Modular Techniques for Linear Algebra

AM 3038 / AM 3084 / AM 3036

Lasal Sandeepa Hettiarachchi  
 Department of Mathematics  
University of Colombo  
2019s17363@stu.cmb.ac.lk

Udani Anupama  
Department of Mathematics  
University of Colombo  
2019s17616@stu.cmb.ac.lk

Sahashra Dinasiri  
Department of Mathematics  
University of Colombo  
2019s17334@stu.cmb.ac.lk

ABSTRACT

In linear algebra, modular techniques are often used to solve problems involving large matrices. These techniques involve breaking down a matrix into smaller, more manageable submatrices, which can then be manipulated using various mathematical operations. One such technique is the use of "big prime" and "small primes" to compute the determinant of a matrix. This method involves dividing the matrix into submatrices and then multiplying the determinants of these submatrices together, using modular arithmetic to ensure that the result remains manageable. By using these modular techniques, complex problems in linear algebra can be solved more efficiently and with greater accuracy. In this report, the OneBigPrime method and SmallPrimes method will be discussed to solve for the determinant of a matrix. Also, the computational complexity of the approaches will be analyzed.

KEYWORDS

Matrix, Determinant, Linear Algebra, Modular Techniques, Chinese Remainder Theorem, Small Prime modular computation method

1 Introduction

Modular techniques in linear algebra involve the use of modular arithmetic to solve problems involving matrices and other mathematical objects. One common application of modular techniques in linear algebra is the calculation of determinants. A determinant is a value associated with a square matrix that encodes certain properties of the linear transformation represented by the matrix.

One approach to calculating determinants is to use the "big prime" method. This involves working modulo a large prime number, which allows us to reduce the calculations to a finite field and apply various algebraic manipulations to simplify the problem. For example, we can use row and column operations to put the matrix into reduced row echelon form, from which the determinant can be easily calculated.

In the following subsections, the theory behind the methods will be accessed.

1.1 Small Primes Method

For a given matrix(A), the Small Prime method can be used to find the determinant. First, the Hadamard’s bound will be calculated. Then consecutive small primes () from 2 up to ￼, where the multiplication of them is greater than 2\*(Hadamard’s bound) +1 will be chosen. Next, the matrix A is converted into a modulo matrix() for all i=1,..,r. Then find the determinants of all s . From it, a system of equations will be generated. That system can be solved using Chinese Remainder Theorem. Then it will give a unique congruence class as the solution. The determinant of A will be in that congruence class. The element with minimum absolute value of the mentioned congruence class is the determinant of A.

1.2 Chinese remainder theorem

The Chinese Remainder Theorem is a mathematical theorem that gives the conditions necessary for multiple equations to have a simultaneous integer solution. If we know the remainders of the division of an integer by several integers, then we can determine uniquely the remainder of the division of this integer by the product of these integers under the condition that the devisors are pairwise coprime. In other words, we can explain it as following. Theorem says that, if we have a system of congruences (equations involving the modulo operation), then under certain conditions, we can find a solution to the system that is unique modulo the product of the moduli involved.

xb1(mod p1)

xb2(mod p2)

xb3(mod p3)

xb4(mod p4)

.

.

.

xbk(mod pk)

Let pi where I = {1, 2, 3, ..., k} be pairwise coprime [ie: gcd pi, pi+n = 1]

Bi

Then the system has solutions as a unique congruence class.

{y: y x (mod p1 p2 ...pk)}

Given: x ai (mod mi) for i = 1,2, 3, …, r

(mi are pairwise relatively prime)

The solution set of congruences

1.3 One Big Prime method

For a given matrix(A), the One Big Prime method can be used to find the determinant. First, the Hadamard’s bound will be calculated. Then a big prime number(P) which is greater than 2\*(Hadamard’s bound)+1 will be chosen. Next, the matrix A is converted into a modulo P matrix(). Then find the determinant of . Then the determinant of A will be in y congruence class where The element with minimum absolute value of the mentioned congruence class is the determinant of A.

2 Methodology

In this section, the methodology pertaining to calculating the determinant of matrices using One Big prime method and small primes method will be discussed.

2.1 Algorithm to calculate the determinant using small primes method for an nxn matrix

INPUTS : Shape of the matrix , respective elements of the matrix

STEP 1 : Find the maximum absolute value of all entries.

STEP 2 : Calculate the Hadamard’s bound (H).

STEP 3 : Choose P such that,

STEP 4: Find small prime numbers where

STEP 5 : Convert all ’s of the Matrix A into modulo matrices of the primes for all m = 1,2,..,k

STEP 6 : Find the determinants of all s.

*(Make a system such that*

STEP 7 : Use Chinese Remainder Theorem to solve the equations of step STEP 6.

STEP 8 : Find D.

*(Here D is the congruence class of )*

STEP 9 : Find the minimum absolute value () in D.

