{2N-2}$$

$$K_{2N-2} = \frac{a_{2N-2}}{a_0} - A \{ K_{2N-3} + A K_{2N-4} \}$$

$$K_{2N-3} = \frac{a_{2N-3}}{a_0} - A \{ 2K_{2N-4} + A(K_{2N-5} + A K_{2N-6}) \} \quad (N \geq 3)$$

$$\sum z^{-c} K_{2c+1} = [C^c; 1, N-1] \quad (0 \leq c \leq N-1) \quad \text{の } \text{係数 } B_c \text{ を}$$

$$(C_1, C_2, \dots, C_{N-1}) \text{ は } \sum z^{-N+1} - \sum z^{-N+2} K_3 + \sum z^{-N+3} K_5 - \dots + (-1)^{N-1} K_{2N-1} = 0$$

の根と  $z$  が決定する  $[C^{c-j}; j, N-1]$  を求める。

$$\text{次 } K_2 = B_1 + [C^1; 1, N-1] \quad \text{に } \text{係数 } B_1 = K_2 - K_3$$

$$K_4 = B_2 + B_1 [C^1; 1, N-1] + [C^2; 1, N-1] \quad \text{に } \text{係数 } B_2 = K_4 - B_1 K_3 - K_5$$

$$B_2 = K_4 - B_1 K_3 - K_5$$

$B_1, B_2, \dots, B_{c-1}$  の問題は求める。

$$B_c = K_{2c} - \sum_{j=1}^{c-1} B_j [C^{c-j}; j, N-1] - K_{2c+1} \quad \text{に } \text{係数 } B_c \text{ を求める。}$$

$$\text{最後 } B_N = \frac{a_{2N}}{a_0} - \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} B_j [C^{N-j}; j, N-1]$$

$$\boxed{H=6 \quad (N=3)}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{a_1}{a_0} - 1 \right)$$

$$K_2 = \frac{a_2}{a_0} + A - 3A(1+A)$$

$$K_3 = \frac{a_3}{a_0} - A \{ 2K_2 + A(1+A) \}$$

$$K_4 = \frac{a_4}{a_0} - A \{ K_3 + AK_2 \}$$

$$K_5 = \frac{a_5}{a_0} - AK_4$$



$$z^2 - \beta K_3 + K_7 = 0 \rightarrow (C_1, C_2)$$

$$B_1 = K_2 - K_3$$

$$B_2 = K_4 - B_1 K_3 - K_4$$

$$B_3 = \frac{a_6}{a_0} - B_1 K_5 - B_2 C_2$$

$$P_1 = x(x+A)$$

$$P_2 = (P_1 + x + B_1)(P_1 + C_1)$$

$$P_3 = (P_2 + B_2)(P_1 + C_2)$$

$$f(x) = a_0(P_3 + B_3)$$

$$M=7$$

$$f(x) = a_0 x (P_3 + B_3) + a_7$$

$$M=8 \quad (N=4)$$

$$A = \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{a_1}{a_0} - 1 \right)$$

$$K_2 = \frac{a_2}{a_0} + 3A - 6A(1+A)$$

$$K_3 = \frac{a_3}{a_0} - A \{ 3K_2 - A + 4A(1+A) \}$$

$$K_4 = \frac{a_4}{a_0} - A \{ 2K_3 - A + 4A(1+A) \}$$

$$K_5 = \frac{a_5}{a_0} - A \{ 2K_4 + A(K_3 + AK_2) \}$$

$$K_6 = \frac{a_6}{a_0} - A \{ K_5 + AK_4 \}$$

$$K_7 = \frac{a_7}{a_0} - AK_6$$

$$\beta^3 - \beta^2 K_3 + \beta K_5 - K_7 = 0 \rightarrow (C_1, C_2, C_3)$$

$$B_1 = K_2 - K_3$$

$$B_2 = K_4 - B_1 K_3 - K_5$$

$$B_3 = K_6 - B_1 K_5 - B_2(C_2 + C_3) - K_7$$

$$z_4 = \frac{a_8}{a_0} - B_1 K_7 - B_2 C_2 C_3 - B_3 C_3$$

$$P_1 = x(x+A)$$

$$P_2 = (P_1 + x + B_1)(P_1 + C_1)$$

$$P_3 = (P_2 + B_2)(P_1 + C_2)$$

$$P_4 = (P_3 + B_3)(P_1 + C_3)$$

$$f(x) = a_0 (P_4 + B_4)$$

$M=9$   $M=10$   $M=11$  の公式は上外は出しと"3"を省略する

### §3. 数値例

$$M=6$$

$$\tan^{-1} x = x \sum_{i=1}^6 D_{2i+1} x^i, \quad y = x^2 \text{ とおす.}$$

$$|x| \leq 0.5 \quad \text{min-max error} = 0.53 \times 10^{-10}, \quad z = z''$$

$$D_1 = .99999 \ 999 \ 84, \quad D_3 = -.33333 \ 308 \ 74,$$

$$D_5 = .19998 \ 903 \ 82, \quad D_7 = -.14264 \ 007 \ 15,$$

$$D_9 = -.10887 \ 0106 \ 5, \quad D_{11} = -.78109 \ 646 \ 70 \ E-01,$$

$$D_{13} = .36589 \ 06466 \ E-01,$$

の場合:

$$A = -.10449 \ 271 \ E+01, \quad A_0 = D_{13},$$

$$B_1 = .18988 \ 476 \ E+01,$$

$$B_2 = .91647 \ 570 \ E+01,$$

$$B_3 = .60003 \ 811 \ E+02,$$

$$C_1 = -23040.106 E 01, \quad C_2 = -24131.97 E 01 \quad z''$$

$$y = x^2$$

$$P_1 = y \cdot (y + A)$$

$$P_2 = (P_1 + y + B_1) \cdot (P_1 + C_1)$$

$$P_3 = (P_2 + B_2) \cdot (P_1 + C_2)$$

$$\text{ten}^{-1} x = A_0 \cdot (P_3 + B_3) \cdot x \quad \text{minmax error} = .7 \times 10^{-8}$$

**M=6**

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} z^x = \sum_{i=0}^6 D_i x^i \quad |x| \leq 0.5 \quad \text{minmax error} = .13 \times 10^{-8}$$

,  $z = z''$

$$D_0 = -70710.67816, \quad D_1 = -49012.90895$$

$$D_2 = -16986.57652, \quad D_3 = -39246.75116 E-01$$

$$D_4 = -68012.98766 E-02, \quad D_5 = -94751.82234 E-03$$

$$D_6 = -10851.12780 E-03$$

の場合 :

$$A = -25773.265 E+01, \quad A_0 = D_6$$

$$B_1 = -10653.185 E+03$$

$$B_2 = -14215.125 E+05$$

$$B_3 = -32148.840 E+04$$

$$C_1 = -12783.041 E+03, \quad C_2 = -16297.222 E+02 \quad z''$$

$$\text{LH の } M=6 \text{ の } x \text{ の 係数 } z \text{ 3. } \quad \text{minmax error} = .7 \times 10^{-6}$$

と  $x > 1$

