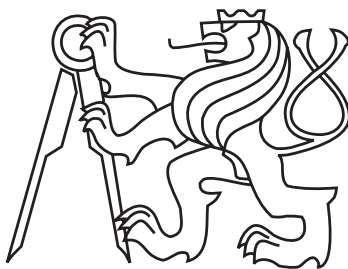


ČESKÉ VYSOKÉ UČENÍ TECHNICKÉ V PRAZE

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Katedra matematiky



VÝZKUMNÝ ÚKOL

Konstrukce algoritmů pro paralelní sčítání

Construction of algorithms for parallel addition

Vypracoval: Jan Legerský

Školitel: Ing. Štěpán Starosta, Ph.D.

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V Praze dne 2. 9. 2015

Jan Legerský

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??

Jan Legerský

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Autor: Jan Legerský

Obor: Inženýrská informatika

Zaměření: Matematická informatika

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Vedoucí práce: Ing. Štěpán Starosta, Ph.D., KM FIT, ČVUT v Praze

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List of symbols

Symbol	Description
\mathbb{N}	set of nonnegative integers $\{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$
\mathbb{Z}	set of integers $\{\dots, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$
\mathbb{R}	set of real numbers
\mathbb{C}	set of complex numbers
$\#S$	number of elements of the set S
(β, \mathcal{A})	numeration system with the base β and the alphabet \mathcal{A}
$(x)_{\beta, \mathcal{A}}$	(β, \mathcal{A}) -representation of the number x
$\text{Fin}_{\mathcal{A}}(\beta)$	set of all complex numbers with a finite (β, \mathcal{A}) -representation
$\mathcal{A}^{\mathbb{Z}}$	set of all bi-infinite sequences of digits in \mathcal{A}
$\mathbb{Z}[\omega]$	set of values of all polynomials with integer coefficients evaluated in ω
\mathcal{B}	alphabet of input digits
q_j	weight coefficient for the j -th position
\mathcal{Q}	weight coefficients set
$\mathcal{Q}_{[w_j, \dots, w_{j-m+1}]}$	set of possible weight coefficients for input digits w_j, \dots, w_{j-m+1}
$\lfloor x \rfloor$	floor function of the number x

Introduction

DOPSAT PODLE OSTATNIHO

Chapter 1

Preliminaries

CHYBI UVOD, PRECHOZI VYSLEDKY

1.1 Numeration systems

Firstly, we give a general definition of numeration system.

Definition 1. Let $\beta \in \mathbb{C}, |\beta| > 1$ and $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathbb{C}$ be a finite set containing 0. A pair (β, \mathcal{A}) is called a *positional numeration system* with *base* β and *digit set* \mathcal{A} , usually called *alphabet*.

So-called standard numeration systems have an integer base β and an alphabet \mathcal{A} which is a set of countiguous integers. We restrict ourselves to base β which is an algebraic integer and possibly non-integer alphabet \mathcal{A} .

Definition 2. Let (β, \mathcal{A}) be a positional numeration system. We say that a complex number x has a (β, \mathcal{A}) -*representation* if there exist digits $x_n, x_{n-1}, x_{n-2}, \dots \in \mathcal{A}, n \geq 0$ such that $x = \sum_{j=-\infty}^n x_j \beta^j$.

We associate a number x with its (β, \mathcal{A}) -representation as a bi-infinite string

$$(x)_{\beta, \mathcal{A}} = 0^\omega x_n x_{n-1} \cdots x_1 x_0 \bullet x_{-1} x_{-2} \cdots ,$$

where 0^ω denotes the infinite sequence of zeros. Notice that indices are decreasing from left to right as it is usual to write the most significant digits first. We write briefly a *representation* instead of a (β, \mathcal{A}) -representation, if the base β and the alphabet \mathcal{A} follow from context.

Definition 3. Let (β, \mathcal{A}) be a positional numeration system. The set of all complex numbers with a finite (β, \mathcal{A}) -representation is defined by

$$\text{Fin}_{\mathcal{A}}(\beta) := \left\{ \sum_{j=-m}^n x_j \beta^j : n, m \in \mathbb{N}, x_j \in \mathcal{A} \right\} .$$

A representation of $x \in \text{Fin}_{\mathcal{A}}(\beta)$ is

$$(x)_{\beta, \mathcal{A}} = 0^\omega x_n x_{n-1} \cdots x_1 x_0 \bullet x_{-1} x_{-2} \cdots x_{-m} 0^\omega .$$

In what follows, we omit the starting and ending 0^ω when we work with numbers in $\text{Fin}_{\mathcal{A}}(\beta)$. We remark that existence of an algorithm (standard or parallel) producing a finite (β, \mathcal{A}) -representation of $x + y$ where $x, y \in \text{Fin}_{\mathcal{A}}(\beta)$ implies that the set $\text{Fin}_{\mathcal{A}}(\beta)$ is closed under addition, i.e.,

$$\text{Fin}_{\mathcal{A}}(\beta) + \text{Fin}_{\mathcal{A}}(\beta) \subset \text{Fin}_{\mathcal{A}}(\beta).$$

Designing algorithm for parallel addition requires some redundancy in numeration system.

Definition 4. A numeration system (β, \mathcal{A}) is called *redundant* if there exists $x \in \text{Fin}_{\mathcal{A}}(\beta)$ which has two different (β, \mathcal{A}) -representations.

Redundant numeration system can enable us to avoid carry propagation in addition. On the other hand, there are some disadvantages. For example, comparison is problematic.

1.2 Parallel addition

A local function, which is also often called sliding block code, is used to mathematically formalize parallelism.

Definition 5. Let \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} be alphabets. A function $\varphi : \mathcal{B}^{\mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}^{\mathbb{Z}}$ is said to be *p-local* if there exist $r, t \in \mathbb{N}$ satisfying $p = r + t + 1$ and a function $\phi : \mathcal{B}^p \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ such that, for any $w = (w_j)_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \in \mathcal{B}^{\mathbb{Z}}$ and its image $z = \varphi(w) = (z_j)_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \in \mathcal{A}^{\mathbb{Z}}$, we have $z_j = \phi(w_{j+t}, \dots, w_{j-r})$ for every $j \in \mathbb{Z}$. The parameter t , resp. r , is called *anticipation*, resp. *memory*.

This means that each digit of the image $\varphi(w)$ is computed from p digits of w in a sliding window. Suppose that there is a processor on each position with access to t input digits on the left and r input digits on the right. Then computation of $\varphi(w)$, where w finite sequence, can be done in constant time independent on the length of w .

Definition 6. Let β be a base and \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} two alphabets containing 0. A function $\varphi : \mathcal{B}^{\mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}^{\mathbb{Z}}$ such that

1. for any $w = (w_j)_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \in \mathcal{B}^{\mathbb{Z}}$ with finitely many non-zero digits, $z = \varphi(w) = (z_j)_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \in \mathcal{A}^{\mathbb{Z}}$ has only finite number of non-zero digits, and
2. $\sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} w_j \beta^j = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} z_j \beta^j$

is called *digit set conversion* in base β from \mathcal{B} to \mathcal{A} . Such a conversion φ is said to be *computable in parallel* if it is p -local function for some $p \in \mathbb{N}$.

In fact, addition on $\text{Fin}_{\mathcal{A}}(\beta)$ can be performed in parallel if there is digit set conversion from $\mathcal{A} + \mathcal{A}$ to \mathcal{A} computable in parallel as we can easily output digitwise sum of two (β, \mathcal{A}) -representations in parallel.

Now we recall known algorithms for parallel addition in different numeration systems. DODELAT Parallel Addition Introduced by Avizienis in 1961:

ROBERTSON For example:

$$\beta \in \mathbb{N}, \beta \geq 3, \mathcal{A} = \{-a, \dots, 0, \dots, a\}, b/2 < a \leq b - 1.$$

MILENINY A EDITINY ALGORITMY -> VETA S VELKOU INTEGROVOU ABECE-DOU

Integer alphabets:

- Base $\beta \in \mathbb{C}, |\beta| > 1$.
- Addition is computable in parallel if and only if β is an algebraic number with no conjugate of modulus 1 [Frougny, Heller, Pelantová, S.].
- Algorithms are known but with large alphabets.

LOWER BOUND VELIKOSTI ABECEDY
ZOBECNENI ABECEDY DO $\mathbb{Z}[\text{OMEGA}]$

Definition 7. Let ω be a complex number. The set of values of all polynomials with integer coefficients evaluated in ω is denoted by

$$\mathbb{Z}[\omega] = \left\{ \sum_{i=0}^n a_i \omega^i : n \in \mathbb{N}, a_i \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} \subset \mathbb{Q}(\omega).$$

For our purpose, a ring is associative under multiplication and there is a multiplicative identity. Notice that $\mathbb{Z}[\omega]$ is a commutative ring.

Non-integer alphabets:

- Base $\beta \in \mathbb{Z}[\omega] = \left\{ \sum_{j=0}^{d-1} a_j \omega^j : a_j \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$, where $\omega \in \mathbb{C}$ is an algebraic integer of degree d .
- Alphabet $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathbb{Z}[\omega], 0 \in \mathcal{A}$.
- Only few manually found algorithms.

1.3 Isomorphism of $\mathbb{Z}[\omega]$ and \mathbb{Z}^d

The goal of this section is to show a connection between the ring $\mathbb{Z}[\omega]$ and the set \mathbb{Z}^d .

First we recall notion of companion matrix which we use to define multiplication in \mathbb{Z}^d .

Definition 8. Let ω be an algebraic integer of degree $d \geq 1$ with the monic minimal polynomial $p(x) = x^d + p_{d-1}x^{d-1} + \dots + p_1x + p_0 \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$. A matrix

$$S := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & -p_0 \\ 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & -p_1 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & -p_2 \\ \vdots & & \ddots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & -p_{d-1} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{Z}^{d \times d}$$

is called *companion matrix* of the minimal polynomial of ω .

In what follows, the standard basis vectors of \mathbb{Z}^d are denoted by

$$e_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, e_{d-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Definition 9. Let ω be an algebraic integer of degree $d \geq 1$, let p be its minimal polynomial and let S be its companion matrix. We define the mapping $\odot_\omega : \mathbb{Z}^d \times \mathbb{Z}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^d$ by

$$u \odot_\omega v := \left(\sum_{i=0}^{d-1} u_i S^i \right) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} v_0 \\ v_1 \\ \vdots \\ v_{d-1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{for all } u = \begin{pmatrix} u_0 \\ u_1 \\ \vdots \\ u_{d-1} \end{pmatrix}, v = \begin{pmatrix} v_0 \\ v_1 \\ \vdots \\ v_{d-1} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{Z}^d.$$

and we define powers of $u \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ by

$$\begin{aligned} u^0 &= e_0, \\ u^i &= u^{i-1} \odot_\omega u \text{ for } i \in \mathbb{N}. \end{aligned}$$

We will see later that \mathbb{Z}^d equipped with elementwise addition and multiplication \odot_ω builds a commutative ring. Let us first recall an important property of a companion matrix – it is a root of its defining polynomial.

