

Gröbner Bases

Exercise Sheet 4 for October 29, 2024

- (1) The following algorithm computes a standard expression.

Input: $f \in k[\mathbf{x}] \setminus \{0\}$, $\{f_1, \dots, f_s\} \subseteq k[\mathbf{x}] \setminus \{0\}$, an admissible order \leq of \mathbb{N}_0^n .

Output: a standard expression $f = \sum_{i=1}^s a_i f_i + r$ of f by (f_1, \dots, f_s)

- 1: $r \leftarrow f$; $(a_1, \dots, a_s) := 0$.
- 2: **while** $r \neq 0$ and $\exists i \in \underline{s} : \text{LT}(f_i)$ divides a term $a\mathbf{x}^\alpha$ that appears in r **do**
- 3: $r \leftarrow r - \frac{a\mathbf{x}^\alpha}{\text{LT}(f_i)} f_i$.
- 4: $a_i := a_i + \frac{a\mathbf{x}^\alpha}{\text{LT}(f_i)}$.
- 5: **Return** (a_1, \dots, a_s, r)

- (a) Show that the algorithm terminates, regardless which monomial $a\mathbf{x}^\alpha$ is chosen at each step.
 - (b) Why does the algorithm produce a correct result? Which equation between a_1, \dots, a_s, r, f is true invariantly throughout the execution of the algorithm?
- (2) Let $U \in \mathbb{R}^{n' \times n}$ be such that $\{\gamma \in \mathbb{Q}^n \mid U\gamma = 0\} = \{0\}$ and the first nonzero entry in every column of U is positive. Show that the order \leq_U defined by

$$\alpha \leq_U \beta :\Leftrightarrow U\alpha \leq_{\text{lex}} U\beta$$

is admissible. *Remark:* The crucial point is to prove $U\alpha >_{\text{lex}} 0$ for each $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^n$.

- (3) Find the leading term ideal $\langle \text{LT}(I) \rangle_{k[\mathbf{x}]}$ for the following ideals I .
- (a) $I = \langle x^5 + 5x^4 - x^3 - 15x^2 - 6x, x^7 - 3x^5 \rangle_{\mathbb{Q}[x]}$ in the univariate polynomial ring $\mathbb{Q}[x]$.
 - (b) $I = \{f \in \mathbb{Q}[x, y] \mid f(-1, 2) = 0\}$, lexicographic ordering, $x > y$.
- (4) Let k be a field, and let $F = \{f_1, \dots, f_s\} \subseteq k[x_1, \dots, x_n] \setminus \{0\}$.
- (a) Show the following statement: If F is a Groebner basis of $\langle F \rangle$ and

$$\text{LT}(f_i) \in \langle \text{LT}(f_1), \dots, \text{LT}(f_{i-1}), \text{LT}(f_{i+1}), \dots, \text{LT}(f_s) \rangle,$$

then $F \setminus \{f_i\}$ is a Groebner basis of $\langle F \rangle$, too.

- (b) Is this assertion still valid if one replaces the words “Groebner basis” both times by “basis”?