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1 Introduction

2 Mathematical Background

In this chapter a mathematical basis is systematically approached to give the reader an understanding to Groebner Bases and obtaining by the Flipping-Algorithm which is needed later.

In the first section monomials are revisited. The second section explains how monomials can be mathematically ordered. After that Ideals are defined over polynomial rings and a summary on Groebner bases and Groebner fans for ideals is presented.

2.1 Monomials

First of all, the basic components of a polynomial ring has to be explained. This forms the basis of

Definition 2.1 (Monomial). *A monomial m is a product of variables over a finite field \mathbb{K} , denoted by $\mathbb{K}[X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n]$ of the form $X_1^{u_1} X_2^{u_2} \dots X_n^{u_n}$, where $u_i, 1 < i < n$ and $u \in \mathbb{N}_0$*

*The total **degree** of a monomial is $\deg(m) = \sum_{i=1}^n u_i$*

Definition 2.2 (Polynomial). *A polynomial f is a finite linear combination with coefficients $c_u \in \mathbb{K}$ multiplied with monomials.*

$$f = \sum_u c_u X^u$$

If $c_u \neq 0$ then $c_u x_u$ is a term of f

2.2 Monomial Order

It is necessary to arrange the terms of a polynomial in order to compare every pair of polynomials. That is important for dividing polynomials in the finite field $\mathbb{K}[X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n]$

Definition 2.3 (Term Ordering). *A monomial order is a relation $>$ on the set of all monomials in $\mathbb{K}[x]$ such that [2] holds. Let m_1, m_2 and m_3 be monomials*

- *for any pair of monomials m_1, m_2 either $m_1 > m_2$ or $m_2 > m_1$ or $m_1 = m_2$*
- *if $m_1 > m_2$ and $m_2 > m_3$ then $m_1 > m_3$*
- *$m_1 > 1$ for any monomial $m_1 \neq 1$*
- *if $m_1 > m_2$ then $mm_1 > mm_2$ for any monomial m*

Two commonly used term orders are the following. Let u and v be elements of \mathbb{N}_0^n , such that [2]

2.2.1 Lexicographic Order

$u >_{lex} v$ if in $u - v$ the left most non-zero entry is positive. This can be written as $X^u >_{lex} X^v$ if $u >_{lex} v$.

2.2.2 Graded Lex Order

$u >_{grlex} v$ if $deg(u) > deg(v)$ or if $deg(u) = deg(v)$ and $u >_{lex} v$

Example Let $m_1 = 4x^2y^4z^3$ and $m_2 = x^1y^1z^4 \in \mathbb{K}[x, y, z]$. The monomials can also be written as $m_1 = X^{(2\ 4\ 3)}$ and $m_2 = X^{(1\ 1\ 4)}$. Thus $m_1 >_{lex} m_2$ because the left most non-zero entry of $(2\ 4\ 3) - (1\ 1\ 4)$ is positive.

The total degree of m_1 is 9 and $deg(m_2) = 6$. Hence, $m_1 >_{lex} m_2$ and $deg(m_1) > deg(m_2)$ so that $m_1 >_{grlex} m_2$

2.2.3 Weight vectors

2.2.4 Leading term

Given a term order $>$, each non-zero polynomial $f \in \mathbb{K}[x]$ has a unique leading term, denoted by $lt(f)$, given by the largest involved term with respect to the term order.

If $lt(f) = cX^u$, where $c \in \mathbb{K}$, then c is the leading coefficient of f and X^u is the leading monomial(lm).[2]

Example Let $f = 3x^2y^5z^3 + x^4 - 2x^3y^4 + 12^2z^2$

With respect to lex order $f = \underline{x^4} - 2x^3y^4 + 3x^2y^5z^3 + 12^2z^2$

with respect to grlex order $f = 3x^2y^5z^3 - 2x^3y^4 + \underline{x^4} + 12^2z^2$

The underlined terms are the leading binomials with the respect to the monomial order.

