

# M4GB: An Efficient Gröbner Basis Algorithm

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ALGANT-DOC Meeting, 15th May 2017

- 1 Introduction
- 2 M4GB Algorithm
- 3 Performance Comparison
- 4 Solving MQ Challenges

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- *Given* :  $f_1, \dots, f_m \in \mathbb{F}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ ,  $\deg(f_i) = 2$
- *Problem* : Find a  $(v_1, \dots, v_n) \in \mathbb{F}^n$  such that

$$f_1(v_1, \dots, v_n) = 0$$

$$\vdots$$

$$f_m(v_1, \dots, v_n) = 0$$

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## Open Public Challenge - MQChallenge

- Initiated at 2015
- Random and dense system
- Various parameters

# MQ Challenge Types

	$\mathbb{F}_2$	$\mathbb{F}_{2^8}$	$\mathbb{F}_{31}$
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## Parameter Choice

Require at least **one month** for Magma 2.19-9 to solve using **Four 6-cores Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-4617 @ 2.9GHz** and **1TB of RAM**.

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<https://www.mqchallenge.org>

# Notations

## Example

$$f = -15x^2 + 8xy - 13z^2 - 4x + 11z \in \mathbb{F}_{31}[x, y, z]$$

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- $\text{LT}(f) = -15x^2$  (the leading term of  $f$ )

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- $\text{LC}(f) = -15$  (the leading coefficient of  $f$ )
- $\text{LT}(f) = -15x^2$  (the leading term of  $f$ )
- $\text{Tail}(f) = 8xy - 13z^2 - 4x + 11z$  (the tail of  $f$ )

# Polynomial Reduction

## Theorem

*Let  $G = (g_1, \dots, g_t)$  be a nonempty ordered finite subset of  $\mathbb{F}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ . Then every polynomial  $f \in \mathbb{F}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$  can be written as*

$$f = q_1 g_1 + \dots + q_t g_t + r,$$

*where  $q_1, \dots, q_t, r \in \mathbb{F}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$  and either  $r = 0$  or none of terms of  $r$  is divisible by any of  $\text{LT}(g_1), \dots, \text{LT}(g_t)$ .*



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$$r \leftarrow \text{FULLREDUCE}(f, G)$$

# Gröbner basis

## Definition

Let  $I \neq \{0\}$  be an ideal of  $\mathbb{F}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ . A finite subset  $G \subseteq I$  that generates  $I$  is a Gröbner basis of  $I$  if for all  $f \in I$ , there exists  $g \in G$  such that  $\text{LT}(g) \mid \text{LT}(f)$ .

# S-polynomial

## Definition

Let  $f, g \in \mathbb{F}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$  be nonzero polynomials and let  $x^\gamma = \text{LCM}(\text{LM}(f), \text{LM}(g))$ . The S-polynomial of  $f$  and  $g$  is defined as

$$\text{Spoly}(f, g) = \frac{x^\gamma}{\text{LT}(f)} \cdot f - \frac{x^\gamma}{\text{LT}(g)} \cdot g.$$

# Buchberger's Algorithm

**Input:** A finite ordered subset  $F \subseteq \mathbb{F}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$

**Result:** A Gröbner basis  $G$  such that  $\langle G \rangle = \langle F \rangle$

```

1  $P \leftarrow \{\{p, q\} : \forall p, q \in F \text{ and } p \neq q\}$ 
2  $G \leftarrow F$ 
3 while  $P \neq \{\}$  do
4    $\{p, q\} \leftarrow \text{SELECT}(P)$ 
5    $P \leftarrow P \setminus \{\{p, q\}\}$ 
6    $r \leftarrow \text{FULLREDUCE}(\text{Spoly}(p, q), G)$ 
7   if  $r \neq 0$  then
8      $P \leftarrow P \cup \{\{r, g\} : \forall g \in G\}$ 
9      $G \leftarrow G \cup \{r\}$ 
0 return  $G$ 
  
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$$r = x_1^3 x_4 + x_2 x_3^2 + 1$$

- 1 Maintain tail-reduced polynomials (during reduction and when a new element for the basis is found)
- 2 Identify polynomial with their leading monomial (i.e. no two polynomials in  $G$  that have equal leading monomial)

# M4GB Reduction

MULFULLREDUCE( $G, u, f$ )

