

Polynomial system solving with Gröbner bases and applications

26 reasons not to be scared

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Solving polynomial equations exactly

Let \mathbb{K} be a field (e.g. $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{Q}$ or $\mathbb{K} = \frac{\mathbb{Z}}{p\mathbb{Z}}$ with p prime or $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{F}_q$, $q = p^k$).

$$f_1 = \dots = f_s = 0, \text{ with } f_i \in \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n], \text{ no restriction on } s$$

Meaning of solving depends on \mathbb{K} and geometric properties:

- $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{Q}$, solutions in $\mathbb{Q}^n \rightsquigarrow$ **undecidable**
solutions in $\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{C}^n \rightsquigarrow$ **decidable**
how many? Enumerate them? Dimension?
- \mathbb{K} is finite, solutions in \mathbb{K}^n ? one can enumerate them

Exact methods. Compute an **algebraic** data-structure which

- determines the **dimension** of the solution set in $\overline{\mathbb{K}}^n$;
- can be exploited to extract **global** information on solutions (solutions in \mathbb{K}^n when \mathbb{K} is finite, otherwise solutions in \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C});
- comes with **guarantees**.

What is a Gröbner basis?

Gröbner basis \leadsto convenient rewriting of $F = (f_1, \dots, f_s) \subset \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$

$$f_1 = x_1 + x_2 - 1$$

$$f_2 = x_1 - x_2 + 1$$

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This is a Gröbner basis (eliminating monomials)

☛ Ordering on the variables

☛ **Vector space** of linear equations

☛ **triangular** rewriting

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What about?

$$f_1 = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_1x_2 - 1$$

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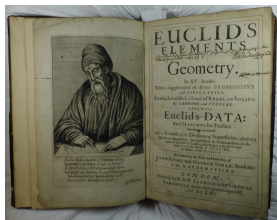
$$f_1 - f_2 = 2x_2^2 + 2x_1x_2 - 2$$

☛ Monomial orderings

☛ Vector spaces are no more sufficient

☛ Ideals generated by polynomials

From Euclid's algorithm to Buchberger's algorithm



$\mathbb{K}[x] \rightsquigarrow$ Monomial ordering induced by \mathbb{N}

$$g_1 = x^a + \dots \quad g_2 = x^b + \dots \quad \text{with } a \geq b$$

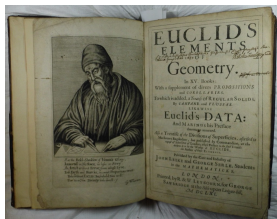
$$S = 1 \times g_1 - x^{a-b} g_2 \in \langle g_1, g_2 \rangle$$

$$S = 0?, \text{Im}(S) \notin \langle \text{Im}(g_2) \rangle?$$

\rightsquigarrow repeat

$\mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n] \rightsquigarrow$ **Admissible** monomial orderings over \mathbb{N}^n

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$$g_1 = \mathbf{x}^{\alpha_{1,1}} + \dots, \quad g_2 = \mathbf{x}^{\alpha_{2,1}} + \dots, \quad g_s = \mathbf{x}^{\alpha_{s,1}} + \dots$$

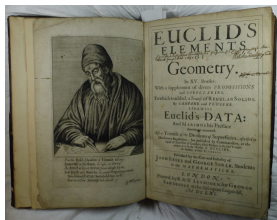
$$\lambda_{i,j} = \text{lcm}(\mathbf{x}^{\alpha_{i,1}}, \mathbf{x}^{\alpha_{j,1}})$$

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\rightsquigarrow **FullReduce** algorithm

- ☛ S-polynomials
- ☛ Division/rewriting algorithm

Gröbner bases and Buchberger's algorithm

Let \mathbb{K} be a field, $R = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$, \prec an admissible monomial ordering

Let $I \subset R$ be an ideal. A subset $G \subset R$ is a Gröbner basis for (I, \prec) if

(i) G is **finite**, (ii) $G \subset I$, (iii) $\langle \text{lm}_{\prec}(G) \rangle = \langle \text{lm}_{\prec}(I) \rangle$.

