High-order lifting for polynomial Sylvester matrices

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Abstract

A new algorithm is presented for computing the resultant of two "sufficiently generic" bivariate polynomials over an arbitrary field. For such p and q in $\mathsf{K}[x, y]$ of degree d in x and n in y, the resultant with respect to y is computed using $O(n^{1.458}d)$ arithmetic operations as long as $d = O(n^{1/3})$. For $d = 1$, the complexity estimate is therefore essentially reconciled with the best known estimates of Neiger et al. 2021 for the related problems of modular composition and characteristic polynomial in a univariate quotient algebra. This further allows to cross the $3/2$ barrier in the exponent of n for the first time in the case of the resultant. More generally, our algorithm improves on best previous algebraic ones as long as $d = O(n^{0.47})$.

The resultant is the determinant of the associated univariate polynomial Sylvester matrix of degree d, the problem is therefore intimately related to that of computing determinants of structured polynomial matrices. We first identify new advanced aspects of structure specific to the polynomial Sylvester matrix. Thanks to this, our contribution is to compute the determinant by successfully mixing the block baby steps/giant steps approach of Kaltofen and Villard 2005, until then restricted to the case $d = 1$ for characteristic polynomials, and the high-order lifting strategy of Storjohann 2003 usually reserved for dense polynomial matrices.

Keywords: complexity, algorithm, computer algebra, resultant, polynomial structured matrix, displacement rank.

1. Introduction

In this paper, we propose a new algorithm for computing the resultant of two generic bivariate polynomials over a commutative field K. For two polynomials $p, q \in \mathsf{K}[x, y]$, the resultant $\mathrm{Res}_y(p, q)$ with respect to y is the determinant of the Sylvester matrix associated to p and q over $\mathsf{K}[x]$ (see Eq. (2)). The reader may refer to the books [2, 9], and to [10, 30] and references therein on the whole subject.

As well as for many fundamental operations on univariate polynomials over K (multiplication, division with remainder, multipoint evaluation, greatest common divisor, etc.), the resultant of two univariate polynomials of degree at most n can be computed using $\tilde{O}(n)$ arithmetic operations in K [9, Chap. 11]. The soft-O notation is used to avoid logarithmic factors: $\tilde{O}(c(n)) = O(c(n)\log^k n)$ for some $k \in \mathbb{N}$. In the bivariate case and since the early 1970's, the computation of the resultant required $\tilde{O}(n^2 d)$ operations for p, q of degree bounded by d in x and n in y [9, Chap. 11]. The resultant with respect to y is a polynomial of degree at most $2nd$ in $\mathsf{K}[x]$, we therefore see that the latter bound is within a factor of the order of n from the input/output size.

Usual solutions for the resultant of two polynomials are most often based on the extended Euclidean algorithm and polynomial remainder sequences [36, 10, 30]. By going beyond this path, two complementary reductions of the complexity gap with respect to the input/output size were recently obtained [40, 15]. Both these approaches exploit the properties of appropriate families of polynomials in the ideal $\mathcal{I} = \langle p, q \rangle$

in $\mathsf{K}[x, y]$ (see Section 1.3), and rely on genericity assumptions on p and q in the Zariski sense. Throughout the paper, a property is generic if it holds except on a hypersurface of the corresponding parameter space.

Given bivariate polynomials p, q of degree d in x and n in y, it is shown in [40] that the resultant $\mathrm{Res}_y(p, q)$ can be computed generically with respect to p and q using $\tilde{O}(n^{2-1/\omega}d)$ arithmetic operations, where ω is a feasible exponent for the cost of square matrix multiplication (two $n \times n$ matrices over a ring can be multiplied using $O(n^\omega)$ arithmetic operations). For example in the case $d = n$ this gives the first subcubic complexity estimate for the problem. The algorithm is mainly based on matrix polynomial operations and our work builds upon it (see Section 1.1.1).

On other hand, using a bit complexity model and in the specific case of a finite field $\mathbb{F}$, consider p and q of respective total degrees $n_1 \geq n_2$. If p and q are sufficiently generic (which leads to taking $d = n$ in our setting) then $\mathrm{Res}_y(p, q)$ can be computed in expected time $O((n_1 n_2 \log|\mathbb{F}|)^{1+\epsilon}) + \tilde{O}(n_1^2 \log|\mathbb{F}|)$ using a randomized Las Vegas algorithm [15] (a few more details are given in Section 1.3). Even if limited to certain fields, the latter bound is a major milestone since it is quasi-linear in the input/output size. However, it is unclear to us whether it could be extended to degree conditions on x and y individually (other cases than $d = n$), and also how this could then be exploited for general fields.

Despite these recent advances, we see that the algebraic complexity question of lowering the exponent of the complexity estimates for the resultant over a general field K remains a long-standing open problem.

The starting point of our progress is to notice that at least for $d = 1$ and p and q with a particular shape, the approach of [40] can be improved, and a better complexity bound can be obtained. Indeed if $p = x - a$ and $q = f$ for a, f univariate in $\mathsf{K}[y]$, then the resultant can be obtained from the characteristic polynomial χ_a of the multiplication by a modulo f. For such a and f of degree n, let $c = (-1)^n e^n$ where e is the leading coefficient of f, then we have (see for instance [2, Thms 4.26 & 4.69]):

$$\mathrm{Res}_y(p, q) = c\,\chi_a. \tag{1}$$

It follows that the resultant can be computed generically with respect to a using $\tilde{O}(n^{(\omega+2)/3})$ arithmetic operations from the characteristic polynomial algorithm of [32, Sec. 10.1]. In this special case, the latter algorithm is the first one that allows to break the barrier $3/2$ in the exponent of n; the cost bound can be sligthly improved using rectangular matrix multiplication [32]. A key ingredient for obtaining the better estimate $\tilde{O}(n^{(\omega+2)/3})$ compared to $\tilde{O}(n^{2-1/\omega})$ in [40] for $d = 1$, is the possibility of setting up a baby steps/giant steps strategy from the powers of a modulo f [35]. One of the main difficulties that we overcome is the implementation of such a strategy for polynomials p and q having degree d and no special shape.

When d is not too large in relation to n our new algorithm also allows to cross the $3/2$ barrier in the exponent of n for the general resultant. As long as $d = O(n^{1/3})$, what we get is essentially reconciled with the case $d = 1$, we indeed establish that the resultant of two sufficiently generic polynomials can be computed using $\tilde{O}(n^{(\omega+2)/3}d)$ arithmetic operations. One should also expect a slight improvement by using fast rectangular matrix multiplication [29]; since this would require technical developments for adapting the core arithmetic on structured matrices on which we rely [6], we omit to do it in this paper.

More precisely, we prove the following (Section 8):

Theorem 1.1. *Let $p, q \in \mathsf{K}[x, y]$ be of degree d in x and n in y. Except if (p, q) is on a certain hypersurface of $\mathsf{K}^{2(n+1)(d+1)}$, Algorithm* StructuredResultant *computes the resultant of p and q with respect to y using:*

- *$\tilde{O}(n^{(\omega+2)/3}d)$ arithmetic operations in K if $d = O(n^{1/3})$;*
- *$\tilde{O}(n^\theta d^\tau)$ arithmetic operations with $\theta = \frac{\omega^2-2}{3\omega-4}$ and $\tau = \frac{5\omega-6}{3\omega-4}$, otherwise.*

With the known bound $\omega < 2.373$ [28, 1] and $d = O(n^{1/3})$, the cost of the algorithm is $O(n^{1.458}d)$. In particular, as long as $d = O(n^{0.47})$ our complexity estimate improves on previous ones over a general field, namely $\tilde{O}(n^{2-1/\omega}d)$ in the generic case [40] and $\tilde{O}(n^2 d)$ for arbitrary polynomials.

1.1. Tools from previous works

We elaborate our algorithm from three complementary points of view, in this section we present the algorithmic ideas they each bring and that we combine.

1.1.1. Minor of the inverse and matrix fraction reconstruction

From this point on we will rather use n to denote the dimension of the Sylvester matrix, which corresponds, in the context of Theorem 1.1, to polynomials p and q of y-degree $n/2$. In a more general way, let p, $q \in \mathsf{K}[x, y]$ be polynomials of x-degree bounded by d, and respective y-degrees n_p and n_q, with $n = n_p + n_q$. Given a polynomial $t \in \mathsf{K}[y]$, we denote by $t^{(j)}$ its coefficient in y^j (and by t_j the coefficient in x^j of a polynomial $t \in \mathsf{K}[x]$). The Sylvester matrix

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} p^{(n_p)} & & & q^{(n_q)} & & \\ p^{(n_p-1)} & \ddots & & q^{(n_q-1)} & \ddots & \\ \vdots & & p^{(n_p)} & \vdots & & q^{(n_q)} \\ p^{(0)} & & p^{(n_p-1)} & q^{(0)} & & q^{(n_q-1)} \\ & \ddots & \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & p^{(0)} & & & q^{(0)} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times n} \tag{2}$$

associated to p and q is formed by two adjacent Toeplitz matrices such that with $i = 1, \ldots, n$, $S_{i,j} = p^{(n_p+j-i)}$ for $j = 1, \ldots, n_q$, $S_{i,j+n_q} = q^{(n_q+j-i)}$ for $j = 1, \ldots, n_p$, and the remaining entries are zero. The resultant $\mathrm{Res}_y(p, q) \in \mathsf{K}[x]$ of p and q is the determinant of S. In the same vein as [40] our algorithm reduces the computation of this determinant to the computation of the determinant of a smaller matrix, while controlling the x-degree increase for the latter. The Sylvester matrix is assumed to be invertible for $x = 0$.

Given a parameter $m \ll n$, chosen at the end for optimizing the overall cost, consider the projections $X = [\mathrm{I}_m\ 0]^\mathsf{T}$ and $Y = [0\ \mathrm{I}_m]^\mathsf{T}$ in $\mathsf{K}^{n\times m}$ where $\mathrm{I}_m \in \mathsf{K}^{m\times m}$ is the identity matrix (its dimension will be omitted when clear from context). The first step of the algorithm of [40] consists in computing sufficiently many terms of the power series expansion of $X^\mathsf{T} S^{-1} Y$. Coprime matrices $N, D \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{m\times m}$ such that

$$X^\mathsf{T} S^{-1} Y = N D^{-1} \tag{3}$$

are then deduced in a second step using matrix fraction reconstruction [3, 11]. For $n_p = n_q = n/2$, let $\lambda = 4\lceil n/(2m)\rceil$. Generically in p and q, λd terms of the expansion of $X^\mathsf{T} S^{-1} Y$ are sufficient for the computation of an $m \times m$ denominator matrix D of degree $\lambda d/2$ (Section 8.1). The total size of D is therefore $O(mnd)$, which for $m \ll n$ is below the old bound $\tilde{O}(n^2 d)$ for the resultant. The computation of the truncated expansion of $X^\mathsf{T} S^{-1} Y$ can be obtained from four solutions of Sylvester linear systems modulo $x^{\lambda d}$, using $\tilde{O}(n \times \lambda d) = \tilde{O}(n^2 d/m)$ arithmetic operations [40]. By looking at the determinants of the denominator matrices in Eq. (3), exploiting genericity, and by involving appropriate properties of irreducible fractions [19, Lem. 6.5-8, p. 446], the desired resultant is then obtained from

$$\mathrm{Res}_y(p, q) = \det S = c \det D$$

for some $c \in \mathsf{K}^*$ (a scalar obtained separately at a negligible cost). The determinant of D is computed using a fast algorithm on polynomial matrices [38, 27]. This general strategy is suitable for handling more general structures than that of the Sylvester matrix, such as that of Toeplitz-like and Hankel-like matrices [24].

1.1.2. Characteristic polynomials and baby steps/giant steps approach

Equations of the type of Eq. (3) are at the heart of block Krylov-Wiedemann schemes for the computation of minimal or characteristic polynomials of scalar matrices, see [22] and references therein. For $A \in \mathsf{K}^{n\times n}$ and projections $U, V \in \mathsf{K}^{n\times m}$ $(1 \le m \le n)$, the central core of these schemes is the computation of coprime matrices $N, D \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{m\times m}$ such that

$$U^\mathsf{T}(x\mathrm{I} - A)^{-1} V = \sum_{k\ge 0} U^\mathsf{T} A^k V x^{-k-1} = N D^{-1}. \tag{4}$$

The matrix fraction ND^{-1} is obtained from a truncated expansion using fraction reconstruction as mentioned previously, or by computing minimal polynomials of matrix sequences [22, 23]. The invariant factors of the

denominator matrix D then provide informations on those of $x\mathrm{I} - A$ [22, Thm 2.12]. In particular, for generic U and V, the characteristic polynomial $\det(x\mathrm{I} - A)$ can be recovered from the determinant of D as soon as A is non derogatory.

An advantage here is given by the shape of $x\mathrm{I} - A$ compared to the situation of Eq. (3) where the entries of S are general polynomials. Using the explicit form of the expansion of $(x\mathrm{I}-A)^{-1}$, a baby steps/giant steps strategy can be used from the powers of A for computing sufficiently many terms $U^{\mathsf{T}}A^kV$. For $\lambda = 2\lceil n/m\rceil$ terms, consider $r = \lceil\lambda^{1/2}\rceil$, $s = \lceil\lambda/r\rceil$ and the precomputation of A^r. The terms $U^{\mathsf{T}}A^{i+rj}V$ for $0 \le i < r$ and$0 \le j < s$ can be computed by [22]:

- getting $U^{\mathsf{T}}A^i$ for $i = 0, 1, \ldots, r-1$ by repeated multiplications by A^{T} (baby steps); (5a)
- getting $A^{jr}V$ for $j = 0, 1, \ldots, s-1$ by repeated multiplications by A^r (giant steps); (5b)
- multiplying $(U^{\mathsf{T}}A^i)(A^{jr}V)$ for $i = 0, 1, \ldots, r-1$ and $j = 0, 1, \ldots, s-1$. (5c)

In relation with the special resultant case with $d = 1$ seen at Eq. (1), let $a, f \in \mathsf{K}[y]$ with $\deg f = n$, and let $A \in \mathsf{K}^{n\times n}$ be the matrix of multiplication by a modulo f in the basis $(1, y, \ldots, y^{n-1})$. The above baby steps/giants steps approach can be made efficient using modular polynomial operations. Generically in a (A is invertible and non derogatory), and using for technical reasons an expansion

$$U^{\mathsf{T}}(x\mathrm{I} - A)^{-1}V = \sum_{k\ge 0} -U^{\mathsf{T}}A^{-k-1}Vx^k = ND^{-1} \tag{6}$$

at zero rather that at infinity, this leads to a fast algorithm for computing the characteristic polynomial of a modulo f [32, Sec. 10.1]. It can be shown that λ terms of the expansion in Eq. (6) are sufficient for the reconstruction of a suitable description ND^{-1}. Further, these terms can be computed using $\tilde{O}(m^{(1-\omega)/2}n^{(\omega+1)/2})$ arithmetic operations, which is less than the estimate $\tilde{O}(n^2/m)$ of Section 1.1.1 for $d = 1$ as soon as $\omega < 3$.

1.1.3. Series solutions of polynomial linear systems

Consider $M \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times n}$, $V \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times m}$ $(1 \le m \le n)$ and $z \in \mathsf{K}[x]$ such that $\gcd(\det M, z) = 1$. For any given integer $\lambda \ge 0$, the high-order lifting method of [38] especially allows to compute the truncated z-adic expansion of $M^{-1}V$ modulo z^λ. All the ingredients of the lifting needed for our algorithm are recalled in Section 2. For an integer $k \ge 0$, the z-adic expansion of $M^{-1}V$ is written in the form

$$M^{-1}V = \text{lower order terms} + z^kM^{-1}R_k \tag{7}$$

where R_k is a polynomial matrix called *residue* of V at order k. Noticing that $M^{-1}R_k$ is a problem of the same type as $M^{-1}V$, the idea is to compute the expansion of $M^{-1}V$ recursively using residues of V at various orders.

We denote by $\mathsf{K}[x]_{<d}$ the set of polynomials in $\mathsf{K}[x]$ and degree less than d. If $\deg M \le \deg z = d$ and $V \in \mathsf{K}[x]^n_{<d}$, then the K-linear map

$$\rho : \mathsf{K}[x]^n_{<d} \to \mathsf{K}[x]^n_{<d}$$

that sends V to $\rho(V) = R_1$ is well defined, and R_k is obtained from the functional power ρ^k as $\rho^k(V)$ (Lemmas 2.2 and 2.3).

A central point of the high-order lifting method is that the order of a residue can be efficiently increased from k to $k + i$, for an integer $i \ge 0$, using only two consecutive terms of the z-adic expansion of M^{-1}. These two terms, whose orders depend on i only, form a matrix $E^{(i)} \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times n}_{<2d}$ called *high-order component* of M^{-1} that can be computed using $\tilde{O}(n^\omega d)$ arithmetic operations if $i \in O(n)$ [38, Prop. 12]. For two polynomials $f, g \in \mathsf{K}[x]$ with $\deg f \le 2d$, $\deg g \le d$ and $fg = \sum_{k=0}^{3d} h_kx^k$ (recall we write indices for coefficients in x of polynomials, as a dinstinction with superscripts for coefficients in y), let us denote by

$$f \odot g = h_d + h_{d+1}x + \ldots + h_{2d-1}x^{d-1} \tag{8}$$

the *middle product* operation. For univariate polynomial matrices F and G with appropriate dimensions and degrees at most $2d$ and d respectively, the middle product $F \odot G$ is defined to be the matrix obtained by extracting the middle coefficients of the entries of FG. Then we have (Lemma 2.5):

$$\rho^i(\rho^k(V)) = \rho^{k+i}(V) \equiv M(E^{(i)} \odot \rho^k(V)) \bmod z. \tag{9}$$

The ability of increasing the residue orders thanks to high-order components leads to the following iteration in the style of the one of Keller-Gehrig for Krylov subspaces [26, Sec. 3]:

$$\rho^{2^i}([V,\rho(V),\rho^2(V),\ldots,\rho^{2^i-1}(V)]) = [\rho^{2^i}(V),\rho^{2^i+1}(V),\rho^{2^i+2}(V),\ldots,\rho^{2\cdot 2^i-1}(V)],\ i=0,1,\ldots \tag{10}$$

By considering $i = 0, 1, \ldots \lceil \log \lambda \rceil - 1$, this iteration allows to compute the residues $R_k = \rho^k(V)$ of V at all orders up to $\lambda - 1$. According to Eq. (9) only $\lceil \log \lambda \rceil$ high-order components of M^{-1} are required. Finally, we see from Eq. (7) that the coefficients of the z-adic expansion of $M^{-1}V$ modulo z^λ are obtained from the residues as $M^{-1}R_k \bmod z$ for $k = 0, 1, \ldots, \lambda - 1$.

