

# Ore Polynomials in Sage

Manuel Kauers

joint work with

Maximilian Jaroschek and Fredrik Johansson

RISC, JKU.





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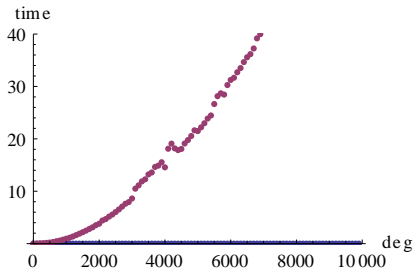
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	Sage	Mathematica
computation speed		
programming speed		

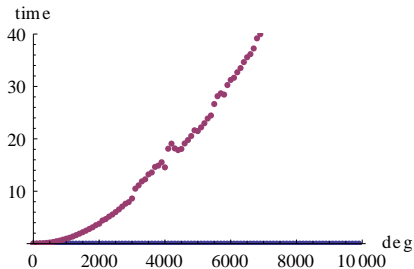
## A Computation Speed Comparison

Multiplication time for dense polynomials with integer coefficients in **Mathematica** and **Sage** (Flint)



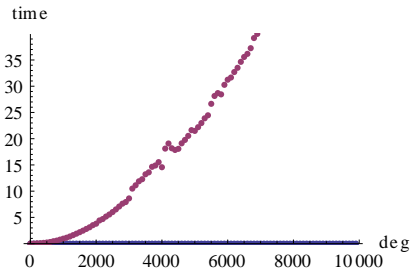
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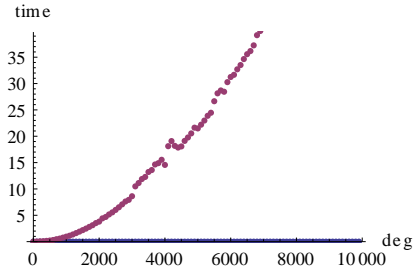
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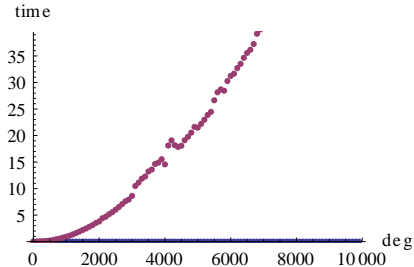
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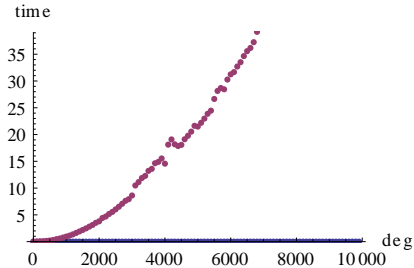
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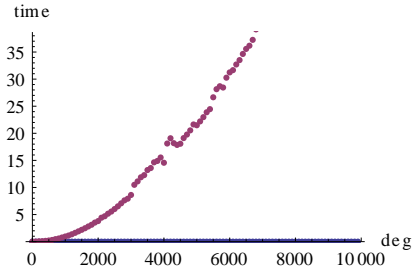
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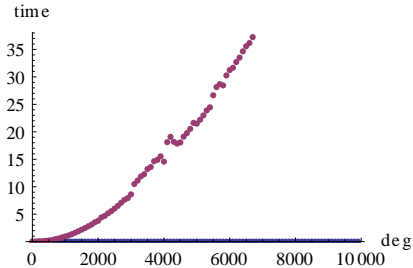
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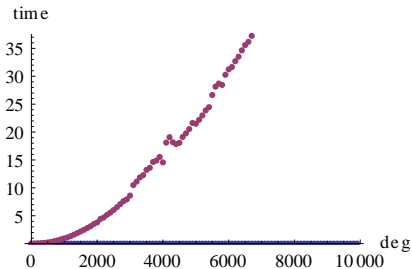
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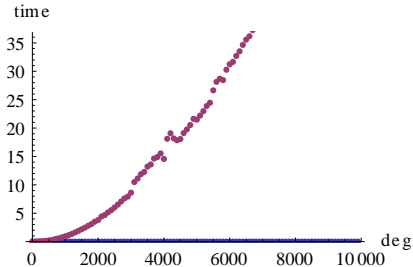
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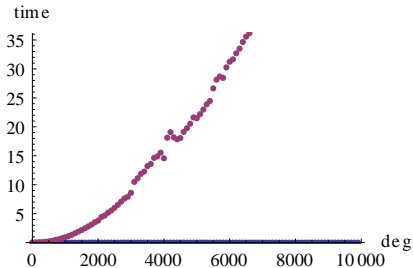
