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- The difficulty
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- Non-terminating example...terminates
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# Remarks on Faugère's F5 algorithm

## John Perry (based on joint work with Christian Eder)

Department of Mathematics, The University of Southern Mississippi

Sage Days 12, 21 January 2008

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# F5: algorithm to compute Gröbner bases of polynomial ideals

# (J-C Faugère, 2002)

F5?

# Outline

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# Gröbner basis: "nice form" for generators of polynomial ideal

Gröbner bases?

• "nice": difficult questions

(B Buchberger, 1965)

## Generalizes linear algebra

• Vector space: Gaussian elimination  $\longrightarrow$  echelon form

• Polynomial ring: Buchberger's algorithm — Gröbner basis

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# Gröbner basis: "nice form" for generators of polynomial ideal "nice": difficult questions

(B Buchberger, 1965)

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Gröbner bases?

# Generalizes linear algebra

• Vector space: Gaussian elimination  $\longrightarrow$  echelon form

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# Buchberger's algorithm

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Given 
$$F \in \mathbb{F} [x_1, \dots, x_n]^m$$
:  

$$G := F$$

# 2 Consider all $p, q \in G$

- Compute S := up vq(*u*,*p* cancel lcm(lt*p*,lt*q*))
- 2 Top-reduce S over G (divisibility of lts: S - u<sub>1</sub>g<sub>1</sub> - u<sub>2</sub>g<sub>2</sub> - ···)
  3 S = 0? ⇒ Append S to G
- Termination: no new polynomials created (Ascending Chain Condition)
- *All* GB algorithms follow this general outline (F5 too!)
- Omitting some details (lt=???)

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# Buchberger's algorithm

- Given  $F \in \mathbb{F} [x_1, \dots, x_n]^m$ : **1** G := F
  - **2** Consider all  $p, q \in G$ 
    - 1 Compute S := up vq(u, p cancel lcm(ltp, ltq))
    - 2 Top-reduce S over G (divisibility of lts: S - u₁g₁ - u₂g₂ - ···)
      3 S = 0? ⇒ Append S to G
    - $\bigcirc$  3 0:  $\longrightarrow$  Append 3 to  $\bigcirc$
    - 3 Termination: no new polynomials created (Ascending Chain Condition)
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# Buchberger's algorithm

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    - 2 Top-reduce S over G
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# Buchberger's algorithm

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- Given  $F \in \mathbb{F} [x_1, \dots, x_n]^m$ : **1** G := F
  - **2** Consider all  $p, q \in G$ 
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# **Problem:** Find Gröbner basis of $\langle xy + 1, y^2 + 1 \rangle$ . **•** $G = (xy + 1, y^2 + 1)$

• 
$$S = y(xy+1) - x(y^2+1) = y - x$$
  
No top-reduction

$$G = (xy+1, y^2+1, x-y)$$

$$S = (xy+1) - y(x-y) = 1 + y^2$$
  
Top-reduces to zero

2 
$$S = x(y^2 + 1) - y^2(x - y) = x + y^3$$
  
Top-reduces to zero

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Quick example

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Variants that guarantee termination Problem: Find Gröbner basis of  $\langle xy + 1, y^2 + 1 \rangle$ . **1**  $G = (xy + 1, y^2 + 1)$ 

Quick example

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$$S = y(xy+1) - x(y^2+1) = y - x$$
  
No top-reduction

2  $G = (xy+1, y^2+1, x-y)$ 

$$S = (xy+1) - y(x-y) = 1 + y^2$$
  
Top-reduces to zero

2 
$$S = x(y^2 + 1) - y^2(x - y) = x + y^3$$
  
Top-reduces to zero

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# **Problem:** Find Gröbner basis of $\langle xy + 1, y^2 + 1 \rangle$ . **O** $G = (xy + 1, y^2 + 1)$