Lemma 1. *Let ω be an algebraic integer with a minimal polynomial p and let S be its companion matrix. Then*

$$p(S) = 0.$$

Proof. Following the proof in [?], we have

$$\begin{aligned} e_0 &= S^0 e_0, \\ S e_0 &= e_1 = S^1 e_0, \\ S e_1 &= e_2 = S^2 e_0, \\ S e_2 &= e_3 = S^3 e_0, \\ &\vdots \\ S e_{d-2} &= e_{d-1} = S^{d-1} e_0, \\ S e_{d-1} &= S^d e_0, \end{aligned}$$

where the middle column is obtained by multiplication and the right one by using the previous row. Also by multiplying and substituting

$$\begin{aligned} S^d e_0 &= S e_{d-1} = -p_0 e_0 - p_1 e_1 - \cdots - p_{d-1} e_{d-1} \\ &= -p_0 S^0 e_0 - p_1 S^1 e_0 - \cdots - p_{d-1} S^{d-1} e_0 \\ &= (-p_0 S^0 - p_1 S^1 - \cdots - p_{d-1} S^{d-1}) e_0 \\ &= (S^d - p(S)) e_0. \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$p(S) e_0 = 0.$$

Moreover,

$$p(S) e_k = p(S) S^k e_0 = S^k p(S) e_0 = 0$$

for $k = \{0, 1, \dots, d-1\}$ which implies the statement. \square

The following lemma summarises basic properties of the mapping \odot_ω – multiplication by an integer scalar, the identity element, the distributive law and a weaker form of asociativity.

Lemma 2. *Let ω be an algebraic integer of degree d . The following statements hold for every $u, v, w \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ and $m \in \mathbb{Z}$:*

- (i) $(mu) \odot_\omega v = u \odot_\omega (mv) = m(u \odot_\omega v)$,
- (ii) $e_0 \odot_\omega v = v \odot_\omega e_0 = v$,
- (iii) $(u \odot_\omega e_1^k) \odot_\omega v = u \odot_\omega (e_1^k \odot_\omega v)$ for $k \in \mathbb{N}$,
- (iv) $(u + v) \odot_\omega w = u \odot_\omega w + v \odot_\omega w$ and $u \odot_\omega (v + w) = u \odot_\omega v + u \odot_\omega w$.

Proof. It is easy to see (i) as multiplication of a matrix by a scalar commutes and a scalar can be factored out of a sum.

The first equality of (ii) follows from definition and

$$v \odot_\omega e_0 = \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} v_i S^i \cdot e_0 = \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} v_i e_i = v.$$

For (iii), we use Lemma 1 and its proof. Assume $k = 1$:

$$\begin{aligned} (u \odot_\omega e_1) \odot_\omega v &= \left(\sum_{i=0}^{d-1} u_i S^i \cdot e_1 \right) \odot_\omega v = \left(\sum_{i=0}^{d-1} u_i S^i \cdot S e_0 \right) \odot_\omega v \\ &= \left(\sum_{i=0}^{d-2} u_i e_{i+1} + u_{d-1} S^d e_0 \right) \odot_\omega v = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{d-1} u_{i-1} e_i - u_{d-1} \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} p_i e_i \right) \odot_\omega v \\ &= \left(\sum_{i=1}^{d-1} u_{i-1} S^i - u_{d-1} \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} p_i S^i \right) \cdot v \\ &= \left(\sum_{i=1}^{d-1} u_{i-1} S^i + u_{d-1} S^d \right) \cdot v = \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} u_i S^i \cdot S \cdot v \\ &= u \odot_\omega (S \cdot v) = u \odot_\omega (e_1 \odot_\omega v). \end{aligned}$$

Now we proceed by induction:

$$\begin{aligned} (u \odot_\omega e_1^k) \odot_\omega v &= (u \odot_\omega (e_1^{k-1} \odot_\omega e_1)) \odot_\omega v = ((u \odot_\omega e_1^{k-1}) \odot_\omega e_1) \odot_\omega v \\ &= (u \odot_\omega e_1^{k-1}) \odot_\omega (e_1 \odot_\omega v) = u \odot_\omega (e_1^{k-1} \odot_\omega (e_1 \odot_\omega v)) \\ &= u \odot_\omega ((e_1^{k-1} \odot_\omega e_1) \odot_\omega v) = u \odot_\omega (e_1^k \odot_\omega v). \end{aligned}$$

The statement (iv) follows easily from distributivity of matrix multiplication with respect to addition. \square

Now we can prove that there is a correspondence between elements of $\mathbb{Z}[\omega]$ and \mathbb{Z}^d .

Theorem 3. *Let ω be an algebraic integer of degree d . Then*

$$\mathbb{Z}[\omega] = \left\{ \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} a_i \omega^i : a_i \in \mathbb{Z} \right\},$$

$(\mathbb{Z}^d, +, \odot_\omega)$ is a commutative ring and the mapping $\pi : \mathbb{Z}[\omega] \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^d$ defined by

$$\pi(u) = \begin{pmatrix} u_0 \\ u_1 \\ \vdots \\ u_{d-1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{for every } u = \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} u_i \omega^i \in \mathbb{Z}[\omega]$$

is a ring isomorphism.

Proof. Obviously, $\{\sum_{i=0}^n a_i \omega^i : n \in \mathbb{N}, a_i \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \mathbb{Z}[\omega] \supset \{\sum_{i=0}^{d-1} a_i \omega^i : a_i \in \mathbb{Z}\}$. We prove the opposite direction by the induction with respect to n . Assume $u \in \mathbb{Z}[\omega]$, $u = \sum_{i=0}^n u_i \omega^i$ for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$. We see that $u \in \{\sum_{i=0}^{d-1} a_i \omega^i : a_i \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ for all $n < d$.

Suppose now that the claim holds for $n-1$ and consider $n \geq d$. Let $p(x) = x^d + p_{d-1}x^{d-1} + \dots + p_1x + p_0$ be the minimal polynomial of ω . By $p(\omega) = 0$, we have an equation $\omega^d = -p_{d-1}\omega^{d-1} - \dots - p_1\omega - p_0$ which enables us to write

$$\begin{aligned} u &= u_n \omega^n + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} u_i \omega^i = u_n \omega^{n-d} \underbrace{(-p_{d-1}\omega^{d-1} - \dots - p_1\omega - p_0)}_{\omega^d} + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} u_i \omega^i \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{n-d-1} u_i \omega^i + \sum_{i=n-d}^{n-1} (u_i - u_n \cdot p_{i-n+d}) \omega^i = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} u'_i \omega^i. \end{aligned}$$

Thus $u \in \{\sum_{i=0}^{d-1} a_i \omega^i : a_i \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ by the induction assumption.

Let us check now that the mapping π is well-defined. Assume on contrary that there exists $v \in \mathbb{Z}[\omega]$ and $i_0 \in \{0, 1, \dots, d-1\}$ such that $v = \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} v_i \omega^i = \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} v'_i \omega^i$ and $v_{i_0} \neq v'_{i_0}$. Then

$$\sum_{i=0}^{d-1} (v'_i - v_i) \omega^i = 0$$

and $\sum_{i=0}^{d-1} (v'_i - v_i) x^i \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$ is non-zero polynomial of degree smaller than the degree d of minimal polynomial p , a contradiction.

Clearly, π is bijection.

Let $v = \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} v_i \omega^i$ be element of $\mathbb{Z}[\omega]$. We prove by the induction that

$$\pi(\omega^i v) = (\pi(\omega))^i \odot_\omega \pi(v).$$

For $i = 1$, consider

$$\begin{aligned} \omega v &= \omega \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} v_i \omega^i = \sum_{i=0}^{d-2} v_i \omega^{i+1} + v_{d-1} \underbrace{(-p_{d-1}\omega^{d-1} - \dots - p_1\omega - p_0)}_{=\omega^d} \\ &= -p_0 v_{d-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{d-1} (v_{i-1} - v_{d-1} p_i) \omega^i. \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned}\pi(\omega v) &= -p_0 v_{d-1} e_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{d-1} (v_{i-1} - v_{d-1} p_i) e_i = S \cdot \pi(v) \\ &= e_1 \odot_{\omega} \pi(v) = \pi(\omega) \odot_{\omega} \pi(v).\end{aligned}$$

Suppose now for the induction that

$$\pi(\omega^{i-1} v) = (\pi(\omega))^{i-1} \odot_{\omega} \pi(v).$$

Then

$$\pi(\omega^i v) = \pi(\omega(\omega^{i-1} v)) = \pi(\omega) \odot_{\omega} \pi(\omega^{i-1} v) = \pi(\omega) \odot_{\omega} ((\pi(\omega))^{i-1} \odot_{\omega} \pi(v)) = (\pi(\omega))^i \odot_{\omega} \pi(v),$$

where we use (iii) of Lemma 2 for the last equality.

Now we multiply v by $m \in \mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{Z}[\omega]$:

$$\pi(mv) = \pi\left(m \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} v_i \omega^i\right) = \pi\left(\sum_{i=0}^{d-1} m v_i \omega^i\right) = m \pi(v) = (m e_0) \odot_{\omega} \pi(v) = \pi(m) \odot_{\omega} \pi(v).$$

Let $u = \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} u_i \omega^i \in \mathbb{Z}[\omega]$. Since π is obviously additive, we conclude:

$$\begin{aligned}\pi(uv) &= \pi\left(\sum_{i=0}^{d-1} u_i \omega^i v\right) = \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} \pi(\omega^i u_i v) = \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} \pi(\omega)^i \odot_{\omega} (\pi(u_i) \odot_{\omega} \pi(v)) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} \pi(\omega^i u_i) \odot_{\omega} \pi(v) = \pi\left(\sum_{i=0}^{d-1} u_i \omega^i\right) \odot_{\omega} \pi(v) = \pi(u) \odot_{\omega} \pi(v).\end{aligned}$$

Now we can show that the operation \odot_{ω} is associative and commutative. Let $f, g, h \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ and $u, v, w \in \mathbb{Z}[\omega]$ such that $f = \pi(u), g = \pi(v)$ and $h = \pi(w)$. Then

$$f \odot_{\omega} (g \odot_{\omega} h) = f \odot_{\omega} \pi(vw) = \pi(u(vw)) = \pi((uv)w) = \pi(uv) \odot_{\omega} h = (f \odot_{\omega} g) \odot_{\omega} h$$

and

$$g \odot_{\omega} h = \pi(vw) = \pi(wv) = h \odot_{\omega} g.$$

Thus, $(\mathbb{Z}^d, +, \odot_{\omega})$ is the commutative ring. \square

Due to this theorem we may work with integer vectors instead of elements of $\mathbb{Z}[\omega]$ and multiplication in $\mathbb{Z}[\omega]$ is replaced by multiplying by an appropriate matrix.