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 - **Choose** $(f, g) \in \mathcal{P}$;
 $\mathcal{P} \leftarrow \mathcal{P} - \{(f, g)\}$
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 - if $r \neq 0$,
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 - 👍 Terminates because $\langle \text{Im}_{\prec}(G) \rangle$ keeps increasing
 - 🚫 Most of the time is spent on computing 0
 - 🚫 Not so clear how to organise the computations (choice of pairs, choice of reducers, etc.)

Some properties of Gröbner bases

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Normal form. $\text{FullReduce}_{\prec}(f, G)$ is unique (and 0 when $f \in \langle G \rangle$)

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Elimination theorem. When \prec is an ordering which **eliminates** x_1, \dots, x_i , $G \cap \mathbb{K}[x_{i+1}, \dots, x_n]$ is a Gröbner basis for $(I \cap \mathbb{K}[x_{i+1}, \dots, x_n], \prec)$ and defines the Zariski closure of $\pi(V(I))$.

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Shape of lex Gröbner bases. $G = G_n \cup G_{n-1} \cup \dots \cup G_1$ with $G_i \subset \mathbb{K}[x_i, \dots, x_n]$ Triangular structure, **relations discovery**

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Shape of graded Gröbner bases. $d = \min(\deg(f) \mid f \in I - \{0\})$.

$$\text{Span}(g \in G \mid \deg(g) = d) = \text{Span}(f \in I \mid \deg(f) = d)$$

G contains polynomials of the least possible degree achieved in $I - \{0\}$

Complexity issues, next generation of algorithms

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Lazard, Lazard/Giusti. Macaulay matrices, **regular sequences**

Degree of regularity is bounded by Macaulay's bound: $1 + \sum_i (\deg(f_i) - 1)$

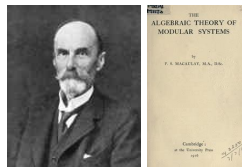
The F4 algorithm (Faugère, 1998)

Macaulay matrices:

columns = monomials sorted by \prec

rows = coeffs of polynomials

Take the best of Buchberger and Macaulay



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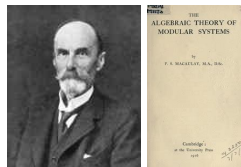
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 - $\mathcal{P}' \leftarrow \mathbf{Select}(\mathcal{P}), \mathcal{P} \leftarrow \mathcal{P} - \mathcal{P}'$
 - $L \leftarrow \{af, bg \mid (af, bg) \in \mathcal{P}'\}$
 - $L \leftarrow \mathbf{SymbolicPreProcessing}(L, G)$
 - $H \leftarrow \mathbf{GaussianReduction}(\mathbf{Macaulay}(L))$
 - for $h \in H$
 - if $\text{Im}_{\prec}(h) \notin \langle \text{Im}(G) \rangle$
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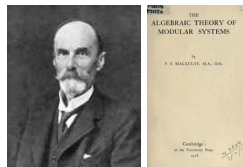
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Differences with Buchberger.

- selects a bunch of pairs at the same time
- does a symbolic-preprocessing
~> choice of reducers?
- full reduction at once

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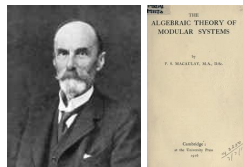
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 - $L \leftarrow \mathbf{SymbolicPreProcessing}(L, G)$
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Differences with Buchberger.