2.3 Ideals

Definition 2.4 (Ideal). An ideal I is collection of polynomials $f_1, \dots, f_s \in \mathbb{K}[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ and polynomials which can be built from these with multiplication with arbitrary polynomials and linear combination, such as [1]:

This is called an Ideal generated by f_1, \dots, f_s

It satisfies:

- $$\langle f_1, \dots, f_s \rangle = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^s h_i f_i \mid h_1, \dots, h_s \in \mathbb{K}[X_1, \dots, X_n] \right\}$$
- $0 \in I$
- If $f, g \in \langle f_1, \dots, f_s \rangle$, then $f + g \in \langle f_1, \dots, f_s \rangle$
- If $f \in \langle f_1, \dots, f_s \rangle$ and $h \in \langle f_1, \dots, f_s \rangle$, then $f \cdot h \in \langle f_1, \dots, f_s \rangle$

Example Let $I = \langle f_1, f_2 \rangle = \langle x^2 + y, x + y + 1 \rangle$ and $f = yx^2 + y^2 + x^2 + xy + x$. Since $f = y \cdot f_1 + x \cdot f_2, f \in I$

◆

Definition 2.5 (Binomial Ideal). A binomial ideal $I \in \mathbb{K}[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ is a polynomial Ideal, generated by binomials. A binomial is a linear combination of two monomials.

2.4 Division Algorithm

The reader already may determine if a polynomial p lies in an Ideal I in polynomial ring with one variable. This can be achieved with the help of the polynomial division. If result has no remainder, p lies in I . But in a ring with several variables like $\mathbb{K}[X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n]$ the usual division algorithm can not work. A generalized algorithm is needed. The main goal now is to divide $g \in \mathbb{K}[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ by $f_1, \dots, f_s \in \mathbb{K}[X_1, \dots, X_n]$, so g can be expressed in the form

$$g = a_1 f_1 + \dots + a_s f_s + r$$

where the $a_1 f_1 + \dots + a_s f_s$ and $r \in \mathbb{K}[X_1, \dots, X_n]$. This is possible with the Theorem mentioned at [3]

Theorem 2.1 (Division Algorithm in). Fix a monomial $>$ on $\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^n$ and let $F = (f_1, \dots, f_s)$ be an ordered s -tuple of polynomials in $\mathbb{K}[X_1, \dots, X_n]$. Then every $f \in \mathbb{K}[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ can be written as

$$f = a_1 f_1 + \dots + a_s f_s + r$$

where $a_i, r \in \mathbb{K}[X_1, \dots, X_n]$, and either $r = 0$ or r is a linear combination, with the coefficients in \mathbb{K} , none of which is divisible by any of $\text{LT}(f_1), \dots, \text{LT}(f_s)$. The remainder of f on division by F is r . Furthermore, if $a_i f_i \neq 0$, then $\deg(f) \geq \deg(a_i f_i)$

Algorithm 1 Division Algorithm

Require: Basis f_1, \dots, f_m nonzero polynomials

Ensure: $r = 0$ or none of the terms in r are divisible by

$LT_{\leq}(f_1), \dots, LT_{\leq}(f_m)$

1: $h_1 \leftarrow 0, \dots, h_m \leftarrow 0$

2: $r \leftarrow 0$

3: $s \leftarrow f$

4: **while** $s \neq 0$ **do**

5: $i \leftarrow 1$

6: division_occured \leftarrow false

7: **while** $i \leq m$ and division_occured = false **do**

8: **if** $LT(f[i])$ divides $LT(s)$ **then**

9:

$$s \leftarrow s - \frac{LT(s)}{LT(f[i])} * f_i$$

10: $h_i \leftarrow h_i + LT(s) / LT(f_i)$

11: division_occured = false

12: **else**

13: $i \leftarrow i + 1$

14: **end if**

15: **end while**

16: **if** division_occured = false **then**

17: $r \leftarrow r + LT(s)$

18: $S \leftarrow s - LT(s)$

19: **end if**

20: **end while**

Example

Example

The last example shows that it is still possible to obtain a nonzero remainder even if $f \in \langle f_1, f_2 \rangle$. That means $r = 0$ is a necessary condition for the ideal membership but not a sufficient condition

2.5 Groebner basis

To solve the ideal membership problem a "good" generating set for an Ideal I is needed. It would be helpful when the remainder r on division is uniquely determined and the condition $r = 0$ is equivalent to the membership in the ideal. So the definition from [KHZ] might be useful.

