

When can we skip S -polynomial reduction?

(3 polynomials)

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Motivation

- Gröbner bases \longrightarrow S -polynomial reductions to 0
- Reduction: computationally expensive
- So, we would like to skip whenever possible
- *WHEN?*

When can we skip S -polynomial reduction?

S -polynomials

Definition:

$$S_{\succ}(f, g) = \frac{\text{lcm}(\text{lt}_{\succ}(f), \text{lt}_{\succ}(g))}{\text{lm}_{\succ}(f)} \cdot f - \frac{\text{lcm}(\text{lt}_{\succ}(f), \text{lt}_{\succ}(g))}{\text{lm}_{\succ}(g)} \cdot g$$

Reduction

“Get remainder”

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$$g = hf + r$$

↓

$$g \rightarrow_f^* r$$

Reduction

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$$g = h_1 f_1 + h_2 f_2 + h_3 f_3 + r$$

↓

$$g \rightarrow_F^* r$$

where $F = (f_1, f_2, f_3)$

Question, restated

When can we skip S -polynomial reduction?

Previous Results

- Buchberger, 1965

$$\gcd(\hat{f}_1, \hat{f}_3) = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mathbf{S}_{13} \rightarrow_F^* 0 \quad (\text{BC1})$$

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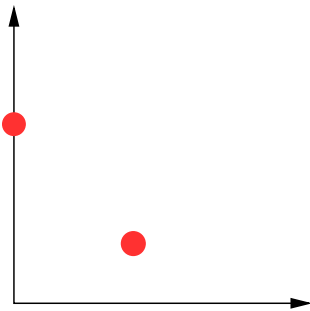
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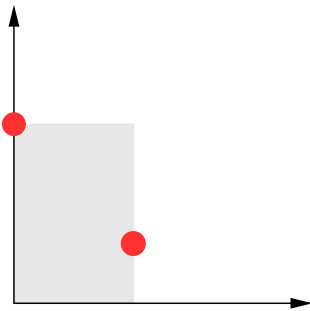
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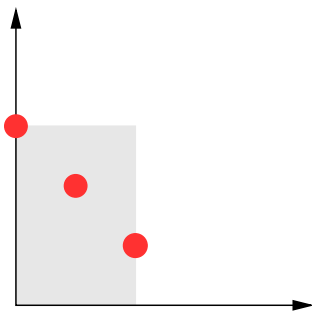
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$$f_2 = xy^2 + xy$$

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Note:

- (BC1) \Rightarrow Can skip S_{13}
- (BC2) \Rightarrow Can skip S_{13}

Theorem (2004)

Can skip S_{13}



$\text{CC}(t_1, t_2, t_3) := \text{CC1}(t_1, t_2, t_3)$ and $\text{CC2}(t_1, t_2, t_3)$

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where

$\text{CC1}(t_1, t_2, t_3) \Leftrightarrow \text{gcd}(t_1, t_3) \mid t_2 \text{ or } t_2 \mid \text{lcm}(t_1, t_3)$