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~> choice of reducers?
- ☛ full reduction at once

The F4 algorithm (Faugère, 1998)

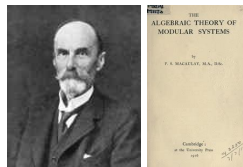
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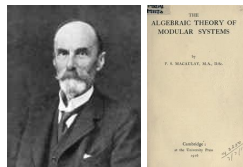
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Change of orderings

Basic common case. $V(\mathbf{F})$ is finite in $\overline{\mathbb{K}}^n$

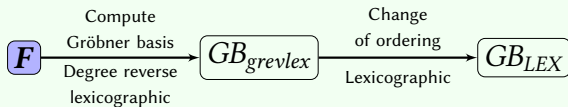
$\leadsto \frac{R}{\langle \mathbf{F} \rangle}$ is a finite dimensional \mathbb{K} -vector space

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The “usual” good way to do

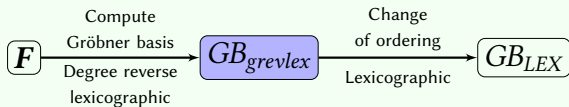


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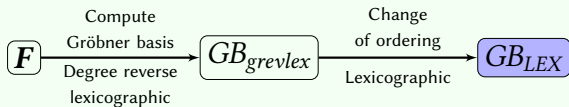


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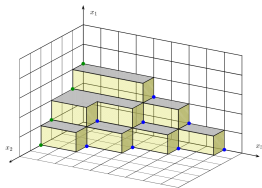
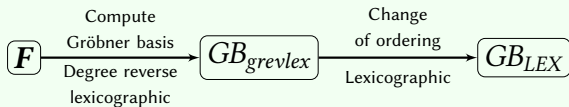


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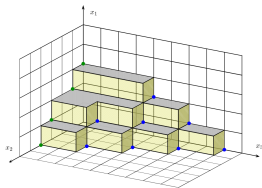
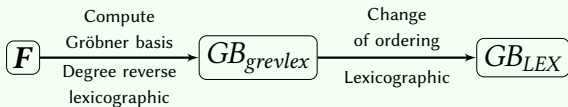
Gröbner basis \leadsto (finite) monomial basis for $\frac{R}{I}$

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Basic idea: recover linear relations between

$\{1, x_n, \dots, x_n^D\}$ in $\frac{R}{I}$ + other relations

Faugère/Gianni/Lazard/Mora

☛ **Linear system solving.**

The msolve library



plain C library implemented by Berthomieu, Eder, S.

\simeq 55 000 lines, license GPLv2+

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- Some other more experimental functionalities

(e.g. elimination ideals, saturations of ideals, normal forms)

How does it compute?

- Gröbner basis engine: F4 algorithm (variation of Eder's gb library)

Memory usage

Fast divisibility check

Linear algebra

AVX2

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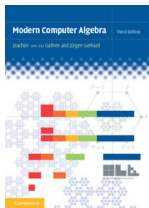
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Multi-threading through Openmp

- Multi-modular arithmetics $\frac{a}{b}$ uniquely determined by its image in $\frac{\mathbb{Z}}{p_1\mathbb{Z}} \times \cdots \times \frac{\mathbb{Z}}{p_k\mathbb{Z}}$ provided that $2p_1 \cdots p_k \geq \|a\| \|b\|$
- Computations over \mathbb{Q} use this multi-modular arithmetics
- Low memory usage
 \leadsto parallel multi-modular computations
- + extra computer algebra algorithms



Some timings

| Examples | DEG | msolve(trace) | msolve(prob) | speed-up | maple | speed-up | magma | speed-up |
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| Katsura-10 | 512 | 43.7 | 70.5 | 1.61 | 1 278 | 29.24 | 82 540 | 1 888 |
| Katsura-11 | 1024 | 424 | 814 | 1.92 | 7 812 | 18.4 | - | - |
| Katsura-12 | 2048 | 6 262 | 11 215 | 1.79 | 120 804 | 19.29 | - | - |
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| Henrion-5 | 100 | 0.71 | 0.83 | 1.17 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 93 | 130.98 |
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| CP(3,5,2) | 288 | 18.1 | 19.2 | 1.06 | 249 | 13.75 | - | - |
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\mathbb{K} finite.

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Image-based visual servoing

Gröbner bases at the rescue...