2.5.1 Definition of a Groebner basis

Definition 2.6 (Groebner base). Let \leq be a monomial order on $\mathbb{K}[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ and let I be an Ideal on $\mathbb{K}[X_1, \dots, X_n]$. A Groebner basis for I (with respect to \leq) is a finite set of polynomials $F = \{f_1, \dots, f_m\}$ in I with the property that for every nonzero $f \in I$, $\text{LT}_{\geq}(f)$ is divisible by $\text{LT}(f_i)$ for some $1 \leq i \leq m$

A Groebner basis has the beneficial property that the remainder r of f by the elements of a Groebner basis are uniquely determined and independent of the order of the elements in G . Also every Ideal in $\mathbb{K}[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ has a Groebner basis with respect to any monomial order [KHZ]

2.5.2 Computation of a Groebner basis

In order to obtain a Groebner basis of an arbitrary basis f_1, \dots, f_n with an arbitrary monomial order \geq of an Ideal I , an algorithm is needed. This algorithm is called Buchberger-Algorithm. The main idea is to build every possible S-Polynomial of (f_i, f_j) for every $1 \leq i \neq j \leq n$ and every nonzero result is added to the basis until every S-Pair of (f_i, f_j) vanishes.

Let the polynomials $f, g \in \mathbb{K}[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ and $\text{LT}_{\leq}(f) = cX^{\alpha}$, $\text{LT}_{\leq}(g) = dX^{\beta}$ and $\text{LCM}(X^{\alpha}, X^{\beta})$ be the least common multiple between X^{α} and X^{β} .

Definition 2.7 (S-Polynomial). [KHZ] The S-polynomial of f and g is the polynomial

$$S(f, g) = \frac{\text{LCM}(X^{\alpha}, X^{\beta})}{\text{LT}_{\leq}(f)} \cdot f - \frac{\text{LCM}(X^{\alpha}, X^{\beta})}{\text{LT}_{\leq}(g)} \cdot g$$

example Consider the polynomials the polynomial ring $\mathbb{K}[x, y, z]$ with the basis $\{f, g\} = \{xy^2 - xz + y, xy - z^2\}$ with respect to the lexicographic order.

Forming the S-Polynomial leads to:

$$\begin{aligned} S(f, g) &= \frac{\text{LCM}(xy^2, xy)}{xy^2} \cdot (xy^2 - xz + y) - \frac{\text{LCM}(xy^2, xy)}{xy} \cdot (xy - z) \\ &= \frac{xy^2}{xy^2} \cdot (xy^2 - xz + y) - \frac{xy^2}{xy} \cdot (xy - z) \\ &= -xz - yz + y \end{aligned}$$

◆

The S-Polynomial is not zero and is not disvisible by the leading terms of f or g . That means the Basis given in the example is not a Groebner basis. This can be deduced by the Buchbergers criterium.

Definition 2.8 (Buchberger Criterion). [KHZ] A finite set $G = \{f_1, \dots, f_m\}$ of polynomials in $\mathbb{K}[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ is a Groebner basis of an Ideal $I = \langle f_1, \dots, f_m \rangle$ if and only $S(f_i, f_j) = 0, \forall 1 \leq i, j \leq m, i \neq j$

Now that the meaning of the S-Polynomial is clear the Buchberger algorithm can be defined.

Algorithm 2 Buchbergers Algorithm

Require: Basis $F = (f_1, \dots, f_m)$

Ensure: Groebner basis G for $I = \langle f_1, \dots, f_m \rangle$ with $F \subseteq G$

```

1:  $G \leftarrow F$ 
2: repeat
3:    $G' \leftarrow G$ 
4:   for each pair  $f_i$  and  $f_j$  in  $G, i \neq j$  do
5:      $S \leftarrow S(f_i, f_j)^{G'}$  ▷ S-Polynomial with the basis of  $G'$ 
6:     if  $G \neq 0$  then
7:        $G \leftarrow G \cup \{S\}$ 
8:     end if
9:   end for
10: until  $G = G'$ 

```

This algorithm is correct and terminates.[KHZ]

However, a Groebner basis is not unique. A arbitrary polynomial can be added to a Groebner basis and it is still a Groebner basis. Fortunately a each nonzero Ideal in $\mathbb{K}[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ has a unique *reduced* Groebner basis.