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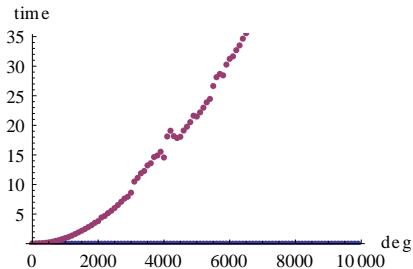
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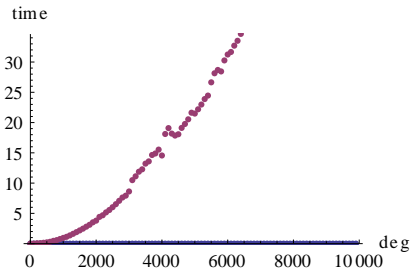
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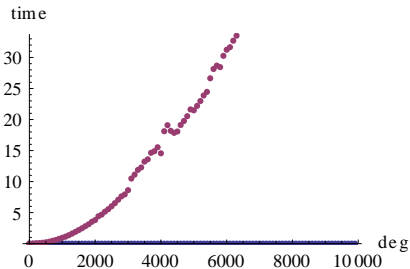
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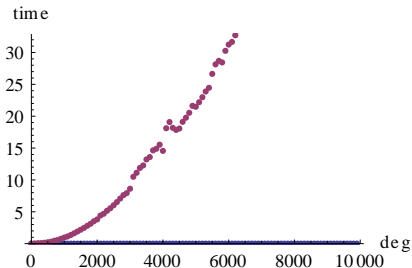
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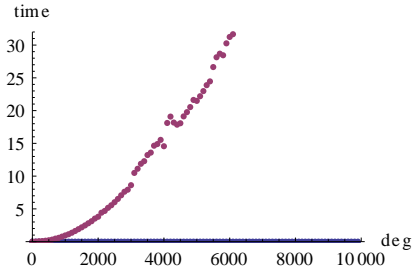
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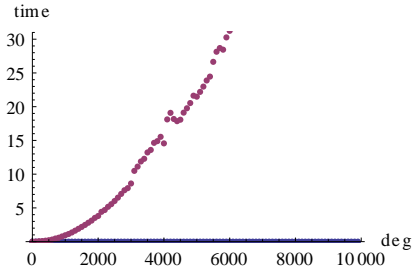
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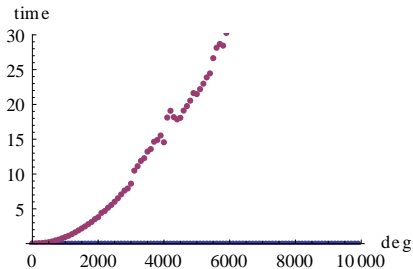
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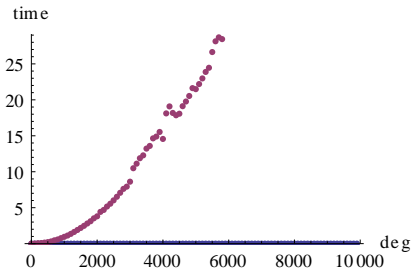
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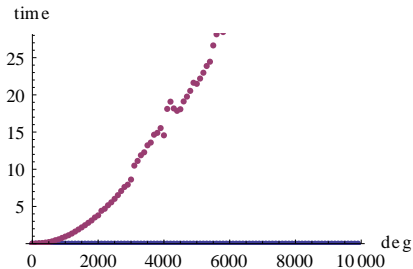
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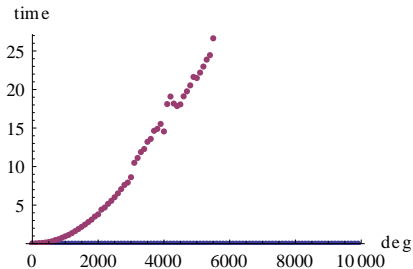
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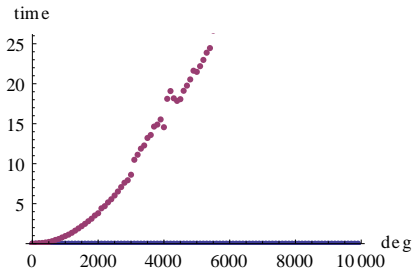
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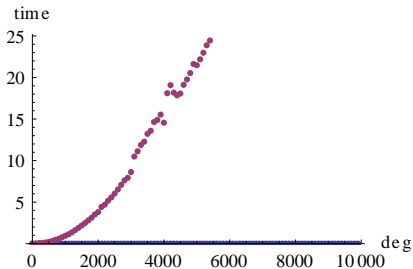
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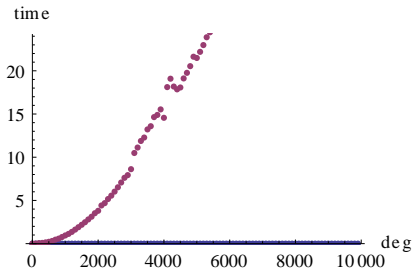