Gröbner bases in cryptography (I)



NIST
National Institute of
Standards and Technology
U.S. Department of Commerce

Polynomial system solving is hard even

when $\mathbb{K} = \frac{\mathbb{Z}}{2\mathbb{Z}}$

Encryption/decryption scheme

Take $F = (f_1, \dots, f_s) \subset \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ chosen such that

the map $\mathbf{x} \mapsto F(\mathbf{x})$ is “easy” to invert.

Choose S and T in $GL_n(\mathbb{K})$.

$P = T \circ F \circ S$ is the public key.

Encrypt $m \in \mathbb{K}^n$. $c = P(m)$

Decrypt. $m = S^{-1} \circ F^{-1} \circ T^{-1}(c)$

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Signature scheme

Check signature σ from a digest $\delta \rightsquigarrow P(\sigma) \stackrel{?}{=} \delta$

Generate σ from $\delta \rightsquigarrow F(\sigma') = \delta T^{-1} \rightsquigarrow \sigma \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sigma' S^{-1}$

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Trapdoor examples.

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- **Field extensions.** $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{F}_{q^n} \simeq \mathbb{F}_q^n$

$$\text{Take } F = \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq j \leq n \\ q^i + q^j \leq D}} a_{i,j} X^{q^i + q^j} + \sum_{\substack{0 \leq i < n \\ q^i \leq D}} b_i X^{q^i} + c$$

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Gröbner bases in cryptography (II)

Trapdoor examples.

- **Triangular structure.** F is triangular (and $n = s$)
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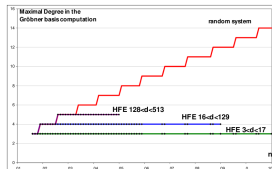
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Using Gröbner bases in geometry (I)



Take C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4, C_5 in $\mathbb{Q}[x_1, x_2]$ of degree 2.
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“New” alternative modeling which suits “well” to Gröbner bases

👍 msolve can solve one instance within $\simeq 2.5$ hours (!)

👎 using 36 threads (memory consumption is ok but not tiny)...

Using Gröbner bases in geometry (II)

Theorem. Surfaces of degree 3 always contain lines and conics.

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 Nicolas Addington
@n_addington

Just to give you the flavor, the family is given by $\cos(t) f(x,y,z) + \sin(t) g(x,y,z) = 0$, where

$$f = 2x^3y + 2x^2y^2 + 2xy^3 + y^4 + y^3z - x^2z^2 + 2xyz^2 + y^2z^2 + yz^3 - 2z^4 + x^3 + 2xy^2 + 2y^3 + 2xyz + 2xz^2 + yz^2 + xy + z^2 - x,$$

g is even longer, and t runs from -45° to 135° . (3/8)

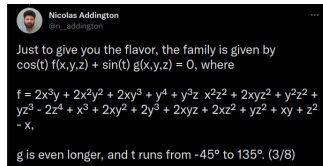
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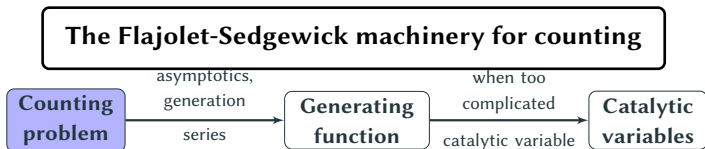
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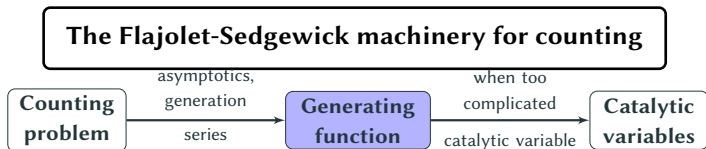


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... several days/weeks to obtain the conics