Definition 2.9 (Reduced Groebner basis). A Groebner basis $G = \{f_1, \dots, f_m\}$ in $\mathbb{K}[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ is reduced if the polynomials f_1, \dots, f_m are monic and no term f_i is divisible by $\text{LT}_{\leq}(f_j)$ for any pair $i \neq j$, where \leq is monomial order.

2.6 Groebner fans

Groebner bases for a fixed Ideal I with different monomial orders can look very different and have different properties. The difference can be in the number of elements in the Groebner basis, the length or the degree of the elements. So it will be helpful if all possible Groebner basis of a fixed ideal can be collected together.

[Cox, O'Shea] shows that the collection is finite.

Definition 2.10 (Groebner fan). [Cox, O'Shea] A Groebner fan of an Ideal I consist of finitely many closed convex polyedral cones with vertices at the origin, such that

- A face of a cone σ is $\sigma \cap \{l = 0\}$, where $l = 0$ is a nontrivial linear equation such that $l \geq 0$ on σ . Any face of a cone in the fan is also in the fan.
- The intersection of two cones in the fan is a face of each.

In order to construct a Groebner fan to a given Ideal, consider the marked Groebner basis $G = \{g_1, \dots, g_t\}$ of the Ideal I . A marked Groebner basis is a Groebner basis where each $g \in G$ has an identified leading term, such that G is a monic Groebner basis with respect to some monomial $>$ order selecting those terms. More informally, where all leading terms in G are marked.

The elements of G g_i can be written as

$$g_i = x^{\alpha(i)} + \sum_{\beta} c_{i,\beta} x^{\beta},$$

where $x^{\alpha(i)}$ is the leading term and $x^{\alpha(i)} > x^{\beta}$, with respect to a monomial order, whenever $c_{i,\beta} \neq 0$.

Now if a weight vector \mathbf{w} fullfills the inequation $\alpha(i) * \mathbf{w} \geq \beta * \mathbf{w}$, the vector selects the correct leading term in g_i as the term with the highest weight.

So the cone of a Groebner basis can be written as [CoxOshea]

$$C_G = \left\{ \mathbf{w} \in (\mathbb{R}^n)^+ : \alpha(i) \cdot \mathbf{w} \geq \beta \cdot \mathbf{w} \text{ whenever } c_{i,\beta} \neq 0 \right\}$$

example Consider the Ideal from [CoxO'Shea] with $I = \langle x^2 - y, xz - y^2 + yz \rangle \in \mathbb{Q}[x, y, z]$. Note that the ring is 3-dimensional so that Groebner fan can be plotted in the positive orthant \mathbb{R}_+^3 . The marked Groebner basis with respect to the *grevlex* order with $y > z > x$ is

$$G^{(1)} = \left\{ \underline{x^2} - y, \underline{y^2} - yz - xz \right\}$$

The leading terms are underlined. Let $\mathbf{w} = (a, b, c) \in \mathbb{R}_+^3$. Then W is in the cone C_{G^1} if and only the inequalities defined above are satisfied.

- $(2, 0, 0) \cdot (a, b, c) \geq (0, 1, 0) \cdot (a, b, c)$ or $2a \geq b$
- $(0, 2, 0) \cdot (a, b, c) \geq (1, 0, 1) \cdot (a, b, c)$ or $2b \geq a + c$
- $(0, 2, 0) \cdot (a, b, c) \geq (0, 1, 1) \cdot (a, b, c)$ or $2b \geq b + c$

This is the first cone of the Groebner fan and can be drawn in the positive orthant sliced of the plane of $a + b + c = 1$ for visuality.



