Residue Calculus and Applications

By

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Abstract

We present a new algorithm in order to compute the multidimensional residue of a polynomial map based on a perturbation argument and the Generalized Transformation Law. Then we use it for studying some fundamental problems in Computer Aided Geometric Design.

§1. Introduction

Let $F = (F_1, \ldots, F_n)$ be a polynomial map in the ring $\mathbb{C}[x] := \mathbb{C}[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ such that the algebraic affine variety $\{\alpha \in \mathbb{C}^n : F_1(\alpha) = \cdots = F_n(\alpha) = 0\}$ is non-empty and finite. The *multidimensional residue* of F, denoted by Res_F, plays a central role in several areas of mathematics : Complex Analysis, Analytic Geometry, Algebraic Geometry, Computational Algebra, Complexity theory (see [1, 4, 5, 17, 18, 15, 23, 3]) ; so the problem of finding efficient algorithms for the computation of the residue is an important task. When the system of polynomials $F_1, \ldots, F_n$ have no common zeroes at infinity the computation of Res_F is easily reduced to the univariate case. In the general setting, resultants [31], Gröbner bases [12], bezoutian matrices [20], can be used to compute the multidimensional residue. But such methods are not fully satisfactory from a computational point of view since the sizes of the intermediate data do not fit with the bounds predicted in the arithmetic Bézout problem by [6, 25]. We

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present here a new and simple algorithm to compute effectively Res_F. It is inspired by the so-called Arnold's perturbation method (see for example [2]). The strategy is to reduce the computations to the case of a perturbed polynomial map without common zeroes at infinity, and to deduce algebraic relations between the components of this map and the coordinate functions $x_1, \ldots, x_n$. Then we use a generalized version of the Transformation Law proved in [6] to obtain Res_F (see subsection 2.2). A similar approach was already followed in [20]. However here, instead of computing symbolic determinants, we rely on constant coefficients of some Laurent series. The obtained algorithm is then applied to solve important questions in CAGD (Computer Aided Geometric Design), namely the *Implicitization Problem*, the determination of the *Singular locus* and the *Intersection Problem* for *rational hypersurfaces* (see [29], [7], [11], [13], [14], [16], [10]).

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 recalls important facts about multidimensional residue theory and shows that the global multidimensional residue of a polynomial map F can be computed via a perturbed system $\Phi(\lambda, u\,;\,.)$ without zeroes at infinity, using the Generalized Transformation Law. Section 3 studies problems in CAGD and solve them by the method developed in section 2 for the computation of residues. At the end we give some examples in order to illustrate our approach.

Here are some notations that will be used hereafter : $\mathbb{K}$ denotes an infinite subfield of $\mathbb{C}$, $\mathbb{K}[x] = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ is the ring of polynomials in the variables $x_1, \ldots, x_n$ with coefficients in $\mathbb{K}$, $\mathbb{K}(x)$ is its fraction field, $\mathbb{K}[x_0, x]$ is the ring $\mathbb{K}[x_0, \ldots, x_n]$, and the dimension of a $\mathbb{K}$-vector space E is denoted by $\dim_{\mathbb{K}} E$; if $m = (m_1, \ldots, m_n) \in \mathbb{N}^n$, we set $|m| = m_1 + \cdots + m_n$ and $x^m = x_1^{m_1} \ldots x_n^{m_n}$; given $G_1, \ldots, G_l \in \mathbb{K}[x]$, $\mathcal{Z}(G_1, \ldots, G_l)$ will denote the affine algebraic variety

$$\mathcal{Z}(G_1, \ldots, G_l) = \{\alpha \in \mathbb{C}^n : G_1(\alpha) = \cdots = G_l(\alpha) = 0\}\,;$$

the Jacobian determinant of a polynomial map $F = (F_1, ..., F_n)$ will be denoted as $\mathrm{Jac}(F)$. The algebraic closure of a field $\mathbb{L}$ will be denoted by $\overline{\mathbb{L}}$.

§2.   Multidimensional residue

We recall the definition and some fundamental properties of multidimensional residue theory.

§2.1.   Definitions and properties

Let $F_1, \ldots, F_n$ be elements in $\mathbb{K}[x]$ which generate an ideal I and define a non-empty and finite algebraic subvariety $\mathcal{Z} = \mathcal{Z}(F_1, \ldots, F_n)$ in $\mathbb{C}^n$. For any $\alpha \in \mathcal{Z}$ and $H \in \mathbb{K}[x]$, the *local residue* $\mathrm{res}_{F,\alpha}(H)$ of H in α with respect to the map $F = (F_1, \ldots, F_n) : \mathbb{K}^n \to \mathbb{K}^n$ is

$$\mathrm{res}_{F,\alpha}(H) := \frac{1}{(2i\pi)^n} \int_{\partial V_\alpha} \frac{H(x) \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{j-1} \overline{F_j(x)} \, \overline{dF_{[j]}} \wedge dx}{(|F_1(x)|^2 + \cdots + |F_n(x)|^2)^n}$$

where V_α is an open neighborhood of α in $\mathbb{C}^n$ with a smooth real manifold boundary of dimension $2n - 1$ such that α is the only point in $\mathcal{Z}$ lying in $\overline{V_\alpha}$, $dx = dx_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge dx_n$ and $dF_{[j]} = dF_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge dF_{j-1} \wedge dF_{j+1} \wedge \cdots \wedge dF_n$. The sign $^-$ denotes the complex conjugate of a complex number or the conjugate of a complex function, and $|F_i(x)|$ the modulus of the complex number $F_i(x)$.

The *(global) residue* of H with respect to F is

$$\mathrm{Res}_F(H) := \sum_{\alpha \in \mathcal{Z}} \mathrm{res}_{F,\alpha}(H) \, .$$

We may also define the residue in an algebraic way (see [28], [26]). Let us now recall some important properties of this tool (for details see [1], [26], [3]) :

- if H is in the ideal I of $\mathbb{K}[x]$ generated by $F_1, ..., F_n$, then $\mathrm{Res}_F(H) = 0$;

- if μ_α denotes the multiplicity of the root $\alpha \in \mathcal{Z}$, then

$$\mathrm{Res}_F\big(H \, \mathrm{Jac}(F)\big) = \sum_{\alpha \in \mathcal{Z}} \mu_\alpha H(\alpha) \, ; \qquad (2.1)$$

  in particular $\mathrm{Res}_F\big(\mathrm{Jac}(F)\big) = \dim_{\mathbb{K}}\big(\mathbb{K}[x]/I\big)$;

- if all the points of $\mathcal{Z}$ are simple (in that case, the Jacobian of F does not vanish on the variety $\mathcal{Z}$), then

$$\mathrm{Res}_F(H) = \sum_{\alpha \in \mathcal{Z}} \frac{H(\alpha)}{\mathrm{Jac}(F)(\alpha)} \, ;$$