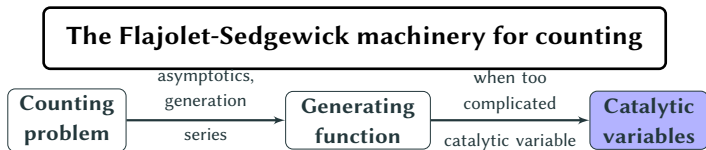
Using Gröbner bases in combinatorics



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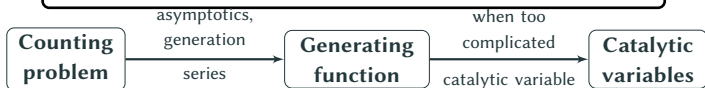


Using Gröbner bases in combinatorics



Using Gröbner bases in combinatorics

The Flajolet-Sedgewick machinery for counting



Algebraicity result **Bousquet-Mélou/Jéhanne'06, Popescu'86**

Let $f \in \mathbb{Q}[u]$ and $Q \in \mathbb{Q}[x, y, t, u]$.

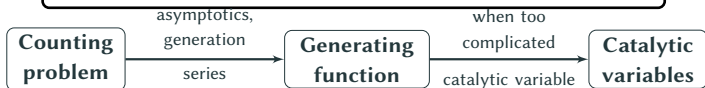
Let $\mathcal{F} \in \mathbb{Q}[u][[t]]$ be the solution to $\mathcal{F} = f(u) + tQ(\mathcal{F}, \Delta(\mathcal{F}), t, u)$

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$\exists R \in \mathbb{Q}[t, z] - \{0\}, R(t, \mathcal{F}(t, 1)) \equiv 0$.

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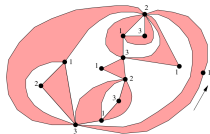
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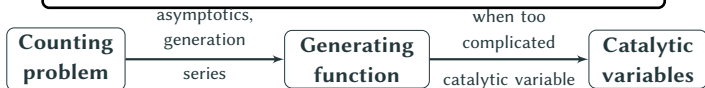
FPE

Polynomial systems

Elimination

Using Gröbner bases in combinatorics

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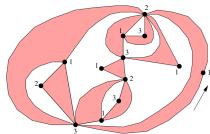
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Bostan/Chyzak/Notarantonio/S.

Optimal solution to inverse kinematics

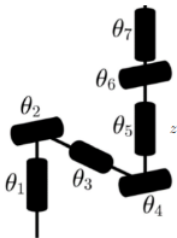
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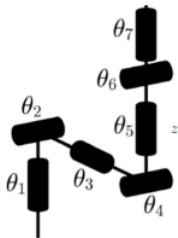


+ Pavel Trutman

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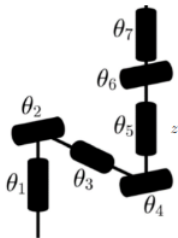
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- 1st Lasserre relaxation
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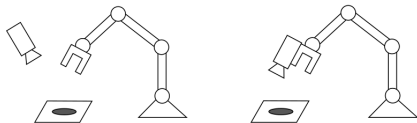
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- System of constraints is always the same.
 - The ideal is generated by quadrics **Property of Gröbner bases!!**
 - \implies one can reformulate the problem with quadrics
(and hence avoid quartics)
- Using this reformulation, **GloptiPoly** can solve 99% of the systems
 - Gröbner basis solver was used for the remaining 1%.

Vision-based control schemes in robotics



- eye-in-hand with configuration camera
 - dynamic control observation
- observation \rightsquigarrow desired position

Lyapunov theory

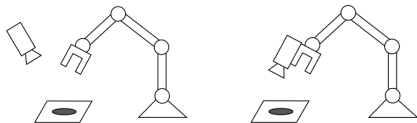


critical points of a polynomial map

local extrema \rightsquigarrow stability analysis

Briot/Colotti/Garcia-Fontan/Goldsztein/S.