This figure shows that the Groebner fan is not complete, since the cone does not cover the whole positive orthant. In this example, the other reduced Groebner basis can be obtained by applying the Buchberger Algorithm with common term orders to the Ideal I . If the computed cones still are not the the whole positive orthant, then a further computation with weight vectors are necessary.

This strategy is reasonable for a small example like above. In general, the whole Groebner fan can be computed with the Groebner walk. See [CoxOShea] for further details.

An inexpensive way to obtain all reduced Groebner bases of a special ideal, the Code Ideal, which will be explained later.

2.7 Toric Ideals

This work and is focused on Code Ideals, so it is useful to define the Toric Ideals first. Given a matrix $A = [a_1, \dots, a_n] \in \mathbb{Z}^{d \times n}$ and $u \in \mathbb{Z}^n$. u which can be decomposed in u^+ and u^- , where u^+ and u^- have nonnegative coefficients and disjoint support.

Definition 2.11 (Toric Ideal). [Dueck Journal] A toric ideal I_A is defined as

$$I_A = \langle \mathbf{x}^{u^+} - \mathbf{x}^{u^-} \mid u \in \ker(A) \rangle$$

The toric ideal can also be expressed as

$$I_A = \langle \mathbf{x}^u - \mathbf{x}^v \mid Au = Av, u, v \in \mathbb{N}_0^n \rangle.$$

2.8 Enumerating Groebner fans

In this section, 2 algorithms will be explained in order to enumerate the Groebner fan. For the purpose to compute all Groebner bases from a toric ideal I_A , it is necessary to search the *edge graph* of a Groebner fan.

Two reduced Groebner bases with respect to a term order covered by the generic weight vectors c_1, c_2 are said to be adjacent if the two Groebner cones share a common *facet*.

Definition 2.12 (Facet Binomial). [TiGERS] *The binomial $x^{\alpha_k} - x^{\beta_k} \in \mathcal{G}_c$ is a facet binomial of \mathcal{G}_c if and only if there exists a $u \in \mathbb{R}^n$ which satisfies :*

$$\{\alpha_i \cdot u > \beta_i \cdot u : i = 1, \dots, t, i \neq k\}$$

$$\{\beta_k \cdot u > \alpha_k \cdot u\}$$

In the example (with the Gröebner fan) the facet binomials of a Gröbner cone determine the border to an other Gröber cone. In order to traverse from a Gröber base \mathcal{G}_c to a neighboured Gröbner base $\mathcal{G}_{c'}$ with the certain facet $x^\alpha - x^\beta$, a procedure making a local change from \mathcal{G}_c to $\mathcal{G}_{c'}$ is required. This procedure is called flip.

Algorithm 3 Local change of reduced Gröbner bases in I_A [TiGERS]

Require: Reduced Gröbner basis $\mathcal{G} = \{\underline{x}_k^a\}$ of I_A

A prescribed facet binomial $\underline{x}_i^a - x_i^b \in \mathcal{G}$ \triangleright The weight vector inducing \mathcal{G} is generic and the leading terms are underlined

Ensure: The reduced Gröbner basis is adjacent to \mathcal{G} in which $\underline{x}_i^b - x_i^a$ is a facet binomial.

- 1: $Old := \{\underline{x}_i^a - x_i^b\} \cup \{\underline{x}_j^a : \underline{x}_j^a - x_j^b \in \mathcal{G}, j \neq i\}$ \triangleright Prescribed Facet and leading terms only in Old
 - 2: $Temp := \{\underline{x}_i^b - x_i^a\} \cup \{\underline{x}_j^a : x_j^a \in Old\}$ \triangleright "Flipping" the facet Binomial
 - 3: $New :=$ Computed reduced Gröbner basis with respect to the new marking \triangleright This can be done with Buchberger Algorithm.
 - 4: $\mathcal{G}' = \{\underline{x}_i^b - x_i^a\}$
 - 5: **for each** monomial h in New **do**
 - 6: Reduce h with \mathcal{G} to obtain the monomial h' .
 - 7: Add $h - h'$ to \mathcal{G}' with h marked as the leading term.
 - 8: **end for**
 - 9: Auto-reduce \mathcal{G}' to get \mathcal{G}_{new} \triangleright no term shall be divisible by a leading term
-

This algorithm is correct and can terminate. [Tigers] The main advantage of the algorithm is that no weight vectors must be stored or computed. Weight vectors are carried implicitly and that is possible due to the binomial structure that this subroutine generates for every Gröbner basis.

example

2.8.1 Breadth first search

In this section an algorithm to enumerate the edge graph of a Groebner fan via breath-first search and its drawbacks are presented.

