f4ncgb: High Performance Gröbner Basis Computations in Free Algebras



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noncommutative = really noncommutative

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= no commutation rules

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= free algebra $K\langle x_1, \dots, x_n \rangle$

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Noncom. polynomial $c_1 \cdot w_1 + \cdots + c_d \cdot w_d \in K(x_1, \dots, x_n)$

 $\begin{array}{rcl} & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & = & \text{no commutation rules} \\ & & & & = & \text{free algebra } K\langle x_1, \dots, x_n \rangle \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & &$

noncommutative = really noncommutative = no commutation rules = free algebra
$$K\langle x_1,\ldots,x_n\rangle$$
 $\in K$

Noncom. polynomial $c_1w_1+\cdots+c_dw_d\in K\langle x_1,\ldots,x_n\rangle$ words over x_1,\ldots,x_n

Example $xyyx+2xy-yx-2\in \mathbb{Q}\langle x,y\rangle$

noncommutative = really noncommutative = no commutation rules = free algebra
$$K(x_1,\ldots,x_n)$$
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Noncom. polynomial $\underbrace{c_1w_1+\cdots+c_dw_d}_{\text{words over }x_1,\ldots,x_n}$ $\in K(x_1,\ldots,x_n)$ words over $\underbrace{x_1,\ldots,x_n}_{\text{mode over }x_1,\ldots,x_n}$ Example $\underbrace{xyyx+2xy-yx-2}_{\text{Multiplication}} \in \mathbb{Q}(x,y)$ Multiplication = concatenation of words

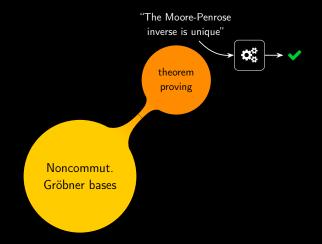
 $(xy-1)\cdot(yx+2) = xyyx+2xy-yx-2$

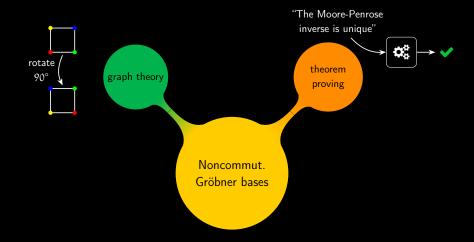
noncommutative = really noncommutative
$$= \text{ no commutation rules} \\ = \text{ free algebra } K\langle x_1, \dots, x_n \rangle \\ \in K \\ \text{Noncom. polynomial} \\ \text{C1-w1} + \dots + \text{Cd-wd} \in K\langle x_1, \dots, x_n \rangle \\ \text{words over } x_1, \dots, x_n \\ \\ \text{Example} \quad xyyx + 2xy - yx - 2 \in \mathbb{Q}\langle x, y \rangle \\ \\ \text{Multiplication} \quad = \quad \text{concatenation of words} \\$$

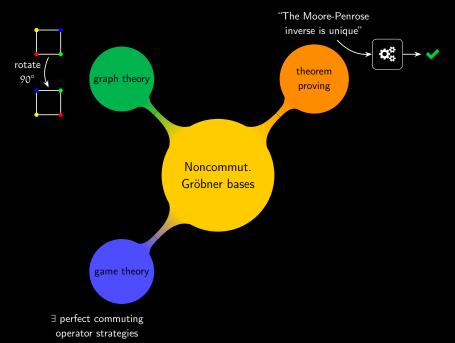
Noncomm. GB theory = comm. GB theory - finiteness

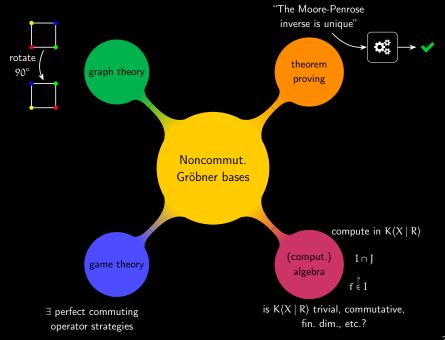
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Noncommut. Gröbner bases