STEP 10 : the determinant of A is d such that

d =

OUTPUT : d

2.2 Chinese remainder theorem

INPUTS :

(‘ s are pairwise coprime.)

STEP 1 : Calculate M

STEP 2 : Calculate for

STEP 3 : Determine where

STEP 4: Find the solution of set of congruence by,

OUTPUT : solution of set of congruence(x)

The small prime method code was implemented based on the above algorithms for solving equations.

import numpy as np

#method to take a matrix as user input

def store\_matrix():

#ask the user for the size of the matrix

n = int(input('Enter the size of the matrix: '))

#create an empty matrix

A = np.zeros((n, n))

#ask the user for the elements of the matrix

for i in range(0, n):

for j in range(0, n):

A[i][j] = int(input('Enter the element at position ' + str(i) + ',' + str(j) + ': '))

return A

# calculate the hadamard's upper bound for a determinant of a matrix

def hadamard\_bound(A):

#find the absolute value of the heighest value in the matrix

max = np.amax(np.absolute(A))

#find the degree of the matrix

n = np.size(A, 0)

H = n \*\* (n/2) \* max \*\* n

return int(H)

#create a function to check if a number is prime

def is\_prime(p):

for i in range(2, p):

if p % i == 0:

return False

return True

#calculate all the prime numbers where the product of the primes is less than 2\*H + 1

def find\_primes(H):

p = 2\*H + 1

primes = []

for i in range(2, p):

if is\_prime(i):

primes.append(i)

if np.prod(primes) > p:

return primes

#find the bezout coefficients

def bezout(a, b):

if b == 0:

return 1, 0

else:

x, y = bezout(b, a % b)

return y, x - y \* (a // b)

#############################################################

A = store\_matrix()

h = hadamard\_bound(A)

print('hadamard\_bound',h)

p = find\_primes(h)

print('primes',p)

#for all elements in the array p, create matrices that are the same size as A and mod them with the prime number and assign it to an array

mod\_matrices = []

for i in range(0, len(p)):

mod\_matrices.append(np.mod(A, p[i]))

print('The modulous matrices are:', mod\_matrices)

#find the determinents of all the mod matrices

det\_mod\_matrices = []

for i in range(0, len(mod\_matrices)):

det\_mod\_matrices.append(round(np.linalg.det(mod\_matrices[i])))

print('The determinents of modulous matrices are:', det\_mod\_matrices)

#implement the chinese remainder theorem

#find the product of all the primes

M = np.prod(p)

#find the product of all the primes divided by each prime

M\_mi = []

for i in range(0, len(p)):

M\_mi.append(M / p[i])

print('M is:', M)

print('M\_mi is:', M\_mi)

#find the bezout coefficients of the product of all the primes divided by each prime and each prime

bezout\_coeff = []

for i in range(0, len(p)):

bezout\_coeff.append(bezout(M\_mi[i], p[i]))

print('bezout\_coeff is:', bezout\_coeff)

#find the sum of the determinent of the mod matrix times the bezout coefficient times the product of all the primes divided by each prime

sum = 0

for i in range(0, len(p)):

sum += det\_mod\_matrices[i] \* bezout\_coeff[i][0] \* M\_mi[i]

print('sum is:', sum)

var = sum % M

#X = var (Mod M)

#find the array of X that satisfies x = var (Mod M)

# 210 x + 152

#write a switch case statement to find the smallest of 3 numbers

if abs(M \* 1 + var) < abs(M \* 0 + var) and abs(M \* 1 + var) < abs(M \* -1 + var):

cal\_det\_A = M \* 1 + var

elif abs(M \* 0 + var) < abs(M \* 1 + var) and abs(M \* 0 + var) < abs(M \* -1 + var):

cal\_det\_A = M \* 0 + var

else:

cal\_det\_A = M \* -1 + var

print('cal\_det\_A is:', cal\_det\_A)

Also the one big prime algorithm was implemented

import numpy as np

#method to take a matrix as user input

def store\_matrix():

#ask the user for the size of the matrix

n = int(input('Enter the size of the matrix: '))

#create an empty matrix

A = np.zeros((n, n))

#ask the user for the elements of the matrix

for i in range(0, n):

for j in range(0, n):

A[i][j] = int(input('Enter the element at position ' + str(i) + ',' + str(j) + ': '))

return A

# calculate the hadamard's upper bound for a determinant of a matrix

def hadamard\_bound(A):

#find the absolute value of the heighest value in the matrix

max = np.amax(np.absolute(A))

#find the degree of the matrix

n = np.size(A, 0)

H = n \*\* (n/2) \* max \*\* n

return int(H)

#create a function to check if a number is prime

def is\_prime(p):

for i in range(2, p):

if p % i == 0:

return False

return True

#find a prime number that is greater than the two time hadamard's upper bound +1

def find\_prime(H):