1.2. Overview of the contribution

Our resultant algorithm follows the line of Section 1.1.1 and is completly described and analyzed in Section 8. For technical reasons (simplification of the giant steps) we slightly modify the projections and rather consider the fraction $Y^\mathsf{T}S^{-1}X$. The different aspects of our contribution are about the reduction of the cost of the first step that computes $\lambda d = 4\lceil n/(2m)\rceil d$ terms of the x-adic expansion of $Y^\mathsf{T}S^{-1}X$. The other steps are treated in the same way as in [40] and are not discussed in this section.

Assuming that $\det S(0) \neq 0$ (see Section 8), we use the high-order lifting tools with $z = x^d$, hence compute the z-adic expansion of $Y^\mathsf{T}S^{-1}X$ modulo z^λ. For $M = S$ and $V = X$, the high-order lifting method focuses on an expansion of $S^{-1}X$. If we consider that each coefficient of a power of x in the expansion has size $\Omega(n)$ elements in K, then the output has size $\Omega(n^2d/m)$ and this lower bound will also apply to the time complexity of this approach. This bound is reached by the algorithm of [40]. In order to get a lower complexity estimate, we design a baby steps/giant steps version of the lifting which takes into consideration the left projection by Y. Based on the role played by A in Section 1.1.2, we introduce the high-order component $E^{(r)}$ of S^{-1} for $r = \lceil \lambda^{1/2} \rceil$. Rather than handling all the residues up to order $\lambda - 1$ as in Section 1.1.3, we consider $s = \lceil \lambda/r \rceil$ of them. We first implement *giant steps* and compute the residues

$$\rho^r(X), \rho^{2r}(X), \ldots, \rho^{(s-1)r}(X) \tag{11}$$

using a Keller-Gehrig iteration of the type of the one of Eq. (10) (Lemma 2.7). From Eq. (7) and for$0 \leq j \leq s-1$, these residues satisfy

$$Y^\mathsf{T}S^{-1}X = \text{lower order terms} + z^{rj}Y^\mathsf{T}S^{-1}\rho^{rj}(X), \tag{12}$$

where we have taken $\rho^0(X) = X$. Our algorithm then obtain the target z-adic expansion of $Y^\mathsf{T}S^{-1}X$ in the form of s successive pieces of length r. Following Eq. (12), the piece that gives the coefficients of $z^{rj}, z^{rj+1}, \ldots, z^{r(j+1)-1}$ in the expansion of $Y^\mathsf{T}S^{-1}X$ is indeed the result of the multiplication modulo z^r, of the projection $Y^\mathsf{T}S^{-1}$ by the residue $\rho^{rj}(X)$. For taking advantage of fast polynomial matrix multiplication, these multiplications for $0 \leq j \leq s-1$ are performed by cutting $Y^\mathsf{T}S^{-1} \bmod z^r$ itself into r pieces. Obtaining these pieces corresponds to the *baby steps*.

This approach is detailed in Section 2, by highlighting the relations between block-Krylov and high-order lifting points of view. We give a template of the final expansion algorithm which at this stage does not take into account the structure of the matrices that are manipulated (Algorithm ProjectedExpansion).

A main contribution then, is to exploit the fact that S is a polynomial Sylvester matrix and its consequences on the other matrices involved. The class of structure that we are facing is the one of *Toeplitz-like polynomial matrices*, we recall all necessary tools around this class in Section 3. Toeplitz-like matrices over a field are commonly handled using the notion of *displacement rank* [20]. The notion allows to have a concise matrix representation through which matrix arithmetic can be implemented efficiently [34]. Typically, by extending the ΣLU form defined over fields [21], a polynomial Toeplitz-like matrix $T \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times n}$ can be represented as

$$T(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{\alpha} L_i(x)U_i(x) \tag{13}$$

for a "small" parameter α compared to n, and where the L_i's and the U_i's are lower and upper triangular polynomial Toeplitz matrices, respectively (Section 3). If α is minimal then α is precisely what is called

displacement rank of T, and corresponds to the displacement rank over the field of rational fractions. We show in Section 4 that under genericity conditions on p and q (assumptions (A1) to (A3) in Section 8.2), the polynomial matrices involved in the high-order lifting with S are Toeplitz-like and have displacement rank at most $d + 2$. Since these matrices have dimension n, using the structure is cost-effective when $d = o(n)$. This leads us to consider that $d < n$ for what follows.

The ΣLU form with factored terms in Eq. (13) is however not fully appropriate for the reduction modulo x^d (remember that $z = x^d$) and middle product operations as in Eq. (9). For example, deriving the ΣLU representation of T modulo x^d from the one of T may necessitate explicit matrix products to reconstitute the summands in Eq. (13). We show that a stronger representation can actually be used in our case, especially for the high-order components of S^{-1} (Section 4.2) and the residues (Section 4.3). Truncations and middle products are facilitated by the fact that for every i in Eq. (13), either L_i ot U_i can be chosen as a scalar matrix. Under the genericity conditions we have mentioned above, this representation is defined uniquely and is qualified as *canonical*. Moreover, a Toeplitz-like by Toeplitz-like matrix product generally leads to an increase in displacement rank (see Lemma 3.1). In contrast, the matrices involved in the lifting maintain the same structure and displacement rank. Canonical representations can thus be either computed directly or recovered by compressing results of products, thereby allowing to keep the costs contained. We describe in Section 5 how we can rely on canonical representations for all matrix operations involved.

Once efficient matrix arithmetic is available, we implement the giant steps for the computation of the residues of Eq. (11) in Section 6, then the expansion algorithm in Section 7.

From there, the complexity estimate for the whole resultant algorithm is established in Section 8, where we also specify the genericity hypotheses. The displacement rank that quantifies the structure on which we rely and which is involved in the cost, is a function of the degree bound d. This is what determines the range $d = O(n^{0.47})$ for which our complexity estimate improves over previous ones.

1.3. Related questions: resultants, characteristic polynomials and bivariate ideals

As seen in a special case with Eq. (1), the resultant problem is related to the problem of computing characteristic polynomials in quotient algebras. This relation has been used in particular for the diamond product in [5], and for the resultant algorithm in [15] which we have already quoted in the introduction.

The latter algorithm is quasi-linear over finite fields $\mathbb{F}$ for sufficiently generic p and q, with respect to the total degree (case $d = n$ for us). It relies on the *concise representation* of a Gröbner basis of the bivariate ideal $\mathcal{I} = \langle p, q\rangle$ [14]. Such a representation has size $\tilde{O}(n^2)$ elements in $\mathbb{F}$, and allows multiplication in $\mathsf{K}[x, y]/\mathcal{I}$ in quasi-linear time [14]. This fast multiplication then leads to an efficient reduction of the resultant problem to a bivariate modular composition problem, in turn reduced to a multivariate multipoint evaluation problem [15]. Thanks to efficient multipoint evaluation algorithms over finite fields [25, 4], a quasi-linear bit complexity bound is established for the resultant.

Our improvement for a general field K is instead based on a structured polynomial matrix formalism. We note however that the general approach that we follow, as well at the characteristic polynomial algorithm of the case $d = 1$, can be interpreted in terms of operations on bivariate polynomials, see [40, Sec. 7] and [32, Sec. 1.6.2]. The denominator matrices D in Eqs. (3), (4) and (6) indeed give sets of m small degree polynomials in the corresponding ideals $\mathcal{I}$.

1.4. Model of computation and notations

Throughout this paper, K is an effective field. We analyse our algorithms by bounding the number of arithmetic operations from K required for large enough inputs. Addition, substraction, multiplication and non-zero division are considered as unit cost operations. Our complexity bounds are often given as a function of ω, which is a feasible exponent for matrix multiplication. Best known values give $\omega < 2.373$[28, 1].

Given a bivariate polynomials $t \in \mathsf{K}[x, y]$, we can either view it as a polynomial in y, $t = \sum_j t^{(j)} y^j$ with $t^{(j)} \in \mathsf{K}[x]$ or as a polynomial in x, $t = \sum_i t_i x^i$ where $t_i \in \mathsf{K}[y]$. Consequently, $t_i^{(j)}$ denotes the constant coefficient for mononial $x^i y^j$. As we will sometimes use simultaneously x-adic and x^d-adic representations, we introduce in such situations a dot over the coefficient variable when it refers to the x-adic representation

(Sections 4.2 and 4.3). If t is a power series in $\mathsf{K}[[x]]$ then the notation $t \bmod x^k$ for $k \geq 0$ indicates that the terms of degree k or higher are ignored.

The m-th canonical vector will be denoted by e_m, as its dimension is always clear from the context. For a matrix $M \in K^{m\times n}$, and two sets of row and column indices $I \subseteq \{1 \dots m\}, J \subseteq \{1 \dots n\}$, we denote by $M_{I,J}$ the submatrix of M formed by the rows of indices in I and columns of indices in J. Similarly, $M_{i,k..l}$ will denote the submatrix of M formed by row i and columns comprised between k and l.

2. Baby steps/giant steps for high-order lifting

A key ingredient of our resultant algorithm is the high-order lifting method of Storjohann [38]. Throughout this section, M is a nonsingular matrix in $\mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times n}$, and $z \in \mathsf{K}[x]$ is of degree d such that $\gcd(z, \det M) = 1$ (the resultant algorihm uses $z = x^d$). We first recall in Section 2.1 all the elements which are the basis of the approach and that we need later on.

For a given $V \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times m}$, the aim of the lifting is the efficient computation of parts of the z-adic expansion

$$M^{-1}V = B_0 + B_1 z + B_2 z^2 + \dots.$$

Two types of matrices play a central role for this computation: the residue terms (Definition 2.1) and the high-order components of the inverse (Eq. (20)). These notions are detailed in Section 2.1 where we essentially follow [38]. We however propose an adaptation of the definition of the residues, based on a linear map (Lemma 2.3), which allows us to highlight the relations between high-order lifting and Krylov iteration points of view.

For efficiency reasons we then also consider a left projection $U \in \mathsf{K}^{n\times m}$, and focus on computing parts of the expansion

$$U^{\mathsf{T}}M^{-1}V = H_0 + H_1 z + H_2 z^2 + \dots.$$

In section Section 2.2 we introduce Algorithm ProjectedExpansion for computing this expansion up to an arbitrary order, by using a baby steps/giant steps strategy. Our approach somewhat interpolates beetween the power series expansion algorithms of [38], and the block Krylov-Wiedemann approaches mentioned in Section 1.1.2.

At this stage we do not take into account the structure of the matrices that are manipulated. Algorithm ProjectedExpansion should be seen as a template of which our structured expansion algorithm of Section 7 is a specialization.

2.1. High-order lifting

Given any $h \in \mathsf{K}(x)$ whose denominator is coprime with z, we consider its z-adic expansion $h = h_0 + h_1 z + h_2 z^2 + \dots$ and define two operations. For an integer $k \geq 0$,

$$\lceil h \rceil_k = h_0 + h_1 z + \dots + h_{k-1} z^{k-1}$$

corresponds to the truncation operation, and

$$\lfloor h \rfloor_k = h_k + h_{k+1} z + h_{k+2} z^2 \dots.$$

denotes the quotient of the division of h by z^k. These notations are extended to matrices entrywise. The core of high-order lifting is to compute the expansion of $M^{-1}V$ recursively from intermediate terms called *residues* (the residues play a role analogous to the one of residual terms in e.g. numerical iterative refinement [13, Chap. 12]).

Definition 2.1. *([38, Dfn. 5]) For $V \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times m}$ and an integer $k \geq 0$, the matrix $R_k \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times m}$ such that*

$$M^{-1}V = \lceil M^{-1}V \rceil_k + z^k M^{-1} R_k \tag{14}$$

is called the residue of V at order k.

With appropriate degree conditions, obtaining the residue at order $k = 1$ may be viewed as the application of a linear map ρ.

Lemma 2.2. *If $d = \deg z$ and $\deg M \leq d$ then the residue at order 1 induces the K-linear map*

$$\begin{array}{rccc} \rho: & \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times m}_{<d} & \to & \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times m}_{<d} \\ & V & \mapsto & \lfloor V - M\lceil M^{-1}V\rceil_1\rfloor_1. \end{array} \tag{15}$$

Proof. From Definition 2.1, $\rho(V)$ is the residue of V at order 1. The map is well defined since from [38, Cor. 10] we know that with the assumptions the residue has degree less than d; ρ is a K-linear map by linearity of the operations $\lceil\cdot\rceil_1$ and $\lfloor\cdot\rfloor_1$. □

Then, the residue at order k is obtained from the functional power ρ^k.

Lemma 2.3. *Assume $\deg M \leq \deg z = d$. If $k \geq 0$ and $V \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times m}_{<d}$ then $\rho^k(V)$ is the residue of V at order k.*

Proof. We have $\rho^0(V) = V$ and $\rho(V)$ is the residue at order 1. We proceed by induction and assume that ρ_k is the residue at order k. For $k+1$ we get $M^{-1}\rho^{k+1}(V) = M^{-1}\rho(\rho^k(V)) = \lfloor M^{-1}\rho^k(V)\rfloor_1$, where the second equality is from Eq. (14) with $k = 1$. The induction hypothesis and Eq. (14) at order k then leads to $M^{-1}\rho^{k+1}(V) = \lfloor\lfloor M^{-1}V\rfloor_k\rfloor_1 = \lfloor M^{-1}V\rfloor_{k+1}$, which proves the assertion. □

If $M(x) = x - A$ with A nonsingular in $\mathsf{K}^{n\times n}$, $z = x$, and $V \in \mathsf{K}^{n\times m}$, then the residue of V is $\rho(V) = A^{-1}V$ and $\rho^k(V) = A^{-k}V$. The expansion (see Eq. (6) in Section 1.1.2)

$$(x-A)^{-1}V = \sum_{k\geq 0} -A^{-k-1}Vx^k$$

is generalized as follows. Taking $C_0 = \lceil M^{-1}\rceil_1$, for $V \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times m}_{<d}$ the z-adic expansion of $M^{-1}V$ is

$$M^{-1}V = \sum_{k\geq 0} \lceil C_0\rho^k(V)\rceil_1 z^k. \tag{16}$$

Since $\rho^k(V)$ is the residue at order k, we indeed know from Eq. (14) that $\lceil C_0\rho^k(V)\rceil_1 = \lceil M^{-1}\rho^k(V)\rceil_1$ is the coefficient of z^k in the z-adic expansion of $M^{-1}V$.

We see from Eq. (16) that the role of the matrix powers in Krylov type methods can now be assigned to the powers of ρ, hence we now focus on how to increase the order of a given residue. Using the notation

$$M^{-1}V = \sum_{k\geq 0} B_k z^k$$

for the z-adic expansion of $M^{-1}V$, from Eq. (16) we obtain

$$\rho^k(V) = \lceil MB_k\rceil_1, \tag{17}$$

which reduces the computation of $\rho^{k+i}(V)$ for a given $i \geq 0$, to the computation of B_{k+i}. Note that another formulation of Eq. (17) could be [38, Thm. 9]:

$$\rho^k(V) = \lfloor -MB_{k-1}\rfloor_1. \tag{18}$$

Using Eq. (14) for writing the z-adic expansion of $M^{-1}\rho^k(V)$ at order $k+i$ we further have that B_{k+i} satisfies

$$M^{-1}\rho^k(V) = \lceil M^{-1}\rho^k(V)\rceil_{k+i} + z^{k+i}B_{k+i} + \ldots. \tag{19}$$

Then the ingredient given by Lemma 2.4 below is that, knowing $\rho^k(V)$, only a few terms of the expansion of M^{-1} are sufficient in Eq. (19) for computing B_{k+i}, and therefore then $\rho^{k+i}(V)$. These few terms form what is called a *high-order component* of M^{-1} [38, Sec. 6]. A high-order component is a piece of length 2 of the

z-adic expansion of M^{-1} defined as follows. Writing $M^{-1} = \sum_{i\geq 0} C_i z^i$, we let $E^{(0)} = zC_0$ and for $i \geq 1$ we take

$$E^{(i)} = C_{i-1} + C_i z \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times n}_{<2d}. \tag{20}$$

For two matrix polynomials F and G with appropriate dimensions, remember also the definition of the middle product operation $F \odot G = \lceil \lfloor FG \rfloor_1 \rceil_1$ (see Eq. (8)). Then, using $E^{(i)}$, B_{k+i} is computed as follows from $\rho^k(V)$.

Lemma 2.4. *Assume* $\deg M \leq \deg z = d$, *and* $\deg V < d$. *Let* $M^{-1}V = \sum_{k\geq 0} B_k z^k$. *For* $k, i \geq 0$ *we have* $E^{(i)} \odot \rho^k(V) = B_{k+i}$.

Proof. We first claim that $E^{(i)} \odot \rho^k(V)$ is the coefficient of z^i in the z-adic expansion of $M^{-1}\rho^k(V)$. For $i = 0$, $E^{(0)} \odot \rho^k(V) = \lceil C_0\rho^k(V)\rceil_1$ is the coefficient of z^0. For $i \geq 1$, the claim follows from [38, Thm. 8]. Then we conclude using Eq. (14) since indeed, the coefficient of z^i in the expansion of $M^{-1}\rho^k(V)$ is the coefficient of z^{k+i} in the expansion of $M^{-1}V$. □

In the way we had anticipated we can now compute $\rho^{k+i}(V)$ from $\rho^k(V)$, this operation is a main brick in [38, Algo. 3] for computing selected parts of the expansion of $M^{-1}V$. Note that from Lemma 2.4 we could write $B_{k+i} = E^{(0)} \odot \rho^{k+i}(V)$, hence the effect of the multiplication by M at Step 2 of Algorithm 2.1 is to "discard" $E^{(0)}$ from B_{k+i}.

Algorithm 2.1 FurtherResidue

Input: The high order component $E^{(i)}$ of M^{-1} and the residue $\rho^k(V)$ for some $V \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times m}_{<d}$, with $k, i \geq 0$
Output: The residue $\rho^{k+i}(V)$
1: $B \leftarrow E^{(i)} \odot \rho^k(V)$
2: **return** $\lceil MB\rceil_1$

Lemma 2.5. *Assume* $\deg M \leq \deg z = d$, *and* $\deg V < d$. *Given the residue* $\rho^k(V)$ *of order* $k \geq 0$, $i \geq 0$, *and the high order component* $E^{(i)}$ *of* M^{-1}, *Algorithm* FurtherResidue *computes the residue* $\rho^{k+i}(V)$ *of order* $k+i$.

