

Efficient Integer-Linear Decomposition of Multivariate Polynomials

Hui Huang

Symbolic Computation Group
University of Waterloo

Joint work with Mark Giesbrecht, George Labahn and Eugene Zima

Outline

- ▶ Bivariate polynomials
- ▶ Multivariate polynomials

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Notation. R , a UFD with $\text{char}(R) = 0$.

Bivariate integer-linear decomposition

Definition.

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Definition. $p \in R[x, y]$ irreducible, is **integer-linear** over R if

$$p = P(\lambda x + \mu y)$$

- ▶ $P(z) \in R[z]$ irreducible;
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Definition. $p \in R[x, y]$ ~~irreducible~~, is **integer-linear** over R if

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- ▶ $P_i(z) \in R[z]$ irreducible; $e_i \in \mathbb{Z}^+$;
 - ▶ $(\lambda_i, \mu_i) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ coprime, $\mu_i \geq 0$.
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Example. $p = (4x - 6y + 2)(3x + 6y + 1)((x + 2y)^2 + 1)$

$$p = P_1(-2x + 3y) \cdot P_2(x + 2y) \cdot P_3(x + 2y)$$

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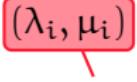
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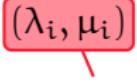
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Applications

- ▶ Integer-linearity
 - ▶ Ore-Sato theorem (Ore1930, Sato1990)
 - ▶ Wilf-Zeilberger's conjecture (Abramov&Petkovšek2001, Abramov&Petkovšek2002, Chen&Koutschan2019)
 - ▶ Applicability of Zeilberger's algorithm
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▶ Integer-linear decomposition

- ▶ Ore-Sato decomposition (Payne1997)
- ▶ Creative telescoping algorithm (Le2003, GHLZ2019)

Previous work

Goal. Given $p \in R[x, y]$, find $p = cP_0(x, y) \prod_{i=1}^m P_i(\lambda_i x + \mu_i y)$.

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- ▶ Compute $P_i(z) = \text{prim}_z \left(\text{cont}_x \left(p(x, \frac{1}{\mu_i}(z - \lambda_i x)) \right) \right)$

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$$p = P(\lambda x + \mu y) \iff p = \sum_{k=1}^d c_k (\lambda x + \mu y)^k$$

- ▶ Full factorization of p
- ▶ Check integer-linearity of each irreducible factor
- ▶ Group factors of the same type

Key observation

Given $p \in R[x, y]$ primitive w.r.t. y , want

$$p = P_0(x, y) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^m P_i(\lambda_i x + \mu_i y), \quad \mu_i > 0.$$

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e.g., \mathbb{Z} , $\mathbb{Z}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$, $\mathbb{Q}(\alpha)$ with α an algebraic number

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- 2** If $\text{cont}_x(P_0) \neq 1$ or $\text{cont}_y(P_0) \neq 1$, update $P_m(\lambda_m x + \mu_m y)$ and P_0 .
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Complexity over \mathbb{Z} (word operations)

Given $p \in \mathbb{Z}[x, y]$ with $\deg_{x,y}(p) = d$ and $\|p\|_\infty = \beta$.

BivariateLD	Abramov-Le	Li-Zhang
$O^\sim(d^3 \log \beta)$	$O^\sim(d^4 + d^3 \log \beta)$	$O^\sim(d^7 \log \beta)$

Recall

- ▶ word length of nonzero $a \in \mathbb{Z}$: $O(\log |a|)$;
- ▶ max-norm of $p = \sum_{i,j \geq 0} p_{ij}x^i y^j \in \mathbb{Z}[x, y]$: $\|p\|_\infty = \max_{i,j \geq 0} |p_{ij}|$.

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$$p = c \cdot P_0(x_1, \dots, x_n) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^m P_i(\lambda_{i1}x_1 + \dots + \lambda_{in}x_n)$$

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p is integer-linear over $R \iff P_0 = 1$

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$$\tilde{P}_0(x_1, \dots, x_n) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^m (\lambda_{i1}x_1 + \dots + \lambda_{in}x_n)$$

- ▶ Compute $P_i(z)$ from $\text{cont}_{x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}}$ of

$$p(\lambda_{in}x_1, \dots, \lambda_{in}x_{n-1}, z - \lambda_{i1}x_1 - \dots - \lambda_{i,n-1}x_{n-1})$$

An appealing idea

Given $p \in R[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ primitive w.r.t. x_n , want

$$p = P_0(x_1, \dots, x_n) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^m P_i(\lambda_{i1}x_1 + \dots + \lambda_{in}x_n), \quad \lambda_{in} > 0.$$

- ▶ Squarefree part of leading homogeneous component

$$\tilde{P}_0(x_1, \dots, x_n) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^m (\lambda_{i1}x_1 + \dots + \lambda_{in}x_n)$$

- ▶ Compute $P_i(z)$ from $\text{cont}_{x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}}$ of

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Inefficient in high dimension!!!