#find the next prime number that is greater than 2\*H

p = 2\*H + 1

while True:

if is\_prime(p):

return p

p += 1

#take the element wise modulous of a matrix with a prime number

def mod\_matrix(A, p):

return np.mod(A, p)

#find the determinent of a matrix

def det(A):

return round(np.linalg.det(A))

#find the bezout coefficients

def bezout(a, b):

if b == 0:

return 1, 0

else:

x, y = bezout(b, a % b)

return y, x - y \* (a // b)

# define a 2x2 matrix using np

A = store\_matrix()

print('A =', A)

h = hadamard\_bound(A)

print('hadamard\_bound',h)

p = find\_prime(h)

print('prime',p)

det\_A\_mod = det(mod\_matrix(A,p))

print('det(A) mod p =', det\_A\_mod)

var = det\_A\_mod % p

print('var =', var)

if abs(p \* 1 + var) < abs(p \* 0 + var) and abs(p \* 1 + var) < abs(p \* -1 + var):

cal\_det\_A = p \* 1 + var

elif abs(p \* 0 + var) < abs(p \* 1 + var) and abs(p \* 0 + var) < abs(p \* -1 + var):

cal\_det\_A = p \* 0 + var

else:

cal\_det\_A = p \* -1 + var

print('cal\_det\_A is:', cal\_det\_A)

3 Analysis of the implementation

Compared to the BigPrime method, the computational complexity of the small prime method is low. For an nxn matrix,

Complexity of the OneBigPrime method:

Complexity of the SmallPrimes method:

Therefore small prime method is much more efficient than onebig prime. But both methods are better than the traditional method. The following graph depicts how the computational time grows with respect to the number of elements in both methods.

Chart, line chart

Description automatically generated

Figure 1: Figure of the growth in time complexities with n. The green graph is the growth of big prime and the blue graph is the growth of small prime method.

4 Results

The following are some results obtained using the code that was implemented in the methodology section.

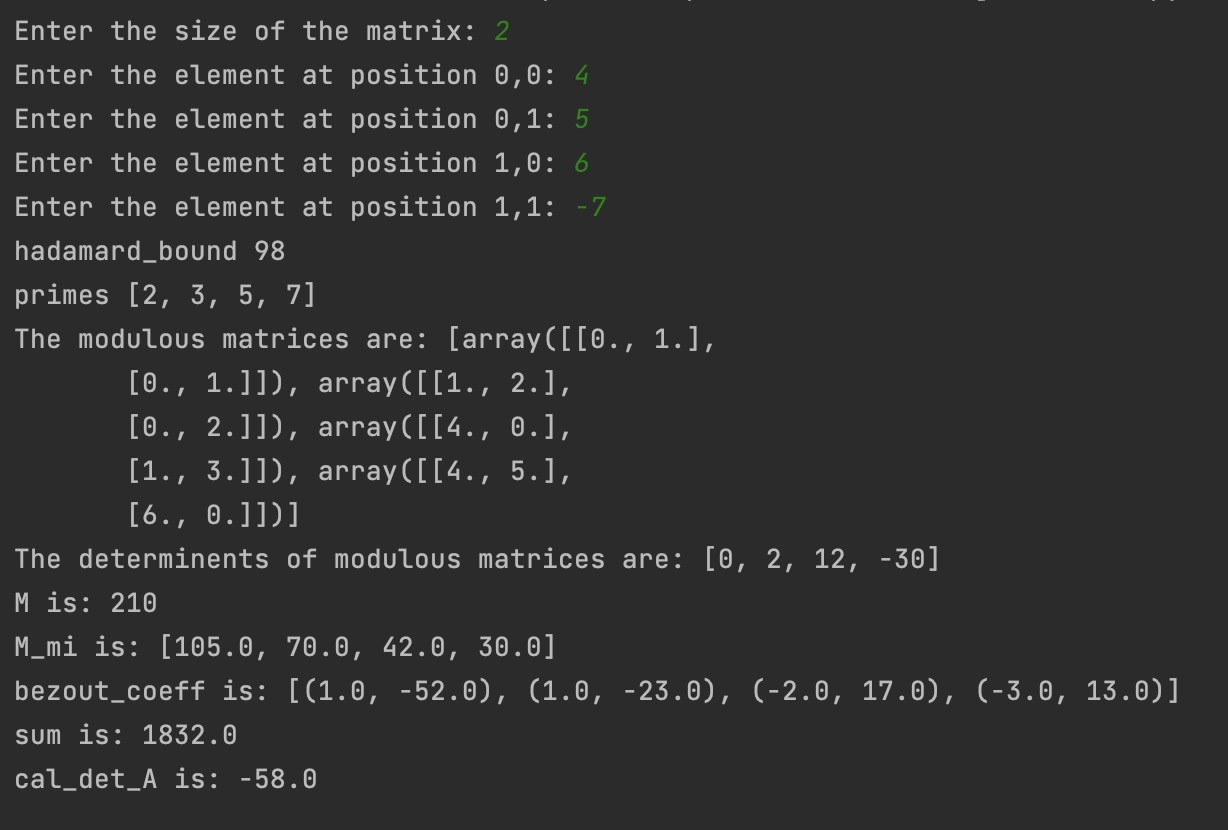


Figure 2: Calculation of the det value for 2x2 matrix using small primes method

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Figure 3: Calculation of the det value for 2x2 matrix using small primes method