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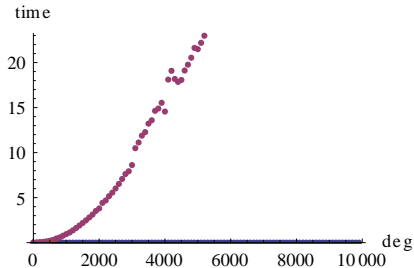
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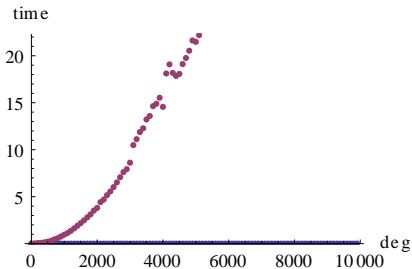
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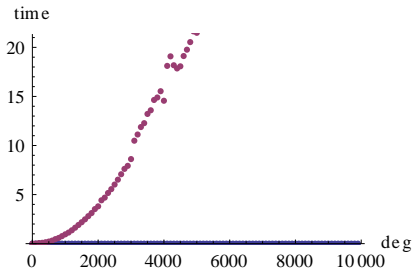
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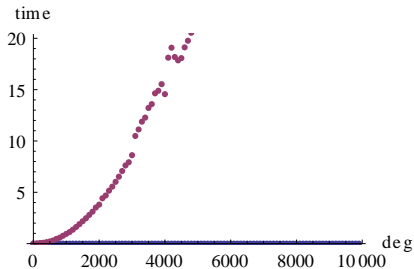
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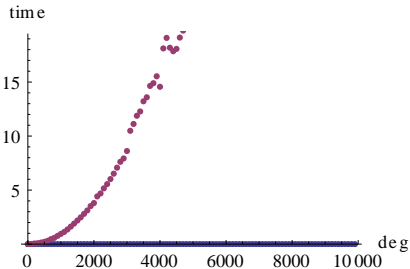
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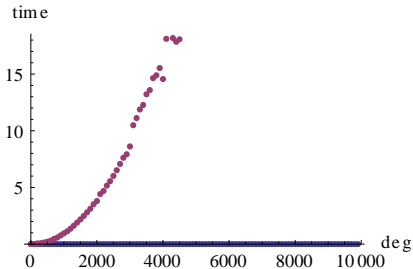
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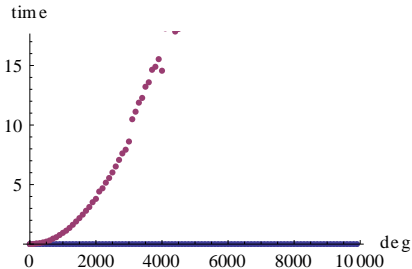
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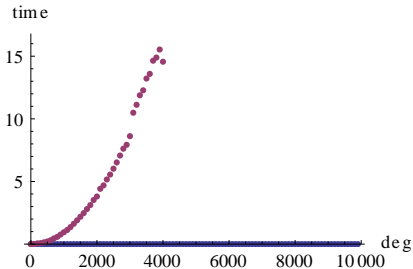
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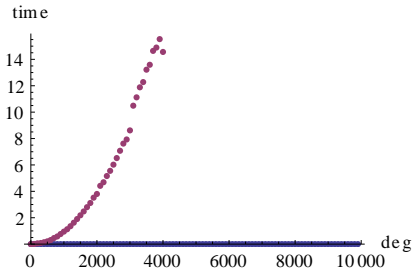
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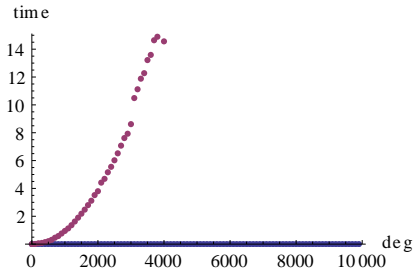
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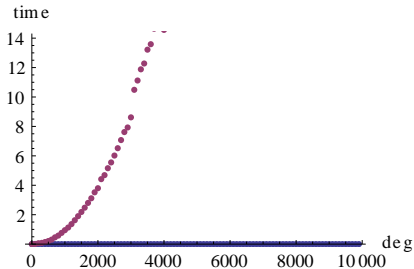
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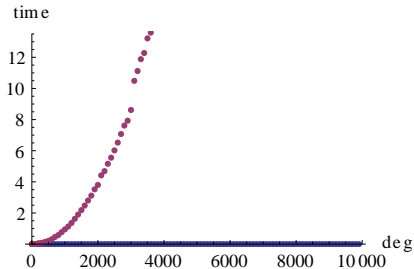
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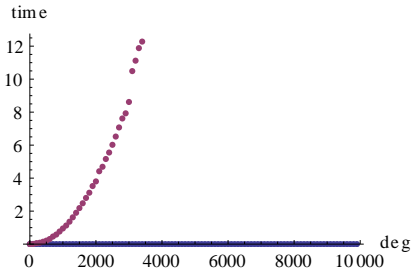
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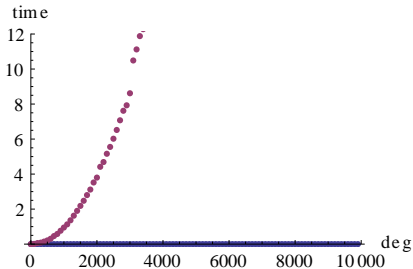