- (continuity principle) : let $\epsilon \in \mathbb{C}^n$ be a vector of parameters and $F_\epsilon = (F_{\epsilon,1}, \ldots, F_{\epsilon,n})$ be a polynomial perturbation of F such that $F_0 = F$; in a small neighborhood V_α of a root α of F, the polynomials $F_{\epsilon,1}, \ldots, F_{\epsilon,n}$ have (for generic small values of ϵ) μ_α simple roots, and we have

$$\mathrm{res}_{F,\alpha}(H) = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \sum_{\alpha_\epsilon \in \mathcal{Z}(F_{\epsilon,1}, \ldots, F_{\epsilon,n}) \cap V_\alpha} \mathrm{res}_{F_\epsilon, \alpha_\epsilon}(H) \, ;$$

- in the univariate case,

$$\mathrm{Res}_F(H) = \text{constant coefficient of the Laurent series of } \frac{xH(x)}{F(x)}. \quad (2.2)$$

- in the multivariate case :

  – if for each $i = 1, \ldots, n$, F_i depends only on the variable x_i, then

$$\mathrm{Res}_F(x_1^{m_1} \ldots x_n^{m_n}) = \mathrm{Res}_{F_1}(x_1^{m_1}) \ldots \mathrm{Res}_{F_n}(x_n^{m_n}). \quad (2.3)$$

  – if for each $i = 1, \ldots, n$, $F_i(x) = \lambda_i x_i^{D_i} + Q_i(x)$ with $\lambda_i \in \mathbb{K}^*$ and $\deg Q_i < D_i$, then for $H \in \mathbb{K}[x], \mathrm{Res}_F(H)$ is the constant coefficient in the Laurent following series (in fact Laurent polynomial)

$$\frac{H(x)}{\prod_{i=1}^n \lambda_i x_i^{D_i-1}} \sum_{\{m \in \mathbb{N}^n : |m| \le \deg H + n - D_1 - \cdots - D_n\}} (-1)^{|m|} \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n Q_i^{m_i}(x)}{(\prod_{i=1}^n \lambda_i x_i^{D_i})^{m_i}}. \quad (2.4)$$

The computation of multidimensional residues is much more difficult in general than in the particular situations quoted above. However, we will show in the following how to compute effectively $\mathrm{Res}_F(H)$ for an arbitrary polynomial map $F = (F_1, \ldots, F_n)$ defining a non-empty and finite algebraic subvariety in $\mathbb{C}^n$.

A powerful tool in multidimensional residue theory, that we will precisely need to perform such computation, is the following generalization of the classical Transformation Law (see [6]).

Proposition 2.1. *(Generalized Transformation Law) Let $(F_0, \ldots, F_n)$ and $(G_0, \ldots, G_n)$ be two maps of $\mathbb{K}[x_0, x] := \mathbb{K}[x_0, \ldots, x_n]$ which define finite affine varieties in $\mathbb{C}^{n+1}$; we assume that $F_0 = G_0$ and there exist an n-tuple of integers $m = (m_1, \ldots, m_n) \in \mathbb{N}^n$ and polynomials $A_{i,j} \in \mathbb{K}[x_0, x], i, j = 1, \ldots, n$, such that*

$$\forall\, i = 1, \ldots, n \quad , \quad F_0^{m_i} G_i = \sum_{j=1}^n A_{i,j} F_j \ ;$$

then one has for every $H \in \mathbb{K}[x_0, x]$,

$$\mathrm{Res}_{(F_0, \ldots, F_n)}(H) = \mathrm{Res}_{(G_0^{|m|+1}, G_1 \ldots, G_n)}\big(H \det(A_{i,j})\big).$$

If $F_0 = x_0$ and $m_1 = \cdots = m_n = 0$, this Generalized Transformation Law reduces to the classical one :

Corollary 2.1. *(Transformation Law [28], [1]) Let* $F = (F_1, ..., F_n)$ *and* $G = (G_1, \ldots, G_n)$ *be two polynomial maps in* $\mathbb{K}[x]$ *such that the subvariety* $\mathcal{Z}(F_1, \ldots, F_n)$ *and* $\mathcal{Z}(G_1, \ldots, G_n)$ *are finite, and there are elements* $A_{i,j} \in \mathbb{K}[x]$ *which satisfy*

$$\forall\, i = 1, \ldots, n\ ,\quad G_i = \sum_{j=1}^n A_{i,j} F_j\ ;$$

then one has for all $H \in \mathbb{K}[x], \operatorname{Res}_F(H) = \operatorname{Res}_G\big(H \det(A_{i,j})\big).$

§2.2.   Residue calculus

When $F = (F_1, \ldots, F_n)$ is proper as a polynomial map from $\mathbb{C}^n$ to $\mathbb{C}^n$ (this means that for each $i \in \{1, \ldots, n\}$ there exist non-negative integer δ_i and polynomials $a_{ij} \in \mathbb{K}[u_1, \ldots, u_n]$ such that

$$x_i^{\delta_i} + a_{i1}(F_1, \ldots, F_n)x_i^{\delta_i - 1} + \cdots + a_{i\delta_i}(F_1, \ldots, F_n) \equiv 0),$$

the computation of multidimensional residue with respect to F is a simple consequence of these algebraic relations relating $x_i, F_1, \ldots, F_n$, and the Transformation Law. We now present a new algorithm which computes effectively Res_F without the properness assumption on the map F.

Let $D_i = \deg F_i, i = 1, \ldots, n$, we introduce $u = (u_1, \ldots, u_n) \in \mathbb{C}^n$ and $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ that we view as parameters ; we consider the auxiliary system of polynomials $\Phi(\lambda, u\,;\, x) = \big(\Phi_1(\lambda, u; x), \ldots, \Phi_n(\lambda, u; x)\big)$ with

$$\Phi_j(\lambda, u; x) := \lambda x_j^{D_j + 1} + F_j(x) - u_j\ \text{ for }\ j = 1, \ldots, n\,.$$

We notice that for a polynomial H, thanks to formula (2.4), on get a rational function $\operatorname{Res}_{\Phi(\lambda, u; .)}(H) \in \mathbb{K}[\frac{1}{\lambda}, u_1, \ldots, u_n]$. A strategy to determine the scalar $\operatorname{Res}_F(H)$ could be to follow this rational function when (λ, u) tends to $(0, 0)$. But this is not straightforward as shown by the following simple example : $n = 2, F_1 = x_1, F_2 = x_2, \operatorname{Res}_F(1) = 1$, whereas $\operatorname{Res}_{\Phi(\lambda, u; .)}(1) \equiv 0$. The problem comes from the fact that the perturbation $\Phi(\lambda, u; .)$ introduces new zeroes which disappear to infinity when the parameters (λ, u) tend to $(0, 0)$. In other words, the residue "blows-up".

By Bézout's theorem the number of points in the subvariety $\mathcal{Z}_{\lambda, u}$ in $\mathbb{C}^n$ defined by $\Phi_1(\lambda, u\,;\, x), \ldots, \Phi_n(\lambda, u\,;\, x)$ is $N = (D_1 + 1).(D_2 + 1) \ldots (D_n + 1)$.