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Figure 4:Calculating the determinant of a 3x3 matrix using small primes method

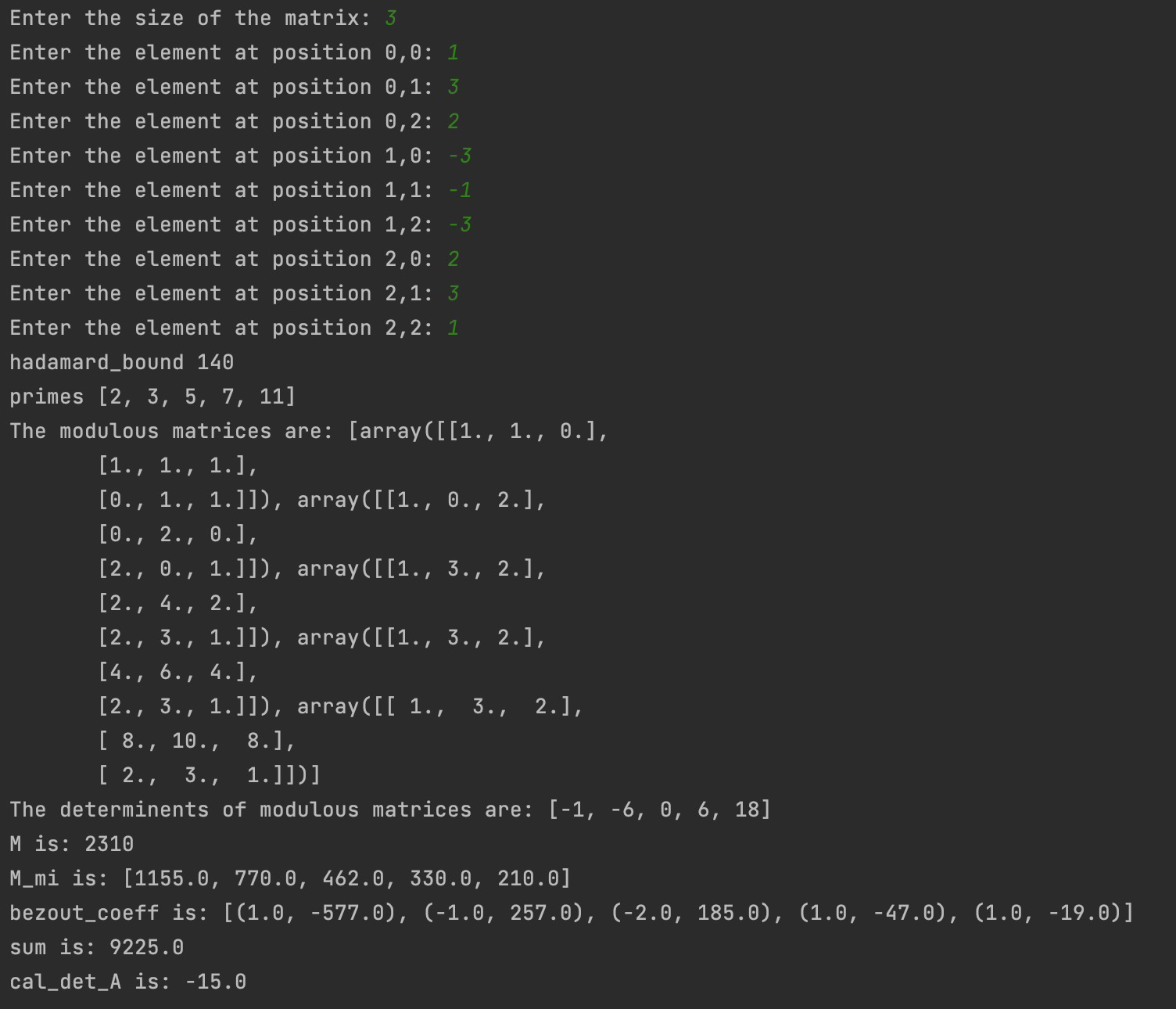


Figure 5:Calculating the complexity of a 3x3 matrix using small primes method

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Figure 6:Calculating the det of a 3x3 matrix using one big prime method

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