

## HOMEWORK 2 - Q5

Puneeth Kambhampati - z5164647

June 2020

## 1 Solution

$$x * \langle 1, 1, -1 \rangle = \langle 1, 0, -1, 2, -1 \rangle$$

In the above equation, if we deduce the polynomials from the the lists of values and let,

$$\begin{aligned}A(y) &= 1 + y - y^2 \\B(y) &= 1 - y^2 + 2y^3 - y^4\end{aligned}$$

We can notice that x would be a 2nd degree Polynomial and hence let,

$$x(y) = a + b * y + c * y^2$$

We can say that,

$$LHS \Rightarrow 1 + 0 * y - y^2 + 2y^3 - y^4$$

Multiply x \* A to get the right hand side of the equation,

$$RHS \Rightarrow (a + b * y + c * y^2) * (1 + y - y^2)$$

$$RHS \Rightarrow a + (a + b)x + (b - a + c)x^2 + (c - b)x^3 + (-c)x^4$$

Equating RHS and LHS:

$$a = 1$$

$$a + b = 0 \Rightarrow b = -1$$

$$c = 1$$

Therefore to finalise the values of x,

$$x = \langle 1, -1, 1 \rangle$$