The last theorem of this section is a practical tool for divisibility in $\mathbb{Z}[\omega]$. To check whether an element of $\mathbb{Z}[\omega]$ is divisible by another element, we look for an integer solution of a linear system. Moreover, this solution provides a result of the division in the positive case.

Theorem 4. *Let ω be an algebraic integer of degree d and let S be the companion matrix of its minimal polynomial. Let $\beta = \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} b_i \omega^i$ be a nonzero element of $\mathbb{Z}[\omega]$. Then for every $u \in \mathbb{Z}[\omega]$*

$$u \in \beta \mathbb{Z}[\omega] \iff S_{\beta}^{-1} \cdot \pi(u) \in \mathbb{Z}^d,$$

where $S_{\beta} = \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} b_i S^i$.

Proof. Observe first that S_β is nonsingular. Otherwise, there exists $y = \begin{pmatrix} y_0 \\ y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_{d-1} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{Z}^d, y \neq \mathbf{0}$ such that $S_\beta \cdot y = 0$. Thus

$$\pi(\beta) \odot_\omega y = \mathbf{0} \iff \beta \pi^{-1}(y) = 0.$$

Since $\beta \neq 0$, we have

$$0 = \pi^{-1}(y) = \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} y_i \omega^i,$$

which contradict that degree of ω is d .

Now

$$\begin{aligned} u \in \beta \mathbb{Z}[\omega] &\iff (\exists v \in \mathbb{Z}[\omega])(u = \beta v) \\ &\iff (\exists v \in \mathbb{Z}[\omega])(\pi(u) = \pi(\beta) \odot_\omega \pi(v) = S_\beta \cdot \pi(v)) \\ &\iff \pi(v) = S_\beta^{-1} \cdot \pi(u) \in \mathbb{Z}^d. \end{aligned}$$

Clearly, if u is divisible by β , then $v = u/\beta = \pi^{-1}(S_\beta^{-1} \cdot \pi(u)) \in \mathbb{Z}[\omega]$. □

Chapter 2

Design of extending window method

DOPSAT SHRNU TI

We recall the general concept of addition at the beginning of this chapter and then we describe the so-called *extending window method* which is due to M. Svobodová [?].

From now on, let ω be an algebraic integer and (β, \mathcal{A}) be a numeration system such that a base $\beta \in \mathbb{Z}[\omega]$ and an alphabet $\mathcal{A} \ni 0$ is a finite subset of $\mathbb{Z}[\omega]$.

The general concept of addition (standard or parallel) in any numeration system (β, \mathcal{A}) , such that $\text{Fin}_{\mathcal{A}}(\beta)$ is closed under addition, is following: we add numbers digitwise and then we convert the result into the alphabet \mathcal{A} . Obviously, digitwise addition is computable in parallel, thus the crucial point is the digit set conversion of the obtained result. It can be easily done in a standard way but a parallel digit set conversion is nontrivial. However, formulas are basically same but the choice of coefficients differs.

Now we go step by step more precisely. Let $x = \sum_{-m'}^{n'} x_i \beta^i, y = \sum_{-m'}^{n'} y_i \beta^i \in \text{Fin}_{\mathcal{A}}(\beta)$ with (β, \mathcal{A}) -representations padded by zeros to have the same length. We set

$$\begin{aligned} w = x + y &= \sum_{-m'}^{n'} x_i \beta^i + \sum_{-m'}^{n'} y_i \beta^i = \sum_{-m'}^{n'} (x_i + y_i) \beta^i \\ &= \sum_{-m'}^{n'} w_i \beta^i, \end{aligned}$$

where $w_j = x_j + y_j \in \mathcal{A} + \mathcal{A}$. Thus, $w_{n'} w_{n'-1} \cdots w_1 w_0 \bullet w_{-1} w_{-2} \cdots w_{-m'}$ is a $(\beta, \mathcal{A} + \mathcal{A})$ -representation of $w \in \text{Fin}_{\mathcal{A} + \mathcal{A}}(\beta)$.

We also use column notation of addition in what follows, e.g.,

$$\begin{array}{r} x_{n'} \ x_{n'-1} \cdots x_1 \ x_0 \bullet x_{-1} \ x_{-2} \cdots x_{-m'} \\ y_{n'} \ y_{n'-1} \cdots y_1 \ y_0 \bullet y_{-1} \ y_{-2} \cdots y_{-m'} \\ \hline w_{n'} w_{n'-1} \cdots w_1 w_0 \bullet w_{-1} w_{-2} \cdots w_{-m'} . \end{array}$$

As we want to obtain a (β, \mathcal{A}) -representation of w , we search for a sequence

$$z_n z_{n-1} \cdots z_1 z_0 z_{-1} z_{-2} \cdots z_{-m}$$

such that $z_j \in \mathcal{A}$ and

$$z_n z_{n-1} \cdots z_1 z_0 \bullet z_{-1} z_{-2} \cdots z_{-m} = (w)_{\beta, \mathcal{A}}.$$

From now on, we consider without loss of generality only β -integers since modification for representations with rational part is obvious:

$$\beta^m \cdot z_n z_{n-1} \cdots z_1 z_0 \bullet z_{-1} z_{-2} \cdots z_{-m} = z_n z_{n-1} \cdots z_1 z_0 z_{-1} z_{-2} \cdots z_{-m} \bullet$$

Particular, let $(w)_{\beta, \mathcal{A} + \mathcal{A}} = w_n w_{n-1} \cdots w_1 w_0 \bullet$. We search $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $z_n, z_{n-1}, \dots, z_1, z_0 \in \mathcal{A}$ such that $(w)_{\beta, \mathcal{A}} = z_n z_{n-1} \cdots z_1 z_0 \bullet$.

We use suitable representation of zero to convert digits w_j into the alphabet \mathcal{A} . For our purpose, we use the simplest possible representation deduced from the polynomial

$$R(x) = x - \beta \in \mathbb{Z}[\omega][x].$$

We remark that any polynomial $R(x) = r_s x^s + r_{s-1} x^{s-1} + \cdots + r_1 x + r_0$ with coefficients $r_i \in \mathbb{Z}[\omega]$, such that $R(\beta) = 0$ gives us possible representation of zero. The polynomial R is called a *rewriting rule*.

Within a digit set conversion with an arbitrary rewriting rule R , one of the coefficients of R which is greatest in modulus (so-called *core coefficient*) is used for the conversion of a digit w_j . But using of an arbitrary rewriting rule R is out of scope of this thesis, so we focus on the simplest possible rewriting rule $R(x) = x - \beta$.

As $0 = \beta^j \cdot R(\beta) = 1 \cdot \beta^{j+1} - \beta \cdot \beta^j$, we have a representation of zero

$$1(-\beta) \underbrace{0 \cdots 0}_j \bullet = (0)_\beta.$$

for all $j \in \mathbb{N}$. We multiply this representation by $q_j \in \mathbb{Z}[\omega]$ which is called a *weight coefficient* to obtain representation of zero

$$q_j(-q_j \beta) \underbrace{0 \cdots 0}_j \bullet = (0)_\beta.$$

This is digitwise added to $w_n w_{n-1} \cdots w_1 w_0 \bullet$ to convert the digit w_j into the alphabet \mathcal{A} . The conversion of j -th digit causes a *carry* q_j on the $(j+1)$ -th position. The digit set conversion runs from the right ($j = 0$) to the left until all digits and carries are converted into the alphabet \mathcal{A} :

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 w_n w_{n-1} & \cdots & w_{j+1} & \textcolor{red}{w_j} & w_{j-1} & \cdots & w_1 w_0 \bullet \\
 & & & & q_{j-2} & \ddots & \\
 & & & & \textcolor{red}{q_{j-1}} & -\beta q_{j-1} & \\
 & & q_j & \textcolor{red}{-\beta q_j} & & & \\
 \ddots & & -\beta q_{j+1} & & & &
 \end{array}
 \quad (2.1)$$

$$z_{n+s} \cdots z_n z_{n-1} \cdots z_{j+1} \textcolor{red}{z_j} z_{j-1} \cdots z_1 z_0 \bullet$$

Hence, the desired formula for conversion on the j -th position is

$$z_j = w_j + q_{j-1} - q_j \beta$$

for $j \in \mathbb{N}_0$. We set $q_{-1} = 0$ as there is no carry from the right on the 0-th position.

Clearly, the value of w is preserved:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{j \geq 0} z_j \beta^j &= w_0 - \beta q_0 + \sum_{j > 0} (w_j + q_{j-1} - q_j \beta) \beta^j \\
 &= \sum_{j \geq 0} w_j \beta^j + \sum_{j > 0} q_{j-1} \beta^j - \sum_{j \geq 0} q_j \cdot \beta^{j+1} \\
 &= \sum_{j \geq 0} w_j \beta^j + \sum_{j > 0} q_{j-1} \beta^j - \sum_{j > 0} q_{j-1} \cdot \beta^j \\
 &= \sum_{j \geq 0} w_j \beta^j = w.
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.2}$$

The weight coefficient q_j must be chosen so that the converted digit is in the alphabet \mathcal{A} , i.e.,

$$z_j = w_j + q_{j-1} - q_j \beta \in \mathcal{A}. \tag{2.3}$$

The choice of weight coefficients is the crucial part in order to construct addition algorithms which are computable in parallel. The method determining weight coefficients for a given input is described in Section 2.1.

On the other hand, the following example shows that determining weight coefficients is trivial for standard numeration systems.

Example 1. Assume now a standard numeration system (β, \mathcal{A}) , where

$$\beta \in \mathbb{N}, \beta \geq 2, \mathcal{A} = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, \beta - 1\}.$$

Notice that

$$z_j \equiv w_j + q_{j-1} \pmod{\beta}.$$

There is only one representative of each class modulo β in the standard numeration system (β, \mathcal{A}) . Therefore, the digit z_j is uniquely determined for a given digit $w_j \in \mathcal{A}$ and carry q_{j-1} and thus so is the weight coefficient q_j . This means that $q_j = q_j(w_j, q_{j-1})$ for all $j \geq 0$. Generally,

$$q_j = q_j(w_j, q_{j-1}(w_{j-1}, q_{j-2})) = \dots = q_j(w_j, \dots, w_1, w_0)$$

and

$$z_j = z_j(w_j, \dots, w_1, w_0),$$

which implies that addition runs in linear time.