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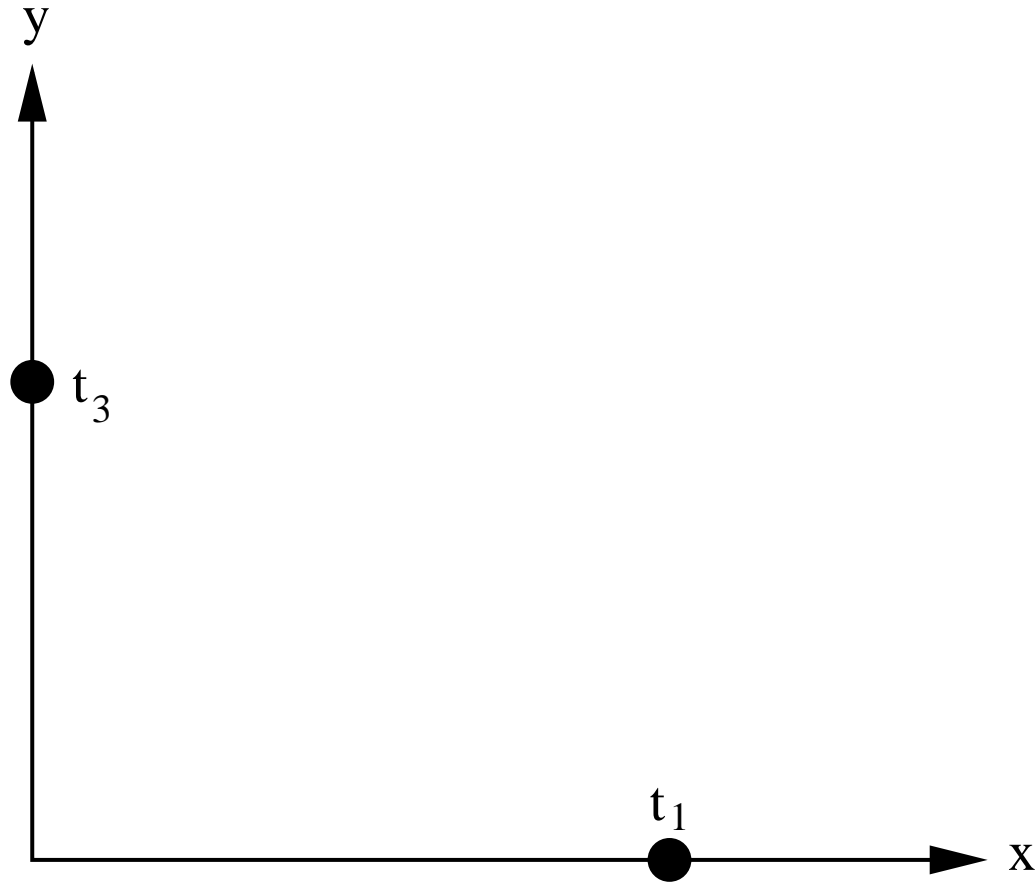
$CC1(t_1, t_2, t_3) \Leftrightarrow \gcd(t_1, t_3) \mid t_2$ or $t_2 \mid \text{lcm}(t_1, t_3)$

$CC2(t_1, t_2, t_3) \Leftrightarrow$ variable-wise: **BC1** or **BC2**

Geometrically speaking

Where t_2 ?