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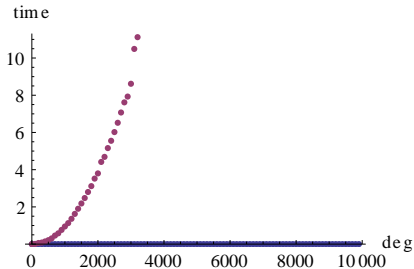
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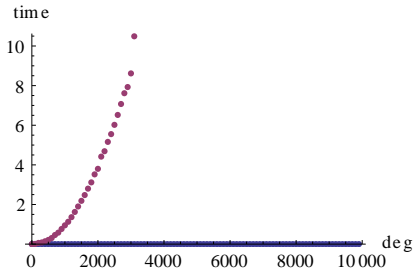
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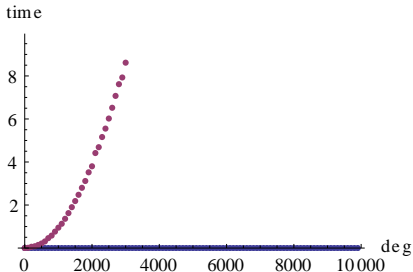
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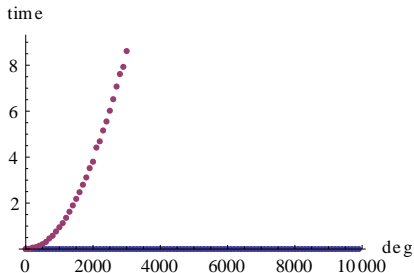
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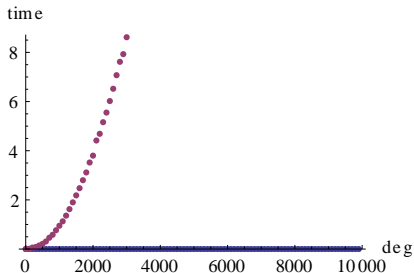
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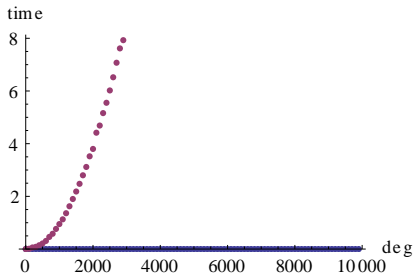
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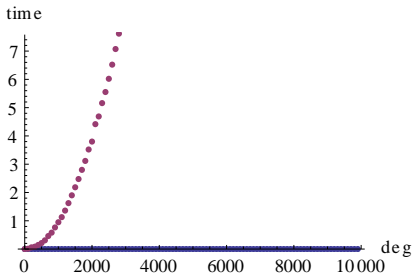
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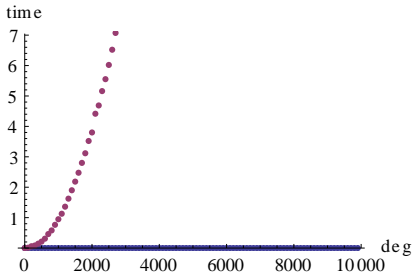
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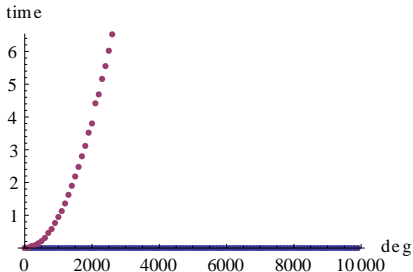
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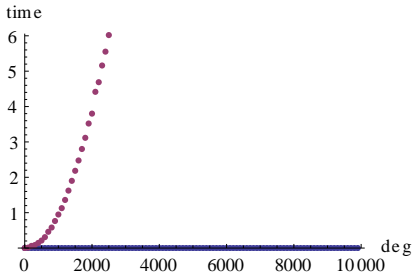
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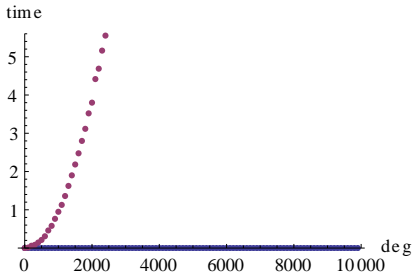
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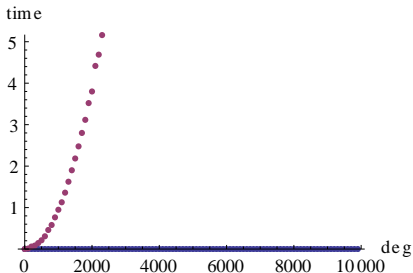
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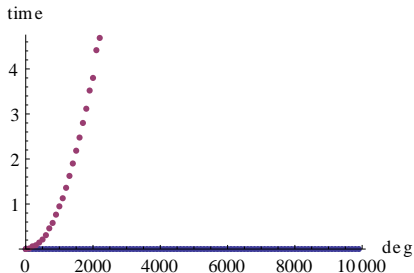
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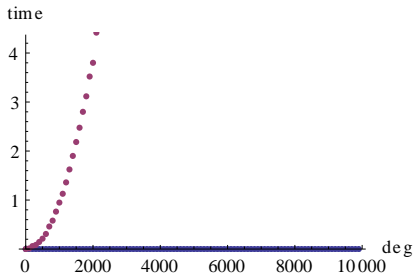