Fix $i \in \{1, \ldots, n\}$. Denote by $\alpha_1^{(i)}(\lambda, u), \ldots, \alpha_N^{(i)}(\lambda, u)$ the ith coordinates of the N points of $\mathcal{Z}_{\lambda, u}$. Using formulae (2.1) and (2.4), we observe that for

$k \in \{1, ..., N\}$, the Newton sum

$$S_k^{(i)}(\lambda, u) = \sum_{j=1}^{N} \big(\alpha_j^{(i)}(\lambda, u)\big)^k \in \mathbb{K}(\lambda)[u],$$

appears as the constant coefficient of the Laurent polynomial

$$\frac{x_i^k \operatorname{Jac}\big(\Phi(\lambda, u; x)\big)}{\lambda^n x_1^{D_1} \ldots x_n^{D_n}} \sum_{m \in \mathbb{N}^n : |m| \leq k} (-1)^{|m|} \prod_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{F_i(x) - u_i}{\lambda x_i^{D_i+1}} \right)^{m_i}. \qquad (2.5)$$

By means of the Newton formulae, for $k = 1, \ldots, N$,

$$k\, \sigma_k^{(i)} = -S_k^{(i)} - S_{k-1}^{(i)} \sigma_1^{(i)} - \cdots - S_1^{(i)} \sigma_{k-1}^{(i)}, \qquad (2.6)$$

one can compute easily, from the $S_k^{(i)}(\lambda, u)$, $k = 1, ..., N$, the elementary symmetric functions $\sigma_k^{(i)}(\lambda, u)$, $k = 1, ..., N$, of the set $\{\alpha_1^{(i)}(\lambda, u), \ldots, \alpha_N^{(i)}(\lambda, u)\}$. Therefore one get explicitly the univariate polynomial in x_i :

$$\prod_{k=1}^{N} \big(x_i - \alpha_k^{(i)}(\lambda, u)\big) = x_i^N + \sigma_1^{(i)}(\lambda, u)\, x_i^{N-1} + \cdots + \sigma_N^{(i)}(\lambda, u)$$

$$= \frac{\mathcal{N}_i(\lambda, u, x_i)}{\mathcal{D}_i(\lambda)}, \qquad (2.7)$$

where $\mathcal{N}_i \in \mathbb{K}[\lambda, u, x_i]$ and $\mathcal{D}_i(\lambda) \in \mathbb{K}[\lambda]$ are relatively prime. By definition of the algebraic variety $\mathcal{Z}_{\lambda, u}$, the polynomial $\mathcal{N}_i$ satisfies the algebraic relation

$$\mathcal{N}_i\big(\lambda, \lambda x_1^{D_1+1} + F_1(x), \ldots, \lambda x_n^{D_n+1} + F_n(x), x_i\big) \equiv 0 \qquad (2.8)$$

in $\mathbb{K}[\lambda, x_1, \ldots, x_n]$. As $u_i = x_i^{D_i+1} + F_i - \Phi_i$, for $i = 1, \ldots, n$, we deduce from (2.8) the existence of polynomials $A_{i,j}$ such that

$$\mathcal{N}_i(\lambda, u_1, \ldots, u_n, x_i) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \Phi_j(\lambda, u; x)\, A_{i,j}(\lambda, u, x). \qquad (2.9)$$

We choose a vector $\alpha = (\alpha_0, \ldots, \alpha_n) \in \mathbb{K}^{n+1}$ and we set $\lambda = \alpha_0 x_0, u_1 = \alpha_1 x_0, \ldots, u_n = \alpha_n x_0$. This amounts to specify a controlled line in the space of parameters (λ, u).

Let m_i be the valuation of $\mathcal{N}_i(\lambda, u, x_i)$ as a polynomial in λ and u. Then there exist two unique polynomials $R_i \in \mathbb{K}[x_i]$ and $S_i \in \mathbb{K}[x_0, x_i]$ such that

$$\mathcal{N}_i(\alpha x_0, x_i) = x_0^{m_i} \big(R_i(\alpha; x_i) - x_0 S_i(\alpha; x_0, x_i)\big). \qquad (2.10)$$

So to each map $F = (F_1, \ldots, F_n)$, one can associate three families of polynomials $R_i(\alpha; x_i), S_i(\alpha; x_0, x_i), i = 1, \ldots, n$, and $A_{i,j}(\lambda, u, x), i, j = 1, \ldots, n$.

Theorem 2.1. *Let $F = (F_1, \ldots, F_n)$ be a polynomial map such that the algebraic affine variety $\mathcal{Z}(F_1, \ldots, F_n)$ is non-empty and finite. We assume that for $\alpha \in \mathbb{K}^{n+1}$, the polynomial $R_1(\alpha; x_1) \ldots R_n(\alpha; x_n) \neq 0$. For each $k \in \mathbb{N}^n$, we set $S^k = S_1^{k_1}.S_2^{k_2} \ldots S_n^{k_n}$, and $R^{k+\underline{1}} = (R_1^{k_1+1}, \ldots, R_n^{k_n+1})$. Then for every $H \in \mathbb{K}[x]$, we have*

$$\operatorname{Res}_F(H) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}^n : |k| \leq |m|} \operatorname{Res}_{(x_0^{|m|-|k|+1}, R^{k+\underline{1}})} \Big(H S^k \det(B_{ij}) \Big),$$

with $B_{ij} = A_{i,j}(\alpha x_0, x) \in \mathbb{K}[x_0, x], i, j = 1, \ldots, n$.

Proof. If $G = (x_0, F_1 + x_0(\alpha_0 x_1^{D_1+1} - \alpha_1), \ldots, F_n + x_0(\alpha_0 x_n^{D_n+1} - \alpha_n))$, and $\tilde{F} = (x_0, F_1, \ldots, F_n)$, we have $G = T\tilde{F}$ with

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \ldots \ldots 0 \\ \alpha_0 x_1^{D_1+1} - \alpha_1 & 1 \ 0 \ \ldots 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots \ddots \vdots \\ \alpha_0 x_n^{D_n+1} - \alpha_n & 0 \ldots \ldots 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

As $\det(T) = 1$, it follows from the Transformation Law that for $H \in \mathbb{K}[x]$, $\operatorname{Res}_{\tilde{F}}(H) = \operatorname{Res}_G(H)$.

Now, if the points of the subvariety $\mathcal{Z}(F_1, \ldots, F_n)$ are simple, it is easy to check that $\operatorname{Res}_{\tilde{F}}(H) = \operatorname{Res}_F(H)$; moreover the continuity principle implies that $\operatorname{Res}_{\tilde{F}}(H) = \operatorname{Res}_F(H)$ even if some of the common roots of $F_1, \ldots, F_n$ are not simple. Consequently $\operatorname{Res}_F(H) = \operatorname{Res}_G(H)$.