We require that the digit set conversion from $\mathcal{A} + \mathcal{A}$ into \mathcal{A} is computable in parallel, i.e., there exist constants $r, t \in \mathbb{N}_0$ such that for all $j \geq 0$ is $z_j = z_j(w_{j+r}, \dots, w_{j-t})$. To avoid the dependency on all less, respectively more, significant digits, we need variety in the choice of weight coefficient q_j . This implies that the used numeration system must be redundant.

2.1 Extending window method

In order to construct a digit set conversion in numeration system (β, \mathcal{A}) which is computable in parallel, we consider more general case of digit set conversion from an *input alphabet* \mathcal{B}

such that $\mathcal{A} \subsetneq \mathcal{B} \subset \mathcal{A} + \mathcal{A}$ instead of the alphabet $\mathcal{A} + \mathcal{A}$. As mentioned above, the key problem is to find for every $j \geq 0$ a weight coefficient q_j such that

$$z_j = \underbrace{w_j}_{\in \mathcal{B}} + q_{j-1} - q_j \beta \in \mathcal{A}$$

for any input $w_n w_{n-1} \dots w_1 w_0 \bullet = (w)_{\beta, \mathcal{B}}, w \in \text{Fin}_{\mathcal{B}}(\beta)$. We remark that the weight coefficient q_{j-1} is determined by the input w . For a digit set conversion to be computable in parallel we require to digit $z_j = z_j(w_{j+r}, \dots, w_{j-t})$ for a fixed anticipation r and memory t in \mathbb{N}_0 .

We introduce following definitions.

Definition 10. Let \mathcal{B} be a set such that $\mathcal{A} \subsetneq \mathcal{B} \subset \mathcal{A} + \mathcal{A}$. Then any finite set $\mathcal{Q} \subset \mathbb{Z}[\omega]$ containing 0 such that

$$\mathcal{B} + \mathcal{Q} \subset \mathcal{A} + \beta \mathcal{Q}$$

is called a *weight coefficients set*.

We see that if \mathcal{Q} is a weight coefficients set, then

$$(\forall w_j \in \mathcal{B})(\forall q_{j-1} \in \mathcal{Q})(\exists q_j \in \mathcal{Q})(w_j + q_{j-1} - q_j \beta \in \mathcal{A}).$$

In other words, there is a weight coefficient $q_j \in \mathcal{Q}$ for any carry from the right $q_{j-1} \in \mathcal{Q}$ and any digit w_j in the input alphabet \mathcal{B} . I.e., we satisfy the basic digit set conversion formula (2.3). Notice that $q_{-1} = 0$ is in \mathcal{Q} by definition. Thus, all weight coefficients may be chosen from \mathcal{Q} .

Definition 11. Let M be an integer and $q : \mathcal{B}^M \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}$ be a mapping such that

$$w_j + q(w_{j-1}, \dots, w_{j-M}) - \beta q(w_j, \dots, w_{j-M+1}) \in \mathcal{A}$$

for all $w_j, w_{j-1}, \dots, w_{j-M} \in \mathcal{B}$ and $q(0, 0, \dots, 0) = 0$. Then q is called a *weight function* and M is called a *length of window*.

Having a weight function q , we define a function $\phi : \mathcal{B}^{M+1} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ by

$$\phi(w_j, \dots, w_{j-M}) = w_j + \underbrace{q(w_{j-1}, \dots, w_{j-M})}_{=q_{j-1}} - \beta \underbrace{q(w_j, \dots, w_{j-M+1})}_{=q_j} =: z_j,$$

which verifies that the mapping ϕ is indeed the $(M+1)$ -local digit set conversion with anticipation $r = 0$ and memory $t = M$. The requirement of zero output of the weight function q for the input of M zeros guarantees that $\phi(0, 0, \dots, 0) = 0$. Thus the first condition of Definition 6 is satisfied. The second one follows from the equation 2.2.

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The construction of a digit set conversion algorithm which is computable in parallel by the extending window method consists of two phases. In the first one, we find a minimal possible weight coefficients set \mathcal{Q} . It serves as the starting point for the second phase in which we increment the expected length of the window M until the weight function q is uniquely defined for each $(w_j, w_{j-1}, \dots, w_{j-M+1}) \in \mathcal{B}^M$.

We remark that the convergence of both phases is discussed separately in Chapter 3.

2.1.1 Phase 1 – Weight coefficients set

The goal of the first phase is to compute a weight coefficients set \mathcal{Q} , i.e., to find a set $\mathcal{Q} \ni 0$ such that

$$\mathcal{B} + \mathcal{Q} \subset \mathcal{A} + \beta\mathcal{Q}.$$

We build the sequence $\mathcal{Q}_0, \mathcal{Q}_1, \mathcal{Q}_2, \dots$ iteratively so that we extend \mathcal{Q}_k to \mathcal{Q}_{k+1} in a way to cover all elements on the left side with the set \mathcal{Q}_k by elements on the right side with the extended set \mathcal{Q}_{k+1} , i.e.

$$\mathcal{B} + \mathcal{Q}_k \subset \mathcal{A} + \beta\mathcal{Q}_{k+1}.$$

This procedure is repeated until the extended weight coefficients set \mathcal{Q}_{k+1} is the same as the original set \mathcal{Q}_k .

In other words, we start with $\mathcal{Q}_0 = \{0\}$ meaning that we search all weight coefficients q_j necessary for digit set conversion for the case where there is no carry from the right, i.e., $q_{j-1} = 0$. We add them to weight coefficient set \mathcal{Q}_0 to obtain the set \mathcal{Q}_1 . Assume now that we have the set \mathcal{Q}_k for some $k \geq 1$. The weight coefficients in \mathcal{Q}_k now may appear as a carry q_{j-1} . If there are no suitable weight coefficients q_j in weight coefficients set \mathcal{Q}_k to cover all sums of added coefficients and digits of input alphabet \mathcal{B} , we extend \mathcal{Q}_k to \mathcal{Q}_{k+1} by the suitable coefficients. And so on until there is no need to add more elements, i.e. the extended set \mathcal{Q}_{k+1} equals \mathcal{Q}_k . Then the weight coefficients set $\mathcal{Q} := \mathcal{Q}_{k+1}$ satisfies Definition 10. We remark that the expression “a weight coefficient q covers an element x ” means that there is $a \in \mathcal{A}$ such that $x = a + \beta q$.

The precise description of the semi-algorithm in a pseudocode is in Algorithm 1. For better understanding, see Figures ??–?? in Appendix ?? which illustrate the construction of the weight coefficients set \mathcal{Q} for Eisenstein numeration system with a complex alphabet (its description is in Section ??).

Section 3.2 discusses the convergence of Phase 1, i.e. whether it happens that $\mathcal{Q}_{k+1} = \mathcal{Q}_k$ for some k .

Algorithm 1 Search for weight coefficients set (Phase 1)

- 1: $k := 0$
- 2: $\mathcal{Q}_0 := \{0\}$
- 3: **repeat**
- 4: By Algorithm 2, extend \mathcal{Q}_k to \mathcal{Q}_{k+1} in a minimal possible way so that

$$\mathcal{B} + \mathcal{Q}_k \subset \mathcal{A} + \beta\mathcal{Q}_{k+1}$$

- 5: $k := k + 1$
 - 6: **until** $\mathcal{Q}_k = \mathcal{Q}_{k+1}$
 - 7: $\mathcal{Q} := \mathcal{Q}_k$
 - 8: **return** \mathcal{Q}
-

Possibly, there are more candidating weight coefficients which cover some element of the set $\mathcal{B} + \mathcal{Q}_k$. Let us suppose that we have the list which contains the lists of these candidates for each element of the set $\mathcal{B} + \mathcal{Q}_k$. This list of lists is saved in the variable **candidates** in Algorithm 2. Now, for each element, we check the list of candidates which cover this element and if there is none of them contained in the set \mathcal{Q}_k , the smallest (in absolute value) weight

coefficient from the list of candidates is added to the set \mathcal{Q}_k . The extension \mathcal{Q}_{k+1} of the set \mathcal{Q}_k is obtained in this manner.

We may slightly improve this procedure: for example we may first extend \mathcal{Q}_k by all single-element lists of **candidates**. These elements may be enough to cover also other elements of $\mathcal{B} + \mathcal{Q}_k$. It implies that the resulting \mathcal{Q} is dependent on the way of selection from **candidates**.

Algorithm 2 Extending intermediate weight coefficients set

Input: **candidates** from Algorithm 3, previous weight coefficients set \mathcal{Q}_k

```

1:  $\mathcal{Q}_{k+1} := \mathcal{Q}_k$ 
2: for all cand_for_x in candidates do
3:   if no element of cand_for_x in  $\mathcal{Q}_k$  then
4:     Add the smallest element (in absolute value) of cand_for_x to  $\mathcal{Q}_{k+1}$ 
5:   end if
6: end for
7: return  $\mathcal{Q}_{k+1}$ 

```

Algorithm 3 describes the search for the list of lists of candidates. For each element $x \in \mathcal{B} + \mathcal{Q}_k$ we build the list of candidates (in the variable **cand_for_x**) so that we test the divisibility of $x - a$ by the base β for all letters $a \in \mathcal{A}$. In the positive case, the result of division is appended to **cand_for_x** as the candidating weight coefficient. We remark that Theorem 4 is used to check the divisibility.

Algorithm 3 Search for candidates

Input: previous weight coefficients set \mathcal{Q}_k , alternatively also the set \mathcal{Q}_{k-1}

```

1: candidates := empty list of lists
2: for all  $x \in \mathcal{B} + \mathcal{Q}_k$  do {Alternatively,  $x \in (\mathcal{B} + \mathcal{Q}_k) \setminus (\mathcal{B} + \mathcal{Q}_{k-1})$ }
3:   cand_for_x := empty list
4:   for all  $a \in \mathcal{A}$  do
5:     if  $(x - a)$  is divisible by  $\beta$  in  $\mathbb{Z}[\omega]$  then {using Theorem 4}
6:       Append  $\frac{x-a}{\beta}$  to cand_for_x
7:     end if
8:   end for
9:   Append cand_for_x to candidates
10: end for
11: return candidates

```

We can improve the performance of Algorithm 3 by substituting the set $\mathcal{B} + \mathcal{Q}_k$ by $(\mathcal{B} + \mathcal{Q}_k) \setminus (\mathcal{B} + \mathcal{Q}_{k-1})$ on the line 2 because

$$\mathcal{B} + \mathcal{Q}_{k-1} \subset \mathcal{A} + \beta \mathcal{Q}_k \subset \mathcal{A} + \beta \mathcal{Q}_{k+1}$$

for any $\mathcal{Q}_{k+1} \supset \mathcal{Q}_k$. Thus there is no need to check whether the elements of $\mathcal{B} + \mathcal{Q}_{k-1}$ are covered by some weight coefficient on \mathcal{Q}_k in Algorithm 2.