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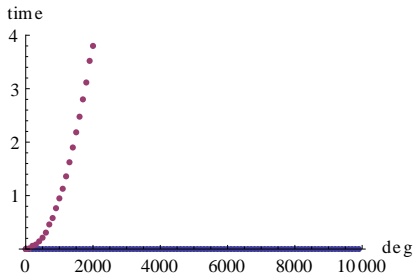
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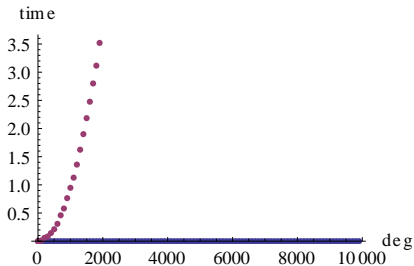
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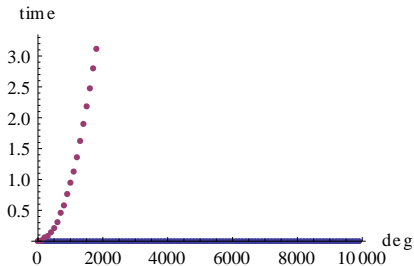
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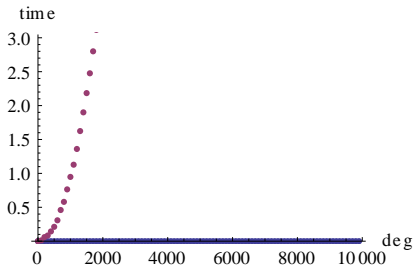
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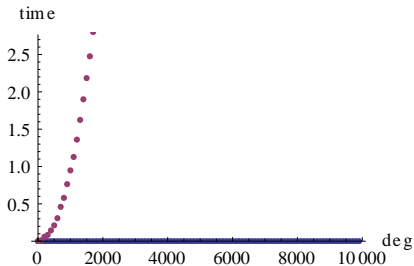
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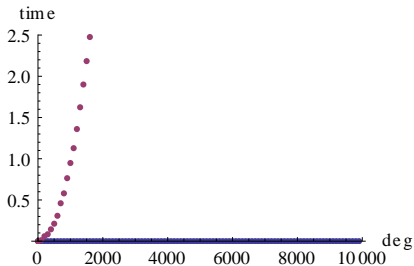
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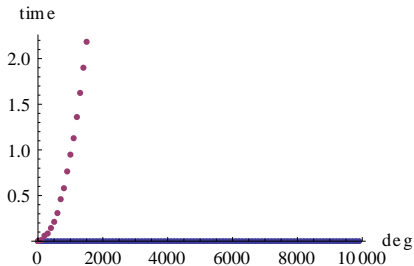
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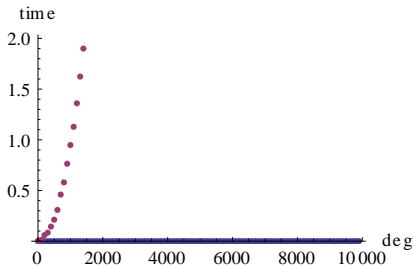
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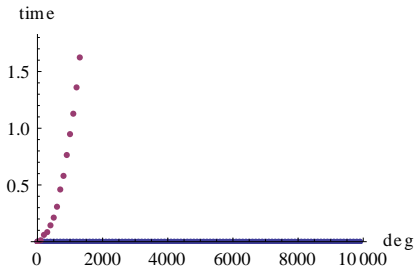
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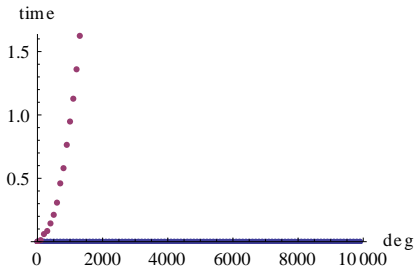
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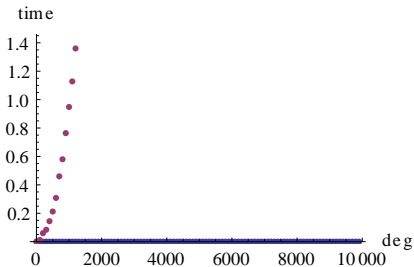
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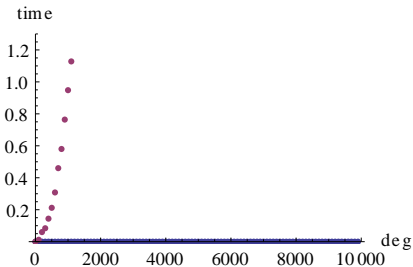
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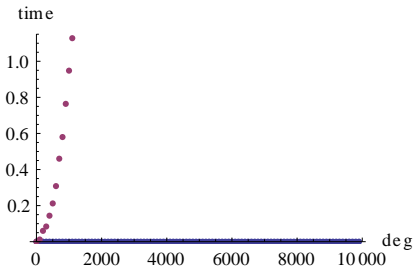