Proof. From Lemma 2.4 we know that B is the coefficient of z^{k+i} in the z-adic expansion of $M^{-1}V$, and we conclude using Eq. (17). □

For computing the expansion of $M^{-1}V$ efficiently as in [38, Algo. 3] as well as in our baby steps/giant steps approach, the application of Lemma 2.5 relies on the availability of high-order components of few (a logarithmic number) selected orders. The high-order component at some order can be computed by a sort of binary powering from components at lower orders [38, Algo. 1]. Consider indeed two high-order components $E^{(i)}$ and $E^{(j)}$. The residue ρ^i of the identity matrix involved in $E^{(i)} = (E^{(0)}\odot\rho^{i-1}(\mathrm{I}))+(E^{(0)}\odot\rho^i(\mathrm{I}))$ (Lemma 2.4), combined with ρ^{j-1}, ρ^j that are found in $E^{(j)}$ (after having discarded $E^{(0)}$), allows to construct the high-order component at order $i + j$.

Algorithm 2.2 ComponentProduct

Input: Two high-order components $E^{(i)}$ and $E^{(j)} = C_{j-1} + C_j z$ of M^{-1}, with $i \geq 0$ and $j \geq 1$
Output: The high order component $E^{(i+j)}$ of M^{-1}
1: $R_{j-1} \leftarrow \lceil MC_{j-1}\rceil_1$
2: $R_j \leftarrow \lceil MC_j\rceil_1$
3: **return** $(E^{(i)} \odot R_{j-1}) + (E^{(i)} \odot R_j)z$

Lemma 2.6. *Assume* $\deg M \leq \deg z = d$. *Given the high-order components* $E^{(i)}$ *and* $E^{(j)}$ *of* M^{-1}, *with* $i \geq 0$ *and* $j \geq 1$, *Algorithm* ComponentProduct *computes the high-order component* $E^{(i+j)}$ *of* M^{-1}.

Proof. From Eq. (17) we have $R_{j-1} = \rho^{j-1}(\mathrm{I})$ and $R_j = \rho^j(\mathrm{I})$, then Lemma 2.4 allows to conclude. □

It can be noticed that Algorithm 2.2 is slightly different from the procedure of Storjohann in [38, Algo. 1]. The application of Eq. (18) rather than Eq. (17) at Step 1 could be used in order to compute $E^{(i+j+1)}$ from $E^{(i)}$ and $E^{(j)}$.

2.2. *Baby steps/giant steps*

We now apply the tools of Section 2.1 for computing parts of the z-adic expansion $U^\mathsf{T}M^{-1}V = H_0 + H_1z + H_2z^2 + \ldots$, where the left projection U is in $\mathsf{K}^{n\times m}$. Algorithm ProjectedExpansion is designed as an extension to the lifting context of the three phases (5a)-(5c) of the block Krylov approach.

First we focus on the giant steps, that is on the extension of step (5b). For some given $r, s \geq 0$, the purpose is to compute the residues $\rho^{jr}(V)$ for $j = 0, 1, \ldots s-1$. Following Storjohann [38, Sec. 8], the combination of Algorithm FurtherResidue and Algorithm ComponentProduct allows to compute such a sequence of residues à la Keller-Gehrig for the computation of Krylov subspaces [26, Sec. 3]. This is what Algorithm FurtherResidues does, computing s residues in $\lceil \log_2 s \rceil$ recursive steps. Taking $\varrho = \rho^r$, we proceed with an iteration of the type:

$$\varrho^{2^i}([V, \varrho(V), \varrho^2(V), \ldots, \varrho^{2^i-1}(V)]) = [\varrho^{2^i}(V), \varrho^{2^i+1}(V), \varrho^{2^i+2}(V), \ldots, \varrho^{2\cdot 2^i-1}(V)],\ i = 0, \ldots, l-1, \tag{21}$$

which generalizes the Krylov iteration

$$A^{2^i}[v, Av, A^2v, \ldots, A^{2^i-1}v] = [A^{2^i}v, A^{2^i+1}v, A^{2^i+2}v, \ldots, A^{2\cdot 2^i-1}v]$$

for $A \in \mathsf{K}^{n\times n}$ and $v \in \mathsf{K}^n$ [26].

Algorithm 2.3 FurtherResidues

Input: The high-order component $E^{(r)}$ of order r, $V \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times m}_{<d}$, and $s \in \mathbb{N}_{>0}$
Output: $\mathcal{R} = [V\ \rho^r(V)\ \rho^{2r}(V)\ \ldots \rho^{(s-1)r}(V)] \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times(sm)}_{<d}$

1: $E \leftarrow E^{(r)}$
2: **for** $i = 0, \ldots, \lceil \log_2 s \rceil - 1$ **do**
3: $\quad k \leftarrow 2^i$
4: $\quad$ ▷ *New coefficients of the z-adic expansion of $M^{-1}V$, Lemma 2.4*
$\quad \mathcal{B} \leftarrow E \odot [V\ \rho^r(V)\ \rho^{2r}(V)\ \ldots, \rho^{(k-1)r}(V)]$
5: $\quad$ ▷ *New residues, Eq. (17)*
$\quad [\rho^{kr}(V)\ \rho^{(k+1)r}(V)\ \rho^{(k+2)r}(V)\ \ldots\ \rho^{(2k-1)r}(V)] \leftarrow \lceil M\mathcal{B} \rceil_1$
6: $\quad$ ▷ *Obtaining $E^{(2^{i+1}r)}$*
$\quad$ **if** $2k < s$ **then** $E \leftarrow$ ComponentProduct(E, E)
7: **return** $[V\ \rho^r(V)\ \rho^{2r}(V)\ \ldots \rho^{(s-1)r}(V)]$

Lemma 2.7. *Assume* $\deg M \leq \deg z = d$. *Algorithm* FurtherResidues *is correct.*

Proof. From Lemma 2.6, for any given $0 \leq i \leq \lceil \log_2 s \rceil - 1$, at Step 4 we have that E is the high-order component computed at Step 6 for $i-1$, hence $E = E^{(2^{(i-1)}r+2^{(i-1)}r)} = E^{(kr)}$. Then from Lemma 2.5, considering $B_{kr+jr} = E \odot \rho^{jr}(V)$ for $0 \leq j \leq k-1$, we know that $\lceil MB_{kr+jr} \rceil_1$ is $\rho^{kr+jr}(V)$, which shows that the residues of orders $kr, kr+r, \ldots, kr+(k-1)r$ are computed from those of orders $0, r, \ldots, (k-1)r$ at Step 5. This gives the residues $\rho^{jr}(V)$ for every $0 \leq j \leq (s-1)$ as soon as $k \geq s/2$. □

With $r = 1$, the iteration of Eq. (21) is dual to the one used by Storjohann for computing a truncated expansion of $M^{-1}V$ [38, Sec. 8]. As soon as $\rho^j(V)$ is known for every $0 \leq j \leq (s-1)$, then the truncated expansion $M^{-1}V \bmod z^s$ can be deduced using Eq. (16).

By relying on Algorithm FurtherResidues for the giant steps, we now have all the necessay ingredients in order to combine the approach of [22] for Krylov sequences, and lifting techniques.

Algorithm 2.4 ProjectedExpansion

Input: $M \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times n}$, $z \in \mathsf{K}[x]$ with $\deg M \le \deg z = d$ and $\gcd(z, \det M) = 1$,
$U \in \mathsf{K}^{n\times m}$, $V \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times m}_{<d}$, $r, s \in \mathbb{N}_{>0}$
Output: $\lceil U^{\mathsf{T}} M^{-1}(x) V \rceil_{rs}$

1: **for** $i = 0, \ldots, r-1$ **do** ▷ *Baby steps, compare to (5a)*
2: $\quad D^{(i)} \leftarrow U^{\mathsf{T}} E^{(i)}$
3: Compute $E^{(r)}$
4: $[P^{(0)}, \ldots, P^{(s-1)}] \leftarrow$ FurtherResidues$(E^{(r)}, V, s)$ ▷ *Giant steps, compare to (5b)*
5: **for** $i = 0, \ldots, r-1$ **do** ▷ *Final products, compare to (5c)*
6: $\quad$ **for** $j = 0, \ldots, s-1$ **do**
7: $\quad\quad H_{i+rj} \leftarrow D^{(i)} \odot P^{(j)}$
8: **return** $H_0 + zH_1 + z^2 H_2 + \ldots + z^{rs-1} H_{rs-1}$

Proposition 2.8. *Let M be a nonsingular matrix in $\mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times n}$, and $z \in \mathsf{K}[x]$ be of degree d such that $\deg M \le d$ and $\gcd(z, \det M) = 1$. Given block projections $U \in \mathsf{K}^{n\times m}$, $V \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times m}_{<d}$, and positive integers r, s, Algorithm* ProjectedExpansion *computes the expansion of $U^{\mathsf{T}} M^{-1}(x) V$ truncated at order rs.*

Proof. From $P^{(0)} = V = \rho^0(V)$ and using Lemma 2.5, arriving at Step 5 the algorithm has computed $D^{(i)} = U^{\mathsf{T}} E^{(i)}$ for $0 \le i \le r-1$, and $P^{(j)} = \rho^{rj}(V)$ for $0 \le j \le s-1$. Since U has scalar coefficients we have $(U^{\mathsf{T}} E^{(i)}) \odot \rho^{rj}(V) = U^{\mathsf{T}}(E^{(i)} \odot \rho^{rj}(V))$, hence from Lemma 2.4 we know that $H_{i+rj} = U^{\mathsf{T}} B_{i+rj}$. With $0 \le i \le r-1$ and $0 \le j \le s-1$ the output gives therefore the rs appropriate terms of the expansion of $U^{\mathsf{T}} M^{-1} V$. □

Algorithm 2.4 mimicks for a general $M \in \mathsf{K}[x]$ what has been seen in Section 1.1.2 for $M = x\mathrm{I} - A$. Every step will be detailed in next sections and optimized by taking into considerations the specific structure and properties of Sylvester matrices.

3. Matrices with a displacement structure

We characterize the structure of the matrices which we handle using the customary notion of displacement rank [20]; the reader may refer e.g. to [12] and [34] for comprehensive overviews of the domain, and detailed introductions to the tools we use. We especially rely on [6] for the integration of asymptotically fast matrix multiplication in the algorithms.

In this paper we define the displacement rank of a matrix from the specific Stein operator

$$\Delta_{m,n} : A \in \mathsf{K}^{m\times n} \mapsto A - Z_m A Z_n^{\mathsf{T}} \tag{22}$$

where $Z_m \in \mathsf{K}^{m\times m}$ is the lower shift matrix $(\delta_{i,j+1})_{0\le i,j\le m-1}$, and Z_n^{T} is the $n \times n$ transpose (we will simply write Δ and Z when the dimensions are clear from the context). The *displacement rank* of A is defined as the rank of $\Delta(A)$, and A is called *Toeplitz-like* if its displacement rank is "small" compared to m and n. In particular, Toeplitz and Sylvester matrices are Toeplitz-like matrices of displacement rank at most 2 (see Section 4 for the Sylvester case).

If A has displacement rank α (or bounded by α), then a pair of two matrices $G \in \mathsf{K}^{m\times\alpha}$ and $H \in \mathsf{K}^{n\times\alpha}$ such that

$$\Delta_{m,n}(A) = GH^{\mathsf{T}} \tag{23}$$

is called a *generator of length* α for A, and G and H are respectively called *left and right generator*. As soon as α is small enough, such generators (G, H) with size $(m+n)\,\alpha \ll mn$ are used as concise representations of Toeplitz-like matrices. Our central procedures for matrix operations take generators as input and return generators, in place of the corresponding matrices (Sections 5 and 6). When needed, matrices can be explicitly and uniquely recovered from their generator based representation. Indeed, the displacement operator Δ

is invertible [34, Thm. 4.3.2], which means that for given G and H, Eq. (23) viewed as an equation in A has a unique solution

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^{\alpha} \mathcal{L}(G_{*,i})\mathcal{U}(H_{*,i}) \tag{24}$$

where for $u \in \mathsf{K}^m$ and $v \in \mathsf{K}^n$, $\mathcal{L}(u) \in \mathsf{K}^{m\times m}$ is the lower triangular Toeplitz matrix whose first column is u, and $\mathcal{U}(v) \in \mathsf{K}^{m\times n}$ is the upper triangular Toeplitz matrix whose first row is v^T. The expression in Eq. (24) is called a ΣLU representation of A [21].

An important property of Toeplitz-like matrices that we use for our algorithm is the fact that their product remains Toeplitz-like. As shown by the following, if A and B have respective displacement ranks bounded by α and β then AB has displacement rank at most $\alpha + \beta + 1$.

Lemma 3.1 ([34, Thm 1.5.4]). *For $A \in \mathsf{K}^{m\times m}$ and $B \in \mathsf{K}^{m\times n}$ the product AB satisfies*

$$\Delta(AB) = \Delta(A)B + Z_m A Z_n^\mathsf{T} \Delta(B) - Z_m A e_m {e_m}^\mathsf{T} B Z_n^\mathsf{T}.$$

Proof. From the second item in [34, Thm 1.5.4] we have $\Delta_{m,n}(AB) = \Delta_{m,m}(A)B + Z_m A \nabla(B)$ where $\nabla(B) = Z_m^\mathsf{T} B - B Z_n^\mathsf{T}$. The assertion of the lemma follows by noticing that $\nabla(B) = Z_m^\mathsf{T}\Delta(B) - e_m e_m^\mathsf{T} B Z_n^\mathsf{T}$. □

Lemma 3.1 may not lead to a generator of minimal length for AB. When AB is known to have displacement rank less than $\alpha + \beta + 1$, a shorter generator can be recovered by a compression mechanism [34, Sec. 4.6]. This will be the case in Section 5 where the compression method we use on polynomial generators also guarantees specific properties for the resulting shorter generator. We rely on the following complexity bound for the cost of computing the product.

Theorem 3.2 ([6, Theorem 1.2]). *Let $A \in \mathsf{K}^{n\times n}$ be Toeplitz-like given by a generator of length $\alpha \le n$, and let $B \in \mathsf{K}^{n\times\beta}$. The product $AB \in \mathsf{K}^{n\times\beta}$ can be computed using $\tilde{O}(n \max(\alpha,\beta) \min(\alpha,\beta)^{\omega-2})$ arithmetic operations in K.*

Most structured matrices we will use in products are not square. The following corollary expands the scope of Theorem 3.2 to the cases of structured matrix by dense matrix products when the structured matrix is rectangular, when it is applied on the right, and/or when the generator representation is larger than the size of the matrix (which may happen in our algorithms for extreme choices of parameters).

Corollary 3.3. *Let $A \in \mathsf{K}^{m\times n}$ be Toeplitz-like given by a generator of length $\alpha = O(\max(m,n))$, and let $B \in \mathsf{K}^{n\times\beta}$ and $C \in \mathsf{K}^{\beta\times m}$. The products $AB \in \mathsf{K}^{m\times\beta}$ and $CA \in \mathsf{K}^{\beta\times n}$ can be computed using*

$$\tilde{O}\left(\max(m,n) \max(\alpha,\beta) \min(\alpha,\beta)^{\omega-2}\right)$$

arithmetic operations in K.

Proof. The conditions of Theorem 3.2 are recovered by padding the generators to appropriate dimensions. Let A be represented by (G,H) such that $GH^\mathsf{T} = \Delta(A)$ as in Eq. (23), and $\gamma = \max(m,n,\alpha)$. Consider $G' = [G^\mathsf{T}\ 0]^\mathsf{T} \in \mathsf{K}^{\gamma\times\alpha}$, $H' = [H^\mathsf{T}\ 0]^\mathsf{T} \in \mathsf{K}^{\gamma\times\alpha}$, $B' = [B^\mathsf{T}\ 0]^\mathsf{T} \in \mathsf{K}^{\gamma\times\beta}$, and $A' \in \mathsf{K}^{\gamma\times\gamma}$ such that $\Delta(A') = G'(H')^\mathsf{T}$. Then since $\gamma = O(\max(m,n))$, $AB = (A'B')_{1..m,*}$ can be computed in $\tilde{O}(\max(m,n)\max(\alpha,\beta)\min(\alpha,\beta)^{\omega-2})$ by Theorem 3.2.

If A is Toeplitz-like with generator (G,H), then A^T has a similar structure with generator (H,G), hence the product CA can be performed in a similar way. □

The multiplication of a Toeplitz matrix in $\mathsf{K}^{n\times n}$ by a vector in K^n reduces to univariate polynomial multiplication [34, Sec. 2.4], and polynomial multiplication is computed in softly linear time over any ring [8]. From the ΣLU representation in Eq. (24) we therefore deduce that the multiplication of A or A^T by a scalar vector may be computed from 2α products of Toeplitz matrices by vectors. The resulting cost is $\tilde{O}(\max(m,n)\alpha)$, which may also be obtained directly from Corollary 3.3 by taking $\beta = 1$.

The previous definitions and properties are valid for any commutative field and can thus be applied to polynomial matrices, if seen over the field $\mathsf{K}(x)$. Note that in this case, generators of minimal length can

always be taken as polynomial matrices themselves. Indeed, if $T \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{m\times n}$ has displacement rank α (over the field of rational functions), then there exists a unimodular matrix $U \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times n}$ such that $\Delta(T)U = [G\ 0]$ with $G \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{m\times\alpha}$ (consider for example the Hermite normal form of $\Delta(T)$, see e.g. [33, Ch. II, Sec. 6]). Hence a polynomial generator of minimal length for T is given by $\Delta(T) = G(U^{-1})_{1..\alpha,*}$.

Throughout the paper, the Toeplitz-like polynomial matrices we handle are represented using polynomial generators. When their degree is less than d, the generators we use will also be of degree less than d (see Sections 4.2 and 4.3). By extending Eqs. (23) and (24) we thus consider matrices $T \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{m\times n}_{<d}$ such that

$$\Delta_{m,n}(T) = G(x)H(x)^{\mathsf{T}},$$

where $G \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{m\times\alpha}_{<d}$ and $H \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times\alpha}_{<d}$, whose ΣLU representation is

$$T = \sum_{i=1}^{\alpha} \mathcal{L}(G_{*,i}(x))\mathcal{U}(H_{*,i}(x)).$$

The products involving such matrices are treated from Theorem 3.2 and Corollary 3.3 as follows.