As a consequence of the Generalized Transformation Law, formulae (2.9) and (2.10) and $\Phi_j(\alpha x_0; x) = F_j + x_0(\alpha_0 x_j^{D_j+1} - \alpha_j)$, we have

$$\operatorname{Res}_G(H) = \operatorname{Res}_{(x_0^{|m|+1}, R - x_0 S)} \Big(H \det(B_{i,j}) \Big),$$

where $R - x_0 S = (R_1 - x_0 S_1, \ldots, R_n - x_0 S_n)$. Using the following trivial identities, for $i = 1, \ldots, n$,

$$R_i^{|m|+1} = (x_0 S_i)^{|m|+1} + (R_i - x_0 S_i) \sum_{k_i=0}^{|m|} (x_0 S_i)^{k_i} R_i^{|m|-k_i},$$

the Transformation Law applied to $(x_0^{|m|+1}, R - x_0 S)$ and $(x_0^{|m|+1}, R^{|m|+1})$, we get

$$\operatorname{Res}_F(H) = \operatorname{Res}_{(x_0^{|m|+1}, R^{|m|+1})} \Big(H \det(B_{ij}) \sum_k x_0^{|k|} S^k R_1^{|m|-k_1} \ldots R_n^{|m|-k_n} \Big)$$

$$= \sum_{|k| \leq |m|} \operatorname{Res}_{(x_0^{|m|-|k|+1}, R^{k+\underline{1}})} \Big(H S^k \det(B_{ij}) \Big).$$

$\square$

Note that the expression of $\mathrm{Res}_F(H)$ given in the previous result can be computed using formulae (2.2) and (2.3). Thus the computation of the multi-dimensional residue is reduced to the univariate case via this theorem.

Remark 2.1.   We recall that a sequence of polynomials $F_1, \ldots, F_n$ in $\mathbb{K}[x]$ is quasi-regular if the Koszul complex over $\mathbb{K}[x]$ associated to this sequence is exact except possibly in degree 0. If I is the ideal generated by $F_1, \ldots, F_n$, this is equivalent to the following : for every $d \in \mathbb{N}$, and $a_k \in \mathbb{K}[x]$, if

$$\sum_{k=(k_1,\ldots,k_n)\in\mathbb{N}^n:|k|=d} a_k P_1^{k_1} \ldots P_n^{k_n} \in I^{d+1},$$

then the elements a_k are in I (see [27]).

We can write for $i = 1, \ldots, n$, the identities (2.8) as

$$\sum_{\delta=(\delta_0,\ldots,\delta_n)} \Delta_{i,\delta}(x_i)\lambda^{\delta_0}\left(\lambda x_1^{D_1+1} + F_1(x)\right)^{\delta_1} \ldots \left(\lambda x_n^{D_n+1} + F_n(x)\right)^{\delta_n} = 0.$$

Since the map $\left(\lambda, \lambda x_1^{D_1+1} + F_1(x), \ldots, \lambda x_n^{D_n+1} + F_n(x)\right)$ is quasi-regular (because this sequence define a finite subvariety in $\mathbb{C}^{n+1}$), the univariate polynomials $\Delta_{i,\delta}(x_i)$ with the smallest $|\delta| = \delta_0 + \cdots + \delta_n$ are contained in the ideal of $\mathbb{K}[\lambda, x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ generated by $\lambda, \lambda x_1^{D_1+1} + F_1(x), \ldots, \lambda x_n^{D_n+1} + F_n(x)$. So these univariate polynomials vanish on the common roots of $F_1, \ldots, F_n$. In this way we can determine the algebraic affine variety $\mathcal{Z}(F_1, \ldots, F_n)$ by solving these univariate polynomials.

We recall that if a polynomial $F = \sum_\alpha c_\alpha x^\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$, the (naive) height of F is $h(F) = \max_\alpha(\log|c_\alpha|)$, and that the height of $\frac{a}{b} \in \mathbb{Q}$ with $\gcd(a, b) = 1$ is $\max(\log|a|, \log|b|)$. Now if the coefficients of $F_1, \ldots, F_n, H$ are integers of maximal height h, using the previous method of computation of residue we can express $\mathrm{Res}_F(H)$ as a rational function of height bounded essentially by $D^n h$, where $D = \max(\deg F_1, \ldots, \deg F_n, \deg H)$.

Remark 2.2.   In order to reduce the size of integers N (used to construct the polynomial $\mathcal{N}_i(\lambda, u, x_i)$ in (2.7)) and $|m|$ in theorem 2.1, we can perturb the original polynomial map F in a more subtle way using a generalization of the formula (2.4). It was already noticed in [1] that, if for each $i = 1, \ldots, n, \Phi_i(x) = \lambda_i x_i^{D_i} + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} x_j \Phi_{ij}(x) + Q_i(x)$ with $\lambda_i \in \mathbb{K}^*$, Φ_{ij} is a homogeneous polynomial of degree $D_i - 1$ and $\deg Q_i < D_i$, then for any $H \in \mathbb{K}[x]$, $\mathrm{Res}_\Phi(H)$ is the constant coefficient in the Laurent polynomial

$$\frac{H(x)}{\prod_{i=1}^n \lambda_i x_i^{D_i-1}} \sum_m (-1)^{|m|} \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n \left(\Phi_i(x) - \lambda_i x_i^{D_i}\right)^{m_i}}{\left(\prod_{i=1}^n \lambda_i x_i^{D_i}\right)^{m_i}}. \tag{2.11}$$

This remark will be used in examples 1, 2 and 3.

Theorem 2.1 gives rise to the following algorithm :

Algorithm 2.1. *(computation of the residue of a polynomial map)*

INPUTS : *a map $F = (F_1, \ldots, F_n)$ in $\mathbb{K}[x]$ such that the affine subvariety $\mathcal{Z}(F_1, \ldots, F_n)$ is non-empty and finite ; a polynomial $H \in \mathbb{K}[x]$.*

- STEP 1 : *let $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ and $u = (u_1, \ldots, u_n) \in \mathbb{C}^n$ be parameters ; set*

$$\Phi(\lambda, u \,;\, x) = \big(\Phi_1(\lambda, u \,;\, x), \ldots, \Phi_n(\lambda, u \,;\, x)\big)$$

where $\Phi_i(\lambda, u \,;\, x) = \lambda x_i^{\deg F_i + 1} + F_i(x) - u_i, \; i = 1, \ldots, n$, (taking into account remark 2.2, if there exist a homogeneous polynomial F_{ij} of degree $\deg F_i - 1$ and a polynomial Q_i of degree at most $\deg F_i - 1$ such that $F_i = \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} x_j F_{ij} + Q_i$, we set $\Phi_i(\lambda, u \,;\, x) = \lambda x_i^{\deg F_i} + F_i(x) - u_i$) ; determine for each $i = 1, \ldots, n$, and for each $j = 1, \ldots, N = \deg \Phi_1 \cdots \deg \Phi_n$, the constant coefficient $S_j^{(i)}(\lambda, u)$ in the Laurent polynomial given by the formula (2.5) (or (2.11)).

- STEP 2 : *use Newton formulae (2.6) to compute the jth elementary symmetric functions $\sigma_j^{(i)}(\lambda, u) \in \mathbb{K}(\lambda)[u]$, $j = 1, \ldots, N$, $i = 1, \ldots, n$, and to obtain the univariate polynomials $\mathcal{N}_i(\lambda, u, x_i) \in \mathbb{K}[\lambda, u, x_i]$, $i = 1, \ldots, n$, given by (2.7).*

- STEP 3 : *choose a random $\alpha = (\alpha_0, \ldots, \alpha_n) \in \mathbb{C}^{n+1}$; express each polynomial $\mathcal{N}_i(\alpha x_0, x_i)$ as*

$$\mathcal{N}_i(\alpha x_0, x_i) = x_0^{m_i} \big(R_i(\alpha \,;\, x_i) - x_0 S_i(\alpha \,;\, x_0, x_i) \big)$$
$$= \sum_{j=1}^{n} \Phi_j(\alpha x_0 \,;\, x) \; A_{i,j}\big(\alpha x_0, x\big).$$

Check that $R_1(\alpha \,;\, x_1) \ldots R_n(\alpha \,;\, x_n) \neq 0$, if not try another choice of α.