```

1   $r \leftarrow 0$ 
2  forall  $t \in \text{Term}(f)$  do
3       $t' \leftarrow u \cdot t$ 
4      if  $\exists g \in G : \text{LT}(g) \mid t'$  then
5           $(G, g) \leftarrow \text{GETREDUCTOR}(G, t')$ 
6           $r \leftarrow r - (t' / \text{LT}(g)) \cdot \text{Tail}(g)$ 
7      else
8           $r \leftarrow r + t'$ 
9  return  $(G, r)$ 

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GETREDUCTOR( $G, t$ )

```

1 if  $\exists g \in G : \text{LM}(g) = \text{LM}(t)$  then
2    $\lfloor$  return  $(G, g)$ 
3  $h \leftarrow \text{SELECTREDUCTOR}(G, t)$ 
4  $(G, h) \leftarrow$ 
    $\text{MULFULLREDUCE}(G, t / \text{LT}(h), \text{Tail}(h))$ 
5  $g \leftarrow t + h$ 
6 return  $(G \cup \{g\}, g)$ 

```

UPDATEREDUCE( $G, f$ )

```

1  $H \leftarrow \{LC(f)^{-1} \cdot f\}$ 
2  $Q \leftarrow \text{Mono}(\text{Tail}(G \cup H)) \setminus \text{LM}(H)$ 

3 while  $\exists u \in Q : \text{LM}(f) \mid u$  do
4    $u \leftarrow \max\{m \in Q : \text{LM}(f) \mid m\}$ 
5    $(G, h) \leftarrow \text{MULFULLREDUCE}(G, u/\text{LT}(f), \text{Tail}(f))$ 
6    $H \leftarrow H \cup \{u + h\}$ 
7    $Q \leftarrow \text{Mono}(\text{Tail}(G \cup H)) \setminus \text{LM}(H)$ 

8 while  $H \neq \{\}$  do
9   Select  $h \in H$  such that  $\text{LM}(h) = \min \text{LM}(H)$ 
10   $H \leftarrow H \setminus \{h\}$ 
11   $H \leftarrow \{g - ch : g \in H, c \text{ is a coefficient of } \text{LM}(h) \text{ in } \text{Tail}(g)\}$ 
12   $G \leftarrow \{g - ch : g \in G, c \text{ is a coefficient of } \text{LM}(h) \text{ in } \text{Tail}(g)\}$ 
13   $G \leftarrow G \cup \{h\}$ 

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  - ① FGb C Interface - Implementation by Jean Charles Faugere<sup>1</sup>
  - ② Magma v2.20-6
  - ③ OpenF4 v1.0.1 - Open source implementation by Coladon, Vitse and Joux<sup>2</sup>.

---

<sup>1</sup>Available at <http://www-polsys.lip6.fr/~jcf/FGb/C/index.html>

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- Test cases
  - ① Dense polynomials with coefficients in  $\mathbb{F}_{31}$
  - ②  $m = 2n$  and  $m = n + 1$ .

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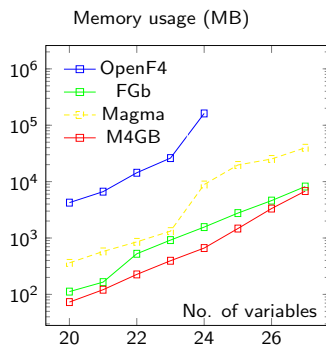
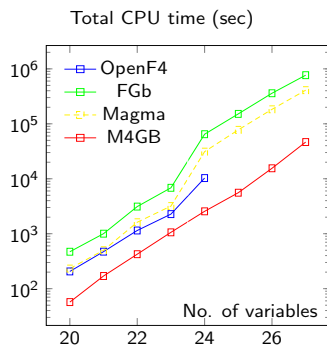
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# Benchmark for $m = 2n$

		Total CPU time (sec)			
$n$	$m$	M4GB	OpenF4	Magma	FGb
20	40	57	206	232	470
21	42	170	472	500	1002
22	44	424	1145	1617	3118
23	46	1060	2274	3185	6849
24	48	2556	10293	31168	64700
25	50	5575	-	77679	151653
26	52	15517	-	183629	360055
27	54	46548	-	409452	767543

		Memory (MB)			
$n$	$m$	M4GB	FGb	Magma	OpenF4
20	40	73	112	362	4240
21	42	121	165	577	6640
22	44	226	525	859	14368
23	46	395	918	1324	26135
24	48	663	1561	8873	161945
25	50	1471	2765	19719	-
26	52	3328	4607	25197	-
27	54	6799	8180	39845	-