Algorithm 4 Enumerating the edge graph of the Gröbner fan via breath-first search [*TiGERS*]

Require: Any reduced Gröbner basis \mathcal{G}_0 of I_A

Ensure: All reduced Gröbner bases of I_A , (all vertices of the edge graph)

```

1: Todo := [ $\mathcal{G}_0$ ]
2: Verts := []
3: while Todo  $\neq \emptyset$  do
4:    $\mathcal{G}$  := first element in (Todo)
5:   Remove  $\mathcal{G}$  from Todo
6:   add  $\mathcal{G}$  to Verts
7:   determine list L of facet binomials of  $\mathcal{G}$   $\triangleright$  With linear programming
8:   for each  $x^\alpha - x^\beta \in L$  do
9:      $\mathcal{G}' = \text{flip}(\mathcal{G}, x^\alpha - x^\beta)$ 
10:    if  $\mathcal{G}' \notin \text{Todo} \cup \text{Verts}$  then
11:      add  $\mathcal{G}'$  to Todo
12:    end if
13:  end for
14: end while
15: return Verts

```

This algorithm is intuitive but has the drawback that every vertex of the edge graph must be stored and every vertex must be checked against all other vertices if it is a new vertex or not. The more vertices the edge graph has, the more expensive the calculation will be. Also the need of memory will arise if a Gröbner fan has a lot of cones.

2.8.2 Reverse Search tree

In this section, a memoryless algorithm is presented which has the benefit that it runs linear depending on the size of output. The main idea is to enumerate the edge graph with depth first reverse search. The result will be a directed subgraph of the edge graph, called reverse search tree $T_{\succ}(I_A)$. But before that, the meaning of a mismarked polynomial must be clear.

Definition 2.13 (Mismarked Polynomial). [*Tigers*] *A polynomial f that has been marked with respect to the monomial order \succ is mismarked with respect to the monomial order \succ*

Example Consider the reduced Gröbner base $\mathcal{G} = \{x^2y - z, y^2 - xz, zy - xy^2z\}$

with a certain monomial order \succ , which is not the lexicographic order. Then, the second and last term are clearly mismarked with respect to \succ_{lex} .

Applying the flip-procedure $(\mathcal{G}, y^2 - xz)$ leads to the Groebner base $\mathcal{G} = \{x^2y - z, xz^2 - y^2, zy - xy^2z\}$. Now only the last binomial is mismarked and using $\text{flip}(\mathcal{G}, zy - xy^2z)$ the result is the reduced Groebner basis with respect to the lexicographic order $\mathcal{G} = \{xy^2z - xy, xz^2 - y^2, xy - z\}$. Note that every monomial can not be divided by the leading terms, so all Groebner bases are reduced and no auto-reduce is necessary.

◆

The *reverse search tree* $T_\succ(I_A)$ with a given monomial order \succ can be defined as follows.

Definition 2.14 (Reverse Search Tree). *TiGERS* For two reduced Groebner bases \mathcal{G}_i and \mathcal{G}_j , $[\mathcal{G}_i, \mathcal{G}_j]$ directed from \mathcal{G}_i to \mathcal{G}_j is an edge of $T_\succ(I_A)$ if \mathcal{G}_j is obtained from \mathcal{G}_i by the procedure $\text{flip}(\mathcal{G}_i, x^\alpha - x^\beta)$. x^α is lexicographically maximal among all facet binomials of \mathcal{G}_i , that are mismarked with respect to \succ .