- STEP 4 : *use formulae (2.3) and (2.2) to compute the expression*

$$\sum_{|k| \leq |m|} \mathrm{Res}_{(x_0^{|m|-|k|+1}, R^{k+\mathbf{1}})} \Big(H S^k \det\big(A_{ij}(\alpha x_0, x) \big) \Big)$$

of $\mathrm{Res}_F(H)$ given by theorem 2.1.

OUTPUT : $\mathrm{Res}_F(H) \in \mathbb{K}$.

Let $F = (F_1, \ldots, F_n)$ be a polynomial map such that the affine variety $\mathcal{Z}(F_1, \ldots, F_n)$ is finite. For every $i = 1, \ldots, n$, there exist polynomials a_{ij} in $\mathbb{K}[u_1, \ldots, u_n]$ and a positive integer δ_i such that

$$P_i(u_0, \ldots, u_n) = \sum_{j=0}^{\delta_i} a_{ij}(u_1, \ldots, u_n) \, u_0^{\delta_i - j}$$

satisfies the algebraic identity $P_i(x_i, F_1, \ldots, F_n) \equiv 0$. When the n elements $a_{10}, \ldots, a_{n0}$ are non-vanishing constants, the map F is proper.

Now if for each $i = 1, \ldots, n$, there exists j in $\{0, \ldots, \delta_i - 1\}$ with $a_{ij}(0) \neq 0$, then we deduce from this identity that an univariate non-constant polynomial in x_i belongs to the ideal generated by $F_1, \ldots, F_n$. In this case, we can compute the residue with respect to F using only the Transformation Law. But if there exists $i_0 \in \{1, \ldots, n\}$ with $a_{ij}(0) = 0$ for every $j = 0, \ldots, \delta_i - 1$ as in the following example, this strategy for the computation of Res_F fails.

Example 1.   We consider in $\mathbb{K}[x_1, x_2, x_3]$ the elements

$$f_1 = x_1 \quad , \quad f_2 = x_2 + x_1 x_2^2 x_3 \quad , \quad f_3 = x_3 + x_1 x_2 x_3^2.$$

The irreducible algebraic relations between f_1, f_2, f_2 and the coordinate functions x_1, x_2, x_3 are

$$P_1 = u_0 - u_1 \ , \ P_2 = u_1 u_3 u_0^3 + u_2 u_0 - u_2^2 \ , \ P_3 = u_1 u_2 u_0^3 + u_3 u_0.$$

Our algorithm can be viewed as an extension of the previous method to compute the residue with respect to any polynomial map (which defines a finite affine variety). The key point is the use of the Generalized Transformation Law.

For shortness we will illustrate the algorithm 2.1 on a simple example for which the computation of residue can be done directly. We consider in $\mathbb{K}[x_1, x_2], F = (F_1, F_2) = (x_1, x_1 x_2^2 + x_2)$. The map F is not proper because the irreducible algebraic relation between x_2, F_1, F_2 is $u_0^2 u_1 + u_0 - u_2$.

Using remark 2.2, $\Phi_1 = \lambda x_1 - u_1$, and $\Phi_2 = \lambda x_2^3 + x_1 x_2^2 + x_2 - u_2$. We have $N = 3, S_1^{(1)} = \frac{3}{\lambda} u_1, S_2^{(1)} = \frac{3}{\lambda^2} u_1^2, S_3^{(1)} = \frac{3}{\lambda^3} u_1^3, S_1^{(2)} = -\frac{1}{\lambda^2} u_1,$ $S_2^{(2)} = -\frac{2}{\lambda} + \frac{1}{\lambda^4} u_1^2, S_3^{(2)} = \frac{3}{\lambda} u_2 + \frac{3}{\lambda^3} u_1 - \frac{1}{\lambda^6} u_1^3$. Then we obtain

$$\mathcal{N}_1(\lambda, u_1, u_2, x_1) = \lambda x_1 - u_1 = \Phi_1,$$
$$\mathcal{N}_2(\lambda, u_1, u_2, x_2) = \lambda^2 x_2^3 + x_2^2 u_1 + \lambda x_2 - \lambda u_2 = -x_2^2 \Phi_1 + \lambda \Phi_2,$$

and $\det(A_{i,j}) = \lambda$. We deduce that for a generic vector $(\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \alpha_2) \in \mathbb{K}^3$,

$$\mathcal{N}_1(\alpha_0 x_0, \alpha_1 x_0, \alpha_2 x_0, x_1) = x_0(\alpha_0 x_1 - \alpha_1),$$
$$\mathcal{N}_2(\alpha_0 x_0, \alpha_1 x_0, \alpha_2 x_0, x_2) = x_0\big((\alpha_0^2 x_2^3 - \alpha_0 \alpha_2)x_0 + \alpha_1 x_2^2 + \alpha_0 x_2\big).$$

So the polynomials $R_1 = \alpha_0 x_1 - \alpha_1, R_2 = \alpha_1 x_2^2 + \alpha_0 x_2, S_1 = 0, S_2 = -\alpha_0^2 x_2^3 + \alpha_0 \alpha_2$, and the integers $m_1 = 1, m_2 = 1$. Finally for every H,

$$\mathrm{Res}_F(H) = \sum_{(k_1,k_2):k_1+k_2 \leq 2} \mathrm{Res}_{(x_0^{3-k_1-k_2}, R_1^{k_1+1}, R_2^{k_2+1})}(\alpha_0 x_0 H S_1^{k_1} S_2^{k_2}).$$

Remark 2.3. Computations in STEP 3 and STEP 4 of the previous algorithm may be performed for a random α even if nothing is assumed with respect to the geometry of the zero set $\mathcal{Z}(F_1, ..., F_n)$. If two distinct generic values of $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}^{n+1}$ lead to distinct results in STEP 4, then $\mathcal{Z}(F_1, ..., F_n)$ is non-finite ; so the residue calculus described in this subsection allows also to decide whether $F_1, ..., F_n$ define a finite subvariety in $\mathbb{C}^n$ or not.

§3. Applications in CAGD

The residue calculus developed above can be used in order to study some important problems in CAGD. In this field, hypersurfaces (essentially curves and surfaces) are often given parametrically. But some basic operations, such as the determination of the *singular locus* and the *intersection problem* are better treated via an implicit equation.