Quick example

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2 
$$G = (xy+1, y^2+1, x-y)$$

$$S = (xy+1) - y(x-y) = 1 + y^2$$
  
Top-reduces to zero  
$$S = x(x^2 + 1) - x^2(x - y) = x + 1$$

S = 
$$x(y^2+1) - y^2(x-y) = x + y^3$$
  
Top-reduces to zero

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$$S = y(xy+1) - x(y^2+1) = y - x$$
  
No top-reduction

2 
$$G = (xy+1, y^2+1, x-y)$$

1 
$$S = (xy+1) - y(x-y) = 1 + y^2$$
  
Top-reduces to zero  
2  $S = x(y^2+1) - y^2(x-y) = x + y^3$ 

Top-reduces to zero

:. GB 
$$(\langle xy+1, y^2+1 \rangle) = (xy+1, y^2+1, x-y).$$

Quick example

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# Bottleneck

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## Bottleneck

- New polynomials  $\rightarrow$  new information
- Top-reduction to zero  $\neq$  no new polynomial

## $\rightarrow$ new information

- $(100 \epsilon)$ % of time: verifying GB, *not* computing
- Top-reduction very, very expensive

#### Gröbner bases: review

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## • Predict zero reductions

(B Buchberger 1985, R Gebauer-H Möller 1988, CKR 2002, H Hong-J Perry 2007)

• Selection strategy: Pick pairs in clever ways

(B Buchberger 1985, A Giovini et al 1991, H Möller et al 1992)

Past work

• Forbid some top-reductions: Involutive bases

(V Gerdt-Y Blinkov 1998)

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• Homogenization: d-Gröbner bases

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# F5: combined approach

- Homogenize
- *d*-Gröbner bases
- New point of view:
  - New way to predict zero reductions
  - New selection strategy
- Some systems: *no* zero reductions!
  - "A new efficient algorithm for computing Gröbner bases without reduction to zero  $(F_5)$ "

# F5: overview

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# View from linear algebra

- Compute GB  $\iff$  Triangularize Sylvester matrix of G (D Lazard, 1983)
- Triangularize sparse matrix (F4)

(Faugère, 1999)

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• Avoid using different rows to re-compute reductions (Faugère, 2002)

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# Quick example, revisited

# **Problem:** Find Gröbner basis of $\langle xy + 1, y^2 + 1 \rangle$ . Homogenize: $G = (xy + b^2, y^2 + b^2)$

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# **Problem:** Find Gröbner basis of $\langle xy + 1, y^2 + 1 \rangle$ . Homogenize: $G = (xy + b^2, y^2 + b^2)$

No cancellations of degree 2...

Quick example, revisited

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# Problem: Find Gröbner basis of $\langle xy + 1, y^2 + 1 \rangle$ . Homogenize: $G = (xy + h^2, y^2 + h^2)$ d = 3: $\begin{pmatrix} x^2y & xy^2 & y^3 & xh^2 & yh^2 \\ 1 & 1 & xg_1 \\ 1 & 1 & yg_1 \\ 1 & 1 & xg_2 \end{pmatrix}$

Rows 2, 3 cancel...

Quick example, revisited

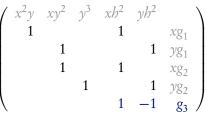
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d = 3:

#### Rough idea

# Quick example, revisited **Problem:** Find Gröbner basis of $\langle xy + 1, y^2 + 1 \rangle$ . Homogenize: $G = (xy + h^2, y^2 + h^2)$



New! 
$$g_3 = xh^2 - yh^2$$

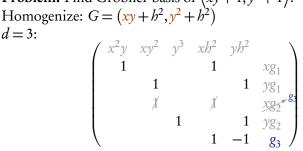
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d = 3:

#### Rough idea

# Quick example, revisited **Problem:** Find Gröbner basis of $\langle xy + 1, y^2 + 1 \rangle$ .



linear dependence: xex<sup>83</sup>  $(xg_2 = g_3 + \gamma g_1)$ 

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# Quick example, revisited

Problem: Find Gröbner basis of  $\langle xy + 1, y^2 + 1 \rangle$ . Homogenize:  $G = (xy + h^2, y^2 + h^2)$  d = 4:  $\begin{pmatrix} x^3y & x^2y^2 & xy^3 & y^4 & x^2h^2 & xyh^2 & y^2h^2 & h^4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

