Lecture Notes in Computer Science

Edited by G. Goos and J. Hartmanis

144

Computer Algebra

EUROCAM '82, European Computer Algebra Conference Marseille, France, 5-7 April 1982

Edited by Jacques Calmet



Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg New York 1982

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CR Subject Classifications (1980): 5.7, 5.25

ISBN 3-540-11607-9 Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg New York ISBN 0-387-11607-9 Springer-Verlag New York Heidelberg Berlin

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Printing and binding: Beltz Offsetdruck, Hemsbach/Bergstr. 2145/3140-543210

PREFACE

EUROCAM '82 is the first major conference to be organized by the European computer algebra community. The symposia in the field previously held in Europe (Stockholm, 1974 and Marseilles, 1979) had for main sponsor and organizer the SIGSAM group of the ACM. In January of 1981 it was decided that the time for a purely European conference had come. Indeed the number of researchers active in the field of computer algebra and the quality of their work had steadely increased over the recent years in our part of the world.

This meeting has been held in Marseilles which has a long experience in organizing similar colloquia. In fact EUROCAM '82 can as well be considered as being the sixth in the "International Colloquium on Advanced Computing Methods" series initialized in 1970 with A. Visconti. It was hosted by the newly operating "Centre International de Rencontres Mathématiques" in the Luminy campus of the University of Aix-Marseille II which turned out to be a very pleasant meeting place.

Invited, selected (referred), informal talks and demonstrations of systems were presented during the conference. Only the invited and selected ones appear in these proceedings. The selection of papers has been the responsability of the program committe with the help of outside referees when appropriate. When the decision to held EUROCAM '82 was taken it was assumed that both the number of papers submitted for selection and the number of attendees would be large enough to insure its success. This has indeed be true and one can predict that this is only the first one in a series of European conferences on Computer Algebra.

As the main organizer of EUROCAM '82 I want to express my gratitude to Marc Bergman who was in charge of the local arrangements. This was not an easy job because the number of attendees was almost twice as large as expected. The program committee members spent much time and efforts in setting up the final program. Special thanks are deserved to the sessions chairmen who have been successful in keeping a strict schedule for the 55 communications presented during the three days of the conference. They are: G.E. Collins, I. Frick, J.P. Fitch, M. Mignotte, R. Loos, J. Davenport, A.C. Norman, J. Smit, P.S. Wang, J. van Hulzen, A.C. Hearn, J. Aman, D.R. Musser and M. Bergman.

ACM and its specialzed group SIGSAM have given to EUROCAM '82 their official approval for cooperation. This was showing their confidence in the scientific quality of this first European conference. Besides this motivation when applying for it I was driven by a very personal will of keeping closed links with this world-wide professional organization. I am grateful to the SIGSAM chairman, Tony Hearn, for helping me with this application.

Jacques Calmet IMAG, Grenoble

REMERCIEMENTS

Organiser une conférence internationale requiert certainement de nombreux efforts de la part de nombreuses personnes. Toutefois ces efforts seraient vains si de généreuses institutions ne mettaient pas à la disposition des organisateurs les moyens financiers nécessaires.

EUROCAM '82 a eu la chance d'être jugé digne d'intérêt scientifique par la DRET (Direction des Recherches, Etudes et Techniques du Ministère de la Défense), l'Université d'Aix-Marseille II, la SMF(Société Mathématique de France) et le CNRS (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique) par l'intermédiaire de la RCP (Recherche Cooperative sur Programme) gérée par la SMF.

Nous remercions ces organismes pour leurs aides financières importantes qui ont grandement contribuées au succés de cette conférence.

M. Bergman et J. Calmet

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AUTHORS INDEX

Alagar	16	Laue	65	
Angerer	57	Lazard	40, 12	5
Arnon	215	Lenstra	32	
Avenhaus	49	Lomecky	223	
Bergman	91	Loos	117	
Bordoni	231	Madlener	49	
Buchberger	24	Malm	289	
Bundy	109	Marti	249	
Byrd	109	McCallum	215	
Calmet	117	Miola	231	
Campbell	196	Möller	24	
Claude	294	Mora	158	
Colagrossi	231	Musser	77	
Collins	212	Norman	237	
Davenport	144	O'Keefe	109	
Della Dora	273	Padget	256	
Di Crescenzo	273	Pilz	57	
Dufresne	294	Pohst	71	
Fitch	249	Probst	16	
Gardin	196	Raulefs	302	
Gragert	181	Schönhage	3	
Hearn	263	Silver	109	
Hornfeldt	188	Smit	281	
Kapur	77	Sterling	109	
Kersten	181	Tournier	273	
Küchlin	101	Van Hulzen	166, 2	31
Lamnabhi	204	Wang	135	
T.amnahhi -T.agarrigue	204			

TABLE OF CONTENTS

0.	INTRODUCTION
1.	ALGORITHMS I
	"Asymptotically fast algorithms for the numerical multiplication and division of polynomials with complex coefficients." (Invited)
	"An adaptive hybrid algorithm for multiplying dense polynomials."
	"The construction of multivariate polynomials with preassigned zeros."
	"Lattices and factorization of polynomials over algebraic number fields."32 A.K. Lenstra, Math. Centrum, Amsterdam
2.	ALGEBRAIC STRUCTURES
	"Commutative Algebra and Computer Algebra." (Invited)40 D. Lazard, Univ. Poitiers
	"The Nielsen reduction as key problem to polynomial algorithms in free groups."49 J. Avenhaus and K. Madlener, Univ. Kaiserslautern
	"The structure of near-rings of small order."57 J. Angerer and G. Pilz, J. Kepler Univ., Linz
	"Computing double coset representatives for the generation of solvable groups."65 R. Laue, RWTH, Aachen
	"On the determination of algebraic number fields of given discriminant."71 M. Pohst, Univ. Düsseldorf
3.	ABSTRACT DATA TYPES AND REWRITE RULES
	"Rewrite rule theory and abstract data type analysis." (Invited)77 D.R. Musser and Deepak Kapur, General Electric Co. Schenectady