$$t_1 = x^4 \quad t_3 = y^3$$

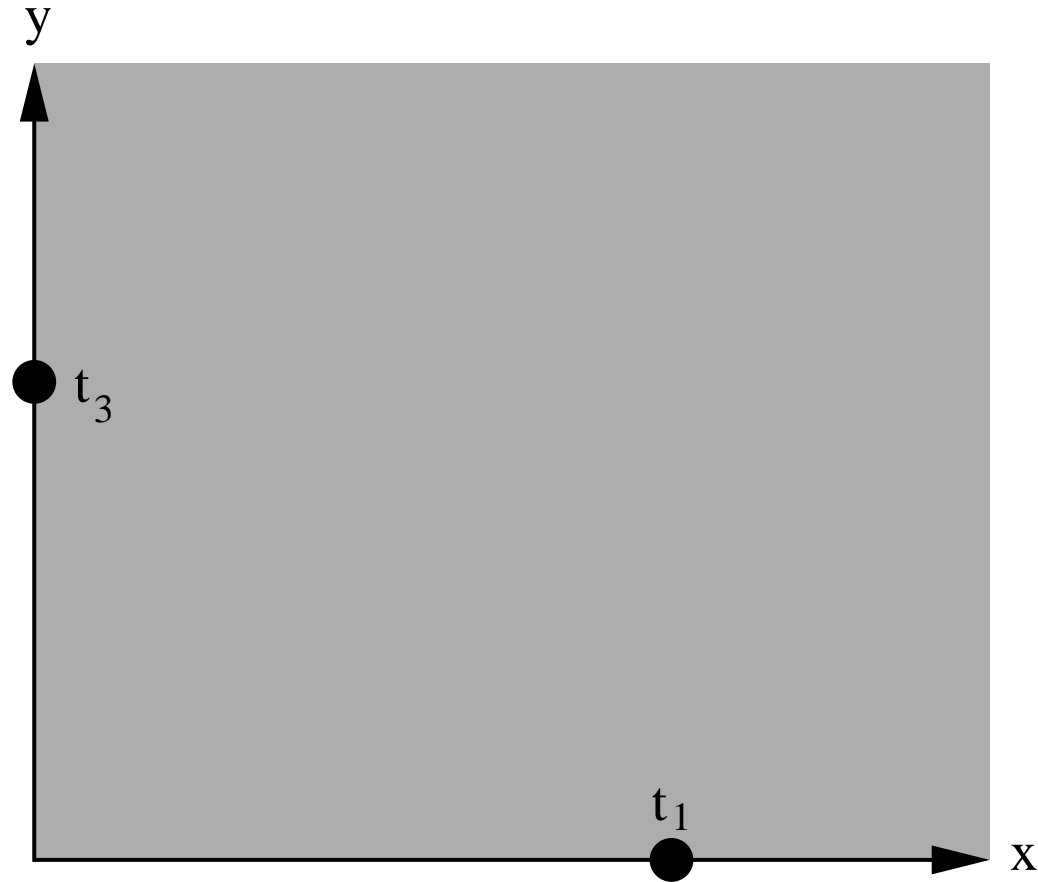


All variables relatively prime

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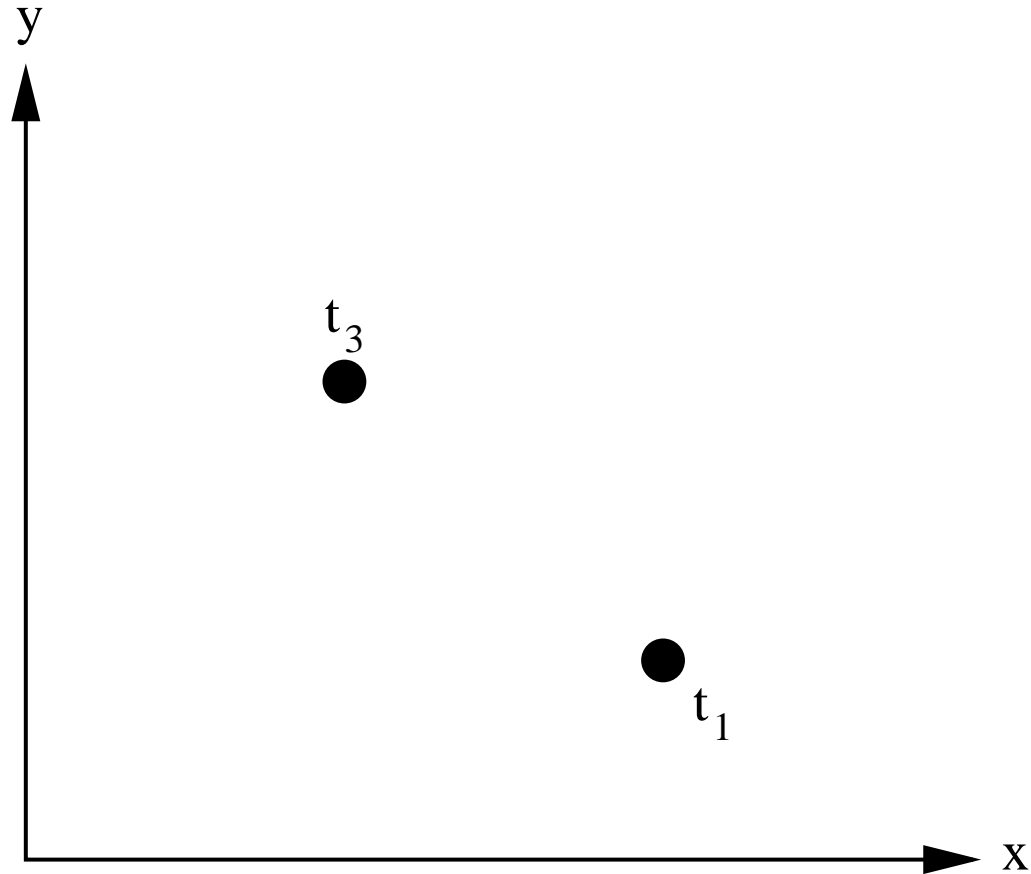