> 1 1 yg3 linear dependence:  $x^2$ < ロ > < 同 > < 回 > < 回 >

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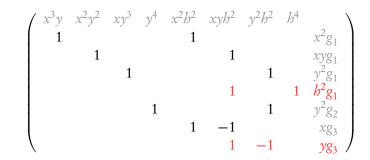
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# **Problem:** Find Gröbner basis of $\langle xy + 1, y^2 + 1 \rangle$ . Homogenize: $G = (xy + h^2, y^2 + h^2)$ d = 4:



Quick example, revisited

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Rows 4, 7 cancel...

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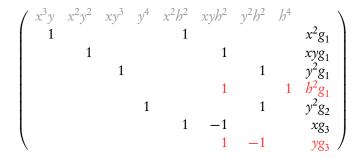
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# Quick example, revisited

**Problem:** Find Gröbner basis of  $\langle xy + 1, y^2 + 1 \rangle$ . Homogenize:  $G = (xy + h^2, y^2 + h^2)$ d = 4:



## Rows 4, 7 cancel... but we will not consider them! Why not?

### Later.

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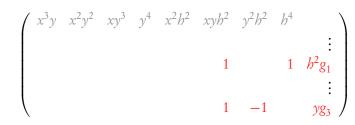
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# • Relation b/w rows



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# and generators $g_1, g_2$ ?

•  $b^2g_1$ : obvious

•  $yg_3$ :  $g_3 = xg_2 - yg_1$ 

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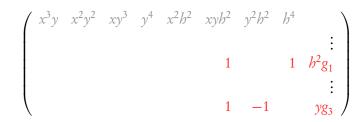
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# • Relation b/w rows



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and generators  $g_1, g_2$ ?

•  $b^2g_1$ : obvious

•  $yg_3: g_3 = xg_2 - yg_1$ 

Signature of  $g_3$ : Sig $(g_3) = xg_2$ .  $\therefore$  Sig $(yg_3) = xyg_2$ .

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# Signatures: Observations

- $\operatorname{Sig}(p) = tg_i$ ?
  - $1 \le i \le m$
  - $g = h_1 g_1 + \dots + h_{i-1} g_{i-1} + (t + \dots) g_i$   $(\exists h_1, \dots, h_i, \exists t (h_i) = t)$
- this definition = algorithmic behavior ≠ Faugère's definition
- "easy" record-keeping: list of rules
- "easily" reject certain useless pairs:
  - Use  $yg_3 w/sig xyg_2$ , not  $xyg_2$
  - Use  $xg_3$  w/sig  $x^2g_2$ , not  $x^2g_2$ 
    - ...
- Criterion "Rewritten"

( J-C Faugère 2007?, J Gash 2008, C Eder-J Perry submitted)

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(inputs:  $(g_1, \ldots, g_m)$ )

### John Perrv

#### Signatures

# Signatures: Observations

- $\operatorname{Sig}(p) = tg_i$ ?
  - $1 \le i \le m$
  - (inputs:  $(g_1, ..., g_m)$ ) •  $g = b_1 g_1 + \dots + b_{i-1} g_{i-1} + (t + \dots) g_i$   $(\exists h_1, \dots, h_i, \exists h_i, \dots, h_i)$
- this definition = algorithmic behavior  $\neq$  Faugère's definition
- "easy" record-keeping: list of rules
- "easily" reject certain useless pairs:
  - Use  $yg_3$  w/sig  $xyg_2$ , not  $xyg_2$
  - Use  $xg_3$  w/sig  $x^2g_2$ , not  $x^2g_2$
  - . . .
- Criterion "Rewritten"

# ( J-C Faugère 2007?, J Gash 2008, C Eder-J Perry submitted)

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#### John Perry

### F5

Gröbner bases: review Rough idea

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Predicting zero reductions

#### Implementation

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The difficulty Faugère's origina argument

Non-terminating example...terminates!