	"Algebraic specifications:a constructive methodology in logic programming."91 M. Bergman, Univ. Aix-Marseille II
	"A theorem-proving approach to the Knuth-Bendix completion algorithm."101 W. Küchlin, Univ. of Karlsruhe
	"Solving symbolic equations with PRESS."
4.	ALGORITHMS II
	"Deterministic versus probabilistic factorization of integral polynomials."
	"On polynomial factorization."
	"Hăcijan's algorithm in VAXIMA: improvements and difficulties."
	"The parallel Risch algorithm (I)."144 J.H. Davenport, Univ. of Cambridge
	"An algorithm to compute the equations of tangent cones."
5.	APPLICATIONS I
	"Computer algebra systems viewed by a notorious user." (Invited)
	"Implementation of differential geometric objects and functions with an application to extended Maxwell equations."
	"A sum-substitutor used as trigonometric simplifier."
	"Transformation of an intractable problem into a tractable problem: evaluation of a determinant in several variables."

	"Algebraic computation of the solution of some non linear differential equations."
5.	ALGORITHMS III
	"Factorization in cylindrical algebraic decomposition." (Invited)
	"Cylindrical algebraic decomposition by quantifier elimination."
	"Algorithms for the computation of free lattices."223 Z. Lomecky, ETH Zurich
	"Linear algebraic approach for computing polynomial resultant."231 L. Bordoni, A. Colagrossi and A. Miola, IASI, Roma
7.	SYSTEMS
	"The development of a vector-based algebra system." (Invited)
	"NLARGEing a Z80 microprocessor."249 J.P. Fitch and J. Marti, Univ. of Bath and Univ. of Oregon
	"Escaping from intermediate expression swell: a continuing saga."256 J.A. Padget, Univ. of Bath
	"REDUCE - A case study in algebra system development."(Invited)263 A.C. Hearn, The Rand Corp., Santa Monica
8.	APPLICATIONS II
	"An algorithm to obtain formal solutions of a linear homogeneous differential equation at an irregular singular point."
	"Symbolic-numeric methods in microwave technology."281 J. Smit and J.A. van Hulzen, Twente Univ. Tech.

"A program in REDUCE for finding explicit solutions to certain ordinary differential equations."	. 289
B. Malm, Univ. of Stockholm	
"An application of MACSYMA to nonlinear systems	
decoupling."	. 294
D. Claude and P. Dufresne, LSE, Gif sur Yvette and	
Ecole Polytechnique, Palaiseau	

INTRODUCTION

This is the second Computer Algebra Conference proceedings published by Springer-Verlag in its Lecture Notes in Computer Science series. The first ones appeared in LNCS 72 in 1979.

For many years this discipline was in search of its identity. is illustrated well enough by the different names used to identify it. Almost any combination of the words: algebraic, symbolic, computation, manipulation, applied mathematics has indeed be a name for it. Computer Algebra may not be the best one but it indicates rather well that algebraic algorithms are the core of the field. It shows also the important role played by Mathematics in this domain of Computer Science. One of the main achievements of the discipline the recent years has probably been to succeed in convincing mathematicians that it can provide them with many non-trivial mathematical problems well suited for their skill and training. They range from proving an existence (or non-existence) solution to an equivalence problem in the canonical approach to simplification finding constructive methods to solve various problems finding, factorization, integration,...) on different algebraic structures. We hope that the large variety of topics covered in these proceedings is a good illustration of this statement.

The design, analysis and implementation of constructive algebraic algorithms is probably the ultimate goal of computer algebraists. As a consequence the heuristic approach sometimes used to solve problems some years ago is becoming less and less important nowadays. At that time opinions were expressed that computer algebra has closed links with artificial intelligence. This is therefore no longer true at present.

A constant feature of the discipline is the importance given to applications. This can be checked in any conference proceedings where several sections are always devoted to them. This is probably due to the fact that results first reported as applications have sometimes be included in computer algebra systems. In fact some of the papers listed as applications in these proceedings ought to be part of the algorithm sections. It was mainly for a convenient planning of the sessions that they are not.

It was the will of the program committee to have invited talks on data type analysis and rewrite rules as well as on algebraic specifications in software development. Although some of these topics may presently be considered as lying on the border line of our field we think that we have many useful informations to learn from them on how to design the next generation of computer algebra systems.

These proceedings reflect most of the lines of research in our domain including one which is only mentionned in the talk on algebra system development: the availability of personal algebra machines in the near future. This will have a big impact on the use

of such systems and has been expected by practitionners of the field for many years.

The ordering of the sections in this volume only reflects the late arrival of some of the contributions, not the actual one at the conference.

It is our hope that these proceedings will help the scientific community to be better acquainted with the research going on in our domain. For those also interested in more basic materials we may suggest to read the 1982 Computing Supplementum (Springer-Verlag Ed.) which intends to fill a previously existing gap.

Jacques Calmet