[TiGERS] ensures that the reverse search tree is an acyclic graph with a unique sink and from any reduced Groebner basis of \mathcal{G}_c of a toric Ideal I_A , there is a unique path to the sink \mathcal{G}_\succ . Unlike the Groebner walk procedure, there are still no weight vectors involved, but in return every facet of the Groebner cone must be computed, which can be computationally expensive for reduced Groebner basis with many polynomials.

Example Consider the Ideal with the reduced Groebner basis with respect to the lexicographic order $x_1 \succ \dots \succ x_6$

$$\mathcal{G} = \{x_1 - x_2, x_3 - x_4, x_5 - x_6, x_2^2 - 1, x_4^2 - 1, x_6^2 - 1\}$$

Applying the breath-first search algorithm for this reduced Groebner basis results to the following edge graph.

Using the reverse search method, this search tree results.

Even for this small example a lot of edges were saved. 2.

2.9 Degree compatible Groebner

Computing the whole Groebner fan can be very expensive and not every cone is interesting. In this section, the degree compatible Groebner fan is introduced and how the algorithm can be changed so that only the degree compatible Groebner fan will be computed.

Algorithm 5 Enumerating the edge graph of the Gröbner fan via reverse search [TiGERS]

Require: Any reduced Gröbner basis \mathcal{R}_\succ of I_A and its term order \succ

Ensure: All reduced Gröbner bases of I_A , (all vertices of the edge graph)

```

1:  $\mathcal{G} := \mathcal{R}_\succ$ 
2:  $j := 0$ 
3:  $L :=$  list of facet binomials of  $\mathcal{G}$  marked by  $\succ$ 
4: add  $\mathcal{G}$  to output
5: repeat
6:   while  $j < |L|$  do
7:      $j := j + 1$ 
8:      $\mathcal{G}' := \text{flip}(\mathcal{G}, L[j]);$ 
9:     if  $[\mathcal{G}', \mathcal{G}] \in T_\succ(I_A)$  then ▷ Check for adjacency
10:       $\mathcal{G} := \mathcal{G}'$ 
11:       $j := 0$ 
12:       $L :=$  list of facet of  $\mathcal{G}$  marked by  $\succ$ 
13:      add  $\mathcal{G}$  to output
14:     end if
15:   end while
16:   if  $\mathcal{G} \neq \mathcal{R}_\succ$  then
17:      $\mathcal{G}' :=$  unique element such that  $[\mathcal{G}', \mathcal{G}] \in T_\succ(I_A)$ 
18:      $j := 0$ 
19:      $L :=$  list of facets of  $\mathcal{G}'$  marked by  $\succ$ 
20:     repeat
21:        $j := j + 1$ 
22:     until the common facet of  $\mathcal{G}$  and  $\mathcal{G}'$  is the  $j$ -th facet of  $L$ 
23:   end if
24: until  $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{R}_\succ$  and  $j = |L|$ 

```

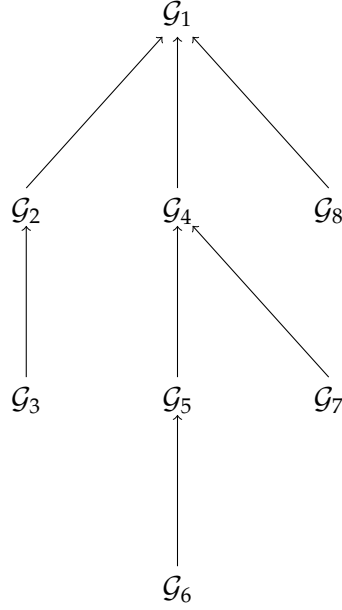


Figure 1: The reverse search tree for \mathcal{G}_1

Definition 2.15 (Degree compatible Groebner basis). [dueckpaper] *A reduced Groebner basis for an ideal I with respect to a certain monomial order is degree compatible if and only if the corresponding Groebner cone contains the all-one vector 1 .*

Equivalent to this, the leading term must have the highest degree.

Since a Groebner fan is homogenous at \mathbb{R}_+^n , there will be at least one degree compatible Groebner basis. That is a special case can be easily determined as follows.