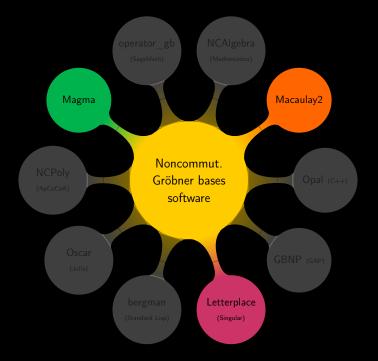


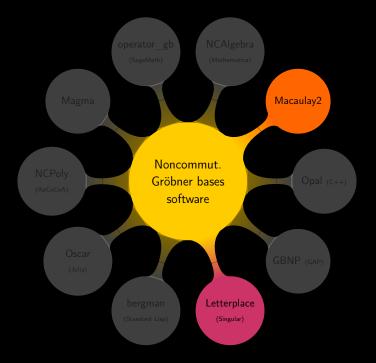


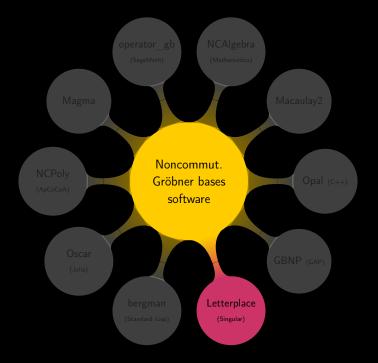












An Example

Consider the ideal generated by $f_1, f_2 \in \mathbb{Q}(x, y, z)$

$$f_1 = xy + yz$$
 $f_2 = x^2 + xy - yx - y^2$.

An Example

 $f_2 = x^2 + xy - yx - y^2$

Consider the ideal generated by $f_1, f_2 \in \mathbb{Q}(x, y, z)$

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(6080) - 16-s(6071)s(6190)s(6272)s(6367)s(6468)-s(6538) s(6632)-s(6692) - s(6783)-s(6834) s(6925)-s(698) - s(7062)-s(7088) - s(7180)-s(7204) (7204) (7204) s(724)-s(7314) (7306) - s(7411)-s(7428) - s(7641)-s(7531)-s(7531)-s(7541) - (7800) - s(7937)-s(7952) - (7909)- (7909) - (7909)-s(7314) s(8998)s(8184)s(8293)s(8408)-s(8490) - s(8597)-s(8668) - s(8771)-s(8832) - s(8934)-s(8986) - s(9999)-s(9134) s(9222)-s(9252) - s(9347)-s(9374) s(9479)-s(95800) - s(9377)-s(9912) - s(9397)-s(9912)

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An Example

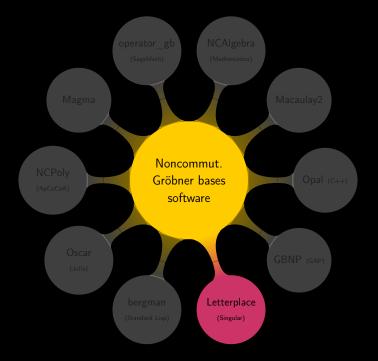
```
(base) clemenshofstadler@Clemenss-MacBook-Air demo % ./f4ncqb -m 10000 -d 75 demo.ms > demo.gb
[f4ncqb] ==== Input Parameters ====
[f4ncgb] Characteristic:
[f4ncqb] Max. Iterations:
                            10000
[f4ncgb] Max. amb. degree: 75
[f4ncgb] Monomial order:
                            z < y < x
[f4ncqb] Nr. threads:
[f4ncgb] Output file:
                            None. Writing output to console.
[f4ncqb] Proof logging:
                            off
[f4ncgb] Tracer:
                            on
[f4ncgb] PID of F4NCGB:
                            11942
[f4ncgb] ==== Starting Gröbner Basis Computation ====
```