2.1.2 Phase 2 – Weight function

We want to find a length of the window M and a weight function $q : \mathcal{B}^M \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}$. We start with the weight coefficients set \mathcal{Q} obtained in Phase 1. The idea is to reduce necessary weight

coefficients for the conversion of a given digit up to single value. This is done by enlarging number of considered input digits (extending the length of window) – there are less possible carries from the right if we know which digits on the right are converted.

We introduce the following notation. Let \mathcal{Q} be a weight coefficients set and $w_j \in \mathcal{B}$. Denote by $\mathcal{Q}_{[w_j]}$ any set such that

$$(\forall q_{j-1} \in \mathcal{Q})(\exists q_j \in \mathcal{Q}_{[w_j]})(w_j + q_{j-1} - q_j \beta \in \mathcal{A}).$$

By induction with respect to $m \in \mathbb{N}, m > 1$, for all $(w_j, \dots, w_{j-m+1}) \in \mathcal{B}^m$ denote by $\mathcal{Q}_{[w_j, \dots, w_{j-m+1}]}$ any subset of $\mathcal{Q}_{[w_j, \dots, w_{j-m+2}]}$ such that

$$(\forall q_{j-1} \in \mathcal{Q}_{[w_{j-1}, \dots, w_{j-m+1}]})(\exists q_j \in \mathcal{Q}_{[w_j, \dots, w_{j-m+1}]})(w_j + q_{j-1} - q_j \beta \in \mathcal{A}).$$

Recall the scheme 2.1 of digit set conversion for better understanding of the definition and method:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \cdots & w_{j+1} & & w_j & & w_{j-1} & \cdots w_{j-M+1} w_{j-M} \cdots \\ & & & q_{j-1} & & -\beta q_{j-1} & \\ & & & q_j & & -\beta q_j & \\ \hline \cdots & z_{j+1} & & z_j & & z_{j-1} & \cdots z_{j-M+1} z_{j-M} \cdots \end{array}$$

The idea is to check all possible right carries $q_{j-1} \in \mathcal{Q}$ and determine values $q_j \in \mathcal{Q}$ such that

$$z_j = w_j + q_{j-1} - q_j \beta \in \mathcal{A}.$$

So we obtain a set $\mathcal{Q}_{[w_j]} \subset \mathcal{Q}$ of weight coefficients which are necessary to convert digit w_j with any carry $q_{j-1} \in \mathcal{Q}$. Assuming that we know input digit w_{j-1} , the set of possible carries from the right is also reduced to $\mathcal{Q}_{[w_{j-1}]}$. Thus we may reduce the set $\mathcal{Q}_{[w_j]}$ to a set $\mathcal{Q}_{[w_j, w_{j-1}]} \subset \mathcal{Q}_{[w_j]}$ which is necessary to cover elements of $w_j + \mathcal{Q}_{[w_{j-1}]}$. Prolonging length of window in this manner may lead to a unique weight coefficient q_j for enough given input digits.

Accordingly, the weight function q is found if there is $M \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$\#\mathcal{Q}_{[w_j, \dots, w_{j-M+1}]} = 1$$

for all $w_j, \dots, w_{j-M+1} \in \mathcal{B}^M$. Unfortunately, we do not know whether this happens. But we may reveal the nonconvergence of Phase 2 for some cases by Algorithm 6, which is described in Section 3.2.

The precise description of the construction of the weight function is in Algorithm 4. For construction of the set $\mathcal{Q}_{[w_j, \dots, w_{j-m+1}]}$ we first choose elements which are the only possible to cover some value in $x \in w_0 + \mathcal{Q}_{[w_{j-1}, \dots, w_{j-m+1}]}$. Then we add to $\mathcal{Q}_{[w_j, \dots, w_{j-m+1}]}$ one by one elements from $\mathcal{Q}_{[w_j, \dots, w_{j-m+2}]}$ covering an uncovered value until each desired value equals $a + \beta q_j$ for some q_j in $\mathcal{Q}_{[w_j, \dots, w_{j-m+1}]}$ and $a \in \mathcal{A}$. The pseudocode is in Algorithm 5.

We remark that this algorithm does not provide the truly minimal set $\mathcal{Q}_{[w_j, \dots, w_{j-m+1}]}$ in the sense of size, but it minimizes the set $\mathcal{Q}_{[w_j, \dots, w_{j-m+1}]}$ enough. Phase 2 can be modified by replacing Algorithm 5 for different one. It is possible that the effort to reduce size of $\mathcal{Q}_{[w_j, \dots, w_{j-m+1}]}$ as much as possible is not the best for convergence of Phase 2.

Figures ??–?? in Appendix ?? illustrate the construction of the set $\mathcal{Q}_{[\omega, 1, 2]}$ for Eisenstein numeration system with a complex alphabet.

Algorithm 4 Search for weight function (Phase 2)

Input: weight coefficients set \mathcal{Q}

```

1:  $m := 1$ 
2: for all  $w_j \in \mathcal{B}$  do
3:   By Algorithm 5, find set  $\mathcal{Q}_{[w_j]} \subset \mathcal{Q}$  such that
      
$$w_j + \mathcal{Q} \subset \mathcal{A} + \beta \mathcal{Q}_{[w_j]}$$

4: end for
5: while  $\max\{\#\mathcal{Q}_{[w_j, \dots, w_{j-m+1}]} : (w_j, \dots, w_{j-m+1}) \in \mathcal{B}^m\} > 1$  do
6:    $m := m + 1$ 
7:   for all  $(w_j, \dots, w_{j-m+1}) \in \mathcal{B}^m$  do
8:     By Algorithm 5, find set  $\mathcal{Q}_{[w_j, \dots, w_{j-m+1}]} \subset \mathcal{Q}_{[w_j, \dots, w_{j-m+2}]}$  such that
      
$$w_j + \mathcal{Q}_{[w_{j-1}, \dots, w_{j-m+1}]} \subset \mathcal{A} + \beta \mathcal{Q}_{[w_j, \dots, w_{j-m+1}]},$$

9:   end for
10: end while
11:  $M := m$ 
12: for all  $(w_j, \dots, w_{j-M+1}) \in \mathcal{B}^M$  do
13:    $q(w_j, \dots, w_{j-M+1}) :=$  only element of  $\mathcal{Q}_{[w_j, \dots, w_{j-M+1}]}$ 
14: end for
15: return  $q$ 
```

Algorithm 5 Search for set $\mathcal{Q}_{[w_j, \dots, w_{j-m+1}]}$

Input: Input digit w_j , set of possible carries $\mathcal{Q}_{[w_{j-1}, \dots, w_{j-m+1}]}$, previous set of possible weight coefficients $\mathcal{Q}_{[w_j, \dots, w_{j-m+2}]}$

```

1: list_of_coverings := empty list of lists
2: for all  $x \in w_j + \mathcal{Q}_{[w_{j-1}, \dots, w_{j-m+1}]}$  do
3:   Build a list x_covered_by of weight coefficients  $q_j \in \mathcal{Q}_{[w_j, \dots, w_{j-m+2}]}$  such that
      
$$x = a + \beta q_j \quad \text{for some } a \in \mathcal{A}.$$

4:   Append x_covered_by to list_of_coverings
5: end for
6:  $\mathcal{Q}_{[w_j, \dots, w_{j-m+1}]} :=$  empty set
7: while list_of_coverings is nonempty do
8:   Pick any element  $q$  of one of the shortest lists of list_of_coverings
9:   Add the element  $q$  to  $\mathcal{Q}_{[w_j, \dots, w_{j-m+1}]}$ 
10:  Remove lists of list_of_coverings containing the element  $q$  from list_of_coverings
11: end while
12: return  $\mathcal{Q}_{[w_j, \dots, w_{j-m+1}]}$ 
```

Notice that for given length of the window M , number of calls of Algorithm 5 within Algorithm 4 is

$$\sum_{m=1}^M \#\mathcal{B}^m = \#\mathcal{B} \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} \#\mathcal{B}^m = \#\mathcal{B} \frac{\#\mathcal{B}^M - 1}{\#\mathcal{B} - 1}.$$

It implies that the time complexity grows exponentially as about $\#\mathcal{B}^M$. The required memory is also exponential because we have to store at least for $m \in \{M-1, M\}$ sets $\mathcal{Q}_{[w_j, \dots, w_{j-m+1}]}$ for all $w_j, \dots, w_{j-m+1} \in \mathcal{B}$.

We may reduce the number of the combinations of the input digits so that if for some $(w_j, \dots, w_{j-m+1}) \in \mathcal{B}^m, m < M$ is $\#\mathcal{Q}_{[w_j, \dots, w_{j-m+1}]} = 1$, we do not extend the window for these digits but we set the output of $q(w_j, \dots, w_{j-m+1}, w_{j-m}, \dots, w_{j-M+1})$ to the single element of $\mathcal{Q}_{[w_j, \dots, w_{j-m+1}]}$ for all $(w_{j-m}, \dots, w_{j-M+1}) \in \mathcal{B}^{M-m}$.

Chapter 3

Convergence

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Unfortunately, the extending window method does not always converge. The algorithm may lead to an infinite loop in both phases. In this chapter, we introduce a sufficient condition for convergence of Phase 1 in Theorem 5 and we categorize the algebraic number ω according to this condition. Theorem 8 enables us to construct an algorithm which checks the necessary condition for convergence of Phase 2.

3.1 Convergence of Phase 1

The following theorem gives the condition on ω which is sufficient for convergence of the Phase 1.

Theorem 5. *Let ω be an algebraic integer. Let \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} be finite subsets of $\mathbb{Z}[\omega]$ such that \mathcal{A} contains at least one representative of each congruence class modulo β in $\mathbb{Z}[\omega]$. Then, there exists a set $\mathcal{Q} \subset \mathbb{Z}[\omega]$ such that $\mathcal{B} + \mathcal{Q} \subset \mathcal{A} + \beta\mathcal{Q}$ and all elements of \mathcal{Q} are limited by constant $R \in \mathbb{R}^+$ in modulus.*

Moreover, if ω is such that any complex circle centered at 0 contains only finitely many elements of $\mathbb{Z}[\omega]$, the set \mathcal{Q} is finite.