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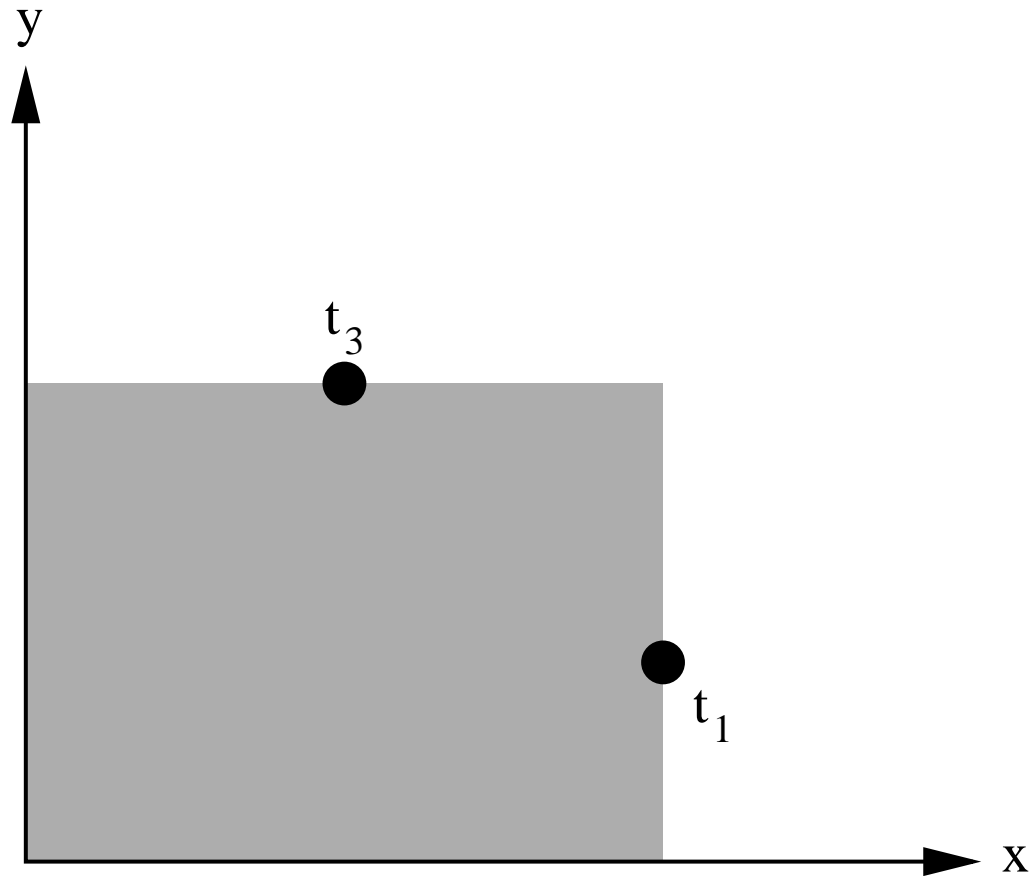