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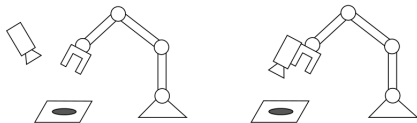
critical points of a polynomial map

local extrema \leadsto stability analysis

| System | msolve(s12) | HC# ($\times 1$) | Out. (algebraic) | Out. (numeric) |
|--------|-------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|
| sys1 | 15 days | 1630 secs | 402/50 | 403/50 |
| sys2 | 24 days | 1495 secs | 1016/44 | 1016/44 |
| sys3 | 27 days | 1950 secs | 1064/48 | 871/32 |
| sys4 | 41 days | 2280 secs | 3656/84 | 3537/95 |

Briot/Colotti/Garcia-Fontan/Goldsztein/S.

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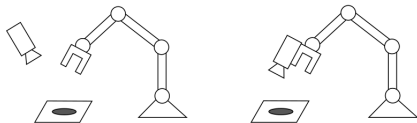
Using co-planarity conditions

| System | msolve($\times 12$) | HC _J ($\times 1$) | Out. (algebraic) | Out. (numeric) |
|--------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| sys1 | 15 days | 1630 secs | 402/50 | 403/50 |
| sys2 | 24 days | 1495 secs | 1016/44 | 1016/44 |
| sys3 | 27 days | 1950 secs | 1064/48 | 871/32 |
| sys4 | 41 days | 2280 secs | 3656/84 | 3537/95 |

| System | msolve($\times 12$) | HC _J ($\times 1$) | Out. (algebraic) | Out. (numeric) |
|--------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| sys1 | 478 secs | 14499 secs | 402/50 | 402/50 |
| sys2 | 21.2 h | 15480 secs | 1016/44 | 1016/44 |
| sys3 | 18.4h | 20099 secs | 1064/48 | 871/32 |
| sys4 | 41-days | 2280-secs | 3656/84 | 3537/95 |

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| System | msolve($\times 12$) | msolve($\times 12$) | msolve($\times 12$) |
|--------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| sys1 | 15 days | 1630 secs | 172 secs |
| sys2 | 24 days | 1495 secs | 10243 secs |
| sys3 | 27 days | 1950 secs | 8035 secs |
| sys4 | 41 days | - | 26h |

- Symetries arise naturally in the formulation.
- Using GBs one can rewrite the polynomial system w.r.t. invariants.
- Last column reports on timings.

Briot/Colotti/Garcia-Fontan/Goldsztein/S.

Recent works and on-going developments

A module approach

$$fg = gf \rightsquigarrow \text{lt}(f)g = gf - \text{tail}(f)g$$

Compact representations of module of syzygies (F5) **Eder/Faugère**

Recent works and on-going developments

A module approach

$$fg = gf \rightsquigarrow \text{lt}(f)g = gf - \text{tail}(f)g$$

Compact representations of module of syzygies (F5) **Eder/Faugère**



- Complexity issues in F5 algorithms
- Specializations of F5 in some structured setting
- Determinantal setting \rightsquigarrow Crypto applications

Gopalakrishnan/Neiger/S.

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Gopalakrishnan/Neiger/S.

Ideal theoretic operations

Nothing new since Bayer's PhD (!)

- ☛ F4 variant to compute saturation of ideals

Berthomieu/Eder/S.

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Gopalakrishnan/Neiger/S.

Ideal theoretic operations

Nothing new since Bayer's PhD (!)

☛ F4 variant to compute saturation of ideals

Berthomieu/Eder/S.

☛ F5 variant for saturations + **equidimensional decomposition**

- Some reductions to 0 are unavoidable
- Exploit them \rightsquigarrow decomposition of ideals

Eder/Lairez/Mohr/S.



Recent works and on-going developments

Paradigm shift

sparse \rightarrow structured

Berthomieu/Neiger/S.