Proof. Denote $A := \max\{|a| : a \in \mathcal{A}\}$ and $B := \max\{|b| : b \in \mathcal{B}\}$. Consequently, set $R := \frac{A+B}{|\beta|-1}$ and $\mathcal{Q} := \{q \in \mathbb{Z}[\omega] : |q| \leq R\}$. Since $A > 0$ and $|\beta| > 1$, the set \mathcal{Q} is not empty. Any element $x = b + q \in \mathbb{Z}[\omega]$ with $b \in \mathcal{B}$ and $q \in \mathcal{Q}$ can be written as $x = a + \beta q'$ for some $a \in \mathcal{A}$ due to existence of representative of each congruence class in \mathcal{A} . We prove that $|q'| \leq R$:

$$|q'| = \frac{|b + q - a|}{|\beta|} \leq \frac{B + R + A}{|\beta|} \leq \frac{1}{|\beta|} \left(A + B + \frac{A+B}{|\beta|-1} \right) = \frac{A+B}{|\beta|} \left(\frac{|\beta|}{|\beta|-1} \right) = R.$$

Hence $q' \in \mathcal{Q}$ and thus $x = b + q \in \mathcal{A} + \beta\mathcal{Q}$.

Obviously, the set \mathcal{Q} is finite if there are only finitely many elements of $\mathbb{Z}[\omega]$ bounded by the constant R . \square

We plug in the alphabet \mathcal{A} and input alphabet \mathcal{B} . Because of adding of the smallest elements in Algorithm 2, we see from the proof of Theorem 5 that the weight coefficient set \mathcal{Q} constructed in Phase 1 has elements bounded by the constant R .

Therefore, the intermediate weight coefficient sets \mathcal{Q}_k in Algorithm 1 have elements bounded by R for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Hence, Phase 1 successfully ends if there are only finitely many elements in $\mathbb{Z}[\omega]$ bounded by the constant R .

The following two lemmas characterizes the algebraic integer ω according to the number of elements of $\mathbb{Z}[\omega]$ in a complex circle centered around 0.

Lemma 6. *Let $\omega \in \mathbb{R}$ be an algebraic integer and R be a positive constant. There are only finitely many elements in the set $\{x \in \mathbb{Z}[\omega] : |x| < R\}$ if and only if $\omega \in \mathbb{Z}$.*

Proof. If $\omega \in \mathbb{Z}$, then $\mathbb{Z}[\omega] = \mathbb{Z}$. Trivially, there are only finitely many integers bounded by any constant R .

Suppose now that $\omega \notin \mathbb{Z}$ and we show that

$$(\forall R > 0)(\exists_{\infty} x \in \mathbb{Z}[\omega])(|x| < R).$$

The degree of ω is at least two as the only algebraic integers of degree one are integers, i.e. $\omega \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$. Set $x := \omega - \lfloor \omega \rfloor$. We see that $0 < x < 1$ as $\omega \notin \mathbb{Z}$ and $x \in \mathbb{Z}[\omega]$ as $\omega \in \mathbb{Z}[\omega]$, $\lfloor \omega \rfloor \in \mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{Z}[\omega]$ and $\mathbb{Z}[\omega]$ is a ring. Hence, the sequence $(x^n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is strictly decreasing and its limit is 0 which implies the claim. \square

Lemma 7. *Let $\omega \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}$ be an algebraic integer and R be a positive constant. There are only finitely many elements in the set $\{x \in \mathbb{Z}[\omega] : |x| < R\}$ if and only if the degree of ω is two.*

Proof. If the degree of ω is two, the set $\mathbb{Z}[\omega]$ is generated by integer combinations of 1 and ω , i.e. it is the lattice in \mathbb{C} . Thus the number of elements of the set $\{x \in \mathbb{Z}[\omega] : |x| < R\}$ is finite.

Suppose now that the degree of ω is at least three as there are no complex algebraic integers with the degree one.

We recall that for all $r, s \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$, $|r| \leq |s|$, there exists $k \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$ such that $|k \cdot r - s| \leq |r|/2$. It follows from the fact that $l \cdot |r| \leq |s| < (l+1)|r|$ for some $l \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$. We choose k from $\{\pm l, \pm(l+1)\}$ accordingly.

Now, if $|\operatorname{Im} \omega| \leq |\operatorname{Im} \omega^2|$, set $z_0 := \omega$ and $w := \omega^2$. Otherwise, set $z_0 := \omega^2$ and $w := \omega$.

We build the sequence $(z_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ recurrently:

$$z_{i+1} := k_{i+1} \cdot z_i - w$$

where $k_{i+1} \in \mathbb{Z}$ is such that

$$|\operatorname{Im} z_{i+1}| = |k_{i+1} \cdot \operatorname{Im} z_i - \operatorname{Im} w| \leq \frac{|\operatorname{Im} z_i|}{2}.$$

We can find such number k_{i+1} under assumption that $\operatorname{Im} z_i \neq 0$.

We prove by induction that $|\operatorname{Im} z_i| \leq |\operatorname{Im} z_0|/2^i$. Clearly, it holds for $i = 0$. Assume now that it holds for i . Then

$$|\operatorname{Im} z_{i+1}| = |k_{i+1} \cdot \operatorname{Im} z_i - \operatorname{Im} w| \leq \frac{1}{2} |\operatorname{Im} z_i| \leq \frac{|\operatorname{Im} z_0|}{2^{i+1}}.$$

Hence, $k_i \neq 0$ for all $i \in \mathbb{N}$ as $|\operatorname{Im} z_i| \leq |\operatorname{Im} z_0|/2^i \leq |\operatorname{Im} w|$.

Next, we show that

$$z_i = z_0 \cdot \prod_{j=1}^i k_j - l_i \cdot w$$

for some $l_i \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Obviously, $z_0 = z_0 \prod_{j=1}^0 k_j - 0 \cdot w$. Assume now that it holds for i and consider

$$z_{i+1} = k_{i+1} \cdot z_i - w = k_{i+1} \left(z_0 \cdot \prod_{j=1}^i k_j - l_i \cdot w \right) - w = z_0 \cdot \prod_{j=1}^{i+1} k_j - \underbrace{(k_{i+1} \cdot l_i + 1)}_{=: l_{i+1}} w.$$

Thus, $z_i \in \mathbb{Z}[\omega]$. Moreover, $z_i \notin \mathbb{Z}$. Assume in contrary that

$$z_0 \cdot \prod_{j=1}^i \underbrace{k_j}_{\neq 0} - l_i \cdot w = z_i \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Since $z_0, w \in \{\omega, \omega^2\}$, $z_0 \neq w$, we have the integer polynomial of degree two with zero ω . It contradicts that the degree of ω is at least three.

Now we take $i_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $|\operatorname{Im} z_0|/2^{i_0} < 1/2$. Let $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ be such that $|\operatorname{Re} z_{i_0} - k| \leq 1/2$. Set $x := z_{i_0} - k$. Then

$$|x| \leq |\operatorname{Re} x| + |\operatorname{Im} x| \leq |\operatorname{Re} z_{i_0} - k| + |\operatorname{Im} z_{i_0}| \leq \frac{1}{2} + \frac{|\operatorname{Im} z_0|}{2^{i_0}} < \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1.$$

We know that $\operatorname{Im} z_{i_0} \neq 0$ and thus $0 < |x| < 1$.

Consider now the case that we cannot produce z_{i_1+1} in the sequence $(z_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ as there is i_1 such that $\operatorname{Im} z_{i_1} = 0$, i.e. $z_{i_1} \in \mathbb{R}$. In the same manner as before, we may prove that $z_{i_1} \in \mathbb{Z}[\omega] \setminus \mathbb{Z}$. Set $x := z_{i_1} - \lfloor z_{i_1} \rfloor$. Obviously, $0 < |x| < 1$ and $x \in \mathbb{Z}[\omega]$.

For both cases, the sequence $(x^n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ has the limit 0 and $0 \neq x^n \in \mathbb{Z}[\omega]$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Thus there are infinitely many elements of $\mathbb{Z}[\omega]$ bounded by any positive constant R . \square

Using Theorem 5 and Lemma 6 and 7, we categorize an algebraic integer ω which generates $\mathbb{Z}[\omega] \ni \beta$ as follows:

- $\omega \in \mathbb{Z} \implies$ Phase 1 converges.
- $\omega \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Z}$ – the sufficient condition does not hold and we have an example for which Phase 1 does not converge (see Section ??).
- $\omega \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}$, ω being quadratic algebraic integer \implies Phase 1 converges.
- $\omega \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}$, ω being algebraic integer of degree ≥ 3 – the sufficient condition does not hold and therefore the convergence of Phase 1 is not guaranteed.

3.2 Convergence of Phase 2

For shorter notation, set

$$\mathcal{Q}_{[b^m]} := \mathcal{Q}_{\underbrace{[b, \dots, b]}_m}$$

for $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and $b \in \mathcal{B}$.

Obviously, finiteness of Phase 2 implies that there exists a length of window M such that the set $\mathcal{Q}_{[b^m]}$ contains only one element for all $b \in \mathcal{B}$. The following theorem is used for the construction of Algorithm 6 which checks this necessary condition.

Theorem 8. *Let $m_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ and $b \in \mathcal{B}$ be such that sets $\mathcal{Q}_{[b^{m_0}]}$ and $\mathcal{Q}_{[b^{m_0-1}]}$ produced by Algorithm 5 within Phase 2 have the same size. Then*

$$\#\mathcal{Q}_{[b^m]} = \#\mathcal{Q}_{[b^{m_0}]} \quad \forall m \geq m_0 - 1.$$

Particularly, if $\#\mathcal{Q}_{[b^{m_0}]} \geq 2$, Phase 2 does not converge.

Proof. We prove the base case of induction with respect to m . For $m = m_0 + 1$, the set $\mathcal{Q}_{[b^{m_0+1}]}$ is found by Algorithm 5 such that

$$b + \mathcal{Q}_{[b^{m_0}]} \subset \mathcal{A} + \beta \mathcal{Q}_{[b^{m_0+1}]}$$

and set $\mathcal{Q}_{[b^{m_0}]}$ is found by the same algorithm such that

$$b + \mathcal{Q}_{[b^{m_0-1}]} \subset \mathcal{A} + \beta \mathcal{Q}_{[b^{m_0}]}.$$

As $\mathcal{Q}_{[b^{m_0}]} \subset \mathcal{Q}_{[b^{m_0-1}]}$, the assumption of the same size implies

$$\mathcal{Q}_{[b^{m_0}]} = \mathcal{Q}_{[b^{m_0-1}]}.$$

It means that Algorithm 5 runs with the same input and hence

$$\mathcal{Q}_{[b^{m_0+1}]} = \mathcal{Q}_{[b^{m_0}]}.$$

The inductive step of the proof for $m + 1$ is analogous to the base case.