No variables relatively prime

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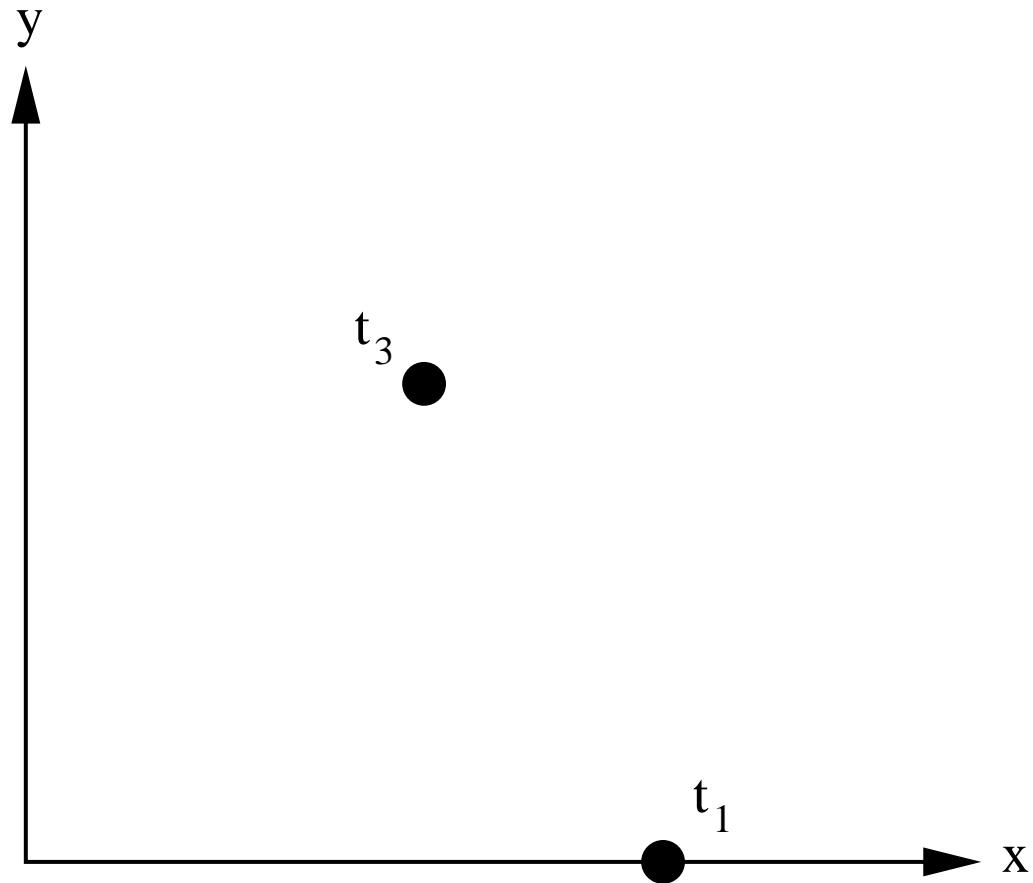
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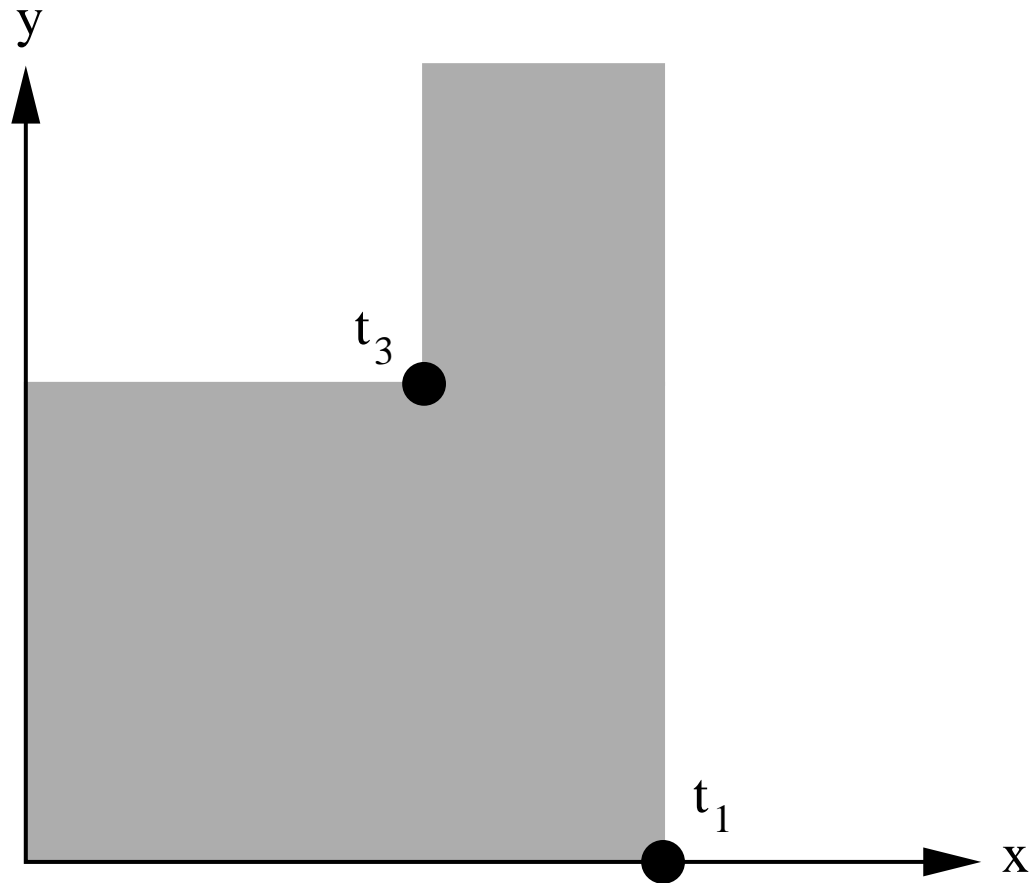
Relatively prime on y