Variants that guarantee termination

# Faugère's characterization

# Theorem (Faugère, 2002)

 $(A) \iff (B)$  where

(A) G a Gröbner basis (B)  $\forall p, q \in G$  where

- uSig(p), vSig(q) not rewritable, and
- uSig(p), vSig(q) minimal

S-polynomial up – vq top-reduces to zero w/out changing signature

(highly paraphrased, slightly generalized)

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# Outline

#### Remarks on Faugère's F5 algorithm

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# **3** Termination (?)

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# How to predict zero reductions?

• Recall

 $x^{3}y \quad x^{2}y^{2} \quad xy^{3} \quad y^{4} \quad x^{2}h^{2} \quad xyh^{2} \quad y^{2}h^{2} \quad h^{4}$   $1 \qquad -1$ 

# We did not cancel. Why not?

- S-poly top-reduces to zero
- can predict this

### How?

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# How to predict zero reductions?

• Recall

 $x^{3}y \quad x^{2}y^{2} \quad xy^{3} \quad y^{4} \quad x^{2}b^{2} \quad xyb^{2} \quad y^{2}b^{2} \quad b^{4}$   $1 \qquad -1$ 

We did not cancel. Why not?

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# Theorem

# If

- $u\operatorname{Sig}(p) = ug_i$ ; and
- $\operatorname{lt}(q) \mid u, \exists q \in \operatorname{GB}_{\operatorname{prev}}(g_1, \ldots, g_{i-1});$

then uSig(p) is not minimal.

# Definitio

 $C(u\operatorname{Sig}(p)): \quad \operatorname{lt}(q) \mid u \exists q \in \operatorname{G}_{\operatorname{pre}}$ 

# Corollary

n S-polynomial up – vq, if FC(uSig(p)) or FC(vSig(q)) then we need not compute S.

# Faugère's criterion

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#### John Perry

- Predicting zero reductions

### Theorem

### If

- $uSig(p) = ug_i$ ; and
- $\operatorname{lt}(q) \mid u, \exists q \in \operatorname{GB}_{\operatorname{prev}}(g_1, \dots, g_{i-1});$

then uSig(p) is not minimal.

### Definition FC

$$C(u\operatorname{Sig}(p)): \quad \operatorname{lt}(q) \mid u \exists q \in \operatorname{G}_{\operatorname{prev}}$$

### Corollary

In S-polynomial up - vq, if FC(uSig(p)) or FC(vSig(q))then we need not compute S.

### Faugère's criterion

#### John Perry

- Predicting zero reductions

# In the example...

 $x^{3}y \quad x^{2}y^{2} \quad xy^{3} \quad y^{4} \quad x^{2}b^{2} \quad xyb^{2} \quad y^{2}b^{2} \quad b^{4}$ 1

•  $G_{prev} = (g_1)$ •  $Sig(g_3) = xg_2$ 

• Recall

• ySig $(g_3) = xyg_2$ , and  $lt(g_1) | xy...$ 

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#### John Perry

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# all $x^{3}y \quad x^{2}y^{2} \quad xy^{3} \quad y^{4} \quad x^{2}b^{2} \quad xyb^{2} \quad y^{2}b^{2} \quad b^{4}$

1

In the example...

•  $G_{\text{prev}} = (g_1)$ 

• Recall

- $\operatorname{Sig}(g_3) = xg_2$
- ySig $(g_3) = xyg_2$ , and  $lt(g_1) | xy...$

 $FC \Longrightarrow$  no need to compute S-polynomial

### Why?

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#### John Perry

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### Why? Trivial syzygies

Recall 
$$yg_3 = y [xg_2 - yg_1] \dots$$

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#### John Perry

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### Why? Trivial syzygies

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Recall 
$$yg_3 = y [xg_2 - yg_1] \dots$$

$$\therefore yg_3 = y [xg_2 - yg_1]$$
$$= xyg_2 - y^2g_1$$

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$$Trivially g_1 g_2 - g_2 g_1 = 0.$$