Theorem 3.4. *Let $T \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{l\times m}_{<d}$ be Toeplitz-like represented by a generator of degree less than d and length $\alpha = O(n)$ with $n = \max(l, m)$. For matrices $V \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{m\times\beta}_{<d}$ and $W \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{l\times\beta}_{<d}$, the products TV and $W^{\mathsf{T}}T$ can be computed using $\tilde{O}(\mathsf{MM}_{n,d}(\alpha,\beta))$ arithmetic operation in K and*

$$\mathsf{MM}_{n,d}(\alpha,\beta) = nd\max(\alpha,\beta)\min(\alpha,\beta)^{\omega-2}. \tag{25}$$

Proof. The products can be computed by running the algorithm which underpins Corollary 3.3 with coefficients truncated modulo x^{2d-1}. We have the guarantee that all divisions are feasible modulo x hence in $\mathsf{K}[x]/(x^{2d-1})$, since otherwise the algorithm would attempt to divide by zero on input $M(0)$, $V(0)$ and $W(0)$ in K . The arithmetic operations in $\mathsf{K}[x]/(x^{2d-1})$ can be done using $\tilde{O}(d)$ operations in K [9, Sec. 9.1]. □

In particular, taking $\beta = 1$ in *Eq.* (25), we consider that the product of T or T^{T} by a vector with entries in $\mathsf{K}[x]_{<d}$ has cost $\tilde{O}(\mathsf{MM}_{n,d}(\alpha, 1)) = \tilde{O}(n\alpha d)$. Beyond the product, the class of nonsingular Toeplitz-like matrices is closed under inversion [20], [34, Thm. 1.5.3]. Our approach exploits this property in the special case of Sylvester matrices that are studied in detail in Section 4.

4. Displacement structure of Sylvester matrices and its residues and high-order components

For $p, q \in \mathsf{K}[x, y]$ the resultant is $\mathrm{Res}_y(p, q) = \det(S)$ where S is the associated Sylvester matrix with entries in $\mathsf{K}[x]$. By taking $z = x^d$, the first step of our resultant algorithm proceeds to high-order lifting by implementing Algorithm ProjectedExpansion of Section 2 with $M = S$ and z-adic expansions. The algorithms in Section 2 are given for general polynomial matrices. In this section we show that in the case of a polynomial Sylvester matrix of degree at most d, the residues (Definition 2.1) and high-order components (Eq. (20)) involved are Toeplitz-like with displacement rank at most $d + 2$. This allows later in the paper to represent these matrices by their generators, as we explained in Section 3. Since matrices have dimension n, the bound on the displacement rank is useful when d is relatively smaller than n; the content of this section remains however correct for arbitrary degrees.

The polynomial case relies on properties of scalar Sylvester matrices and their inverses that are given in Section 4.1. However, operations such as truncation and middle product need a special attention. Especially consider the question of truncating a matrix given by its generator. Let typically $A \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times n}$ be of degree $2d$ and represented by a generator (G, H), with G and H of degree d in $\mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times\alpha}$ such that $\Delta(A) = GH^{\mathsf{T}}$. Without additional assumptions, we are not aware of a way to compute a generator for the truncation $\lceil A\rceil_1$ of A modulo x^d which does not involve the reconstruction of a dense $n \times n$ matrix, and/or an expensive compression mechanism.

Our solution is obtained thanks to the fact that, in the Sylvester case, high-order components and residues can be represented by generators with a specific shape that makes the operations much easier. Indeed, it turns

out that we can use a variation of the simple fact that if e.g. G (resp. H) is scalar, then a generator for $\lceil A \rceil_1$ is $(G, \lceil H \rceil_1)$ (resp. $(\lceil G \rceil_1, H)$). These specific generators are called *canonical* and are introduced in Section 4.2 for the coefficients of the z-adic expansion of S^{-1} and the high-order components, and in Section 4.3 for the residues.

4.1. Sylvester matrices over K

Here we detail the structure properties we need for Sylvester matrices and their inverses over K, the polynomial matrix case is treated using this in next sections. We consider polynomials $p, q \in \mathsf{K}[y]$ of respective degrees n_p and n_q, with $n = n_p + n_q$. The entries of the Sylvester matrix $S \in \mathsf{K}^{n\times n}$ associated to p and q are, in row $1 \le i \le n$: $S_{i,j} = p^{(n_p+j-i)}$ for $j = 1, \dots, n_q$, $S_{i,j+n_q} = q^{(n_q+j-i)}$ for $j = 1, \dots, n_p$, and zero otherwise (see Eq. (2)).

We study the structure of S by noticing that it can be viewed as a matrix of multiplication in a quotient algebra (we do not know whether this remark has been used previously). We omit the elementary proof of the following.

Lemma 4.1. *Consider the reverse polynomials $a = y^{n_p} p(1/y)$ and $b = y^{n_q} q(1/y)$, and define $f = b - y^{n_q} a$. If $p^{(0)} \neq 0$ then* $\deg f = n$ *and S is the matrix of multiplication by a modulo f in the basis* $(1, y, \dots, y^{n-1})$.

Matrices of modular multiplication are in particular Toeplitz-like matrices, the following recalls recurrence relations on its rows and columns, and the form of their generators (see Eq. (23) in Section 3). For $t \in \mathsf{K}[y]$, we let $v(t) = [t^{(0)}\ t^{(1)}\ \dots\ t^{(n-1)}]^{\mathsf{T}} \in \mathsf{K}^n$ be the vector of the coefficients of t mod y^n in the basis $(1, y, \dots, y^{n-1})$.

If T is the matrix of multiplication by t modulo f then the j-th column of T is $v(y^{j-1} t \operatorname{rem} f)$ (the rem operation returns the remainder of the Euclidean division). Further, if $f^{(0)} \neq 0$ then for any integer i one has

$$(t \operatorname{rem} f)^{(i)} = (yt \operatorname{rem} f)^{(i+1)} - (c/f^{(0)}) f^{(i+1)} \tag{26}$$

where c is the coefficient of degree 0 of $yt \operatorname{rem} f$. We can first deduce that the rows of T follow the recursion

$$e_i^{\mathsf{T}} T - e_n^{\mathsf{T}} T_{i,n} = e_{i+1}^{\mathsf{T}} TZ - \frac{f^{(i)}}{f^{(0)}} e_1^{\mathsf{T}} TZ. \tag{27}$$

This recursion is used in Section 7 from reconstructing a whole submatrix of a multiplication matrix from only two of its rows. On other hand, we have a similar relation between the columns of T:

$$Te_{j+1} = ZTe_j - \frac{T_{n,j}}{f^{(n)}} v(f)\,, j = 1, \dots n-1. \tag{28}$$

From there we deduce a generator expression for T [34, Sec. 2.7], which can therefore also be applied to S with a and f as in Lemma 4.1.

Lemma 4.2. *Given $f \in \mathsf{K}[y]$ of degree n and $t \in \mathsf{K}[y]_{<n}$, the matrix $T \in \mathsf{K}^{n\times n}$ of multiplication by t modulo f satisfies*

$$\Delta(T) = v(t)\, e_1^{\mathsf{T}} - v(f)\, w_t^{\mathsf{T}}, \tag{29}$$

where $w_t = ZT^{\mathsf{T}} e_n / f^{(n)}$.

Proof. The first column of $\Delta(T)$ is equal to the first column of T, that is $v(t)$. By definition, w_t^{T} is the last row of T, shifted to the right and divided by $f^{(n)}$; its first entry is thus 0, which ensures that the first column of $v(t)\, e_1^{\mathsf{T}} - v(f)\, w_t^{\mathsf{T}}$ is $v(t)$. For $j = 1, \dots, n-1$, the $(j+1)$-th column of $\Delta(T)$ is such that $\Delta(T)e_{j+1} = Te_{j+1} - ZTe_j$, hence from Eq. (28) we have $\Delta(T)e_{j+1} = -T_{n,j} v(f) / f^{(n)}$ and $T_{n,j}/f^{(n)}$ is precisely the $(j+1)$-th entry of w_t. □

Since S is a multiplication matrix, we know that it is invertible if and only if a is invertible modulo f, and in that case S^{-1} is the matrix of multiplication by $g \in \mathsf{K}[y]_{<n}$ such that $ag \equiv 1 \bmod f$. The following then gives useful relations between the rows 1, $n_q + 1$ and n of S^{-1}.

Lemma 4.3. *Assume that S is invertible with $p^{(0)} \neq 0$, and note that $q^{(n_q)} \neq 0$ by degree hypothesis. Viewing S as the matrix of multiplication by a modulo f, let $g \in \mathsf{K}[y]_{<n}$ be such that $ag \equiv 1 \bmod f$. We have*

$$e_1^{\mathsf{T}} S^{-1} = g^{(0)} e_1^{\mathsf{T}} - f^{(0)} w^{\mathsf{T}} \tag{30}$$

$$e_{n_q+1}^{\mathsf{T}} S^{-1} = \frac{1 - a^{(0)} g^{(0)}}{f^{(0)}} e_1^{\mathsf{T}} + a^{(0)} w^{\mathsf{T}} \tag{31}$$

$$e_n^{\mathsf{T}} S^{-1} Z^{\mathsf{T}} = f^{(n)} w^{\mathsf{T}}, \tag{32}$$

where $w = ZS^{-\mathsf{T}} e_n / f^{(n)}$ with the notation $S^{-\mathsf{T}}$ for the transpose of S^{-1}.

Proof. Since $f^{(0)} = q^{(n_q)}$ and $f^{(n)} = -p^{(0)}$, all the quantities all well defined. As the first row of $\Delta(S^{-1})$ is the first row of S^{-1}, Eq. (30) is a consequence of Lemma 4.2, and Eq. (32) is the definition of w in the same lemma. For Eq. (31) we use the fact that S is a Sylvester matrix. Considering $e_1^{\mathsf{T}} S S^{-1} = e_1^{\mathsf{T}}$ we have $a^{(0)} e_1^{\mathsf{T}} S^{-1} + b^{(0)} e_{n_q+1}^{\mathsf{T}} S^{-1} = e_1^{\mathsf{T}}$, then we note that $b^{(0)} = f^{(0)}$ and conclude using Eq. (30). □

We also recall the complexity estimate for the solution of Sylvester linear systems. This could be addressed by various techniques, such as the combination of an inversion formula for the Sylvester matrix with matrix Padé computations (see e.g. [40, Sec. 5] and references therein). A formulation using multiplication matrices allows to directly reduce both system and transpose system solutions to polynomial multiplication.

Lemma 4.4. *If the Sylvester matrix $S \in \mathsf{K}^{n \times n}$ is invertible then for an arbitrary $u \in \mathsf{K}^n$, $S^{-1}u$ and $u^{\mathsf{T}} S^{-1}$ can be computed using $\tilde{O}(n)$ operations on K.*

Proof. The inverse $g \in \mathsf{K}[y]_{<n}$ of a modulo f can be computed using $\tilde{O}(n)$ operations [9, Cor. 11.11]. Since S^{-1} is the matrix of multiplication by g modulo f, the cost of solving $S^{-1}u$ is that of polynomial multiplication modulo f, which is $\tilde{O}(n)$ [9, Cor. 9.7]. The product $S^{-\mathsf{T}}u$ can be implemented as a transposed modular multication by g modulo f whose cost is also $\tilde{O}(n)$, see [37, Sec. 3] or [7, Sec. 5.3]. □

4.2. Structure of high-order components

We move to the structured polynomial matrix case. Let now $p, q \in \mathsf{K}[x, y]$ be of degree at most d in x and respective degrees n_q and n_p in y, with $n = n_q + n_p$. The associated Sylvester matrix S is in $\mathsf{K}[x]^{n \times n}_{\leq d}$. Taking $z = x^d$ and assuming that $\gcd(\det S, z) = 1$, we write $S^{-1} = \sum_{k \geq 0} C_k z^k$ with $C_k \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n \times n}_{<d}$. We thereafter also use the name *slices* for the coefficients of the z-adic expansion. From Eq. (20), the high-order components are formed by two consecutive slices. This section is devoted to the description of the slices, and in doing so, the one of the high-order components.

Whenever an ambiguity between x-adic and z-adic expansions may appear, we distinguish them by denoting with a dot the x-adic coefficients of a series (hence of a polynomial). In particular we have $S^{-1} = \sum_{i \geq 0} \dot{C}_i x^i$ with $\dot{C}_i \in \mathsf{K}^{n \times n}$ and $C_k = \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} \dot{C}_{kd+i} x^i$. Further, we use a bar notation for the scalar matrices involved in the generators to mark their difference from general polynomial matrices.

Rather than polynomials of $\mathsf{K}[y]$ as in Lemma 4.1 we now have bivariate polynomials

$$a = y^{n_p} p(1/y),\ b = y^{n_q} q(1/y),\ f = b - y^{n_q} a, \tag{33}$$

and we write $f = \sum_{j=0}^{d} \dot{f}_j x^j$ with $\dot{f}_j \in \mathsf{K}[y]_{\leq n}$. Recall that for bivariate polynomials, indices name coefficients in x while superscripts are used for coefficients in y. Assuming that $p^{(0)}$ is nonzero, S is the matrix of multiplication by a modulo f. Then the identities of Lemma 4.3 are considered on power series. Using that S is invertible we know there exists $g \in \mathsf{K}(x)[y]_{<n}$ such that

$$ag \equiv 1 \bmod f.$$

Since $\gcd(\det S, z) = 1$, the x-adic and z-adic expansions of g can be considered in the form $g = \sum_{k \geq 0} g_k z^k = \sum_{i \geq 0} \dot{g}_i x^i$ where the g_k's in $\mathsf{K}[x, y]$ have respective degrees less than d in x and n in y, and the $\dot{g}_i$ are in $\mathsf{K}[y]_{<n}$.

We also assume that the constant terms $q_0^{(n_q)}$ and $p_0^{(0)}$, of $q^{(n_q)}$ and $p^{(0)}$ respectively, are nonzero. Hence the expansions of $f^{(0)}$ and $f^{(n)}$ are well defined and we write

$$w = ZS^{-\mathsf{T}} e_n / f^{(n)} = \sum_{k\geq 0} w_k z^k = \sum_{i\geq 0} \dot{w}_i x^i \in \mathsf{K}[[x]]^n \quad (\dot{w}_i = 0 \text{ for } i < 0). \tag{34}$$

The following proposition describes the displacement structure of S^{-1} and the specific representation we take for its z-adic slices. We keep the notation previously used by associating with a polynomial t in y over an arbitrary domain of coefficients, the vector $v(t)$ of the coefficients of t mod y^n in the basis $(1, y, \ldots, y^{n-1})$.

Proposition 4.5. *Assume that* $\det S$, $p^{(0)}$ *and* $q^{(n_q)}$ *in* $\mathsf{K}[x]$ *are nonzero for* $x = 0$. *Let* $\bar{F} \in \mathsf{K}^{n\times(d+1)}$ *be the matrix whose* j*-th column is* $v(\dot{f}_j)$. *For any* $k \geq 0$, *the slice* C_k *of* S^{-1} *is Toeplitz-like (over the field* $\mathsf{K}(x)$*) with displacement rank at most* $d + 2$ *and a generator given by*

$$\Delta(C_k) = v(g_k)\, e_1^{\mathsf{T}} - \bar{F}\, W_k^{\mathsf{T}} \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times n}_{<d}, \tag{35}$$

where the j*-th column of* $W_k \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times(d+1)}_{<d}$ *is* $\sum_{i=0}^{d-1} \dot{w}_{kd-(j-1)+i} x^i$. *A generator in this form is called canonical. The matrix* W_k *can be fully constructed in* $O(nd^2)$ *operations from its first and last column, which are the coefficients* w_k *and* w_{k-1} *of the* z*-adic expansion of* w.

Proof. Since S^{-1} is the matrix of multiplication by g modulo f, Eq. (29) gives $\Delta(S^{-1}) = v(g)\, e_1^{\mathsf{T}} - v(f)\, w^{\mathsf{T}}$, hence for $i \geq 0$ we get $\Delta(\dot{C}_i) = v(\dot{g}_i) e_1^{\mathsf{T}} - \bar{F}[\dot{w}_i\ \dot{w}_{i-1}\ \cdots\ \dot{w}_{i-d}]^{\mathsf{T}}$. Combining the $\dot{C}_j$'s into slices of size d, we obtain the z-adic coefficient in Eq. (35). We can check that W_k is fully determined by its first and last column. Indeed, every column of W_k is a sum of d vectors among the $\dot{w}_{(k-1)d+i}$ for $0 \leq i \leq 2d-1$, each multiplied by a distinct power of x. All these vectors appear as coefficient vectors either in the first column of W_k which is the coefficient w_k of the z-adic expansion of w, or in the last column which is w_{k-1}; the cost bound is given by the size of W_k. □

High-order components have generators directly given by those of the slices. For $k \geq 0$, the high-order component $E^{(k)}$ of S^{-1} for $z = x^d$ is inded a sum of two slices (Eq. (20)). From Proposition 4.5 we can write

$$\Delta(E^{(k)}) = v(g_{k-1} + g_k x^d) e_1^{\mathsf{T}} + \bar{F}\,(W_{k-1}^{\mathsf{T}} + W_k^{\mathsf{T}} x^d) \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times n}_{<2d}, \tag{36}$$

which gives a generator in canonical form for E. Generators in canonical form are uniquely defined and have properties that will be useful for lowering the computational cost. We remark that the first entry of w is zero (see Eq. (34)) and the first column of a canonical generator is the first column of the matrix itself. This will be exploited by separating the computation of first columns from the computation of the remaining parts of the generators. The fact that generators are polynomials only on one side allows to directly represent a truncated matrix using truncations of parts of its generator. Further, we are going to take advange of the structure of the W_k's by restricting computations to only two of their columns.