Phase 2 ends when there is only one element in $\mathcal{Q}_{[w_j, \dots, w_{j-m+1}]}$ for all $(w_j, \dots, w_{j-m+1}) \in \mathcal{B}^m$ for some fixed length of window m . But if $\#\mathcal{Q}_{[b^{m_0}]} \geq 2$, size of $\mathcal{Q}_{[b, \dots, b]}$ does not decrease despite of extending the length of window. \square

Now we describe Algorithm 6 which checks whether Phase 2 stops when it processes input digits $bb \dots b$. For arbitrary m , sets $\mathcal{Q}_{[b^m]}$ can be easily constructed separately for each $b \in \mathcal{B}$. We build the set $\mathcal{Q}_{[b^m]}$ for input digits $bb \dots b$ in the same way as in Phase 2. This means that we first search for $\mathcal{Q}_{[b]}$ such that

$$b + \mathcal{Q} \subset \mathcal{A} + \beta \mathcal{Q}_{[b]}.$$

Until the set $\mathcal{Q}_{[b^m]}$ contains only one element, we increment the length of the window m and, using Algorithm 5, we build the subset $\mathcal{Q}_{[b^{m+1}]}$ of the set $\mathcal{Q}_{[b^m]}$ such that

$$b + \mathcal{Q}_{[b^m]} \subset \mathcal{A} + \beta \mathcal{Q}_{[b^{m+1}]}.$$

In addition, we check whether the set $\mathcal{Q}_{[b^{m+1}]}$ is strictly smaller than the set $\mathcal{Q}_{[b^m]}$. If not, we know by Theorem 8 that Phase 2 does not converge because of the input digits $bb \dots b$.

Thus, running of Algorithm 6 for each input digit $b \in \mathcal{B}$ can reveal non-finiteness of Phase 2.

Algorithm 6 Check input $bb \dots b$

Input: Weight coefficient set \mathcal{Q} , digit $b \in \mathcal{B}$

1: $m := 1$

2: Find minimal set $\mathcal{Q}_{[b^1]} \subset \mathcal{Q}$ such that

$$b + \mathcal{Q} \subset \mathcal{A} + \beta \mathcal{Q}_{[b^1]}.$$

3: **while** $\#\mathcal{Q}_{[b^m]} > 1$ **do**

4: $m := m + 1$

5: By Algorithm 5, find minimal set $\mathcal{Q}_{[b^m]} \subset \mathcal{Q}_{[b^{m-1}]}$ such that

$$b + \mathcal{Q}_{[b^{m-1}]} \subset \mathcal{A} + \beta \mathcal{Q}_{[b^m]}.$$

6: **if** $\#\mathcal{Q}_{[b^m]} = \#\mathcal{Q}_{[b^{m-1}]}$ **then**

7: **return** Phase 2 does not converge for input $bb \dots b$.

8: **end if**

9: **end while**

10: **return** Weight coefficient for input $bb \dots b$ is the only element of $\mathcal{Q}_{[b^m]}$.

Chapter 4

Design and implementation

The designed method requires the arithmetics in $\mathbb{Z}[\omega]$. Therefore, we have chosen Python-based programming language SageMath for the implementation of method as it contains many ready-to-use mathematical structure. Using SageMath is very convenient as it also offers easily usable datastructures or tools for plotting. Thus the code is more readable and we may focus on the algorithmic part of problem. On the other hand, SageMath is considerably slower than for example C++ or other low-level languages. Nevertheless, it is sufficient for our purpose.

The implementation is object-oriented. It consists of four classes. Class *AlgorithmForParallelAddition* contains structures for computations in $\mathbb{Z}[\omega]$. Specifically, we use the provided class *PolynomialQuotientRing* to represent elements of $\mathbb{Z}[\omega]$ and *NumberField* for obtaining numerical complex value of them. The class also links necessary instances and functions to construct algorithm for parallel addition by the extending window method for an algebraic integer ω given by its minimal polynomial p and approximate complex value, a base $\beta \in \mathbb{Z}[\omega]$, an alphabet $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathbb{Z}[\omega]$ and an input alphabet \mathcal{B} . Phase 1 of the extending window method is implemented in class *WeightCoefficientsSetSearch* and Phase 2 in *WeightFunctionSearch*. Class *WeightFunction* holds the weight function q computed in Phase 2. All classes are described in the following sections including lists of the important methods with short description. Sometimes, notation from Chapter 2 is used for better understanding. For all implemented methods, see commented source code.

Basically, weight function can be found just by creating an instance of *AlgorithmForParallelAddition* and calling **findWeightFunction()**. For more comfortable usage, our implementation includes two interfaces – shell version and graphic user interface using interact in SageMath Cloud. The whole implementation is on the attached CD or it can be downloaded from <https://github.com/Legersky/ParallelAddition>.

4.1 Class AlgorithmForParallelAddition

This class constructs necessary structures for computation in $\mathbb{Z}[\omega]$. It is *PolynomialQuotientRing* obtained as a *PolynomialRing* over integers factored by polynomial p . This is used for representation of elements of $\mathbb{Z}[\omega]$ and arithmetics. We remark that it is independent on the choice of root of the minimal polynomial p . But as we need also comparisons of numbers in $\mathbb{Z}[\omega]$ in modulus, we specify ω by its approximate complex value and we form a factor ring of rational polynomials by using class *NumberField*. This enables us to get absolute values of elements of $\mathbb{Z}[\omega]$ which can be then compared.

Method **findWeightFunction()** links together both phases of the extending window method to find the weight function q . That is used in the methods for addition and digit set conversion to process them as local functions. There are also verification methods.

Moreover, many methods for printing, plotting and saving outputs are implemented.

The constructor of class *AlgorithmForParallelAddition* is

```
__init__(minPol_str, embd, alphabet, base, name='NumerationSystem', inputAlphabet="",
printLog=True, printLogLatex=False, verbose=0)
```

Take *minPol_str* which is symbolic expression in the variable x of minimal polynomial p . The closest root of *minPol_str* to *embd* is used as the ring generator ω . The structures for $\mathbb{Z}[\omega]$ are constructed as described above. Setters **setAlphabet**(*alphabet*), **setInputAlphabet**(A) and **setBase**(*base*) are called. Messages saved to logfile during existence of an instance are printed (using L^AT_EX) on standard output depending on *printLog* and *printLogLatex*. The level of messages for a development is set by *verbose*.

Methods for the construction of an addition algorithm which is computable in parallel by the designed extending window method are following:

```
_findWeightCoefSet( max_iterations, method_number)
```

Create an instance of *WeightCoefficientsSetSearch*(*method_number*) and call its method **findWeightCoefficientsSet**(*max_iterations*) to obtain a weight coefficients set Q .

```
_findWeightFunction( max_input_length, method_number)
```

Create an instance of *WeightFunctionSearch*(*method_number*) and call its methods **check_one_letter_inputs**(*max_input_length*) and **findWeightFunction**(*max_input_length*) to obtain a weight function q .

```
findWeightFunction( max_iterations, max_input_length, method_weightCoefSet=2,
method_weightFunSearch=4)
```

Return the weight function q obtained by calling **_findWeightCoefSet**(*max_iterations*, *method_weightCoefSet*) and **_findWeightFunction**(*max_input_length*, *method_weightFunSearch*).

The important function for the searching for possible weight coefficients is

```
divideByBase(divided_number)
```

Using Theorem 4, check if *divided_number* is divisible by base β . If it is so, return the result of division, else return *None*.

Methods for the addition and the digit set conversion computable in parallel are following:

```
addParallel(a,b)
```

Sum up numbers represented by lists of digits a and b digitwise and convert the result by **parallelConversion**(\cdot).

```
parallelConversion(_w)
```

Return (β, \mathcal{A}) -representation of number represented by list $_w$ of digits in input alphabet \mathcal{B} . It is computed locally according to the equation 2.3 and using weight function q .

```
localConversion(w)
```

Return converted digit according to equation 2.3 for list of input digits w .

The correctness of the implementation of the extending window for a given numeration system can be verified by

sanityCheck_conversion(*num_digits*)

Check whether the values of all possible numbers of the length *num_digits* with digits in the input alphabet \mathcal{B} are the same as their (β, \mathcal{A}) -representation obtained by **parallelConversion**().

4.2 Class *WeightCoefficientsSetSearch*

Class *WeightCoefficientsSetSearch* implements Phase 1 of the extending window method described in Section 2.1.1. The most important method is **findWeightCoefficientsSet**() which returns the weight coefficients set \mathcal{Q} .

The constructor of the class is

__init__(*algForParallelAdd*, *method*)

Initialize the ring generator ω , base β , alphabet \mathcal{A} and input alphabet \mathcal{B} by values obtained from *algForParallelAdd*. The parameter *method* characterizes the way of the choice from the possible candidates for the weight coefficients set.

Methods implementing Phase 1 are following:

_findCandidates(C)

Following Algorithm 3, return the list of lists *candidates* such that each element in C is covered by any value of the appropriate list in *candidates*.

_chooseQk_FromCandidates(*candidates*)

Take the previous intermediate weight coefficients set \mathcal{Q}_k as the class attribute and choose from *candidates* the intermediate weight coefficients set \mathcal{Q}_{k+1} by Algorithm 2.

_getQk(C)

Links together methods **_findCandidates**(C) and **_chooseQk_FromCandidates**() to return intermediate weight coefficients set \mathcal{Q}_k .

findWeightCoefficientsSet(*maxIterations*)

According to Algorithm 1, return the weight coefficients set \mathcal{Q} which is build iteratively by using **_getQk**(). The computation is aborted if the number of iterations exceeds *maxIterations*.

4.3 Class *WeightFunctionSearch*

Phase 2 of the extending window method from Section 2.1.2 is implemented in this class. The weight function q is returned by method **findWeightFunction**(). The constructor of the class is

__init__(*algForParallelAdd*, *weightCoefSet*, *method*)

The ring generator ω , base β , alphabet \mathcal{A} and input alphabet \mathcal{B} are initialised by the values obtained from *algForParallelAdd*. The weight coefficients set \mathcal{Q} is set to *weightCoefSet*. The parameter *method* characterizes the way of the choice of possible weight coefficients set for given input from the previous one. The attribute *_Qw_w* is set to an empty dictionary. It serves for saving possible weight coefficients for possible tuples of input digits.