Definition 2.16 (Only degree compatible Groebner basis). [dueckpaper] *A Groebner basis \mathcal{G} with respect to a degree compatible monomial ordering \succ is the only degree compatible Groebner basis for an Ideal if and only if*

$$\deg(x^a) > \deg(x^b) \quad \forall \quad x^a - x^b \in \mathcal{G}$$

This can be also described by the all-one vector that lies completely in a Groebner cone of a Groebner basis \mathcal{G} . It follows that the all-one vector does not cut any facets if there is only one degree compatible Groebner basis.

The algorithms 4 and 5 can be adapted in order to compute only the degree compatible Groebner fan.

The breadth-first search now needs a degree compatible Groebner basis as

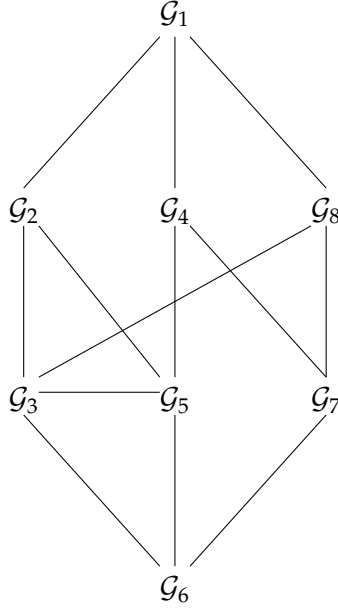


Figure 2: The complete edge graph via breadth first search

an input. This can be achieved by applying the Buchberger Algorithm with a degree compatible monomial, for example the grlex order. After that it is required that the Groebner basis is checked if its is the only degree compatible basis. Also the only facet binomials $x^a - x^b$ which are allow to be "flipped" are the binomials that fulfills the condition $\deg(x^a) = \deg(x^b)$.

The reverse search tree can be deployed as in Definition 2.14 but with the restriction that $\deg(x^a) = \deg(x^b)$ must be fulfilled to traverse the degree compatible Groebner fan. [dueckpaper, Lemma2.2] guarantees that at least one such facet binomial will be found. The sink of the reverse search tree contains binomials that are not mismarked with respect to the grlex order.

2.10 Linear Codes over Prime Fields

This work is concentrated on computing the Groebner fan of a linear code. Now the mathematic background of the Groebner fans is given, the linear Codes and Code Ideals have to be defined to give a connection between these two topics.

Let \mathbb{F} be a finite field and let n and $k \in \mathbb{N}$ with $n \geq k$.

Definition 2.17 (Linear Code). [DueckJournal] A linear code of length n and dimension k over \mathbb{F} is the image \mathcal{C} of a injective linear mapping $\phi : \mathbb{F}^k \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^n$

Such a code will be denoted als an $[n,k]$ code and its elements are called codewords. The codewords are written as row vectors. The Code \mathcal{C} can alternatively be described as row space matrix of $G \in \mathbb{F}^{k \times n}$. The rows of G form a basis of \mathcal{C} . G is also calles *generator matrix* for \mathcal{C} .

Definition 2.18 (Standard form). [dueckjournal] A $[n,k]$ code \mathcal{C} is in standard form if it has a generator matrix like $G = (I_k | M)$, where I_k is the $k \times k$ matrix.

Example Consider the binary $[7,4]$ Hamming Code with its generator matrix

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

The code c of the word x is obtained with the vector-multiplication

$$xG = c$$

Let x be $(1,0,1,0)$, then the codeword c results to:

$$(1,0,1,0) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (1,0,1,0,0,0,1)$$

◆

Two codes are equivalent if one generator matrix can be obtained from the other by permutating columns and rows. It follows that every linear code is equivalent to a linear code in standard form.[dueckjournal]

A linear Code \mathcal{C} can be *punctured* by deleting the same coordinate i in each codeword.

2.11 Code Ideals

In this section, the linear codes and the Groebner bases come together. Each linear code \mathcal{C} can be associated to a binomial ideal.[dueckpaper] Let \mathcal{C} a $[n,k]$ code and let $\mathcal{K}[\mathbf{x}] = \mathcal{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$

3 Software

A Appendix