Remark 4.6. *Note that* $\bar{F}$ *and* W_k *in Eq.* (35) *do not necessarily have full rank, which means that the slice may have displacement rank less than* $d+2$. *Genericity assumptions on* p *and* q *ensure that* $\bar{F}$ *has rank* $d+1$ *(see Section 8), which is used in Section 5 for the efficient computation of canonical generators for matrix middle products.*

4.3. Structure of residues

We work under the same assumptions as in Section 4.2 and study the displacement structure of residues (Definition 2.1). Since we apply high-order lifting for an expansion of $Y^{\mathsf{T}} S^{-1} X$, where $Y = [0\ \mathrm{I}_m]^{\mathsf{T}}$, $X = [\mathrm{I}_m\ 0]^{\mathsf{T}}$ and $1 \leq m \leq n$ (see Section 7), only residues of the type $\rho^k(\mathrm{I})$ as in Algorithm ComponentProduct and $\rho^k(V) = \rho^k(X)$ as in Algorithm FurtherResidues are involved for integers $k \geq 0$. From Definition 2.1 we also see that $\rho^k(X) = \rho^k(\mathrm{I})X$, therefore noticing that any $n\times n$ matrix M satisfies $\Delta(MX) = \Delta(M)X$ (Eq. (22)) we deduce that

$$\Delta(\rho^k(X)) = \Delta(\rho^k(\mathrm{I}))X.$$

This allows us to limit ourselves in this section, to the description of canonical generators for residues $\rho^k(\mathrm{I})$ of the identity matrix. From Eq. (17), these matrices are obtained as truncated products of S and slices of S^{-1}: $\rho^k(\mathrm{I}) = \lceil S\, C_k \rceil_1$. The following describes the displacement structure for the scalar summands of this product. We use the notation of Section 4.2 for $a, b \in \mathsf{K}[x, y]$ as in Eq. (33) and w as in Eq. (34), as well as the dot convention for the x-adic coefficients of expansions and polynomials.

Lemma 4.7. *Assume that* $\det S$, $p^{(0)}$ *and* $q^{(n_q)}$ *in* $\mathsf{K}[x]$ *are nonzero for* $x = 0$. *For* $i, j \in \mathbb{N}$ *the product* $\dot{S}_j \dot{C}_i \in \mathsf{K}^{n\times n}$ *is Toeplitz-like with displacement rank at most* $d + 1$. *One of its generators is given by*

$$\Delta(\dot{S}_j \dot{C}_i) = \left(\dot{S}_j \dot{C}_i e_1\right) e_1^{\mathsf{T}} + \sum_{\substack{l=0 \\ l\neq j}}^{d} v^{(l,j)} \dot{w}_{i-l}^{\mathsf{T}} \tag{37}$$

where $v^{(l,j)} = v(\dot{a}_l \dot{b}_j - \dot{a}_j \dot{b}_l) \in \mathsf{K}^n$ *for* $l \in \mathbb{N}$.

Proof. We describe the generator for the product using Lemma 3.1.

$$\Delta(\dot{S}_j \dot{C}_i) = \Delta(\dot{S}_j)\dot{C}_i + Z\dot{S}_j \left(Z^{\mathsf{T}} \Delta(\dot{C}_i) - e_n e_n^{\mathsf{T}} \dot{C}_i Z^{\mathsf{T}}\right) \tag{38}$$

From Lemma 4.2 we have that $\Delta(S) = v(a)\, e_1^{\mathsf{T}} + v(f)\, e_{n_q+1}^{\mathsf{T}}$ and hence $\Delta(\dot{S}_j) = v(\dot{a}_j) e_1^{\mathsf{T}} + v(\dot{f}_j) e_{n_q+1}^{\mathsf{T}}$. Since S^{-1} is the matrix of multiplication by g modulo f, one can derive the x-adic coefficients $e_1^{\mathsf{T}} \dot{C}_i$ and $e_{n_q+1}^{\mathsf{T}} \dot{C}_i$, of $e_1^{\mathsf{T}} S^{-1}$ and $e_{n_q+1}^{\mathsf{T}} S^{-1}$, by applying Lemma 4.2 on power series. Here we have used the assumptions for having nonzero coefficients at $x = 0$ hence the existence of the expansions. From Eqs. (30) and (31) and for some $\bar{v} \in \mathsf{K}^n$, the first term of the sum in Eq. (38) can be written as

$$\Delta(\dot{S}_j)\dot{C}_i = \bar{v} e_1^{\mathsf{T}} - v(\dot{a}_j) \sum_{l=0}^{d} \dot{f}_l^{(0)} \dot{w}_{i-l}^{\mathsf{T}} + v(\dot{f}_j) \sum_{l=0}^{d} \dot{a}_l^{(0)} \dot{w}_{i-l}^{\mathsf{T}}.$$

On other hand, Lemma 4.2 on power series gives $\Delta(\dot{C}_i) = v(\dot{g}_i)\, e_1^{\mathsf{T}} + \sum_{l=0}^{d} v(\dot{f}_l) \dot{w}_{i-l}^{\mathsf{T}}$. Therefore from Eq. (32), the term being multiplied by $Z\dot{S}_j$ in Eq. (38) is

$$Z^{\mathsf{T}} \Delta(\dot{C}_i) - e_n e_n^{\mathsf{T}} \dot{C}_i Z^{\mathsf{T}} = Z^{\mathsf{T}} v(\dot{g}_i)\, e_1^{\mathsf{T}} - \sum_{l=0}^{d} Z^{\mathsf{T}} v(\dot{f}_l) \dot{w}_{i-l}^{\mathsf{T}} - \sum_{l=0}^{d} \dot{f}_l^{(n)} e_n \dot{w}_{i-l}^{\mathsf{T}},$$

and Eq. (38) becomes

$$\Delta(\dot{S}_j \dot{C}_i) = \bar{G} \left[e_1\ \dot{w}_i\ \dot{w}_{i-1}\ \ldots\ \dot{w}_{i-d}\right]^{\mathsf{T}}$$

with a matrix $\bar{G} \in \mathsf{K}^{n\times(d+2)}$ that we now study. The first column of $\bar{G}$ is the first column of $\Delta(\dot{S}_j \dot{C}_i)$, that is $\dot{S}_j \dot{C}_i e_1$. For $l = 0, \ldots d$, the remaining columns of $\bar{G}$ can be expressed as

$$\bar{G} e_{l+2} = -\dot{f}_l^{(0)} v(\dot{a}_j) + \dot{a}_l^{(0)} v(\dot{f}_j) - Z\dot{S}_j \left(Z^{\mathsf{T}} v(\dot{f}_l) + \dot{f}_l^{(n)} e_n\right).$$

From

$$Z\dot{S}_j Z^{\mathsf{T}} = \dot{S}_j - \left(v(\dot{a}_j) e_1^{\mathsf{T}} + v(\dot{f}_j) e_{n_q+1}^{\mathsf{T}}\right),$$

we get

$$\bar{G} e_{l+2} = -\dot{f}_l^{(0)} v(\dot{a}_j) + \dot{a}_l^{(0)} v(\dot{f}_j) - \dot{S}_j v(\dot{f}_l) + v(\dot{a}_j) f_l^{(0)} + v(\dot{f}_j) e_{n_q+1}^{\mathsf{T}} v(\dot{f}_l) - \dot{f}_l^{(n)} Z\dot{S}_j e_n,$$

and since $e_{n_q+1}^{\mathsf{T}} v(\dot{f}_l) = \dot{b}_l^{(n_q)} - \dot{a}_l^{(0)}$ (one has $f = b - y^{n_q} a$), we arrive at

$$\bar{G} e_{l+2} = \dot{b}_l^{(n_q)} v(\dot{f}_j) - \dot{S}_j v(\dot{f}_l) - \dot{f}_l^{(n)} Z\dot{S}_j e_n.$$

Then consider each of the three summand vectors in this equation from the corresponding polynomials modulo y^n:

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{b}_l^{(n_q)} v(\dot{f}_j) &= v\Big(\dot{b}_l^{(n_q)} \left(\dot{b}_j - y^{n_q}(\dot{a}_j \mod y^{n_p})\right)\Big)\\
\dot{S}_j v(\dot{f}_l) &= v\Big(\dot{a}_j \left(\dot{b}_l \mod y^{n_q}\right) + \dot{b}_j \left(\dot{b}_l^{(n_q)} - (\dot{a}_l \mod y^{n_p})\right)\Big),\\
\dot{f}_l^{(n)} Z \dot{S}_j e_n &= v\Big(-\dot{a}_l^{(n_p)} y^{n_p} (\dot{b}_j \mod y^{n_q})\Big).
\end{aligned}$$

By viewing Section 4.3 on polynomials modulo y^n this allows to assert that $\bar{G}e_{l+2} = v(\dot{a}_l\dot{b}_j - \dot{a}_j\dot{b}_l)$. Hence $\bar{G} = [\dot{S}_j\dot{C}_i e_1\ v^{(0,j)}\ v^{(1,j)}\ \cdots\ v^{(d,j)}]$, which by noticing that $v^{(j,j)} = 0$ concludes the proof. □

Lemma 4.7 reveals a structure similar to the one of the slices in Proposition 4.5: the first column can be separated from the remaining ones; the left remaining part of the generator does not depend on the considered order in the expansion of S^{-1}; the right part of the generator is given by the z-adic coefficient w_k of w. From there we define a canonical representation for the residues which retains these properties.

Proposition 4.8. *Assume that* $\det S$, $p^{(0)}$ *and* $q^{(n_q)}$ *in* $\mathsf{K}[x]$ *are nonzero for* $x = 0$, *and for indices* $i, j \in \mathbb{N}$ *consider the* $v^{(i,j)}$*'s as in Lemma 4.7. For any* $k \geq 0$ *and* $z = x^d$, *the residue* $\rho^k(\mathrm{I}) = \lceil S\,C_k \rceil_1$ *(see Eq. (17)) is Toeplitz-like (over the field* $\mathsf{K}(x)$*) with displacement rank at most* $d + 1$. *One of its generators is given by*

$$\Delta(\rho^k(\mathrm{I})) = \lceil S\,C_k \rceil_1 e_1 e_1^{\mathsf{T}} + L\bar{W}_{k-1}^{\mathsf{T}} \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times n}_{<d}, \tag{39}$$

where the l*-th column of* $L \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times d}_{<d}$ *is* $\sum_{i=0}^{d-1} x^i \sum_{j=0}^{i} v^{(i+l-j,j)}$ *and the* l*-th of* $\bar{W}_{k-1} \in \mathsf{K}^{n\times d}$ *is* $\dot{w}_{kd-l}$. *A generator in this form is called canonical. The left part* L *of the generator does not depend on* k *and can be computed using* $\tilde{O}(nd^2)$ *operations.*

Proof. By looking at the x-adic coeffients of $\lceil S\,C_k \rceil_1$ we can write

$$\Delta(\rho^k(\mathrm{I})) = \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} x^i \sum_{j=0}^{i} \Delta\left(\dot{S}_j \dot{C}_{kd+i-j}\right).$$

From Lemma 4.7 and since w has its first entry zero we have

$$\Delta(\rho^k(\mathrm{I})) = \rho^k(\mathrm{I}) e_1 e_1^{\mathsf{T}} + \delta,$$

where $\delta = \Delta(\rho^k(\mathrm{I}))ZZ^{\mathsf{T}}$ has first column zero. Hence it remains to study the structure of δ which gives the last $n-1$ columns of $\Delta(\rho^k(\mathrm{I}))$. From Lemma 4.7 (omitting to write $l \neq j$ since $v^{(j,j)} = 0$) and by substituting l by $i - j - l$ we obtain

$$\delta = \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} x^i \sum_{j=0}^{i} \sum_{l=0}^{d} v^{(l,j)} \dot{w}_{kd+i-j-l}^{\mathsf{T}} = \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} x^i \sum_{j=0}^{i} \sum_{l=i-j-d}^{i-j} v^{(i-j-l,j)} \dot{w}_{kd+l}^{\mathsf{T}},$$

then by swapping the sums the contribution of w can be factored out:

$$\delta = \sum_{l=-d}^{d-2} \left(\sum_{i=0}^{d-1} x^i \sum_{\substack{j=0 \\ j\leq i-l, j\geq i-l-d}}^{i} v^{(i-j-l,j)} \right) \dot{w}_{kd+l}^{\mathsf{T}}. \tag{40}$$

This sum can be divided into two parts, for $l < 0$ and $l \geq 0$. We show that the latter sum is zero. It is indeed given by

$$\sum_{l=0}^{d-2} \left(\sum_{i=0}^{d-1} x^i \sum_{\substack{j=0 \\ j\leq i-l,\ j\geq i-l-d}}^{i} v^{(i-j-l,j)} \right) \dot{w}_{kd+l}^{\mathsf{T}} = \sum_{l=0}^{d-2} \left(\sum_{i=l}^{d-1} x^i \sum_{j=0}^{i-l} v^{(i-j-l,j)} \right) \dot{w}_{kd+l}^{\mathsf{T}}. \tag{41}$$

Now notice that $v^{(i,i)} = 0$ and $v^{(i,j)} + v^{(j,i)} = 0$. It follows that for all l and i the summands of $\sum_{j=0}^{i-l} v^{(i-j-l,j)}$ cancel each other out (one summand is zero for even values of $i-l$), and the sum in Eq. (41) is zero.

By subsituting l by $-l$, the nonzero terms in Eq. (40) then give $\delta = L\bar{W}_{k-1}^{\mathsf{T}}$ where for $l = 1, \ldots, d$ the l-th column of $L \in \mathsf{K}[x]_{<d}^{n\times d}$ is

$$\sum_{i=0}^{d-1} x^i \sum_{j=0, j\geq i+l-d}^{i} v^{(i+l-j,j)},$$

and $\bar{W}_{k-1}$ is as asserted (the constraints in the sum over j have vanished as $v^{(i+l-j,j)} = 0$ for $i+l-j > d$). The matrix L can then be computed in time $\tilde{O}(nd^2)$ from $O(d^2)$ products of the $\dot{a}_i$'s by the $\dot{b}_j$'s modulo y^n. □

Remark 4.9. *The columns of $\bar{W}_{k-1}$ in Proposition 4.8 are the scalar coefficient vectors of the z-adic coefficient w_{k-1}. It follows from Proposition 4.5 that the last d columns (the first one is e_1) of the right generator for ρ^k(I) are the linearization of the last column of the right generator for the slice C_k. As L can be precomputed once and used for all residues (Section 6.2), the computation of the canonical generator for ρ^k (I) from the one for C_k is essentially the computation of its first column.*

5. Structured middle and truncated products

Our specialization of high-order lifting to the Sylvester case represents all high-order components of S^{-1} and residues by their canonical generators as in Sections 4.2 and 4.3. In this section we show that these representations allow to lower the cost of the two central matrix operations on which we rely: middle and truncated products. We work with $z = x^d$ under the assumptions of Propositions 4.5 and 4.8, and consider that $d < n$ (the displacement rank structure does not directly enable faster operations for degrees that reach the dimension). We keep on using a bar notation for the scalar matrices involved in the generators.

Typically, consider a high-order component E of S^{-1} at some abitrary order. From Eqs. (35) and (36) we know that E satisfies

$$\Delta(E) = v_E e_1^{\mathsf{T}} + \bar{F}\, W_E^{\mathsf{T}} \in \mathsf{K}[x]_{<2d}^{n\times n}, \tag{42}$$

with $v_E \in \mathsf{K}[x]^n$, $\bar{F} \in \mathsf{K}^{n\times(d+1)}$ and $W_E \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times(d+1)}$. Consider also a residue $R = \rho^k$(I) at some other arbitrary order k, from Eq. (39) we have

$$\Delta(R) = v_R e_1^{\mathsf{T}} + L\,\bar{W}_R^{\mathsf{T}} \in \mathsf{K}[x]_{<d}^{n\times n}, \tag{43}$$

where $v_R \in \mathsf{K}[x]^n$, $L \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times d}$, and $\bar{W}_R \in \mathsf{K}^{n\times d}$. Then a central brick of the high-order lifting approach is the computation of the middle product

$$C = E \odot R \in \mathsf{K}[x]_{<d}^{n\times n},$$

where, according to Lemma 2.4, C is a coefficient of the z-adic expansion of S^{-1}. Hence using the canonical form Eq. (35) again, we know there exists a matrix $W_C \in \mathsf{K}[x]_{<d}^{n\times(d+1)}$ such that

$$\Delta(C) = v_C e_1^{\mathsf{T}} + \bar{F} W_C^{\mathsf{T}} \in \mathsf{K}[x]_{<d}^{n\times n}, \tag{44}$$

with $v_C \in \mathsf{K}[x]_{<d}^n$. For the computation of C, we exploit the fact that the generator parts $\bar{F}$ and $\bar{W}_R^{\mathsf{T}}$ are scalar matrices, which allows us to perform the middle product without resorting to a change of representation (Lemma 5.2). Further, several middle products will follow one another. We therefore ensure that the resulting C is itself represented by its canonical generator, which by the way also avoids the increase of the sizes of the representations (inherent, in general, to the product of structured matrices, see Section 3).

We note that the first column of a left canonical generator (e.g. v_E, v_R, v_C) is the first column of the matrix itself. In addition, the last $n-1$ columns of the displaced matrices of Eqs. (42) to (44) are associated with the "W" parts $W_E, \bar{W}_R, W_C$ of the generators (whose first rows are zero). This leads us to separate the computation of first columns of generators from the computation their W parts. In Section 5.1 we start by focusing on the computation of the right generator part W_C of the middle product as in Eq. (44);

Lemma 5.1 actually deals with a sligtly more general situation that is required later for the concatenation of several products. An additional advantage is that, according to Proposition 4.5, the right generator for a slice is determined by its first and last column. This allows us to further decrease the exponent of d in the complexity bound, and compute these two columns of W_C using $O(\mathsf{MM}_{n,d}(d,1))$ operations. With $\mathsf{MM}_{n,d}$ from Eq. (25), this is essentially the cost of multiplying a matrix of displacement rank d in $\mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times n}_{<d}$ by a vector in $\mathsf{K}[x]^{n}_{<d}$. Here the left part $\bar{F}$ of the generator for the slices will be assumed to have rank $d+1$, which corresponds to generic situations (see Remark 4.6).

The whole generator for C is deduced in Section 5.2, also in time $O(\mathsf{MM}_{n,d}(d,1))$ (Lemma 5.2). We will use for that (computation of the first column), and in some other places, the fact that for a vector b, the middle product $E \odot b$ does not cause any difficulty compared to the matrix middle product. Indeed, $E \odot b$ can be simply be computed from the regular product Eb, by extracting the middle coefficients.

Besides the middle product, high-order lifting involves the truncated product operation as for instance at Step 5 of Algorithm FurtherResidues or Steps 1 and 2 of Algorithm ComponentProduct. These truncated products are used for the computation of residues. From Remark 4.9 the right generator for a residue $\lceil SC \rceil_1$ is directly known from that of C, and in the same way as for a slice of the inverse, the first column can be computed separately. Combining this with the middle product, in Section 5.2 we derive the cost bound $O(\mathsf{MM}_{n,d}(d,1))$ for high-order components handling (Lemma 5.3).

