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14. Interlude: Polynomials and  
Geometric

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## 14. Interlude: Polynomials and Geometric

### Quadratic Polynomials

1/1 point (graded)

Recall a **degree**  $n$  polynomial in  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k$  are all linear combinations of monomials in  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k$ , where **monomials** in  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k$  are **unordered words** using  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k$  as the letters.

#### Examples:

1. A degree 2, also known as quadratic, polynomial in the 1 variable  $x$  is of the form

$$ax^2 + bx + c$$

for some numbers  $a, b, c$ . The polynomial is determined by the 3 coefficients  $a, b, c$ , and different choices of  $(a, b, c)$  result in different polynomials. In linear algebraic terms, the space of degree 2 polynomials in 1 variable is of dimension 3 since it consists of all linear combinations of 3 linearly independent vectors  $x^2, x$ , and  $1$ .

2. A degree 2 polynomial in 2 variables  $x_1, x_2$  is of the form

$$ax_1^2 + bx_2^2 + cx_1x_2 + dx_1 + ex_2 + f$$

for some numbers  $a, b, c, d, e, f$ . Different choices of  $(a, b, c, d, e, f)$  result in different polynomials.

In linear algebraic terms, the space of degree 2 polynomials in 2 variables is of dimension 6 since it consists of all linear combinations of 6 linearly independent vectors  $x_1^2, x_2^2, x_1x_2, x_1, x_2$ , and  $1$ .

Consider degree 2 polynomials in 3 variables  $x_1, x_2, x_3$ . How many coefficients are needed to completely determine such a polynomial? Equivalently, what is the dimension of the space of polynomials in 3 variables such polynomials?

Number of coefficients needed/ Dimension:



**Answer:** 10

What is dimension of the polynomials of degree  $N$  in  $K$  variables? (This part of the question is optional and there is no answer box for it.)


**Solution:**

We count the number of monomials of length 2, 1, 0:

- The monomials of length 2 are unordered pairs of  $x_1, x_2, x_3$ , hence there are  $\binom{3}{2}$ . This list consists of  $x_1^2, x_2^2, x_3^2, x_1x_2, x_1x_3, x_2x_3$ .
- The monomials of length 1 are  $x_1, x_2, x_3$ .
- The monomial of length 0 is the constant term, i.e. 1.

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You have used 1 of 3 attempts

 Answers are displayed within the problem

## Discussion





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- |  |   |
|--|---|
|  <u>Fantastic exercise</u><br>Tied me into knots to find the <u>general case solution <math>n, k</math>. But it worth it : ). I will share the solu...</u>                                      | 4 |
|  <u>Degree definition needs something more to be correct</u><br>Maybe ' <u>unordered words of length <math>n</math> or less</u> '? Currently ' $n$ ' isn't used in the definition. (I think ... | 2 |
|  <u>Understanding the gist</u>  | 2 |
|  <u>Nice exercise at the end</u><br>An actual use of combination with <u>repetition</u> , other than the common example of choosing <u>ic...</u>  | 1 |

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