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$$\therefore yg_3 = y [xg_2 - yg_1]$$

$$= xyg_2 - y^2g_1$$

$$Trivially g_1 g_2 - g_2 g_1 = 0.$$

$$\therefore yg_3 = xyg_2 - y^2g_1 - [(xy + h^2)g_2 - (y^2 + h^2)g_1] = -h^2g_2 + h^2g_1$$

#### John Perry

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### Why? Trivial syzygies

Recall 
$$yg_3 = y [xg_2 - yg_1]...$$
  
 $\therefore yg_3 = y [xg_2 - yg_1]$   
 $= xyg_2 - y^2g_1$ 

$$Trivially g_1 g_2 - g_2 g_1 = 0.$$

$$\therefore yg_3 = xyg_2 - y^2g_1 - [(xy + h^2)g_2 - (y^2 + h^2)g_1] = -h^2g_2 + h^2g_1$$

 $Sig(yg_3)$  not minimal!

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### 1 Each stage: Incremental strategy

- 1 Compute  $GB(g_1)$
- **2** Compute  $GB(g_1, g_2)$
- **3** . . .

### **2** d-GB's $\rightsquigarrow$ GB $(g_1, \ldots, g_i)$

- only S-polys with
  - signatures that do not satisfy (FC); and
  - non-rewritable components.
- Top-reduce, but not if reduction...
  - 1 satisfies (FC); or
  - 2 rewritable.
- **5** Track new polys with signature

# The F5 Algorithm

#### John Perry

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## The F5 Algorithm

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- Variants that guarant termination

### Each stage: Incremental strategy

- $\bigcirc Compute GB(g_1)$
- **2** Compute  $GB(g_1, g_2)$
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- 4 Top-reduce, but not if reduction...
  - 1 satisfies (FC); or
  - **2** rewritable.
- **5** Track new polys with signature

Certain details omitted...

### The F5 Algorithm

#### John Perry

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#### Termination (?)

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# Definition If $G = (g_1, ..., g_m)$ has trivial syzygies *only*, then G is a **regular sequence**.

Many systems are regular sequences; many non-regular systems can be rewritten as regular.

Zero reductions?

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### Corollary

*If input to F5 is a regular sequence, then no zero reductions occur.* 

#### John Perry

#### F5

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*If input to F5 is a regular sequence, then no zero reductions occur.* 

#### John Perry

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### Relation to Buchberger's criteria?

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### None.

- F5 needs to compute signatures
- Buchberger's criteria ignorant of signatures
- Mixing leads to non-termination
- (but see Gash, 2008)

#### John Perry

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#### John Perry

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#### Remarks on Faugère's F5 algorithm

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### • little public code...

- Stegers: Magma
- I don't have Magma
- I like Sage, can use Maple
- FGb source code not public
- compare with other algorithms
  - selection strategy
  - predicting zero reduction
  - time/space tradeoff?

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### Implementations (1)

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- Faugère (2002)
  - C, interfaces w/Maple
  - Very fast
  - Several variants: F5, F5', F5", ...?
  - Souce code not publicly available, binary download
- Stegers (2005)
  - Interpreted Magma code
  - Respectable timings
  - Variant "F5R"
  - http://wwwcsif.cs.ucdavis.edu/~stegers/
- Others
  - Unstable implementations
  - Magma implementation?

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### • Perry (2007)

- Interpreted Maple code
- Embarassingly slow
- Source code publicly available
- Eder, Perry (2008)
  - Interpreted Singular code
  - Respectable timings
  - New variant "F5C"
  - http://www.math.usm.edu/perry/research.html

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Implementations (2)

#### John Perry

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### • Albrecht (2008)

- Interpreted Sage/Python code
- Faster than Eder, Perry (2008)
- Variants F5, F5R, F5C
- http://bitbucket.org/malb/algebraic\_attacks/

Implementations (3)

- King (2008)
  - Compiled Sage/Cython code
  - Faster than Eder, Perry (2008) and Albrecht (2008)?
  - Variant F5R; variants F5 and F5C by Perry
  - http://www.math.usm.edu/perry/research.html
- Eder (in progress)
  - F5 in Singular kernel
  - Access to many Singular optimizations
  - Sage uses Singular, so direct benefit to Sage
  - Source code will be publicly available

#### John Perry

#### F5

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### So you want to implement F5...