5.1. *Middle product: computation of the right generator*

Given a high-order component $E \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times n}_{<2d}$ of S^{-1}, we consider the computation of a right generator for a middle product $E \odot \mathcal{R}$, for $\mathcal{R} \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times c}_{<d}$ a residue or a concatenation or several residues. The latter case is addressed for performing the giant steps which we will discuss in Section 6.

We let $\mathcal{E}$ be a matrix in $\mathsf{K}^{c\times s}$ whose columns are s distinct canonical vectors $e_{i_1}, \ldots, e_{i_s}$ such that $1 \le i_1, \ldots i_s \le c$, and $\bar{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{R}}$ be a matrix in $\mathsf{K}^{c\times d}$ whose submatrix $(\bar{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{R}})_{I,*} \in \mathsf{K}^{s\times d}$ is zero for $I = \{i_1, \ldots, i_s\}$. Then generalizing Eq. (43), we consider $\mathcal{R}$ such that

$$\Delta(\mathcal{R}) = V_{\mathcal{R}}\mathcal{E}^{\mathsf{T}} + L\bar{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{R}}^{\mathsf{T}} \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times c}_{<d}, \tag{45}$$

with $V_{\mathcal{R}} \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times s}_{<d}$. For $c = n$ and $s = 1$ we are in the case of a unique residue as in Eq. (43). We assume that the middle product $\mathcal{B} = E \odot \mathcal{R}$ satisfies

$$\Delta(E \odot \mathcal{R}) = V_{\mathcal{B}}\mathcal{E}^{\mathsf{T}} + \bar{F}\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{B}}^{\mathsf{T}} \tag{46}$$

with $V_{\mathcal{B}} \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times s}_{<d}$ and $\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{B}} \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{c\times(d+1)}_{<d}$, and focus on the computation of the first and last column of $\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{B}}$. Note that assuming the generator form as in Eq. (46) is appropriate for covering the case $s = 1$. This indeed generalizes the canonical form for a single slice as in Eq. (44). Focusing on the first and last column of the generator part is to be put in correspondence with the last assertion of Proposition 4.5.

From Lemma 3.1, for the product $E\mathcal{R}$ we have

$$\Delta(E\mathcal{R}) = \Delta(E)\mathcal{R} + ZEZ^{\mathsf{T}}\Delta(\mathcal{R}) - (ZEe_n)(e_n^{\mathsf{T}}\mathcal{R}Z^{\mathsf{T}}),$$

which can also be decomposed according to

$$\Delta(E\mathcal{R}) = v_E(e_1^{\mathsf{T}}\mathcal{R}) + \bar{F}(W_E^{\mathsf{T}}\mathcal{R}) + (ZEZ^{\mathsf{T}}V_{\mathcal{R}})\mathcal{E}^{\mathsf{T}} + (ZEZ^{\mathsf{T}}L)\bar{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{R}}^{\mathsf{T}} - (ZEe_n)(e_n^{\mathsf{T}}\mathcal{R}Z^{\mathsf{T}}), \tag{47}$$

where we have kept the notation $\Delta(E) = v_E e_1^{\mathsf{T}} + \bar{F}\, W_E^{\mathsf{T}}$ introduced in Eq. (42).

We then focus on the $c - s$ columns of $\Delta(E \odot \mathcal{R})$ with indices in $\bar{I} = \{1, \ldots, c\} \setminus I$. Since $\bar{F}$ and $\bar{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{R}}$ have entries in K, and using that $\Delta(E \odot \mathcal{R}) = \lceil \lfloor \Delta(E\mathcal{R}) \rfloor_1 \rceil_1$, these columns can be deduced from Eq. (47) in the following form:

$$\Delta(E \odot \mathcal{R})_{*,\bar{I}} = v_E \odot (e_1^{\mathsf{T}}\mathcal{R})_{\bar{I}} + \bar{F} \cdot \lceil \lfloor W_E^{\mathsf{T}}\mathcal{R}_{*,\bar{I}} \rfloor_1 \rceil_1 + \lceil \lfloor ZEZ^{\mathsf{T}}L \rfloor_1 \rceil_1 \cdot (\bar{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{R}}^{\mathsf{T}})_{*,\bar{I}} - (ZEe_n) \odot (e_n^{\mathsf{T}}\mathcal{R}Z^{\mathsf{T}})_{\bar{I}}. \tag{48}$$

The four matrix terms in the right hand side of Eq. (48) can be rewritten using generators. For the second term we simply let $\bar{G}_1 = \bar{F} \in \mathsf{K}^{n\times(d+1)}$ and $H_1^{\mathsf{T}} = \lceil \lfloor W_E^{\mathsf{T}}\mathcal{R}_{*,\bar{I}} \rfloor_1 \rceil_1 \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{(d+1)\times(c-s)}$. Then the first and last terms

in Eq. (48) are partially linearized. For a polynomial vector $r = \sum_{i=0}^{2d-1} r_i x^i \in \mathsf{K}[x]^n_{<2d}$, we denote by M_r the matrix in $\mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times d}_{<d}$ whose j-th column is $\sum_{i=0}^{d-1} r_{d+i-j+1} x^i$. Likewise, for $t = \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} t_i x^i \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{c-s}_{<d}$ we denote by $\bar{M}_t$ the matrix in $\mathsf{K}^{(c-s)\times d}$ whose j-th column is t_{j-1}. We these notations we have

$$r \odot t^{\mathsf{T}} = M_r \cdot \bar{M}_t^{\mathsf{T}}. \tag{49}$$

Applying Eq. (49) allows to write the last $c-s$ columns of $v_E \odot (e_1^{\mathsf{T}}\mathcal{R})$ and $-(ZEe_n) \odot (e_n^{\mathsf{T}}\mathcal{R}Z^{\mathsf{T}})$ as $G_2\bar{H}_2^{\mathsf{T}}$ and $G_3\bar{H}_3{}^{\mathsf{T}}$, with $G_2, G_3 \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times d}_{<d}$ and $\bar{H}_2, \bar{H}_3 \in \mathsf{K}^{(c-s)\times d}$. Finally, we let $G_4 = \lceil \lfloor ZEZ^{\mathsf{T}}L \rfloor_1 \rceil_1 \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times d}_{<d}$ and take $\bar{H}_4^{\mathsf{T}} = (\bar{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{R}}^{\mathsf{T}})_{*,\bar{I}}$. The construction leads to the generator expression:

$$\Delta(E \odot \mathcal{R})_{*,\bar{I}} = \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} \bar{F} & G_2 & G_3 & G_4 \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{c} H_1{}^{\mathsf{T}} \\ \hline \bar{H}_2^{\mathsf{T}} \\ \hline \bar{H}_3^{\mathsf{T}} \\ \hline \bar{H}_4^{\mathsf{T}} \end{array}\right) \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times(c-s)}_{<d}. \tag{50}$$

Now, $\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{B}}$ as in Eq. (46) can be obtained by compression of above right-hand side matrices. Let $G = [G_2, G_3, G_4] \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times 3d}_{<d}$ and $\bar{H} = [\bar{H}_2, \bar{H}_3, \bar{H}_4]^{\mathsf{T}} \in \mathsf{K}^{(c-s)\times 3d}$. From Eq. (50) we indeed have

$$\bar{F}\,(\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{B}}^{\mathsf{T}})_{*,\bar{I}} = \bar{F}\,H_1^{\mathsf{T}} + G\,\bar{H}^{\mathsf{T}},$$

hence

$$(\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{B}}^{\mathsf{T}})_{*,\bar{I}} = H_1^{\mathsf{T}} + \bar{U}^{-1}G_{J,*}\,\bar{H}^{\mathsf{T}}, \tag{51}$$

where we assume that $\bar{F}$ has rank $d+1$ and $\bar{U}$ is a $(d+1)\times(d+1)$ nonsingular submatrix of $\bar{F}$ constructed from row indices forming the set J. Since the rows of $\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{B}}$ whose indices are in I are zero, the first and last columns of $\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{B}}$ can be fully obtained from Eq. (51), the nonzero rows of these columns are given by:

$$e_i^{\mathsf{T}}(\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{B}}^{\mathsf{T}})_{*,\bar{I}} = e_i^{\mathsf{T}}H_1^{\mathsf{T}} + e_i^{\mathsf{T}}\bar{U}^{-1}G_{J,*}\,\bar{H}^{\mathsf{T}} \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{c-s}_{<d}, \text{ for } i \in \{1, d+1\}. \tag{52}$$

Lemma 5.1. *For $d < n$, assume that the inverse of a $(d+1)\times(d+1)$ submatrix of $\bar{F}$ as in Proposition 4.5 is given, with the corresponding set of row indices J. From a high-order component E of S^{-1} and $\mathcal{R}$ with $c = O(n)$, respectively given by their generators as in Eq. (42) and Eq. (45), one can compute the first and the last column of $\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{B}}$ for $E \odot \mathcal{R}$ as in Eq. (46) using $O(\mathsf{MM}_{n,d}(s+d,1)) = O(n(s+d)d)$ operations.*

Proof. For $i = 1$, the first term $e_1^{\mathsf{T}}H_1^{\mathsf{T}}$ in Eq. (52) is computed from $e_1^{\mathsf{T}}W_E^{\mathsf{T}} \in \mathsf{K}[x]^n$ by multiplication by $\mathcal{R}$, then extraction of the middle coefficients. From Eq. (45), $\mathcal{R}$ is seen as a Toeplitz-like matrix of degree less than d and displacement rank bounded by $s+d$, which from Theorem 3.4 gives a cost $O(\mathsf{MM}_{n,d}(s+d,1))$ for those first computations.

The target cost bound is valid for obtaining the generators $G_2, \bar{H}_2, G_3$ and $\bar{H}_3$ from E and $\mathcal{R}$. This is indeed equivalent to having the first (v_E is part of the generators) and last column of E, and the first and last row of $\mathcal{R}$. The required products involving vectors and E and $\mathcal{R}$ can be computed in time $O(\mathsf{MM}_{n,d}(s+d,1))$.

Then, let $u \in \mathsf{K}^{d+1}$ be the first row of $\bar{U}^{-1}$. From $u^{\mathsf{T}}(G_2)_{J,*}$ and $u^{\mathsf{T}}(G_3)_{J,*}$ in $\mathsf{K}[x]^d$, $u^{\mathsf{T}}(G_2)_{J,*}\bar{H}_2^{\mathsf{T}}$ and $u^{\mathsf{T}}(G_3)_{J,*}\bar{H}_3^{\mathsf{T}}$ are deduced in time $O(nd^2)$ by matrix times vector products using that $\bar{H}_2^{\mathsf{T}}$ and $\bar{H}_3^{\mathsf{T}}$ are matrices in $\mathsf{K}[x]^{d\times(c-s)}$. Here, recall that $\mathsf{MM}_{n,d}(d,1) = nd^2$. It thus remains to verify the cost bound for the computation of $u^{\mathsf{T}}(G_4)_{J,*}\bar{H}_4^{\mathsf{T}}$. Since u has scalar entries we can first compute $u^{\mathsf{T}}(ZEZ^{\mathsf{T}})_{J,*} \in \mathsf{K}[x]^n$, then multiply the result by $L \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times d}_{<d}$, and multiply the middle coefficients of the latter by $\bar{H}_4$ using a total of $O(\mathsf{MM}_{n,d}(d,1))$ operations. What we have just said with e_1 is also valid with e_{d+1}, which concludes the proof. □

The inversion of an appropriate submatrix of $\bar{F}$ that is required for Lemma 5.1 will be done only once for all products in Section 6.2.

5.2. High-order components

By combining Lemma 5.1 in the case $s = 1$ and a direct computation of the first column we can perform the middle product of a high-order component by a residue as shown by next lemma.

Lemma 5.2. *Under the assumptions of Lemma 5.1 for $\bar{F}$, consider a high-order component E of S^{-1} and a residue $R = \rho^k(\mathrm{I})$ for some $k \geq 0$, both represented by their generators as in Eq. (42) and Eq. (43). A generator for $E \odot R$ as in Eq. (44) can be computed using $O(\mathsf{MM}_{n,d}(d,1)) = O(nd^2)$ operations.*

Proof. The first column $v_C = \lceil \lfloor E v_R \rfloor_1 \rceil_1$ of C can be computed by applying E to v_R in $O(\mathsf{MM}_{n,d}(d,1))$ operations, and by extracting the middle coefficients. The assertion of the lemma then follows from Lemma 5.1 with $s = 1$ and $i_1 = 1$ for the computation of the first and last column of W_C, and from Proposition 4.5 for the whole generator. □

Given a slice C of S^{-1}, the right generator for the residue at the same order is obtained using Remark 4.9, this allows to manipulate high-order components in the following way.

Lemma 5.3. *Under the assumptions of Lemma 5.1 for $\bar{F}$, we consider further that L as in Proposition 4.8 is given. For two high-order components $E^{(i)}$ and $E^{(j)}$ with $i \geq 0$ and $j \geq 1$, both represented by their generators as in Eq. (42), Algorithm* ComponentProduct *computes generators having the same shape for the high-order component $E^{(i+j)}$ using $O(\mathsf{MM}_{n,d}(d,1)) = O(nd^2)$ operations.*

Proof. We keep the notation used for Algorithm ComponentProduct. Since $\bar{F}$ is a scalar matrix, the generators for $E^{(j)}$ directly give generators for C_{j-1} and C_j, which from Proposition 4.5 give in particular w_{j-2} and w_{j-1}. Therefore from Remark 4.9 we have right generators for R_{j-1} and R_j, which are residues of order $j-1$ and j, respectively. The first columns of C_{j-1} and C_j are available from the generators, by truncated multiplication by S these two columns give the first columns of R_{j-1} and R_j. Hence the whole generators for R_{j-1} and R_j are known and we finally apply Lemma 5.2 twice. □

6. Giant steps

For performing the giant steps (Step 4 in Algorithm ProjectedExpansion) we specialize Algorithm FurtherResidues to the Sylvester case. The successive products that involve high-order components and concatenated residue as in Eq. (21) are implemented thanks to middle and truncated products. As well as before, high order components and residues are represented by their generators as those in Sections 4.2 and 4.3. Their respective orders do not matter in this section. We work under the assumptions of Propositions 4.5 and 4.8, and following Section 5 we take $d < n$. The representation for concatenated matrices, which for technical reasons is a little bit different, is precised in Section 6.1.

Taking advantage of the special shape of the generators we can split up the middle products into regular matrix products for obtaining their left parts, and apply the strategy of Section 5.1 for computing their right parts. Then, truncated products are used for the computation of residues from slices of the inverse according to Eq. (17). Remark 4.9 actually implies that the right generator parts for residues are directly deduced from those of the slices; in the same way as for middle products we compute their left generator parts by regular matrix product.

We proceed to high-order lifting with the projection $V = X = [\mathrm{I}_m\ 0]^{\mathsf{T}}$, where $1 \leq m \leq n$. Considering a number s of giant steps, our purpose in this section is to bound the cost of a call to FurtherResidues with input the high-order component E of order r of S^{-1}, it is to compute the matrix

$$\mathcal{R} = \left[X\ \rho^r(X)\ \rho^{2r}(X)\ \ldots \rho^{(s-1)r}(X)\right] \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times(sm)}_{<d}. \tag{53}$$

We first study in Section 6.1 the two central products at Steps 4 and 5 of Algorithm FurtherResidues, and then bound the overall cost in Section 6.2.

6.1. Giant steps: middle and truncated products

Let us first precise the representation we use for the block residue matrices involved. Noting that the residue map satisfies $\rho^k(X) = \rho^k(\mathrm{I})X$, for $k = 1, 2, \ldots, 2^{l-1}$ the right operand at Step 4 Algorithm FurtherResidues is of the type

$$\mathcal{P} = \left[P^{(0)}X \;\; P^{(1)}X \;\; \cdots \;\; P^{(k-1)}X\right] \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times km}_{<d}, \tag{54}$$

where for $j \geq 0$ each $P^{(j)} \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times n}$ is some residue of the identity. The displacement operator applied to such a $\mathcal{P}$ gives

$$\Delta(\mathcal{P}) = \mathcal{P} - Z_n\mathcal{P}Z_{km}^{\mathsf{T}} = \mathcal{P} - \left[(Z_nP^{(0)}XZ_m^{\mathsf{T}}) \;\; \ldots \;\; (Z_nP^{(k-1)}XZ_m^{\mathsf{T}})\right] - \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} Z_nP^{(j-1)}e_m\epsilon_{1+jm}^{\mathsf{T}}, \tag{55}$$

here, in order to avoid confusion, we have $e_m \in \mathsf{K}^n$ and we use ϵ_{1+jm} for the canonical vectors in K^{km}. On the other hand, from Eq. (39) we can write

$$\Delta(P^{(j)}X) = \Delta(P^{(j)})X = p_je_1^{\mathsf{T}} + L\bar{W}_{P^{(j)}}^{\mathsf{T}}, \tag{56}$$

where p_j is the first column of $P^{(j)}$, $L \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times d}_{<d}$, and $\bar{W}_{P^{(j)}} \in \mathsf{K}^{m\times d}$. Equations (55) and (56) then give

$$\Delta(\mathcal{P}) = V_{\mathcal{P}}\mathcal{E}^{\mathsf{T}} + L\bar{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{P}}^{\mathsf{T}}, \tag{57}$$

such that: $V_{\mathcal{P}} \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times k}$ has first column p_0 and column j being $p_{j-1} - Z_nP^{(j-2)}e_m$ for $2 \leq j \leq k$; $\mathcal{E} \in \mathsf{K}^{km\times k}$ has column j being $e_{1+(j-1)m}$; $\bar{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{P}} \in \mathsf{K}^{km\times d}$ has k blocks of rows with j-th block being $\bar{W}_{P^{(j)}}$.

For a high-order component E of S^{-1}, let $\mathcal{B} = E \odot \mathcal{P}$. Then the resulting matrix $\mathcal{Q} = \lceil S\mathcal{B}\rceil_1$ at Step 5 of Algorithm FurtherResidues involves residues Q^j at further orders for $j = 0, \ldots, k-1$ such that

$$\Delta(Q^{(j)}X) = q_je_1^{\mathsf{T}} + L\bar{W}_{Q^{(j)}}^{\mathsf{T}}, \tag{58}$$

where q_j is the first column of $Q^{(j)}$ and $\bar{W}_{Q^{(j)}} \in \mathsf{K}^{m\times d}$. In accordance with Eq. (57) we have

$$\Delta(\mathcal{Q}) = V_{\mathcal{Q}}\mathcal{E}^{\mathsf{T}} + L\bar{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{Q}}^{\mathsf{T}}, \tag{59}$$

with: $V_{\mathcal{Q}} \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times k}$ has first column q_0 and column j being $q_{j-1} - Z_nQ^{(j-2)}e_m$ for $2 \leq j \leq k$; $\bar{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{Q}} \in \mathsf{K}^{km\times d}$ has k blocks of rows with j-th block being $\bar{W}_{Q^{(j)}}$.