§3.1. Implicitization problem

A rational hypersurface (H) in the affine space $\mathbb{K}^{n+1}$ can be represented by a parametric representation

$$\begin{cases} x_0 = \dfrac{f_0(s_1, \ldots, s_n)}{d_0(s_1, \ldots, s_n)} \\ \qquad \vdots \\ x_n = \dfrac{f_n(s_1, \ldots, s_n)}{d_n(s_1, \ldots, s_n)} \end{cases} \tag{3.1}$$

where $f_0, \ldots, f_n, d_0, \ldots, d_n$ are polynomials in the variables $s_1, \ldots, s_n$, with coefficients in the subfield $\mathbb{K}$ of $\mathbb{C}$, or by an implicit equation (i.e. an element Q in $\mathbb{K}[x_0, \ldots, x_n]$ of minimal degree satisfying $Q(\alpha) = 0$ for all α in (H)). These two representations are important for different reasons. For instance, the first one is useful to draw (H) and the second one to decide whether a point is in the given hypersurface or not.

Here we are interested to the problem of converting a parametric representation into an implicit one. Classically the solution of this question is given by elimination theory through essentially two classes of tools : resultants and

Gröbner bases. On one side, techniques based on resultants (given by matrices) may produce extraneous terms along with the implicit equation ; and expanding such an implicit equation (or a multiple of it) in the monomial basis is time consuming. Moreover resultants identically vanish when base-points (that is, common roots of $f_0, \ldots, f_n, d_0, \ldots, d_n$) are present. On the other side, methods based on Gröbner bases computations are fairly expensive in practice and also unstable.

Other techniques exist (for example, based on residual resultants [8], moving surfaces [30], [9], approximation complexes [10]). These methods are only valid under restrictive geometric hypotheses on the zero-locus of base-points (assumed to be known) which are hard to verify. In [24] the theory of multivariate residues is used to implicitize surfaces of a very special type (i.e. the equations of the surface have no common zeroes at infinity) ; such results were recently extended in [22] to general surfaces using bezoutian matrices. We pursue these last approaches for the implicitization problem of a rational hypersurface (H) thanks to the presented algorithm in subsection 2.2 for the computation of the multidimensional residue. Our method works in the presence of base-points and no geometric assumption on the zero-locus of base-points is needed ; compared to the method proposed in [22], its advantage lies in the fact that instead of computing huge symbolic determinants, one has to use only some specific coefficients in Laurent developments.

Let us consider the following $n + 1$ polynomials in the polynomial ring $(\mathbb{K}[x_0, x])[s] := (\mathbb{K}[x_0, \ldots, x_n])[s_1, \ldots, s_n]$ extracted from the parametrization (3.1) :

$$\begin{cases} F_0(s) = x_0 \ d_0(s) - f_0(s) \\ \qquad\qquad \vdots \\ F_n(s) = x_n \ d_n(s) - f_n(s) \ ; \end{cases}$$

let $\mathcal{Z} := \mathcal{Z}(F_1, \ldots, F_n) = \{\alpha \in \overline{\mathbb{K}(x)}^n ; F_1(\alpha) = \cdots = F_n(\alpha) = 0\}$, and $d := d_0 \ldots d_n$. We write $\mathcal{Z}$ as $\mathcal{Z} = Z_1 \cup \mathcal{Z}_2$, where

$$\mathcal{Z}_1 := \mathcal{Z} \cap \mathcal{Z}(d) = \{\alpha \in \overline{\mathbb{K}(x)}^n ; F_1(\alpha) = \cdots = F_n(\alpha) = d(\alpha) = 0\}$$

and $\mathcal{Z}_2 := \mathcal{Z} \setminus \mathcal{Z}_1$. Let also denote by F the map $(F_1, ..., F_n)$. Using the identity (2.1) and the multidimensional residue calculus presented in subsection 2.2, we can test whether $\mathcal{Z}_2$ is finite or not. In order to do that, let s_{n+1} be a new variable and $F_{n+1}(s, s_{n+1}) := s_{n+1} d(s) - 1$; if we denote by $\mathcal{W}$ the zero set defined by $F_1, ..., F_{n+1}$ in $\overline{\mathbb{K}(x)}^{n+1}$, then it is clear that

$$\mathcal{W} = \left\{ \left(\alpha, 1/d(\alpha)\right) \in \overline{\mathbb{K}(x)}^{n+1} ; \alpha \in \mathcal{Z}_2 \right\}. \tag{3.2}$$

Moreover the multiplicity of α as a common root of $F_1, \ldots, F_n$ equals the multiplicity of $(\alpha, 1/d(\alpha))$ as an element in $\mathcal{W}$; so, provided $\mathcal{Z}_2$ is finite, counting multiplicities, the number of points in $\mathcal{Z}_2$ is equal to

$$\sum_{\alpha \in \mathcal{Z}_2} \mathrm{res}_{F,\alpha}\big(\mathrm{Jac}(F)\big) = \mathrm{Res}_{(F,F_{n+1})}\big(\mathrm{Jac}(F, F_{n+1})\big),$$

where $(F, F_{n+1}) = (F_1, \ldots, F_n, F_{n+1})$. This shows that the computation of $\mathrm{Res}_{(F,F_{n+1})}\big(\mathrm{Jac}(F, F_{n+1})\big)$ (which should be a rational function in x, actually a constant), conducted as in subsection 2.2 for x generic, provides a test to check whether $\mathcal{Z}_2$ is finite or not.

We will assume from now on that $\mathcal{Z}_2$ is finite, and contains δ points (counted with multiplicities).

Let $P(x_0, x)$ be the following nonzero element

$$P(x_0, x) = \prod_{\alpha \in \mathcal{Z}_2} F_0(\alpha) = \Big(\prod_{\alpha \in \mathcal{Z}_2} d_0(\alpha) \Big)\Big(\prod_{\alpha \in \mathcal{Z}_2} \Big(x_0 - \frac{f_0(\alpha)}{d_0(\alpha)}\Big) \Big)$$

$$= \Big(\prod_{\alpha \in \mathcal{Z}_2} d_0(\alpha) \Big)\Big(x_0^{\delta} + \sigma_1(x)x_0^{\delta-1} + \cdots + \sigma_\delta(x) \Big) \qquad (3.3)$$

where $\sigma_k(x) \in \mathbb{K}(x)$, $k = 1, \ldots, \delta$, is the kth elementary symmetric function of the set $\big\{ f_0(\alpha)/d_0(\alpha) \, ; \, \alpha \in \mathcal{Z}_2 \big\}$.

The following lemma allows to compute the power sums

$$S_k(x) = \sum_{\alpha \in \mathcal{Z}_2} \Big(\frac{f_0(\alpha)}{d_0(\alpha)} \Big)^k \, , \quad k = 1, \ldots, \delta.$$

Lemma 3.1. *For every $k \in \{1, \ldots, \delta\}$, we have*

$$S_k(x) = \mathrm{Res}_{(F,F_{n+1})}\big(\mathrm{Jac}(F, F_{n+1})\big(s_{n+1}d_1 \ldots d_n f_0\big)^k \big).$$

Proof. From (3.2) and the equality (2.1), it follows that

$$S_k(x) = \sum_{\big(\alpha, 1/d(\alpha)\big) \in \mathcal{W}} \Big(\frac{1}{d(\alpha)} d_1(\alpha) \ldots d_n(\alpha) f_0(\alpha) \Big)^k$$

$$= \mathrm{Res}_{(F,F_{n+1})}\Big(\mathrm{Jac}(F, F_{n+1})(s_{n+1}d_1 \ldots d_n f_0)^k \Big).$$

$\square$

The coefficients $\sigma_k(x)$, $k = 1, \ldots, \delta$, in the polynomial $P(x_0, x)$ (see formula (3.3)) can be computed from Newton sums $S_k(x) \in \mathbb{K}(x)$ using Newton identities (2.6).