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | -22 | -3 | -3 | -26 | -23 | 0 | -15 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| -17 | 0 | -3 | 0 | -15 | -28 | -19 | -5 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| -3 | -9 | -19 | -18 | 0 | -27 | -2 | -24 |

Recent works and on-going developments

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| | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | -22 | -3 | -3 | -26 | -23 | 0 | -15 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| -17 | 0 | -3 | 0 | -15 | -28 | -19 | -5 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| -3 | -9 | -19 | -18 | 0 | -27 | -2 | -24 |

\sim

basis of $\mathbb{K}[x_3]$ -module of $I \cap (\mathbb{K}[x_3] + x_2\mathbb{K}[x_3] + x_1\mathbb{K}[x_3])$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_3^4 + 3x_3^3 + 3x_3^2 + 22x_3 & 23x_3 + 26 & 15x_3 \\ 3x_3^2 + 17 & x_3^2 + 28x_3 + 15 & 5x_3 + 19 \\ 18x_3^3 + 19x_3^2 + 9x_3 + 3 & 27x_3 & x_3^2 + 24x_3 + 2 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{K}[x_3]^{t \times t}$$

Hermite normal form \sim lex Gröbner basis
Complexity: $O({}^t\omega^{-1}D)$

Recent works and on-going developments

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Berthomieu/Neiger/S.

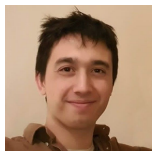
$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|cc|cc} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -22 & -3 & -3 & -26 & -23 & 0 & -15 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -17 & 0 & -3 & 0 & -15 & -28 & -19 & -5 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -3 & -9 & -19 & -18 & 0 & -27 & -2 & -24 \end{array} \right] \rightsquigarrow$$

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$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} x_3^4 + 3x_3^3 + 3x_3^2 + 22x_3 & 23x_3 + 26 & 15x_3 \\ 3x_3^2 + 17 & x_3^2 + 28x_3 + 15 & 5x_3 + 19 \\ 18x_3^3 + 19x_3^2 + 9x_3 + 3 & 27x_3 & x_3^2 + 24x_3 + 2 \end{array} \right] \in \mathbb{K}[x_3]^{t \times t}$$

Hermite normal form \rightsquigarrow lex Gröbner basis

Complexity: $O(t^{\omega-1}D)$



Gröbner bases in semi-algebraic geometry

- Real solutions to **positive** dimensional systems (with inequalities)
- grab sample points in each connected component
- answer connectivity queries
- compute the projection on some coordinate subspace

msolve todo list

1. Lift Gröbner bases over the rationals (started, on-going)
2. Test more and stabilize new algorithms for ideal saturation (started, on-going)
3. Mix F5 and F4 \rightsquigarrow F6 algorithm (started, on-going)
4. Implement new change of orderings algorithms (started, on-going)
5. Implement Hilbert series computations
6. Implement weighted orderings
7. Implement ideal decompositions (zero-dimensional case)
8. Develop the AlgebraicSolving.jl package (basic solving)
9. Develop the AlgebraicSolving.jl package for semi-algebraic geometry
10. Improve parallelism in hashing
11. Use AVX512 + Apple M2 chip instructions
12. Use MPI to have msolve running on clusters
13. Write an interface to the tracer (in AlgebraicSolving.jl)
14. Write a C interface with a documented API
15. Integrate Hensel lifting techniques \rightsquigarrow quadratic convergence when lifting rationals
16. Modular arithmetics with floating point arithmetics
17. Linear algebra improvements: matrices are not only sparse
but structured \rightsquigarrow matrix multiplication \leftrightarrow Gaussian elimination
18. Use code generation techniques
19. Have a dedicated implementation for the boolean field
20. Continue to disseminate msolve in computer algebra systems
(Oscar \checkmark , SageMath \checkmark , Macaulay2 \times , Symbolics.jl \times)
21. **Hunt bugs, write documentations**, etc, etc, etc...

Recent trends in computer algebra

<https://rtca2023.github.io/>

- Effective Aspects in Diophantine Approximation (March 27-31)
- Certified and Symbolic-Numeric Computation (May 22-26)
- Mathematical Software and High Performance Algebraic Computing (June 26-30)
- Fundamental Algorithms and Algorithmic Complexity (Sep. 25-29)
- Geometry of Polynomial System Solving, Optimization and Topology (Oct. 16-20)
- Computer Algebra for Functional Equations in Combinatorics and Physics (Dec. 4-8)