Equations (57) and (59) lead us to represent $\mathcal{P}$ and $\mathcal{Q}$ as follows. To ensure that a canonical representation is maintained throughout the algorithm, hence following our approach in Section 5, we separate out left and right generator parts. The latters are given by $\bar{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{P}}$ and $\bar{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{Q}}$. Besides L and from the characterizations of $V_{\mathcal{P}}$ and $V_{\mathcal{Q}}$, we sligthly modify the representation of the left generator parts. They are represented by the first and m-th columns of the $P^{(j)}$'s and $Q^{(j)}$'s. This is temporarily slightly different from the canonical representation with $V_{\mathcal{P}}$ and $V_{\mathcal{Q}}$ in order to simplify the following statement.

Lemma 6.1. *For $d < n$, assume that the inverse of a $(d+1)\times(d+1)$ submatrix of $\bar{F}$ is given, with the corresponding row indices set J, also assume that L and the canonical generator for E is given. Consider $\mathcal{P}$ represented by $\{P^{(j)}e_1\}_{j=0,\ldots k-1}$, $\{P^{(j)}e_m\}_{j=0,\ldots k-2}$ and $\bar{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{P}}$ as in Eq. (57). If $\mathcal{P}$ has $km = O(n)$ columns, then Steps 4 and 5 of Algorithm FurtherResidues compute $\{Q^{(j)}e_1\}_{j=0,\ldots k-1}$, $\{Q^{(j)}e_m\}_{j=0,\ldots k-2}$ and $\bar{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{Q}}$ using $O(\mathsf{MM}_{n,d}(d,k))$ operations.*

Proof. The specification of the output is from Lemma 2.7, we have to prove the cost bound. The matrix $\mathcal{B} = E \odot \mathcal{P}$ has k blocks of columns $E \odot P^{(j)}X$, each of which is the projection of a slice $C^{(j)} = E \odot P^{(j)}$ of S^{-1} (Lemma 2.4). From Eq. (35) we can thus write:

$$\Delta(E \odot P^{(j)}X) = \Delta(C^{(j)}X) = c_je_1^{\mathsf{T}} + \bar{F}W_{C^{(j)}}^{\mathsf{T}}, \tag{60}$$

where c_j is the first column of $C^{(j)}$, and $W_{C^{(j)}} \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{m\times(d+1)}_{<d}$. Hence by doing the same manipulation as for $\mathcal{P}$ and $\mathcal{Q}$, we arrive at

$$\Delta(\mathcal{B}) = V_{\mathcal{B}}\mathcal{E}^{\mathsf{T}} + \bar{F}\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{B}}^{\mathsf{T}}, \tag{61}$$

involving matrices such that: $V_{\mathcal{B}} \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times k}$ has first column c_0 and column j being $c_{j-1} - Z_n C^{(j-2)} e_m$ for $2 \le j \le m$; $\mathcal{W} \in \mathsf{K}^{km\times(d+1)}$ has k blocks of rows with j-th block being $W_{C^{(j)}}$.

Going via $\mathcal{B}$ and using that $\mathcal{Q} = \lceil S\mathcal{B}\rceil_1$, we first detail the computation of the first and m-th columns of the $Q^{(j)}$'s, then conclude with the right generator part for $\mathcal{Q}$.

For $j = 0, \dots k-1$ and $i = 1, m$ we have $C^{(j)}e_i = E \odot (P^{(j)}e_i)$. All these (middle) products can be computed from the (regular) product $E \cdot [P^{(0)}e_i \ \dots \ P^{(k-1)}e_i]$, then by extraction of the middle coefficients; from Theorem 3.4 this can be performed using $O(\mathsf{MM}_{n,d}(d,k))$ operations. For all j we then have $Q^{(j)}e_i = \lceil S\,C^{(j)}e_i\rceil_1$, these products can computed from the (regular) product $S \cdot [C^{(0)}e_i \ \dots \ C^{(k-1)}e_i]$ within the same complexity bound.

We now deduce the right generator part $\bar{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{Q}}$ as in Eq. (59) from the corresponding $\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{B}}$ of Eq. (61). The last column of $\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{B}}$ can indeed be computed using Lemma 5.1: the generator for $\mathcal{P}$ given by Eq. (57) have the shape of those of $\mathcal{R}$ as in Eq. (45); those for $\mathcal{B}$ in Eq. (61) correspond to those of $E \odot \mathcal{R}$ in Eq. (46). Remark that the application of Lemma 5.1 explicitly requires the generator part $V_{\mathcal{P}}$ for $\mathcal{P}$ as in Eq. (57): $V_{\mathcal{P}}$ can be reconstructed from $\{P^{(j)}e_1\}_{j=0,\dots k-1}$ and $\{P^{(j)}e_m\}_{j=0,\dots k-2}$ in time $O(nkd)$. Taking $c = km$ in Lemma 5.1, the last column of $\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{B}}$ is therefore obtained in time $O(\mathsf{MM}_{n,d}(k+d,1))$, which is $O(\mathsf{MM}_{n,d}(d,k))$.

By definition of $\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{B}}$, we now know for $j = 0, \dots, k-1$ the last column of $W_{C^{(j)}}$ given by Eq. (60) for the projected slice $C^{(j)}X$ of S^{-1}. For any fixed j let κ be the z-adic order of $C^{(j)}X$, and remark that $W_{C^{(j)}}$ must be the projection of the full right generator part for $C^{(j)}$. It follows from Proposition 4.5 that last column of $W_{C^{(j)}}$ provides us with the z-adic coefficient $X^{\mathsf{T}}w_{\kappa-1}$ of the first m entries $X^{\mathsf{T}}w$ of w. We conclude using Remark 4.9. Indeed, from Eq. (17), $Q^{(j)} = \lceil S\,C^{(j)}\rceil_1$ is the residue $\rho^{\kappa}(\mathrm{I})$, hence its right generator part is directly deduced from $w_{\kappa-1}$. Equivalently, by projection using X, $\bar{W}_{Q^{(j)}}$ as in Eq. (58) is deduced from $X^{\mathsf{T}}w_{\kappa-1}$ in $O(md^2)$ operations. Finally, since we have been working for an arbitrary $0 \le j \le k-1$, all the blocks of rows for $\bar{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{Q}}$ as in Eq. (59) are obtained in $O(kmd^2)$, which does not dominate the cost. □

6.2. *Giant steps: complexity bound*

We can now bound the cost of Algorithm FurtherResidues in the case of the Sylvester matrix, with input some high-order component E of the inverse and $V = X$.

Lemma 6.2. *Let E be the high-order component E of order r of S^{-1} represented by its canonical generator, and assume that $\bar{F}$ has rank $d+1 \le n$. With input E and the projection $X = [\mathrm{I}_m \ 0]^{\mathsf{T}}$ for $1 \le m \le n$, Algorithm* FurtherResidues *computes a generator as in Eq. (45) for the matrix $\mathcal{R} = [X\ \rho^r(X)\ \rho^{2r}(X)\ \dots \rho^{(s-1)r}(X)] \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times(sm)}_{<d}$. If $sm = O(n)$ the cost of the computation is $\tilde{O}(\mathsf{MM}_{n,d}(d,s))$.*

Proof. From Lemma 2.7 we know that the algorithm correctly computes $\mathcal{R}$. The cost bound comes from $\log s$ applications of Lemma 6.1 for the representations of the new residues at Steps 4 and 5 with $k \le s$ and $(\log s) - 1$ applications of Lemma 5.3 for the generators for the new high-order components at Step 6. For the first application of Lemma 6.1, $P^{(0)} = X$ is represented using $\Delta(X) = e_1\epsilon_1{}^{\mathsf{T}}$ (here ϵ_1 is the canonical vector in K^m). Both Lemma 6.1 and Lemma 5.3 require the preliminary computation of L whose cost is $\tilde{O}(nd^2)$ operations from Proposition 4.8. They also rely on the inverse of a $(d+1)\times(d+1)$ submatrix of $\bar{F}$; such an inverse can be computed in $O(nd^{\omega-1})$ operations [16, 18], which does not dominate since for $d < n$ and $s \ge 1$ we have $\mathsf{MM}_{n,d}(d,s) \in \Omega(nd^2)$.

Lemma 6.1 uses a slightly different representation of the matrices as compared to here, it remains to recover the left generator part $V_{\mathcal{R}}$ of Eq. (45). Indeed, after the $\log s$ iterations we only have $\{\rho^{jr}(e_1)\}_{j=0,\dots s-1}$, $\{\rho^{jr}(e_m)\}_{j=0,\dots s-2}$ and the right generator. From the shape of the left generator given by Eq. (57), we deduce that the latter can be reconstructed with cost $O(nsd)$. □

7. Complete expansion algorithm

From the preceding sections we have all the ingredients for giving the time complexity of the specialization of Algorithm ProjectedExpansion to the Sylvester case. For $X = [\mathrm{I}_m\ 0]^{\mathsf{T}}$ and $Y = [0\ \mathrm{I}_m]^{\mathsf{T}}$ in $\mathsf{K}^{n\times m}$,

Algorithm StructuredExpansion computes the truncated expansion of $Y^\mathsf{T}S^{-1}X$ at the z-adic order rs, keeping the three main phases of the general approach of Section 2.2.

First, the baby steps are performed based on two linear system solutions (Lemma 4.4). The loop at Step 1 of Algorithm ProjectedExpansion can indeed be implemented by computing the expansion of $Y^\mathsf{T}S^{-1}$ at the order r (for technical reasons one expansion is computed at order $r+1$), of which coefficients give the projections of the high-order components. We actually compute only truncations of $e_1^\mathsf{T}S^{-1}$ and of the last row $e_n^\mathsf{T}S^{-1}$ of $Y^\mathsf{T}S^{-1}$, since by using the row recursion of Eq. (27), these two rows are sufficient to reconstruct the expansion of $Y^\mathsf{T}S^{-1}X$ at the end.

The special structures we have identified for the high-order components and the residues are then used in the giant steps as well as in the third phase which computes the final product. In anticipation of the reconstruction of the expansion of $Y^\mathsf{T}S^{-1}X$, the two latter phases actually use a modified projection $X' = [\mathrm{I}_{2m-1}\ 0]^\mathsf{T}$ on the right, and give the first and last row of the expansion of $S^{-1}X'$ (this trick is taken from [32, Sec. 3.4.3]). Finally, the whole target expansion of $Y^\mathsf{T}S^{-1}X$ is reconstructed using Eq. (27) as mentioned above.

Algorithm 7.1 StructuredExpansion

Input: $p, q \in \mathsf{K}[x,y]$ of respective y-degrees n_p and n_q and of x-degree at most $d < n = n_p + n_q$, $m \leq (n+1)/2$, $r, s \in \mathbb{N}^*$

Assumptions: $p^{(0)}$, $q^{(n_q)}$ and $\det S$ in $\mathsf{K}[x]$ are nonzero for $x = 0$, where $S \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times n}_{\leq d}$ is the Sylvester matrix associated to p and q, and $\bar{F} \in \mathsf{K}^{n\times(d+1)}$ as defined in Proposition 4.5 has rank $d+1$.

Output: $H = \lceil Y^\mathsf{T}S^{-1}X\rceil_{rs}$

1: ▷ *Baby steps*
$z \leftarrow x^d$; $a \leftarrow e_1^\mathsf{T}S^{-1} \bmod z^{r+1}$; $b \leftarrow e_n^\mathsf{T}S^{-1} \bmod z^r$
$A \leftarrow [a_0^\mathsf{T}\ a_1^\mathsf{T}\ \dots\ a_{r-1}^\mathsf{T}]^\mathsf{T}$; $B \leftarrow [b_0^\mathsf{T}\ b_1^\mathsf{T}\ \dots\ b_{r-1}^\mathsf{T}]^\mathsf{T}$ ▷ *Both in* $\mathsf{K}[x]^{r\times n}_{<d}$
2: ▷ *Generator for* $E = E^{(r)} \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{r\times n}_{<2d}$ *of length* $d+2$: $\Delta(E) = ve_1^\mathsf{T} + \bar{F}\,W^\mathsf{T}$
$f \leftarrow y^{n_q}q(1/y) - y^{n_q}y^{n_p}p(1/y)$ ▷ $f = \sum_{j=0}^{d}\sum_{i=0}^{n} f_j^{(i)}x^j y^i$
$\bar{F} \leftarrow [f_{j-1}^{(i-1)}]_{1..n,1..d+1}$ ▷ *In* $\mathsf{K}^{n\times(d+1)}$
$v \leftarrow S^{-1}e_1 \bmod z^{r+1}$; $v \leftarrow \lfloor v\rfloor_{r-1}$
$w \leftarrow -a/f^{(0)} \bmod z^{r+1}$; $w \leftarrow [0\ w_{2..n}]$ ▷ *See Eq.* (30)
Construct W from $w_{r-2} + zw_{r-1}$ and $w_{r-1} + zw_r$ ▷ *See Proposition 4.5*
3: ▷ *Giant steps*
$m' \leftarrow 2m-1$; $X' \leftarrow [\mathrm{I}_{m'}\ 0]^\mathsf{T}$
$\mathcal{R} \leftarrow (\text{FurtherResidues}(E, X', s))_{*,1..sm'}$ ▷ *In* $\mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times(sm')}_{<d}$, *see Lemma 6.2*
4: ▷ *Final products*
$A' \leftarrow A\cdot\mathcal{R}$; $A'_{r,*} \leftarrow A'_{r,*} \bmod z$ ▷ *Matrices in* $\mathsf{K}[x]^{r\times sm'}_{<2d}$
$B' \leftarrow B\cdot\mathcal{R}$; $B'_{r,*} \leftarrow B'_{r,*} \bmod z$
5: ▷ *Reconstruction of the first and last row of* $H' = \lceil S^{-1}X'\rceil_{rs} \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{m\times m'}$
$H'' \leftarrow 0 \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{m'}$; $H' \leftarrow 0 \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{m\times m'}$
for $i = 0, \dots, r-1$ ▷ *See Proposition 7.1*
  for $j = 0, \dots, s-1$
    $H''_{1..m'} \leftarrow H''_{1..m'} + z^{i+rj}A'_{i+1,(jm'+1)..(jm'+m')}$
    $H'_{m,1..m'} \leftarrow H'_{m,1..m'} + z^{i+rj}B'_{i+1,(jm'+1)..(jm'+m')}$
6: ▷ *Obtaining* $H \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{m\times m}$ *using truncated power series operations*
for $i = m-1, \dots, 1$ ▷ *See Proposition 7.1*
  $c \leftarrow m+i-1$
  $H'_{i,1..c} \leftarrow H'_{i+1,2..c+1} - f^{(i)}(H''_{2..c+1}/f^{(0)}) \bmod z^{rs}$ ▷ *See Eq.* (62)
7: **return** $H'_{1..m,1..m}$

Proposition 7.1. *Let p and q in $\mathsf{K}[x,y]$ be of respective y-degrees n_p and n_q, and of x-degree at most $d < n = n_p + n_q$. Assume that $p^{(0)}$, $q^{(n_q)}$ and $\det S$ in $\mathsf{K}[x]$ are nonzero for $x = 0$, where $S \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times n}_{\leq d}$ is*

the Sylvester matrix associated to p and q, and also that $\bar{F} \in \mathsf{K}^{n\times(d+1)}$ as defined in Proposition 4.5 has rank $d+1$. For $X = [\mathrm{I}_m\ 0]^\mathsf{T}$ and $Y = [0\ \mathrm{I}_m]^\mathsf{T}$ with $2m-1 \le n$, $z = x^d$, and positive integers r, s, Algorithm StructuredExpansion *computes the expansion of $Y^\mathsf{T}S^{-1}X$ modulo z^{rs}. If $s = O(r)$ and $mr = O(n)$, then it uses $\tilde{O}(\mathsf{MM}_{n,d}(r+d, r) + m^2rsd)$ arithmetic operations in K.*

Proof. Step 1 computes truncated expansions of $e_1^\mathsf{T}S^{-1}$ and $e_n^\mathsf{T}S^{-1}$ which are used for constructing the generators for $E^{(r)}$ and for the final products. From Lemma 4.4 on truncated power series modulo z^{r+1} using that $S(0)$ is nonsingular, Step 1 costs $\tilde{O}(nrd)$. The rows of A and B are the z-adic coefficients of the computed expansions.

Step 2 computes the canonical generator for $E^{(r)} \equiv \lfloor S^{-1}\rfloor_{r-1} \bmod z^2$. The first column v is computed using Lemma 4.4 again on truncated power series. Then according to Eq. (36), the left generator part $\bar{F}$ is given by f, and the right generator requires w_{r-2}, w_{r-1} and w_r. The first entry of w is zero and from Eq. (30) the remaining ones modulo z^{r+1} are deduced as $(e_1^\mathsf{T}S^{-1})_{2\ldots n}/f^{(0)}$ using the first row of S^{-1} obtained at previous step (the inverse of $f^{(0)}$ exists from $f(0,0) = q^{(n_q)}(0) \neq 0$). From Proposition 4.5, this leads to the wanted z-adic coefficients of w and the generator for $E^{(r)}$ in time $\tilde{O}(nrd) + O(nd^2)$.

We then deduce from Lemma 6.2 that a generator for $\mathcal{R} = [X'\ \rho^r(X')\ \rho^{2r}(X')\ \ldots \rho^{(s-1)r}(X')]$ with $X' = [\mathrm{I}_{m'}\ 0]^\mathsf{T}$ is correctly computed in allotted time at Step 3 as $s = O(r)$. This generator is as in Eq. (45), hence of length at most $s+d$. Using the bounds $s = O(r)$ and thus $sm' = O(n)$ in Theorem 3.4, the matrix products $A\cdot\mathcal{R}$ and $B\cdot\mathcal{R}$ are computed using $O(\mathsf{MM}_{n,d}(r+d, r))$ operations.

