

Basic Idea: For any polynomial  $P_n(x)$  with real coeffs., look for roots two at a time via quadratic factors ... so that

$$P_n(x) \equiv a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} x + a_n$$

$$= (x^2 - rx - s)(b_0 x^{n-2} + b_1 x^{n-3} + \dots)$$

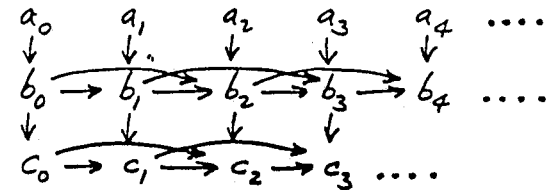
Algebra: Of course,

$$\begin{aligned} b_0 &= a_0 \\ b_1 &= a_1 + rb_0 \\ b_2 &= a_2 + rb_1 + sb_0 \\ b_3 &= a_3 + rb_2 + sb_1 \\ b_4 &= a_4 + rb_3 + sb_2 \end{aligned} \quad \text{etc.}$$

and we wish to find  $r$  and  $s$  such that at once  $b_{n-1} = 0$  and  $b_n = 0$ . But notice also that

$\frac{\partial b_0}{\partial r} = 0$ $\frac{\partial b_1}{\partial r} = b_0 + r \frac{\partial b_0}{\partial r}$ $\frac{\partial b_2}{\partial r} = b_1 + r \frac{\partial b_1}{\partial r} + s \frac{\partial b_0}{\partial r}$ $\frac{\partial b_3}{\partial r} = b_2 + r \frac{\partial b_2}{\partial r} + s \frac{\partial b_1}{\partial r}$ <p>etc.</p>	$\frac{\partial b_0}{\partial s} = 0$ $\frac{\partial b_1}{\partial s} = b_0 + r \frac{\partial b_0}{\partial s} + s \frac{\partial b_0}{\partial s}$ $\frac{\partial b_2}{\partial s} = b_1 + r \frac{\partial b_1}{\partial s} + s \frac{\partial b_1}{\partial s}$ $\frac{\partial b_3}{\partial s} = b_2 + r \frac{\partial b_2}{\partial s} + s \frac{\partial b_2}{\partial s}$ <p>etc.</p>
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Bairstow tableau: Evidently then we can sequentially manufacture all this vital information via



where  $c_0 \equiv \frac{\partial b_1}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial b_2}{\partial s}$ ;  $c_1 \equiv \frac{\partial b_2}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial b_3}{\partial s}$ ; etc.

Example: Again consider  $P_4(x) = x^4 - 10x^3 + 35x^2 - 50x + 24$

and likewise again consider the factor (?)  $x^2 - 2x - 3$   
 The resulting tableau then is: I.e.:  $r=2$   $s=3$

a:	1	-10	35	-50	24
b:	1	-8	22	-30	30
c:	1	-6	13	-22	

and  $\frac{\partial b_4}{\partial r} = c_3 = -22$

And now notice that  $b_3 = -30$ ,  $b_4 = +30$  here.

Also that  $\frac{\partial b_2}{\partial s} = c_1 = -6$ ;  $\frac{\partial b_3}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial b_4}{\partial s} = c_2 = 13$

Not too bad, is it?

A.T.

Program PWILK6

c Gives roots of 6-th degree "Wilkinson"  $P(x) = (x-1)(x-2)\dots(x-6)$ ,  
 c via successive quadratic Bairstow factors of type  $(x^2 - rx - s)$ ,  
 c starting from the deliberately crummy initial guess  $r=3, s=2$ .

implicit double precision (a-h,o-z)

dimension a(9), b(9), c(9)

data a / 0,0,1,-21,175,-735,1624,-1764,720 /

data b / 9\*0 /

data c / 9\*0 /

r = 3.0d0

s = 2.0d0

do 49 N=6,2,-2

13 write (\*,13) N, (a(k), k=3,N+3)  
 format (// ' N =', i2, 5x, 'coefs =', 7f8.1)  
 write (\*,\*)

do 29 iter=1,99

15 write (\*,15) iter, r, s  
 format (5x, 'iter =', i3, 5x, 'r, s =', 2f18.12)