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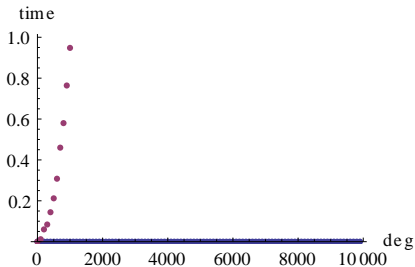
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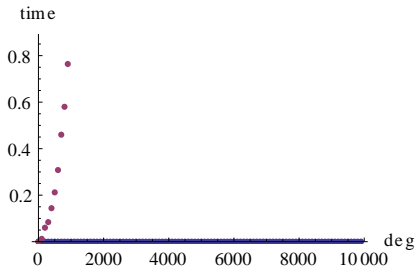
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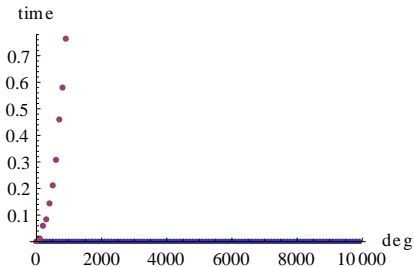
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Multiplication time for dense polynomials with integer coefficients in **Mathematica** and **Sage** (Flint)



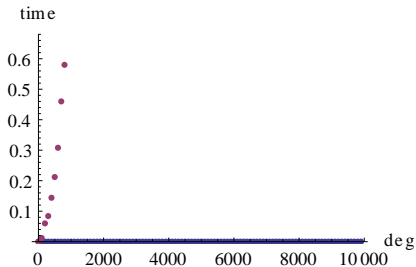
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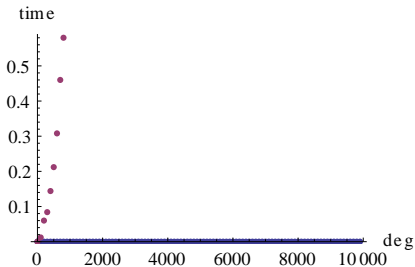
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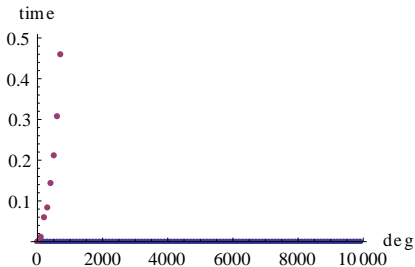
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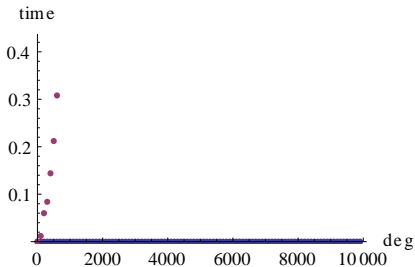
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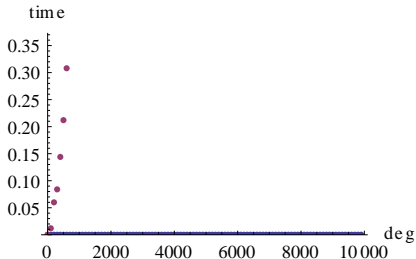
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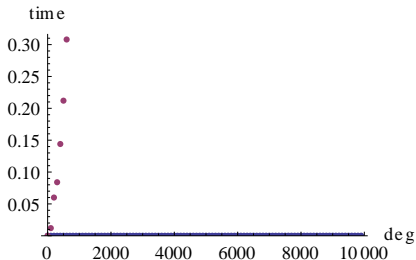
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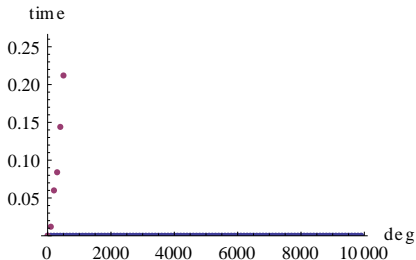
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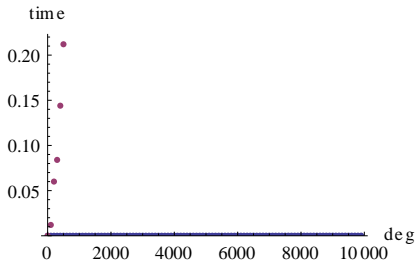
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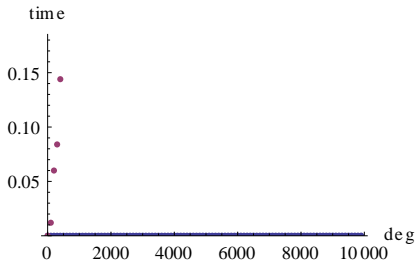
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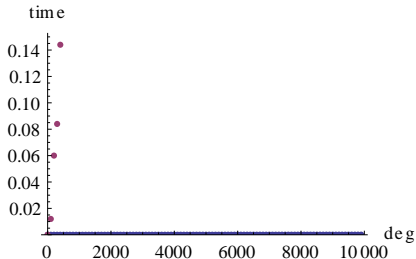