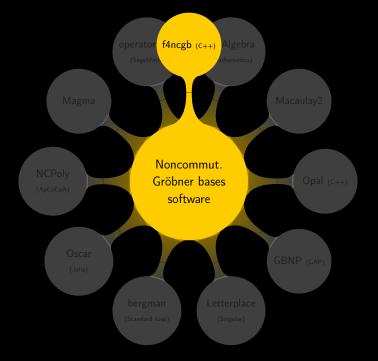
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[f4ncgb] Output file:
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[f4ncqb] Proof logging:
                            off
[f4ncgb] Tracer:
                            on
[f4ncgb] PID of F4NCGB:
                            11942
[f4ncqb] ==== Starting Gröbner Basis Computation ====
[f4ncqb] ==== Basis computation finished ====
[f4ncab]
[f4ncgb] maximum resident set size:
                                                  245744.00 MB
[f4ncqb] store find calls:
                                                    13478136
[f4ncab] store find hits:
                                                     88.36 %
[f4ncgb] parse input:
                                                      0.00 (0.00 %)
[f4ncgb] computing ambiguities:
                                                     2.06 (25.76 %)
[f4ncqb] computing overlaps:
                                                     0.34 (4.20 %)
[f4ncab] computing inclusions:
                                                     0.04 (0.52 %)
[f4ncgb] handling critical pairs:
                                                      0.44 (5.47 %)
[f4ncgb] symbolic preprocessing:
                                                      0.42 (5.26 %)
[f4ncqb] linear algebra:
                                                     4.28 (53.44 %)
[f4ncqb] Gauss elimination:
                                                     3.95 (49.37 %)
[f4ncgb] reduce (CPU-time):
                                                     3.81 (47.60 %) /#t: 3.81 (47.60 %)
[f4ncgb] CRT:
                                                      0.00 (0.02 %)
[f4ncqb] rat. reconstruction:
                                                      0.00 (0.02 %)
[f4ncqb] construct new elements:
                                                      0.02 (0.24 %)
[f4ncab] other:
                                                      0.00 (0.00 %)
[f4ncqb]
[f4ncqb] total process time:
                                                      8.01 seconds
(base) clemenshofstadler@Clemenss-MacBook-Air demo %
```

Example	Letterplace				
Example Letterplace	Letterplace	1 core	4 cores	16 cores	
4nilp5s-10	1282	150	79	63	
braid3-16	18 953	105	34	18	
braidXY-12	1847	62	52	52	
holt_G3562h-17	>43 200	25 021	12 671	6824	
lascala_neuh-13	171	9	5		
lp1-15	24 166	266	179	155	
lv2d10-100	>43 200	48	27	47	
malle_G12h-100	4142	89	74	73	

(Timings in sec)





f4ncgb

Open-source C++ library that ports commutative advancements to the noncommutative setting.

- Gröbner basis computation in $\mathbb{Q}\langle X\rangle$ and $\mathbb{Z}_p\langle X\rangle$ for prime $p<2^{31}$
- Several orders of magnitude faster than current state of the art
- Proof logging via cofactor representations
- Also part of SYMBOLIC TOOLS



Data structures

- Monomials are shared
- Coefficients are shared
- Prefix tree for divisions

Algorithms

- Noncomm. F4 algorithm
- Sparse linear algebra (multi-modular, parallelized, probabilistic)
- Proof logging



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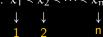
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Monomials & Polynomials

Represent vars by index according to mon. order: $x_1 < x_2 < \cdots < x_n$

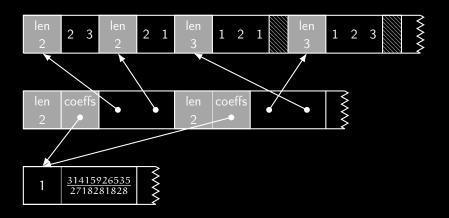


len 2	3 len 2	2 1	len 3	1 2		len 3	1	2	3	~ ~ ~ ~
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$1 \frac{31415926535}{2718281828}$

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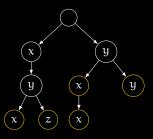


Monomial Divisibility Tests

Observation: divisor candidates are always the same (lm's of the GB) Exploit this information → keep prefix tree of all leading monomials

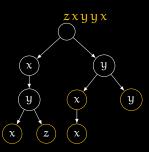
Observation: divisor candidates are always the same (Im's of the GB) Exploit this information → keep prefix tree of all leading monomials

$$G = \{ xyx - \dots, \\ xyz + \dots, \\ yx + \dots, \\ yxx - \dots, \\ yy + \dots \}$$



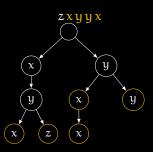
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$$G = \{ xyx - ..., \\ xyz + ..., \\ yx + ..., \\ yxx - ..., \\ yy + ... \}$$



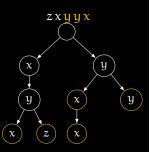
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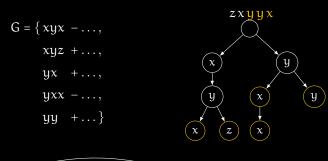
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Observation: divisor candidates are always the same (Im's of the GB)

Exploit this information → keep prefix tree of all leading monomials





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Given input f_1, \ldots, f_r , write each $g \in GB$ as

$$g = \sum_{j} p_{j} \cdot f_{j} \cdot q_{j}$$
 "cofactor representation"

with $p_j, q_j \in K\langle X \rangle$.

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Cofactor representations certify ideal membership.

Can be computed during Gaussian elimination:

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$$\begin{pmatrix} - & \mathfrak{p}_1 & - \\ & \vdots & \\ - & \mathfrak{p}_k & - \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \mathsf{RRef}$$

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Cofactor representations certify ideal membership.

Can be computed during Gaussian elimination:

$$T \cdot \begin{pmatrix} - & p_1 & - \\ & \vdots & \\ - & p_k & - \end{pmatrix} = RRef$$

The rows of T give cofactor representations of g_i in terms of f_1, \ldots, f_r and g_1, \ldots, g_{i-1} .

Substitution yields representations w.r.t. f_1, \ldots, f_r (\triangle exp. blowup!)

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