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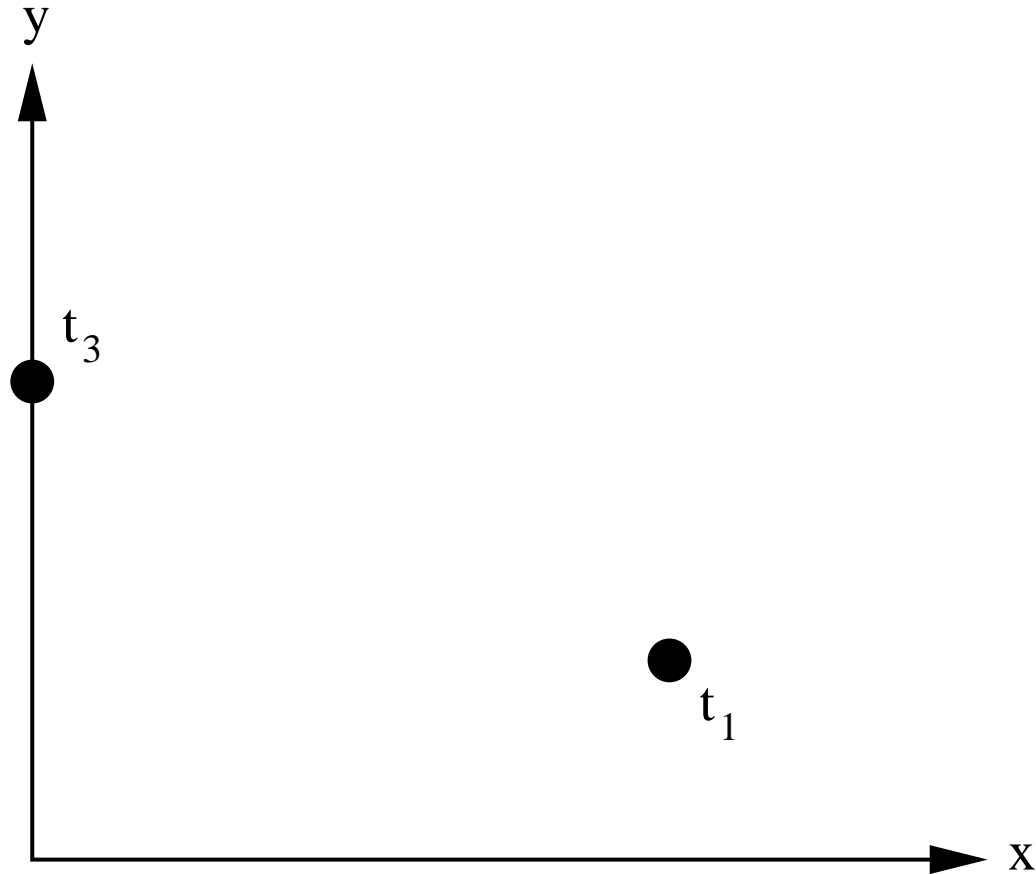