The following methods are used for search for weight function q :

***_find_weightCoef_for_comb_B*(combinations)**

Take all unsolved inputs $w_j, \dots, w_{j-m+1} \in \mathcal{B}^m$ in *combinations*, extend them by all letters $w_{j-m} \in \mathcal{B}$ and find possible weight coefficients set $\mathcal{Q}_{[w_j, \dots, w_{j-m}]}$ by the method *_findQw*((w_j, \dots, w_{j-m})). If there is only one element in $\mathcal{Q}_{[w_j, \dots, w_{j-m}]}$, it is saved as a solved input of weight function q . Otherwise, the input combination w_j, \dots, w_{j-m} is saved as an unsolved input which requires extending of window. The unsolved combinations are returned.

***_findQw*(w_tuple)**

Return the set $\mathcal{Q}_{[w_tuple]}$ obtained by Algorithm 5. The set of possible carries for *w_tuple* without the first digit and the previous set of possible weight coefficients, which are necessary for computation, are taken from the attribute *_Qw_w* of the class.

***findWeightFunction*(max_input_length)**

Return weight function q unless the length of window exceeds *max_input_length*. Then an exception is raised. It implements Algorithm 4 by repetitive calling of the method *_find_weightCoef_for_comb_B*() which extends length of window. This is done until all possible combinations of input digits are solved for some length of window m , i.e. $\max\{\#\mathcal{Q}_{[w_j, \dots, w_{j-m+1}]} : (w_j, \dots, w_{j-m+1}) \in \mathcal{B}^m\} = 1$.

***check_one_letter_inputs*(max_input_length)**

The method checks by Algorithm 6 if there is a unique weight coefficient for inputs $(b, b, \dots, b) \in \mathcal{B}^m$ for some length of window m . Using Theorem 5, an exception is raised in the case of an infinite loop. Otherwise the list of inputs (b, b, \dots, b) which have the largest length of the window is returned.

4.4 Class WeightFunction

This class serves for saving the weight function q . The constructor is

***__init__*(B)**

Set the input alphabet to B and the maximum length of window to 1. Initialise the attribute *_mapping* to an empty dictionary for saving the weight function q .

The methods for saving and calling are following:

***addWeightCoefToInput*(_input, coef)**

Save the weight coefficient *coef* for *_input* to *_mapping*. The digits of *_input* must be in the input alphabet.

***getWeightCoef*(w)**

The digits of the list w are taken from the left until the weight coefficient in the dictionary *_mapping* is found.

The result of the method *getWeightCoef*() is used to make this class callable, i.e. if $_q$ is an instance of *WeightFunction*, then $_q.getWeightCoef(w)$ is the same as $_q(w)$.

4.5 User interfaces

We provide two interfaces for running of the implemented extending window method – the shell version and graphic user interface.

4.5.1 Shell

The implementation of the extending window method is launched in a shell by typing `sage parallelAdd.sage <input_sample.sage>`. The parameters of the numeration system and the setting of outputs and computation is given by SageMath file `input_sample.sage`. See Appendix ?? for the example of such a file with parameters of Eisenstein numeration system.

The name of the numeration system, minimal polynomial of generator ω , an approximate value of ω , the base β , alphabet \mathcal{A} and input alphabet \mathcal{B} are set in the part INPUTS. The maximum number of iterations in Phase 1, maximal length of the window in Phase 2 and the launching of the sanity check are set in SETTING.

The boolean values in the part SAVING determines which formats of the outputs are saved. All outputs are saved in the folder `./ouputs/name/`. The general info about the computation can be saved in .tex format, the computed weight function and local digit set conversion in .csv format. The inputs setting saved as dictionary can be loaded by the interact interface. The log of the whole computation can be saved as .txt file. There is also an option to save unsolved combinations in Phase 2 in .csv format in the case of the interruption of the program.

According to the boolean values in the part IMAGES, the figures the alphabet, input alphabet, weight coefficients set or part of the lattice of $\mathbb{Z}[\omega]$ with alphabet shifted into points which are divisible by the base β are saved in .png format to folder `./ouputs/name/img/`. Optionally, the weight coefficients set is plotted with bound given by the proof of Theorem 5. The images of individual steps of both phases of the extending window method can be saved, too. For Phase 2, the search for the weight coefficient is plotted for digits given by `phase2_input`.

The program print out all inputs and then it computes the weight function q by calling `findWeightFunction(max_iterations, max_input_length)`. The increments of the weight coefficients set in each iteration of Phase 1 are printed and then also the obtained weight coefficients set \mathcal{Q} . The longest inputs given by repetition of one letter are printed after the computation of `check_one_letter_inputs(max_input_length)`. During computing of Phase 2, the current length of window and the number of saved combinations are printed. Finally, the length of window, elapsed time and info about saved outputs are printed.

It is possible to batch process all input files in one folder by executing the bash script `parAdd_batch <folder_name>`.

4.5.2 Interact in SageMath Cloud

The graphic user interface is implemented using interact in SageMath Cloud. The parts of the interact are on Figure ??, ?? and ?? in Appendix ?. The functionality is basically the same as the shell version. After executing of the cell by Shift+Enter, the parameters of the numeration system are filled in the corresponding spaces or one of the previous settings is loaded by typing its name. By default, the last inputs are shown in the form. The inputs

are submitted by pressing the button Update. Using check-boxes, the formats of output are chosen and the search for the weight function is launched by pressing second button Update.

The printed output is similar to the shell output. In addition, it contains the figures and it is formatted using \LaTeX . Moreover, the sanity check can be run for a given length, the weight coefficient for a tuple of input digits is returned or the images of individual steps of both phases are shown and saved.

Chapter 5

Testing

USPESNE A NEUSPESNE PRIKLADY - otestovat ty z Mileniných poznámek? Pridat nejake kubické? We have tested several bases with different alphabets. Table 5.1 summarizes the tested numeration systems which are described in the sections below. The first column of the table shows whether Phase 1 was successful (✓) or not (×) for the given numeration system. The second column is the control of the necessary condition for the convergence of Phase 2, i.e. if there is output of the weight function q for input digits b, b, \dots, b for all $b \in \mathcal{B}$. The results of Phase 2 are in the last column. Notice, that the next step of the extending window method cannot be processed without the previous one (–).

Name	Phase 1	Necessary condition	Phase 2
Eisenstein_1-block_complex	✓	✓	✓
Eisenstein_1-block_integer	✓	×	–
Eisenstein_1-block_small_complex	✓	×	–
Eisenstein_2-block	✓	×	–
Eisenstein_2-block_4elements	✓	×	–
Quadratic+1+3+5_1-block_complex	✓	×	–
Quadratic+1-5+3_1-block_integer	×	–	–
Quadratic_1+4+5_1-block_complex	✓	✓	✓

Table 5.1: Results of extending window method.

5.1 Eisenstein base $\beta = -1 + \omega$

with $\omega = \exp \frac{2\pi i}{3} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2}$

5.1.1 Eisenstein_1-block_complex

Parameters:

- Minimal polynomial of ω : $t^2 + t + 1$
- Base $\beta = \omega - 1$
- Minimal polynomial of base: $x^2 + 3x + 3$

- Alphabet $\mathcal{A} = \{0, 1, -1, \omega, -\omega, -\omega - 1, \omega + 1\}$
- Input alphabet $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{A} + \mathcal{A}$

Extending window method:

1. Phase 1 was succesfull. The number of elements in the weight coefficient set \mathcal{Q} is 19.
2. There is a unique weight coefficient for input b, b, \dots, b for all $b \in \mathcal{B}$.
3. Phase 2 was succesfull. The lenght of window m of the weight function q is 3.

5.1.2 Eisenstein_1-block_integer

Parameters:

- Minimal polynomial of ω : $t^2 + t + 1$
- Base $\beta = \omega - 1$
- Minimal polynomial of base: $x^2 + 3x + 3$
- Alphabet $\mathcal{A} = \{0, 1, -1, 2, -2, 3, -3\}$
- Input alphabet $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{A} + \mathcal{A}$

Extending window method:

1. Phase 1 was succesfull. The number of elements in the weight coefficient set \mathcal{Q} is 53.
2. There is not unique weight coefficient for input b, b, \dots, b for some $b \in \mathcal{B}$ for fixed length of window.

5.1.3 Eisenstein_1-block_small_complex

Parameters:

- Minimal polynomial of ω : $t^2 + t + 1$
- Base $\beta = \omega - 1$
- Minimal polynomial of base: $x^2 + 3x + 3$
- Alphabet $\mathcal{A} = \{0, 1, \omega, \omega + 1\}$
- Input alphabet $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{A} + \mathcal{A}$

Extending window method:

1. Phase 1 was succesfull. The number of elements in the weight coefficient set \mathcal{Q} is 17.
2. There is not unique weight coefficient for input b, b, \dots, b for some $b \in \mathcal{B}$ for fixed length of window.

5.1.4 Eisenstein_2-block

Parameters:

- Minimal polynomial of ω : $t^2 + t + 1$
- Base $\beta = -3\omega$
- Minimal polynomial of base: $x^2 - 3x + 9$
- Alphabet $\mathcal{A} = \{0, 1, -1, \omega, -\omega, \omega - 1, -\omega + 1, \omega - 2, -\omega + 2\}$
- Input alphabet $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{A} + \mathcal{A}$

Extending window method:

1. Phase 1 was succesfull. The number of elements in the weight coefficient set \mathcal{Q} is 13.
2. There is not unique weight coefficient for input b, b, \dots, b for some $b \in \mathcal{B}$ for fixed length of window.

5.1.5 Eisenstein_2-block_4elements

Parameters:

- Minimal polynomial of ω : $t^2 + t + 1$
- Base $\beta = -3\omega$
- Minimal polynomial of base: $x^2 - 3x + 9$
- Alphabet $\mathcal{A} = \{0, 1, -1, \omega, -\omega, \omega + 1, -\omega - 1, \omega - 1, 2\omega - 1, 2\omega, -2\omega, -2\omega - 1, -2, -\omega - 2\}$
- Input alphabet $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{A} + \mathcal{A}$

Extending window method:

1. Phase 1 was succesfull. The number of elements in the weight coefficient set \mathcal{Q} is 17.
2. There is not unique weight coefficient for input b, b, \dots, b for some $b \in \mathcal{B}$ for fixed length of window.

5.2 Penney base $\beta = -1 + \iota$ with $\iota = \exp \frac{2\pi\iota}{4}$

5.3 Base $\beta = 1 + \iota$

Summary

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Appendices