A proposition by Abramov-Petkovšek (2002)

Let $p \in R[x_1, \dots, x_n]$. Then

$$p = P(\lambda_1 x_1 + \dots + \lambda_n x_n)$$

\Updownarrow

$$p = P_{ij}(\alpha_{ij}x_i + \beta_{ij}x_j) \quad \text{for any } 1 \leq i < j \leq n$$

where

- ▶ $P(z) \in R[z]$, $\lambda_i \in \mathbb{Z}$;
- ▶ $P_{ij}(z) \in R[x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{j-1}, x_{j+1}, \dots, x_n][z]$;
- ▶ $\alpha_{ij}, \beta_{ij} \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Example

Consider

$$((x_1 - 2x_2)x_3 + x_4)((4x_1 - 8x_2 - 6x_3 + 5x_4)^2 + 1)(2x_1 - 4x_2 - 3x_3)$$

Example

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$$\underbrace{((x_1 - 2x_2)x_3 + x_4)((4x_1 - 8x_2 - 6x_3 + 5x_4)^2 + 1)(2x_1 - 4x_2 - 3x_3)}_{p}$$

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- $p \in \mathbb{Z}[x_3, x_4][x_1, x_2]$

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- ▶ $p = P(-x_1 + 2x_2)$ with

$$P(z) = (-zx_3 + x_4)((-4z - 6x_3 + 5x_4)^2 + 1)(-2z - 3x_3)$$

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Algorithm MultivariateILD

Input. $p \in R[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ and R admits effective rational root finding.

Output. The integer-linear decomposition of p .

- 1** If $p \in R$, return p ; else $c = \text{cont}_{x_1, \dots, x_n}(p)$ and $p = p/c$.
- 2** If $n = 1$, return. If $n = 2$, call **BivariateILD** on p and return.
- 3** Call algorithm recursively on $\text{cont}_{x_1, x_2}(p)$ and update P_i, p .
- 4** If $p = 1$, return $cP_0 \prod_{i=1}^m P_i(\lambda_{i1}x_1 + \dots + \lambda_{in}x_n)$.
- 5** Set $\Lambda_1 = \{(1), p(x_0, x_2, \dots, x_n)\}$ with x_0 an indeterminate.
- 6** For $k = 1, \dots, n-1$ and $((\mu_1, \dots, \mu_k), h(x_0, x_{k+1}, \dots, x_n)) \in \Lambda_k$, call **BivariateILD** with input $h(x_0, x_{k+1})$ and update P_0, Λ_{k+1} .
- 7** For $((\mu_1, \dots, \mu_n), h(x_0)) \in \Lambda_n$, update $P_m(\lambda_{m1}x_1 + \dots + \lambda_{mn}x_n)$.
- 8** return $cP_0 \prod_{i=1}^m P_i(\lambda_{i1}x_1 + \dots + \lambda_{in}x_n)$.

Complexity over \mathbb{Z}

Let $p \in \mathbb{Z}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$. Then the algorithm **MultivariateILD** takes

$$\left(n + \log \|p\|_\infty + \deg_{x_1, \dots, x_n}(p) \right)^{O(1)}$$

word operations.

Timings (in seconds)

Test suite: $p = P_0(x_1, \dots, x_n) \prod_{i=1}^m P_i(\lambda_{i1}x_1 + \dots + \lambda_{in}x_n)$

- ▶ $P_i(z) = f_{i1}(z)f_{i2}(z)f_{i3}(z)$, $n, m \in \mathbb{N}$,
- ▶ $\deg_{x_1, \dots, x_n}(P_0) = d_0$ and $\deg_z(f_{ij}) = j \cdot d$.

(n, m, d_0, d)	AL	LZ	MILD
(2, 2, 5, 10)	2.25	3.39	0.77
(2, 2, 5, 15)	9.72	13.80	2.82
(2, 2, 5, 20)	44.20	35.80	6.68
(2, 3, 10, 10)	10.80	13.40	3.14
(2, 3, 20, 10)	17.10	16.00	3.80
(2, 3, 30, 10)	19.40	18.00	5.32
(2, 2, 20, 15)	15.20	16.00	3.34
(2, 3, 20, 15)	129.00	62.00	14.80
(2, 4, 20, 15)	801.00	181.00	47.40
(3, 2, 5, 5)	6.71	10.80	2.52
(4, 2, 5, 5)	710.00	657.00	440.00

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Summary

Results.

- ▶ An efficient algorithm for bivariate integer-linear decomposition
- ▶ Generalized to handle general multivariate polynomials as well

Future work.

- ▶ q-Integer-linear decomposition for multivariate polynomials