• Faugère's pseudocode:

www-spaces.lip6.fr/@papers/F02a.pdf
(2004 edition, corrected!)

• Stegers' pseudocode:

```
wwwcsif.cs.ucdavis.edu/~stegers/
```

(contains errors)

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• Perry's pseudocode:

www.math.usm.edu/perry/research.html (used for Singular, Sage implementations)

#### John Perry

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### Reduced Gröbner basis

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- Some inefficiency in F5
  - Not all top-reductions allowed
  - Redundant lt's added
  - Necessary this stage, but...
  - ... not next stages, not for GB
- Reduced Gröbner basis?
  - Pruning of redundant lt's
  - Well-known optimization
- "Naïve" F5 does not use RGB

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### F5R (Stegers, 2006)

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(usual F5)

- Compute GB G of  $\langle f_1, \dots f_i \rangle$
- Compute RGB B of  $\langle G \rangle$  (easy: interreduce G)
- Compute GB of  $\langle f_1, \dots, f_{i+1} \rangle$ 
  - Use G for critical pairs, B for top-reduction
- Many fewer reductions than F5, but...
- Same # polys considered, generated

#### John Perry

#### F5

- Gröbner bases: review
- Rough idea
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- Predicting zero
- The description

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### F5C (Eder and Perry, 2008–2009)

- Compute GB G of  $\langle f_1, \ldots, f_i \rangle$
- Compute RGB *B* of  $\langle G \rangle$  (usual F5R)

(usual F5)

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- Compute GB of  $\langle f_1, \dots, f_{i+1} \rangle$ 
  - Use *B* for top-reduction *and* for critical pairs
  - Modify rewrite rules
- Significantly fewer reductions than F5R, and...
- Fewer polys considered, generated

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- Gröbner bases: review
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# #Critical pairs, #Polynomials in variants

F5, F5R			F5C		
i	#G <sub>curr</sub>	$\max\left\{ \#P_d \right\}$	i	#G <sub>curr</sub>	$\max{\{\#P_d\}}$
2	2	N/A	2	2	N/A
3	4	1	3	4	1
4	8	2	4	8	2
5	16	4	5	15	4
6	32	8	6	29	6
7	60	17	7	51	12
8	132	29	8	109	29
9	524	89	9	472	71
10	1165	276	10	778	89

### #Reductions

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#### Faugère's F5 algorithm John Perry

Remarks on

#### F5

- Gröbner bases: review
- Rough idea
- Signatures
- Predicting zero
- reductions
- Implementatio
- Why
- Where?
- Two variants

#### Termination (?)

- The difficulty
- Faugère's origina argument
- Non-terminating example...terminate
- Variants that guarantee termination

variant:	F5	F5R	F5C
Katsura-5	346	289	222
Katsura-6	8,357	2,107	1,383
Katsura-7	1,025,408	24,719	10,000
Cyclic-5	441	457	415
Cyclic-6	36,139	17,512	10,970

### (Top-reduction, normal forms) (*Many* more in Gebauer-Möller: > 1,500,000 in Cyclic-6)

### Outline

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#### Remarks on Faugère's F5 algorithm

#### John Perry

#### F5

- Gröbner bases: review Rough idea Signatures
- reductions
- The algorithm

#### Implementation

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# Termination: the difficulty

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### Termination?

- Buchberger: ACC  $\implies$  *S*-polys reduce to zero eventually
  - Faugère: S-polys w/minimal signatures computed, but...

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# Termination: the difficulty

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### Termination?

- Buchberger: ACC  $\implies$  *S*-polys reduce to zero eventually
- Faugère: S-polys w/minimal signatures computed, but...
  - Some top-reductions forbidden
  - Regular system: no zero reductions
  - How recognize GB property?