We recall that the squarefree part of a polynomial $Q(x_0, \ldots, x_n)$ is obtained by computing $\dfrac{Q}{\gcd(Q, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x_0}, \ldots, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x_n})}$.

Theorem 3.1. *Under the assumption that the affine algebraic variety $\mathcal{Z}_2$ is finite and contains δ (multiplicities being taken into account), an implicit equation of the rational hypersurface (3.1) is given by the squarefree part of the numerator of the rational function*

$$E(x_0, x) = x_0^\delta + \sigma_1(x)x_0^{\delta-1} + \cdots + \sigma_\delta(x) \in \mathbb{K}(x)[x_0].$$

Proof. The elementary symmetric functions $\sigma_1, \ldots, \sigma_\delta$ of $\{\frac{f_0(\alpha)}{d_0(\alpha)} ; \alpha \in \mathcal{Z}_2\}$ are elements in $\mathbb{K}(x)$ that one can express in the reduced form $\sigma_k = \frac{N_k}{D_k}$, $k = 1, \ldots, \delta$. Let us choose a point x in the open subset $U := \{x \in \mathbb{K}^n; D_1 \ldots D_\delta(x) \neq 0\}$. For any α such that $x_i d_i(\alpha) - f_i(\alpha) = 0, i = 0, \ldots, n$, and $d(\alpha) \neq 0$, one has $E(x_0, x) = 0$, which means that the numerator of E vanishes at every point (x_0, x) in the parametrized hypersurface (H) ; conversely, if the numerator of E vanishes at the point $(x_0, \ldots, x_n) \in \mathbb{K}^{n+1}$ with $(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \in U$, it implies that there exists $\alpha \in \mathbb{K}^n$ such that $x_i d_i(\alpha) - f_i(\alpha) = 0, i = 0, \ldots, n$, and $d(\alpha) \neq 0$, which means that (x_0, x) lies in (H). From this, it follows that the squarefree part of the numerator of E gives (up to a scalar) the implicit equation of (H). $\square$

Algorithm 3.1. *(implicitization of a rational hypersurface)*
INPUT : *an affine hypersurface in $\mathbb{K}^{n+1}$ given by (3.1).*

- STEP 1 : *Set for $i = 1, \ldots, n$, $F_i(s) = x_i d_i(s) - f_i(s) \in (\mathbb{K}[x])[s]$ and $F_{n+1}(s, s_{n+1}) = s_{n+1}d_0(s) \ldots d_n(s) - 1 \in \mathbb{K}[s, s_{n+1}]$; let $F = (F_1, \ldots, F_n)$; through the residue computation of $\mathrm{Res}_{(F,F_{n+1})}\big(\mathrm{Jac}(F, F_{n+1})\big)$ performed using algorithm 2.1, decide whether $F_1, \ldots, F_{n+1}$ define a finite algebraic variety.*

- STEP 2 : *If the test in STEP 1 is positive, for x generic let*

$$\delta := \mathrm{Res}_{(F,F_{n+1})}\big(\mathrm{Jac}(F, F_{n+1})\big) \in \mathbb{N}.$$

For $k = 1, \ldots, \delta$, compute the Newton sums

$$S_k(x) := \mathrm{Res}_{(F,F_{n+1})}\big(\mathrm{Jac}(F, F_{n+1})(s_{n+1}d_1 \ldots d_n f_0)^k\big)$$

using again algorithm 2.1.

- STEP 3 : *use Newton formulae* (2.6) *to compute elementary symmetric functions* $\sigma_1(x), \ldots, \sigma_\delta(x)$ *of the set* $\{\frac{f_0(\alpha)}{d_0(\alpha)}; \alpha \in \mathcal{Z}_2\}$.

- STEP 4 : *determine the squarefree part* $Q(x_0, \ldots, x_n)$ *of the numerator of the rational function* $x_0^\delta + \sigma_1(x)x_0^{\delta-1} + \cdots + \sigma_\delta(x) \in \mathbb{K}(x)[x_0]$.

OUTPUT: *the implicit equation* $Q(x_0, \ldots, x_n)$ *of the rational hypersurface given by the parametrization* (3.1).

Remark 3.1. Changing the order of $x_0, \ldots, x_n$ in the parametric representation of (H), one may assume that $\deg(F_0) = \max(\deg(F_j), j = 0, \ldots, n)$, thus we get the smallest integers N and δ possible.

If one denominator d_i in the parametric representation of (H) is constant (for instance $d_0 = 1$) it is not necessary to add the variable s_{n+1} to compute $S_k(x)$ for $k = 1, \ldots, \delta$: in this case, we take $\mathcal{Z}_2 = \mathcal{Z}$, then $\sigma_1(x), \ldots, \sigma_\delta(x)$ are the elementary symmetric functions of the set $\{f_0(\alpha); \alpha \in \mathcal{Z}\}$ and

$$S_k(x) = \sum_{\alpha \in \mathcal{Z}} f_0^{\,k}(\alpha) = \mathrm{Res}_{(F_1, \ldots, F_n)}\big(\mathrm{Jac}(F_1, \ldots, F_n)f_0^{\,k}\big), \quad k = 1, \ldots, \delta.$$

Example 2. We will illustrate our method in order to find the implicit equation of the parametrized surface

$$x = \frac{t^2(s+1)}{s} \quad , \quad y = \frac{st(s+1)}{s} \quad , \quad z = \frac{t(s+1)}{s}. \tag{3.4}$$

This example is taken from [9] ; it is simple but interesting because the moving surface method fails for it (for more details see [9]).

Here, instead of x_0, x_1, x_2 (resp. s_1, s_2, s_3) we use x, y, z (resp. s, t, v).

The polynomials

$$F_0(s, t) = -t^2 s - t^2 + xs$$
$$F_1(s, t) = -s^2 t - st + ys$$
$$F_2(s, t) = -ts - t + zs$$
$$F_3(s, t) = vs - 1.$$

To find the implicit equation of this surface we use algorithm 3.1. So we need to compute Newton sums $S_k(y, z)$ by means of algorithm 2.1. Using remark 2.2, we introduce the perturbed system

$$\Phi_1(\lambda, u, s, t) = \lambda t^4 + F_1 - u_1$$
$$\Phi_2(\lambda, u, s, t) = \lambda s^2 + F_2 - u_2$$
$$\Phi_3(\lambda, u, s, t, v) = \lambda v^2 + F_3 - u_3.$$