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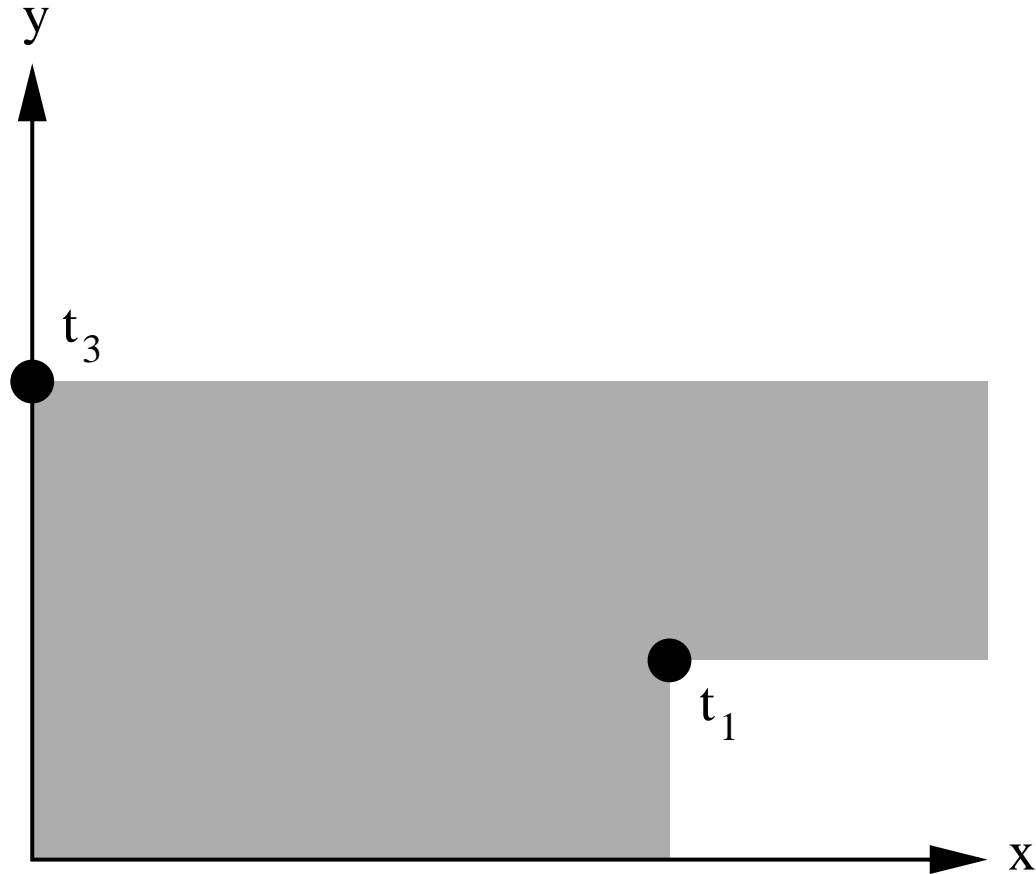


Relatively prime on x

Geometrically speaking

Where t_2 ?

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Relatively prime on x

Observations

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- Finding minimal generating set for syzygy is *not* good enough

$$\hat{f}_1 = x^2y \quad \hat{f}_2 = xy^2 \quad \hat{f}_3 = xz$$

$$S_{12} \leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} y \\ -x^2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad S_{23} \leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ z \\ -y^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad S_{13} \leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} z \\ 0 \\ xy \end{pmatrix}$$

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- We truly found *new* cases

Can skip $S_{13} \Rightarrow \text{CC}$

Contrapositive: $\neg \text{CC} \Rightarrow \neg \text{Can skip } S_{13}$

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Assume $\neg \text{CC}$: $\neg \text{CC1}$ or $\neg \text{CC2}$

$\neg \text{CC1}$:

$$f_1 = t_1 + \text{gcd}(t_1, t_2) \quad f_2 = t_2 \quad f_3 = t_3$$

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Assume $\neg \text{CC}$: $\neg \text{CC1}$ or $\neg \text{CC2}$

$\neg \text{CC2}$:

$$f_1 = t_1 + u \quad f_2 = t_2 \quad f_3 = t_3$$

where

$$\forall x \quad \deg_x u = \begin{cases} \deg_x t_3 & x \neq y \\ \max\left(0, \deg_x \frac{t_1 t_3}{t_2}\right) & x = y \end{cases}$$

where $\deg_y t_2 > \deg_y \text{lcm}(t_1, t_3)$

CC \Rightarrow Can skip S_{13}

$$\mathbf{S}_{\succ} (f_1, f_2) \rightarrow_F^* 0$$

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... where $C = (c_1, c_2, c_3)$ are cofactors of $\gcd(f_1, f_2, f_3)$

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We have eliminated \forall !

Summary

“When can we skip S -polynomial reduction?”

- Complete answer for three polynomials
- Four polynomials: ...?

Thank you!

Examples

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