# Graph for $m = 2n$



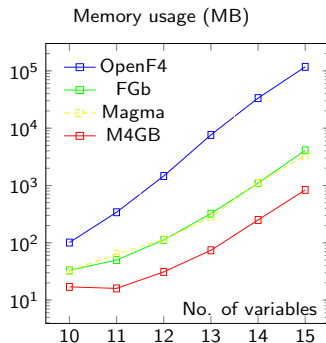
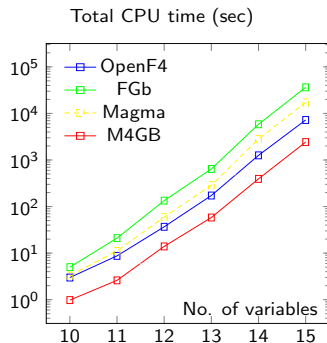
# Benchmark for $m = n + 1$

		Total CPU time (sec)			
$n$	$m$	M4GB	OpenF4	Magma	FGb
10	11	0.98	2.99	3.29	5
11	12	2.6	8.73	11.172	21
12	13	13.92	36.76	59.08	134
13	14	58.18	172.49	286.4	642
14	15	393.19	1258	2810.75	5850
15	16	2424	7225	17265.5	36361

		Memory (MB)			
$n$	$m$	M4GB	FGb	Magma	OpenF4
10	11	17	33	32	101
11	12	16	50	64	341
12	13	31	112	114	1463
13	14	74	323	281	7622
14	15	250	1098	1104	33460
15	16	837	4118	3320	117396

# Graph for $m = n + 1$



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# Solving Type V and VI of MQ Challenge

- Hybrid approach : trade-off between exhaustive search and computing Gröbner bases
- Idea :
  - 1 Select a random vector  $(a_1, \dots, a_{n-m}) \in \mathbb{F}_q^{n-m}$
  - 2 Construct a new system with  $n = m$

$$\tilde{F} = \{f(x_1, \dots, x_m, a_1, \dots, a_{n-m}) : \forall f \in F\}$$

- 3 Select  $k \in \{1, \dots, m\}$  and construct  $q^k$  subsystems from  $\tilde{F}$  by substituting  $k$  variables with all elements of  $\mathbb{F}_q^k$ .
- 4 Each subsystem generated can be solved in parallel.



# Computational Resources

- A) Desktop machine with Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-2600K CPU @ 3.40GHz and 16GB RAM

# Computational Resources

- A) Desktop machine with Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-2600K CPU @ 3.40GHz and 16GB RAM
- B) NUMA machine with two nodes of Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2650 v3 @ 2.30GHz and 128GB RAM each.

# Solved Challenges

Type	$n/m$	Machine Used	# Node	Duration

# Solved Challenges

Type	$n/m$	Machine Used	# Node	Duration
V	24/16			
V	25/17			
V	27/18			

# Solved Challenges

Type	$n/m$	Machine Used	# Node	Duration
V	24/16	A	1	$\approx 9.3$ hours
V	25/17			
V	27/18			

# Solved Challenges

Type	$n/m$	Machine Used	# Node	Duration
V	24/16	A	1	$\approx 9.3$ hours
V	25/17	B	1	$\approx 46.33$ hours
V	27/18	B	2	$\approx 10.9$ days

# Solved Challenges

Type	$n/m$	Machine Used	# Node	Duration
V	24/16	A	1	$\approx 9.3$ hours
V	25/17	B	1	$\approx 46.33$ hours
V	27/18	B	2	$\approx 10.9$ days
VI	24/16			
VI	25/17			
VI	27/18			
VI	28/19			

# Solved Challenges

Type	$n/m$	Machine Used	# Node	Duration
V	24/16	A	1	$\approx 9.3$ hours
V	25/17	B	1	$\approx 46.33$ hours
V	27/18	B	2	$\approx 10.9$ days
VI	24/16	A	1	$\approx 1.2$ hours
VI	25/17			
VI	27/18			
VI	28/19			



## Solved Challenges

Type	$n/m$	Machine Used	# Node	Duration
V	24/16	A	1	$\approx 9.3$ hours
V	25/17	B	1	$\approx 46.33$ hours
V	27/18	B	2	$\approx 10.9$ days
VI	24/16	A	1	$\approx 1.2$ hours
VI	25/17	B	1	$\approx 9.87$ hours
VI	27/18	B	1	$\approx 31.48$ hours
VI	28/19	B	2	$\approx 7.61$ days

<https://github.com/cr-marcstevens/m4gb>

Question ?