

**ZMATH 2015a.00645**

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**Roots and all: an economical algorithm.**

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From the text: Every polynomial of degree  $n$  can be expressed as a product of factors. It is possible to find identities relating the sums of the powers of the roots defined by  $s_i = \sum_j (\alpha_j)^i$ ,  $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ , to the coefficients,  $\omega_j$ , of the monic polynomial, without actually finding the roots  $\alpha_k$  explicitly. It is straightforward to find recursion relations linking  $\omega_i$  and  $s_i$ . We can then use the recursion relations to obtain  $s_i$  as functions of  $\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots, \omega_i$  as functions of  $s_1, s_2, \dots, s_i$ . The process is laborious. We now describe a more economical way to obtain these expressions for  $\omega_i$ .

*Classification:* H20 H70

*Keywords:* monic polynomials; coefficients; sums of powers of roots; identities; recursion relations; simultaneous linear equations; partition function; number of integer solutions; difference equations; partial derivatives; integrals; algebra