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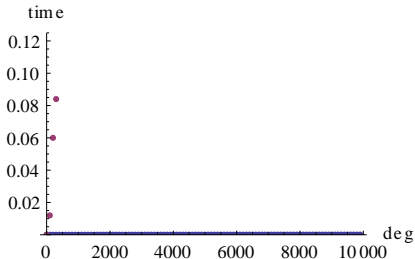
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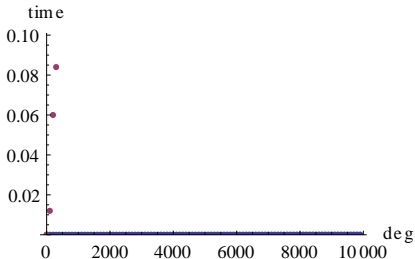
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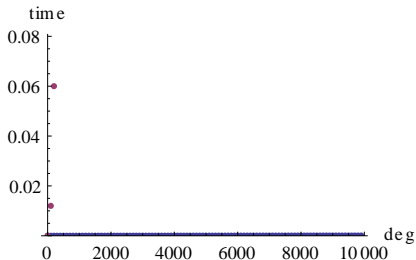
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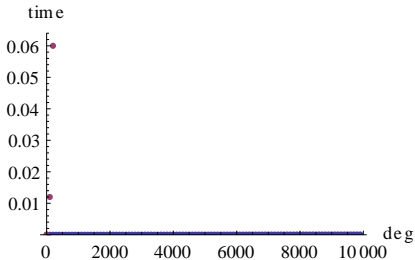
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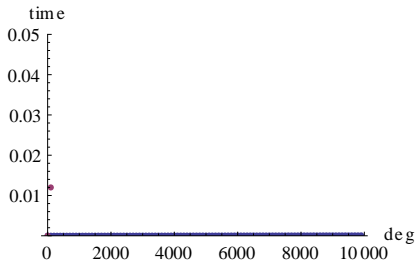
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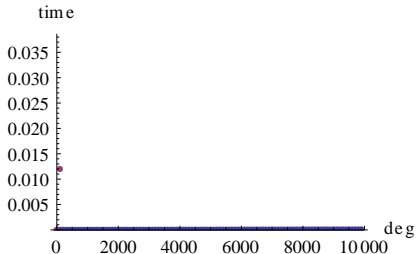
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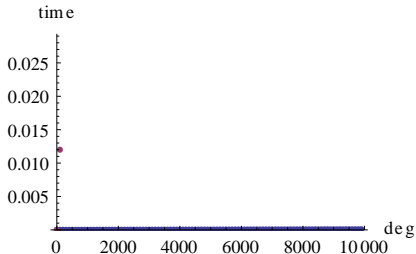
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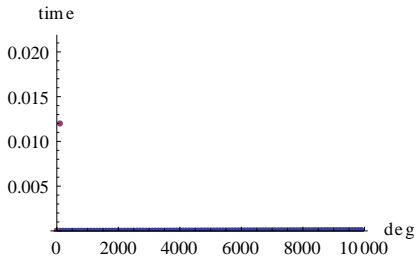
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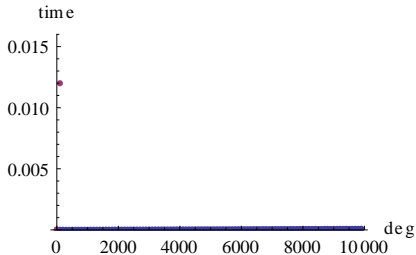
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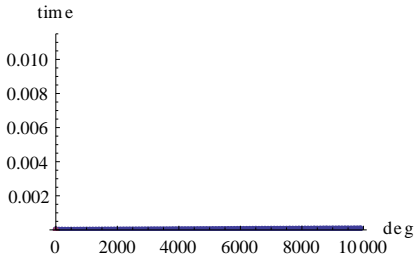
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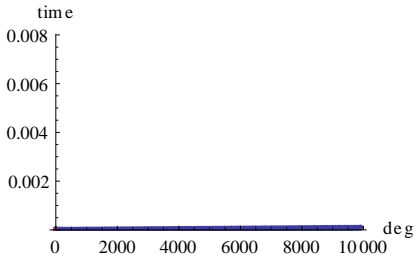
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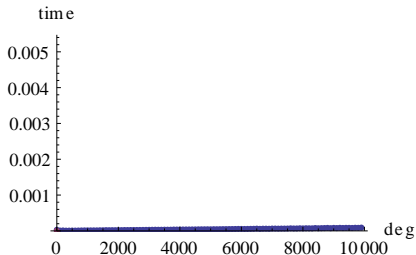
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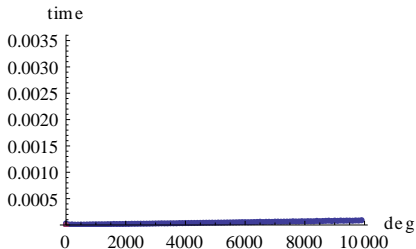