The polynomials

$$
\begin{aligned}
A_1(s, u_1, u_2, u_3) &= \mathcal{N}_1(0, u_1, u_2, u_3, s) = -s^2 z + u_2 s + ys - u_1, \\
A_2(t, u_1, u_2, u_3) &= \mathcal{N}_2(0, u_1, u_2, u_3, t) = -t^2 y - t^2 z - t^2 u_2 - t^2 u_1 \\
&\quad + zty - ztu_2 + 2u_1 zt - tu_2 y - tu_2^2 + u_2 yz - z^2 u_1, \\
A_3(v, u_1, u_2, u_3) &= \mathcal{N}_3(0, u_1, u_2, u_3, v) \\
&= zu_3^2 - u_3 yv - u_3 u_2 v + 2u_3 z + v^2 u_1 - yv - u_2 v + z,
\end{aligned}
$$

satisfy the following algebraic relations

$$
A_1(s, F_1, F_2) = 0 \ , \ \ A_2(t, F_1, F_2) = 0 \ , A_3(v, F_1, F_2, F_3) = 0.
$$

We deduce from this that the univariate polynomials

$$
\begin{aligned}
R_1(s) &= A_1(s, 0, 0, 0) = -s^2 z + ys \ , \\
R_2(t) &= A_2(t, 0, 0, 0) = -t^2 y - t^2 z + zty \ , \\
R_3(v) &= A_3(v, 0, 0, 0) = -yv + z \ ,
\end{aligned}
$$

belong to the ideal of $(\mathbb{K}[y, z])[s, t, v]$ generated by F_1, F_2, F_3. So by the Transformation Law, formulae (2.3) and (2.2), the degree

$$
\delta = \mathrm{Res}_{(F_1, F_2, F_3)}\big(\mathrm{Jac}(F_1, F_2, F_3)\big) = 1,
$$

and the power sum

$$
S_1 = \mathrm{Res}_{(F_1, F_2, F_3)}\big(\mathrm{Jac}(F_1, F_2, F_3)vst^2(s+1)\big) = -\frac{yz^2}{(y+z)}.
$$

The implicit equation of the parametrized surface (3.4) is $-yz^2 + xz + yx$.

Example 3.   We will compute the implicit equation of a surface of bidegree $(1, 2)$ studied in [19] :

$$
x = (s-2)(t-3)^2 \ , \ \ y = st^2 \ , \ \ z = (s-1)(t-1)^2. \tag{3.5}
$$

We have

$$
\begin{aligned}
F_1(s, t) &= -st^2 + y \\
F_2(s, t) &= -st^2 + 2st - s + t^2 - 2t + 1 + z.
\end{aligned}
$$

Using again remark 2.2, we introduce the auxiliary system

$$
\begin{aligned}
\Phi_1(\lambda, u, s, t) &= \lambda s^4 - st^2 + y - u_2 \\
\Phi_2(\lambda, u, s, t) &= \lambda t^3 - st^2 + 2st - s + t^2 - 2t + 1 + z - u_3.
\end{aligned}
$$

We use the same notations as in the previous example. In this case, the univariate polynomials

$$
\begin{aligned}
R_1(s) &= s^4 + (-2 - 2y - 2z)s^3 + (z^2 + 2z + 1 + y^2 - 2zy + 4y)s^2 \\
&\quad + (2zy - 2y^2 - 2y)s + y^2, \\
R_2(t) &= t^4 - 2t^3 + (1 + z - y)t^2 + 2yt - y.
\end{aligned}
$$

We deduce from the fact that the elements $R_1(s)$ and $R_2(t)$ belong to the ideal generated by F_1 and F_2, and the Transformation Law that the degree $\delta = \mathrm{Res}_{(F_1,F_2)}\big(\mathrm{Jac}(F_1,F_2)\big)$ of the implicit equation that we are looking for and Newton sums $S_i = \mathrm{Res}_{(F_1,F_2)}\big(\mathrm{Jac}(F_1,F_2)(s-2)^i(t-3)^{2i}\big), i = 1,2,3,4$, are equal to

$$
\begin{aligned}
\delta &= 4, \\
S_1 &= -34 + 6y + 22z, \\
S_2 &= 34y^2 - 516z + 170z^2 + 290 - 20y + 424zy, \\
S_3 &= -1038y^2 - 5334z^2 - 2482 + 9696yz^2 - 894y + 1474z^3 + 4332zy^2 \\
&\quad - 10242zy + 8214z + 126y^3, \\
S_4 &= 21314 + 114572z^2 + 181488z^2y^2 + 158144zy + 13154z^4 - 148776zy^2 \\
&\quad + 23628y^2 + 32240zy^3 + 163232z^3y - 109832z - 338776yz^2 + 514y^4 \\
&\quad + 24440y - 56072z^3 - 3592y^3.
\end{aligned}
$$

By means of Newton formulae, we obtain the implicit equation of the surface (3.5) which is the following equation of degree 4 :

$$
\begin{aligned}
&5184 + 2448x - 6336y - 3492zx - 1960xy + 433x^2 - 1074yzx + 2512y^2 \\
&-5760zy - 80zx^2y - 3492yz^2 - 194yx^2 - 352y^3 + 16y^4 - 194zy^2x+ \\
&1960zy^2 + 433z^2y^2 - 136zy^3 + 320xy^2 + x^2y^2 + 24xy^3 - 612z^3y+ \\
&490z^2xy - 6x^3y + 1944z^3 + 34x^3 - 490zx^2 + 1440z^2x + x^4 + 157x^2z^2 \\
&-22x^3z + 324z^4 - 396xz^3 + 324z^2 - 7776z.
\end{aligned}
$$

§3.2. Singular locus

A singular point of the hypersurface given by the parametrization (3.1) is a common root of Q and its partial derivatives $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x_0}, \ldots, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x_n}$, where Q is the implicit equation of this hypersurface.

For example the singular locus of the surface given in example 3 can be obtained by the substitution of the parametric representation of the surface in the partial derivatives of the implicit equation, and the computation of the great common divisor of three polynomials in two variables s and t. The result is the following implicit curve in the space of parameters s and t surface :

$$784t^2 - 580st^2 + 96s^2t^2 - 1344t + 1896st - 672s^2t + 576 - 1740s + 1176s^2.$$

§3.3. Intersection problem

Let (H_1) and (H_2) be two hypersurfaces in $\mathbb{C}^{n+1}$ given parametrically. We want to find the intersection of these hypersurfaces. It is easy to obtain it if we implicitize one hypersurface, say (H_1), and we substitute the parametric representation of (H_2) in the implicit equation of (H_1).

For instance we can compute the intersection of the two surfaces in examples 2 and 3. The resulting curve in the space of parameters of the surface (3.5) is the following :

$$18 + 2t^4 - 16t^3 - 85st^2 + 9s^2 + 33s^2t^2 - 22s^2t^3 + 14s^2t^4 + 4st^5 - st^6 -$$
$$8s^2t^5 + 2s^2t^6 - s^3t^2 + 4s^3t^3 - 6s^3t^4 + 4s^3t^5 - s^3t^6 + 72st + 40st^3 -$$
$$11st^4 - 24s^2t - 27s - 48t + 44t^2 = 0.$$

§4. Conclusion

Other problems in Computer Aided Geometric Design such as the construction of offsets of a given surface, drafts of a surface, . . . could be solved thanks to the residue calculus developed in section 2. This method could be also used to solve some problems in Effective Algebraic Geometry (see [21]).

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