19 do 19 k=3,N+3  
 b(k) = a(k) + r\*b(k-1) + s\*b(k-2)  
 c(k) = b(k) + r\*c(k-1) + s\*c(k-2)  
 continue

denom = c(N+1)\*c(N+1) - c(N)\*c(N+2)  
 dr = (c(N) \* b(N+3) - c(N+1)\*b(N+2)) / denom  
 ds = (c(N+2)\*b(N+2) - c(N+1)\*b(N+3)) / denom  
 r = r + dr  
 s = s + ds

if (abs(dr).lt.1.0d-12.and.abs(ds).lt.1.0d-12) go to 31

29 continue

31 do 39 k=1,N+1  
 a(k) = b(k)  
 39 continue

49 continue

end

Results from the given program:

N = 6 coefs = 1.0 -21.0 175.0 -735.0 1624.0 -1764.0 720.0

iter = 1	r, s =	3.000000000000	2.000000000000
iter = 2	r, s =	7.063897763578	4.249201277955
iter = 3	r, s =	7.041751841148	-1.109268869153
iter = 4	r, s =	7.026514028303	-2.925256150611
iter = 5	r, s =	7.015600777514	-4.658564051120
iter = 6	r, s =	7.007389789965	-5.593990466494
iter = 7	r, s =	7.001864579791	-5.945367427954
iter = 8	r, s =	7.000089771537	-5.998802266628
iter = 9	r, s =	7.000000112944	-5.999999414752
iter = 10	r, s =	7.000000000000	-6.000000000000

N = 4 coefs = 1.0 -14.0 71.0 -154.0 120.0

iter = 1	r, s =	7.000000000000	-6.000000000000
iter = 2	r, s =	7.000000000000	-8.400000000000
iter = 3	r, s =	7.000000000000	-9.507692307692
iter = 4	r, s =	7.000000000000	-9.918794607455
iter = 5	r, s =	7.000000000000	-9.996950479611
iter = 6	r, s =	7.000000000000	-9.999995364349
iter = 7	r, s =	7.000000000000	-9.999999999989
iter = 8	r, s =	7.000000000000	-10.000000000000

N = 2 coefs = 1.0 -7.0 12.0

iter = 1	r, s =	7.000000000000	-10.000000000000
iter = 2	r, s =	7.000000000000	-12.000000000000

Results from start instead at r=3.1, s=-2.1:

N = 6 coefs = 1.0 -21.0 175.0 -735.0 1624.0 -1764.0 720.0

iter = 1	r, s =	3.100000000000	-2.100000000000
iter = 2	r, s =	2.983004300197	-1.980963049042
iter = 3	r, s =	2.999734826043	-1.999620132474
iter = 4	r, s =	3.000000006672	-1.99999937587
iter = 5	r, s =	3.000000000000	-2.000000000000

N = 4 coefs = 1.0 -18.0 119.0 -342.0 360.0

iter = 1	r, s =	3.000000000000	-2.000000000000
iter = 2	r, s =	5.722955145119	-2.284960422164
iter = 3	r, s =	11.692665787145	-3.556321606269
iter = 4	r, s =	9.969109468155	-2.383382721827
iter = 5	r, s =	9.461467149539	-9.819682145004
iter = 6	r, s =	9.224514700172	-14.172611695105
iter = 7	r, s =	9.107980744555	-16.441923974832
iter = 8	r, s =	9.047948607802	-17.519511981082
iter = 9	r, s =	9.015601179158	-17.924687600759
iter = 10	r, s =	9.001852936961	-17.998672506178
iter = 11	r, s =	9.000017646613	-18.000025958122
iter = 12	r, s =	9.000000000943	-18.000000002154
iter = 13	r, s =	9.000000000000	-18.000000000000

N = 2 coefs = 1.0 -9.0 20.0

iter = 1	r, s =	9.000000000000	-18.000000000000
iter = 2	r, s =	9.000000000000	-20.000000000000