Then let $a'_{i,j}$ be the $(i+1)$-th row of $A'_{*,(jm'+1)..(jm'+m')}$ at Step 4. From the product with the block of columns corresponding to $\rho^{rj}(X')$ in $\mathcal{R}$ and Definition 2.1 we have

$$\sum_{i=0}^{r-1} a'_{i,j}z^{i+rj} \equiv (\sum_{i=0}^{r-1} a_i z^i)\rho^{rj}(X') \bmod z^r \equiv (e_1^\mathsf{T}S^{-1} \bmod z^r)\rho^{rj}(X') \bmod z^r \equiv \lfloor e_1^\mathsf{T}S^{-1}X'\rfloor_{rj} \bmod z^r,$$

hence the sums at Step 5 give $H''_{1..m'} \equiv e_1^\mathsf{T}S^{-1}X' \bmod z^{rs}$; in an equivalent manner, with B' we get $H'_{m,1..m'} \equiv e_n^\mathsf{T}S^{-1}X' \bmod z^{rs}$. The cost is bounded by the one of rs additions of polynomial vectors of dimension m' and degree d, which is dominated by the previous step.

We conclude at Step 6 by following the trick in [32, Sec. 3.4.3], which consists in using the recursion given by Eq. (27) for reconstructing the whole expansion of $Y^\mathsf{T}S^{-1}X$ from those of $e_1^\mathsf{T}S^{-1}X'$ and $e_n^\mathsf{T}S^{-1}X'$. For the inverse C of S which is a matrix of multiplication and $1 \le i, c < n$, Eq. (27) indeed leads to:

$$C_{i,1..c} = C_{i+1,2..c+1} - f^{(i)}(C_{1,2..c+1}/f^{(0)}). \tag{62}$$

From $C_{1,2..2m-1}$ and $C_{m,1..2m-1}$, given by $e_1^\mathsf{T}S^{-1}X'$ and $e_n^\mathsf{T}S^{-1}X'$, the application of Eq. (62) for $i = m-1, m-2, \ldots 1$ on truncated power series modulo z^{rs} provides with the m^2 entries of $Y^\mathsf{T}S^{-1}X$ using $\tilde{O}(m^2rsd)$ operations. □

8. Resultant algorithm

Following the previous works in Section 1.1.1 and Section 1.1.2, once sufficiently many terms of the expansion of $Y^\mathsf{T}S^{-1}X \in \mathsf{K}(x)^{m\times m}$ are known then a matrix fraction description ND^{-1} with coprime matrices $N, D \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{m\times m}$ is computed. For generic polynomials p and q of degree d in x and n in y, we recall in Section 8.1 how such a fraction description can be reconstructed from only $O(n/m)$ terms of the x^d-adic expansion of $YS^{-1}X$. Furthermore, the denominator matrix D that is obtained is such that its determinant is the resultant of p and q up to a scalar factor. Together with Algorithm StructuredExpansion this leads us to the resultant algorithm given in Section 8.2, and to the proof of Theorem 1.1.

8.1. Matrix fraction reconstruction

The number of terms sufficient for reconstructing a matrix fraction depends on the degrees of its possible descriptions. First, let us recall a few notions on matrix fractions, the reader may refer to the comprehensive material in [19, Chap. 6] and its applications in [40], [32, Sec. 5]. For a matrix $F \in \mathsf{K}(x)^{m\times m}$, a description

$F = ND^{-1}$ with $N, D \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{m\times m}$ is said to be minimal if N and D are right coprime (have unimodular right matrix gcd's), and D has minimal column degrees among all possible denominators. The fraction F is said to be describable in degree δ if it admits both a left description $F = D_L^{-1}N_L$ and a right description $F = ND^{-1}$ with denominators D_L and D of degree at most δ [32, Sec. 5.1.1]. Generically, we have the following for the fraction $Y^\mathsf{T}S^{-1}X$ we are interested in. This is an adaptation of [40, Prop. 4.1] which used slightly different projections. Indeed we chose to switch the role of the projections X and Y, in order to make the giant steps simpler.

Proposition 8.1. *For any even n, d and $m \in \{1,\dots,n\}$ there exists a nonzero polynomial Φ in $2(n/2+1)(d+1)$ variables over K and of degree $O(n^3d^2)$ such that for $p = \sum_{0\le i\le d, 0\le j\le n/2} p_i^{(j)}x^iy^j$ and $q = \sum_{0\le i\le d,0\le j\le n/2} q_i^{(j)}x^iy^j$ of y-degree $n/2$ in $\mathsf{K}[x,y]$, if $\Phi(p_0^{(0)},\dots,p_d^{(n/2)},q_0^{(0)},\dots,q_d^{(n/2)}) \neq 0$ then:*

i) S is invertible and S^{-1} is strictly proper, that is tends to zero when x tends to infinity;

ii) $Y^\mathsf{T}S^{-1}X$ is describable in degree $\delta = 2\lceil n/(2m)\rceil d$;

iii) if $Y^\mathsf{T}S^{-1}X = ND^{-1}$ is a minimal description then $\det D = c\,Res_y(p,q)$ for some $c \in \mathsf{K}^*$.

Proof. Consider $\hat q = y^{n/2}q(1/y)$ and $\hat p = y^{n/2}p(1/y)$ the associated Sylvester matrix $\hat S \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times n}$. From [40, Sec. 4], there exists a nonzero polynomial $\hat\Phi$ in $2(n/2+1)(d+1)$ variables and of degree $O(n^3d^2)$, such that if the coefficients of $\hat q$ and $\hat p$ do not form a zero of $\hat\Phi$, then: $\hat q$ and $\hat p$ have degree $n/2$; $\hat S$ is invertible and $\hat S^{-1}$ is strictly proper; $X^\mathsf{T}\hat S^{-1}Y$ is describable in degree δ; a minimal description

$$X^\mathsf{T}\hat S^{-1}Y = \hat N\hat D^{-1} \tag{63}$$

has a denominator that satisfies $\det\hat D = \hat c\,\mathrm{Res}_y(\hat q,\hat p)$ for some $\hat c \in \mathsf{K}^*$.

Let Φ be the polynomial obtained from $\hat\Phi$ by swapping variables so that evaluating Φ at the coefficients of p and q is evaluating $\hat\Phi$ at the coefficients of $\hat q$ and $\hat p$. We show that Φ is appropriate.

Assume that the coefficients of p and q do not form a zero of Φ. We have $\hat S = J_nSJ_n$, where J_n is the reversal matrix of dimension n. Since *i*) is satisfied with $\hat S$ ($\hat q$ and $\hat p$ do not form a zero of $\hat\Phi$), *i*) is also satisfied with S.

We then show that if $X^\mathsf{T}\hat S^{-1}Y$ is describable in degree δ, then $Y^\mathsf{T}S^{-1}X$ is also describable in degree δ. From Eq. (63) and using $\hat S^{-1} = J_nS^{-1}J_n$ we get

$$Y^\mathsf{T}S^{-1}X = J_m\hat N(J_m\hat D)^{-1}, \tag{64}$$

which shows the existence of an approriate right description for $Y^\mathsf{T}S^{-1}X$. Indeed, $\deg\hat D \le \delta$ since $\hat D$ is a minimal denominator of $X^\mathsf{T}\hat S^{-1}Y$. In a similar way, a left denominator of degree at most δ for $Y^\mathsf{T}S^{-1}X$ is obtained from a left denominator of degree at most δ for $X^\mathsf{T}\hat S^{-1}Y$.

It remains to prove *iii*). Since Eq. (63) and Eq. (64) are actually equivalent, $J_m\hat D$ is minimal in Eq. (64) if and olny if $\hat D$ is minimal in Eq. (63). A minimal denominator D for $Y^\mathsf{T}S^{-1}X$ hence give a minimal denominator $\hat D = J_mD$ for $X^\mathsf{T}\hat S^{-1}Y$, and $\det D = \pm\det\hat D = \pm\hat c\,\mathrm{Res}_y(\hat q,\hat p) = c\mathrm{Res}_y(p,q)$. □

If $Y^\mathsf{T}S^{-1}X$ satisfies the first two items in Proposition 8.1, then a minimal description ND^{-1} can be computed from 2δ terms of its expansion. We follow [11, 32], and perform the reconstruction of the fraction using minimal approximant bases [3, 39]. We especially refer to [32, Sec. 5.2, 5.3] for a detailed treatment of the reconstruction, which we do not repeat here; Algorithm FractionReconstruction is exactly Step 2 of [32, Algorithm 5.1]. Note that the latter algorithm is applied to a fraction that is constructed in a different way than $Y^\mathsf{T}S^{-1}X$, this does not intervene, however, for the reconstruction itself.

Lemma 8.2. *Assume that $Y^\mathsf{T}S^{-1}X$ satisfies i) and ii) in Proposition 8.1. Given $H = \lceil Y^\mathsf{T}S^{-1}X\rceil_{2\delta/d}$ (x^d-adic notation here), Algorithm FractionReconstruction computes a minimal description $Y^\mathsf{T}S^{-1}X = ND^{-1}$ using $\tilde O(m^\omega\delta)$ arithmetic operations in K.*

Proof. Item *(iii)* of [32, Proposition 5.4] proves the correctness as soon as a correct approximant basis is computed at Step 2. This basis is obtained using $\tilde O(m^\omega\delta)$ operations [11, Thm. 2.4], [17, Prop. 3.2]. Following [32], transposes are used at Step 2 because in [11, 17] approximant bases are considered row-wise rather than column-wise. □

Algorithm 8.1 FractionReconstruction

Input: $\delta \in \mathbb{N}, H \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{m\times m}_{<2\delta}$
Output: $(N, D) \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{m\times m}_{\leq\delta}$ such that $ND^{-1} \equiv H \mod x^{2\delta}$
1: $F \leftarrow [H \quad -\mathrm{I}_m] \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{m\times 2m}$
2: ▷ *Computation of a minimal approximant basis* $P \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{2m\times 2m}_{2\delta}$*, see [11, Thm. 2.4], [17, Prop. 3.2]*
$P \leftarrow$ PM-Basis$(F^{\mathsf{T}}, 2\delta, 0)$, with P in weak Popov Form
3: **return** $(P_{m+1..2m,1..m}, P_{1..m,1..m})$

8.2. Resultant algorithm

We now present our Algorithm StructuredResultant that computes the resultant of two generic polynomials p and q whose Sylvester matrix is S. Once computed sufficiently many terms of the expansion of $Y^{\mathsf{T}}S^{-1}X$ with Algorithm StructuredExpansion, Algorithm FractionReconstruction is called to compute a fraction description $Y^{\mathsf{T}}S^{-1}X = ND^{-1}$ whose denominator's determinant is the resultant up to a constant factor. This determinant is obtained and the resultant is fixed using dense linear algebra [27].

Our improved complexity bound is proved for generic p and q of degree $d < n$ in x and $n_p = n_q = n/2$ in y. More precisely, the resultant algorithm is correct with the prescribed cost if the following assumptions are satisfied.

(A1) $\det S(0) \neq 0$. This allows to chose $x = 0$ as expansion point. (Note that a truncated resultant algorithm which avoids this hypothesis is studied in [31].)

(A2) $p^{(0)}(0) \neq 0$ and $q^{(n_q)}(0) \neq 0$. These conditions are introduced in Section 4 in order to identify the structure of the high-order components and residues.

(A3) $\bar{F} \in \mathsf{K}^{n\times(d+1)}$ as defined in Proposition 4.5 has rank $d + 1$. This is assumed in Lemma 5.1 in order to compress the results of middle products into canonical generators.

(A4) The coefficients of p and q do not form a zero of the polynomial Φ of Proposition 8.1. This assumption ensures that an appropriate description of $Y^{\mathsf{T}}S^{-1}X$ can be recovered from a small number of terms in the expansion of the matrix fraction.

Algorithm 8.2 StructuredResultant

Input: $p, q \in \mathsf{K}[x, y]$ of degree $d < n$ in x and degree $n/2$ in y (n even), and $S \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{n\times n}_{\leq d}$ their associated Sylvester matrix; $m \leq (n + 1)/2, r, s \in \mathbb{N}^*$ such that $rs \geq 4\lceil n/(2m)\rceil$
Genericity assumptions: (A1) to (A4)
Output: $\mathrm{Res}_y(p, q) \in \mathsf{K}[x]_{\leq nd}$
1: $H \leftarrow$ StructuredExpansion(p, q, m, r, s) ▷ $H = \lceil Y^{\mathsf{T}}S^{-1}X\rceil_{rs}$
2: $(N, D) \leftarrow$ FractionReconstruction(rsd, H) ▷ $ND^{-1} = Y^{\mathsf{T}}S^{-1}X$
3: $t \leftarrow \det D \in K[x]_{\leq nd}$ ▷ *Determinant computation from [27, Thm. 1.1]*
$c \leftarrow \det(S(0))/t(0) \in \mathsf{K}^*$ ▷ *Nonzero scalar to fix the resultant*
4: **return** ct

Lemma 8.3. *Let $p, q \in \mathsf{K}[x, y]$ of degree $d < n$ in x and degree $n/2$ in y (n even), and $m \leq (n + 1)/2, r, s \in \mathbb{N}^*$. If the assumptions (A1) to (A4) hold and $mrs \geq 2n + 4$ then Algorithm* StructuredResultant *computes the resultant of p and q with respect to y. With $s = O(r)$, $mr = O(n)$ the algorithm uses $\tilde{O}(\mathsf{MM}_{n,d}(r + d, r) + m^\omega rsd)$ arithmetic operations in K.*

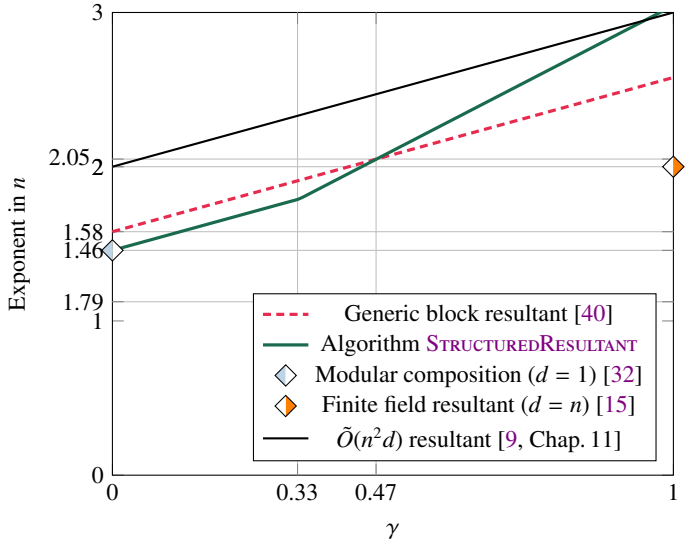
Proof. The truncated expansion $H = \lceil Y^{\mathsf{T}}S^{-1}X\rceil_{rs}$ is computed at Step 1 in $\tilde{O}(\mathsf{MM}_{n,d}(r + d, r) + m^2rsd)$ from Proposition 7.1, here we have used assumptions (A1) to (A3). Assumption (A4) ensures that Proposition 8.1 can be applied. Items *i*) and *ii*) of the latter proposition and Lemma 8.2 ensure that Step 2 is performed in time $\tilde{O}(m^\omega rsd)$ since $rs \geq 4\lceil n/(2m)\rceil = 2\delta/d$. Items *iii*) of the same proposition shows that $\mathrm{Res}_y(p, q) = ct$

for some $c \in \mathsf{K}^*$, which is computed by considering the constant terms of both polynomials at negligible cost. Note that by (A1) we know that $t(0) = \det(D(0)) = \det(S(0)) \neq 0$. From *ii*) in Proposition 8.1, the degree of $D \in \mathsf{K}[x]^{m\times m}$ is bounded by δ, its determinant is also computed in time $\tilde{O}(m^\omega rsd)$ [27, Thm. 1.1]. □

The input parameters m, r and s of Algorithm StructuredResultant can be optimized with respect to n and d, which allows us to prove Theorem 1.1. We can associate to each of the assumptions (A1) to (A4) a non indentically zero polynomial in $2(n/2+1)(d+1)$ variables over K whose zeros are the inputs which do not meet the conditions. The hypersurface in Theorem 1.1 is defined by the product of these polynomials.

Proof of Theorem 1.1. Take $s = r$ and $mr^2 \sim 2n+4$ in Lemma 8.3, with p and q satisfying the genericity assumptions (A1) to (A3). Using Eq. (25) the cost can be written as $\tilde{O}(nd(m^{\omega-1} + r^{\omega-1} + dr^{\omega-2}))$. When $d \leq r$, the optimal choice for the parameters leads to $m \sim r$. Assuming in addition (A4) for such an m, we arrive to the announced bound in the case $d^3 \leq n$. For greater values of d, we consider $m = n^{\frac{\omega-2}{3\omega-4}} d^{\frac{2}{3\omega-4}}$ and keep the same relations between r, s and m. □

Figure 1. Comparison of known complexity bounds for the resultant of generic polynomials. Exponents in n with $d = n^\gamma$ and $\omega = 2.373$.



On Figure 1 we compare the asymptotic exponent of Algorithm StructuredResultant to the exponents of existing algorithms for a range of d compared to n. When $d = O(n^{1/3})$, our algorithm has an exponent in n that coincides with the one of [32] (except the use of fast rectangular matrix multiplication), and allows to be essentially linear in the degree. In that case, Algorithm StructuredResultant compares favorably to [40] as soon as $\omega < 3$: the cost is $\tilde{O}(n^{1.458}d)$ with $\omega < 2.373$ [28, 1], which breaks the best possible estimate $\tilde{O}(n^{1.5}d)$ for [40] using the lower bound $\omega \geq 2$. Further, the second item in Theorem 1.1 shows that our new algorithm remains faster as long as $d = \tilde{O}(n^{(\omega-1)(4-\omega)/(2\omega)})$, that is $d = \tilde{O}(n^{0.47})$ for $\omega = 2.373$.

Algorithm StructuredResultant may be viewed as a generalization of [32, Sec. 10.1] for structured polynomial matrices with arbitrary degrees. On other hand it also generalizes the resultant algorithm of [40] (up to a minor technical change in projections), which can be revealed by taking $s = 1$. With this parameter choice we have no more giant steps, neither application of high-order lifting. The computation of the expansion is essentially done in the baby steps at Step 1, this may be compared to the use of [40, Prop. 5.1] with truncated power series. For $s = 1$, the displacement rank of $\mathcal{R}$ is constant, and our bound $s + d$ for this rank (proof of Proposition 7.1) leads to an overestimation of the cost of the reconstruction from Step 4 to Step 6. Nevertheless, by taking into account the displacement rank simplification in this degenerate case, the resultant algorithm in [40] is recovered.

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