### Outline

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### Faugère's original argument

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### Theorem

*If reduction stage concludes without zero reductions, then ideal of lt's has increased.* 

### Example

S-polynomial of  $f_1 = xy + 1$ ,  $f_2 = y^2 + 1$  did not reduce to zero; new polynomial x - y; new lt x!

#### John Perry

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### Faugère's original argument

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### Theorem

*If reduction stage concludes without zero reductions, then ideal of lt's has increased.* 

### This theorem is wrong.

### Example (Gash, 2008)

- Uses Faugère's example (2002 paper)
- Consider S-polynomials in different order
- *w* no reduction to zero
   *and* ideal of It's does not increase.
- "redundant polynomials"

### John Perry

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# Redundant polynomials: necessary?

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## Why does F5 compute redundant polynomials?

- Some top-reductions forbidden
- Redundant polynomials restore necessary top-reductions

## Example

- $p_1$  top-reducible by  $p_2$ , but forbidden
- $p_1$  added to GB  $\rightarrow$  new rewrite rule
- $p_3$  top-reducible by  $p_1$ ? now allowed
- equivalent to top-reduction by  $p_2$

### John Perry

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# Redundant polynomials: necessary?

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- $p_1$  top-reducible by  $p_2$ , but forbidden
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## John Perry

### F5

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# An idea:

- Suppose reduction stage returns redundant polynomials
  - d-Gröbner basis!
- keep polys, but...
- not their S-polys
  - multiples of reducers' S-polynomials
- Guaranteed termination! but...
- No longer guaranteed correct!
  - Non-trivial concern: Cyclic-7 oops!
  - Rewrite rules  $\implies$  non-computed S-polys!

# Possible resolution...?

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## John Perry

### F5

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- example...terminates! Variants that guarantee

An idea:

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# Possible resolution...?

## John Perry

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## • General agreement: termination

- Proof in Faugère's HDR? (2007)
- Another idea (J Gash, 2009)
  - Non-termination? chain of divisible lt's

Regular case

- Subchain of divisible signatures (ACC)
- Cannot occur in regular case
- Still working on this...

# Outline

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#### Remarks on Faugère's F5 algorithm

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Faugère's origina argument

#### Non-terminating example...terminates!

Variants that guarantee termination

# Non-terminating examples

- Widespread belief: F5 does not always terminate
- Proposals for non-terminating systems
  - Stegers' nonTerminatingExample.mag
  - Brickenstein's example (private communication, exploit iterative computation)
- However...
  - Singular and Sage: both systems terminate

#### John Perry

#### F5

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# nonTerminatingExample.mag

Termination in Singular and Sage, not in Magma?!?

- Error in implementation
  - Rewrite rules sometimes not assigned
  - Some top-reductions not completed
- Correction ---> termination!

# (R Dellaca-J Gash-J Perry, 2009)

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# Private communications

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- Faugère, 2007 HDR: proof fixed
  - Regular sequences only?
  - Find me a copy?
- Zobnin, 2008: Restructured algorithm
  - Proceeds by increasing signature, other changes
  - Implementation?

## John Perry

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## Gash (2008 PhD Dissertation)

- Redundant polynomials  $\rightsquigarrow$  special bin D
- Test for GB: force carefully-chosen zero reductions
- If failure, add *D* to GB and proceed
- Loss of efficiency via zero reductions vs. guaranteed termination and correctness



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### John Perry

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Variants that guarantee termination

# Another solution?

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# Another idea: modified F5C

- Suppose reduction stage returns redundant polynomials
  - *d*-Gröbner basis!
- Immediately interreduce, discard *all* redundant polynomials
- Re-examine all pairs
  - *S*-polynomials of degree  $\leq d$ : good! new rewrite rule
  - *S*-polynomials of degree > *d*: bad! compute *S*-poly
- WARNING:

The above has not (yet) been proved or implemented.

#### John Perry

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# Finis

## Thank you!