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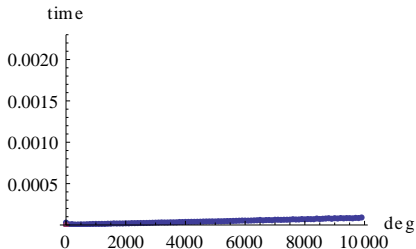
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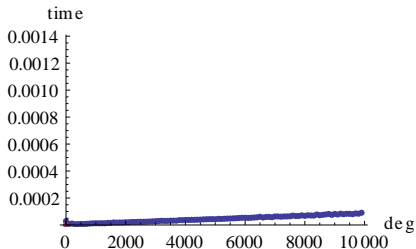
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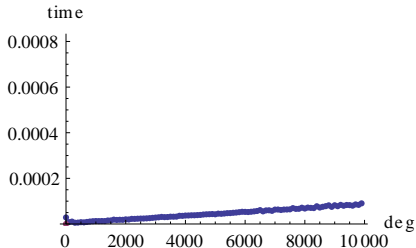
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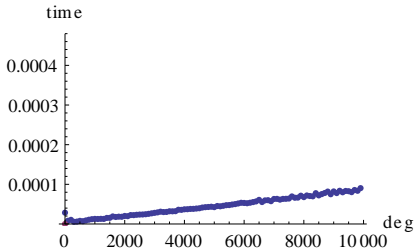
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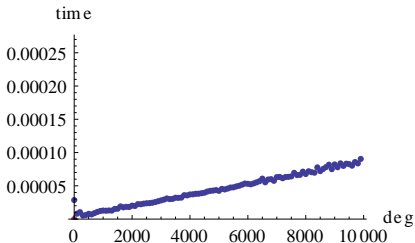
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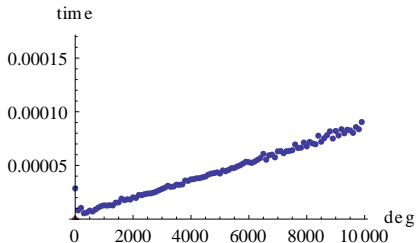
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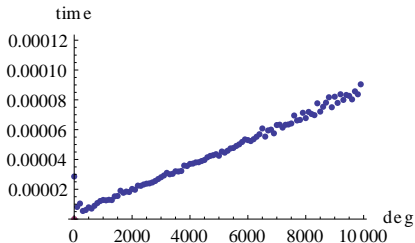
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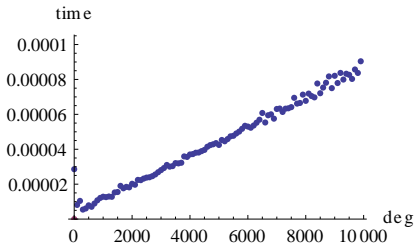
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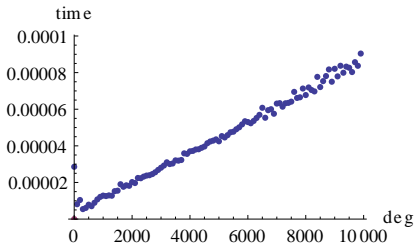
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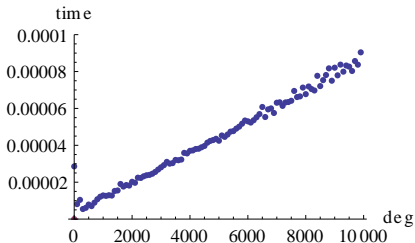
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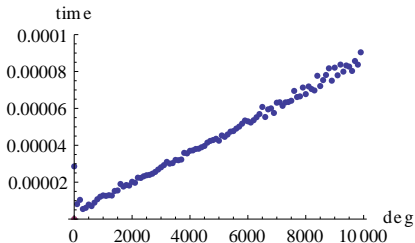
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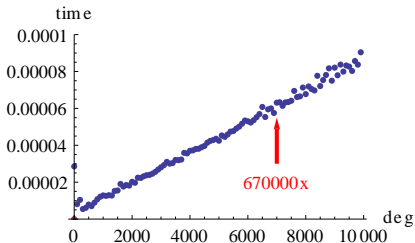
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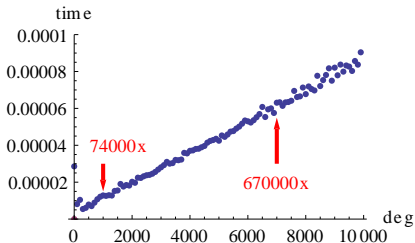
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# A Programming Speed Comparison

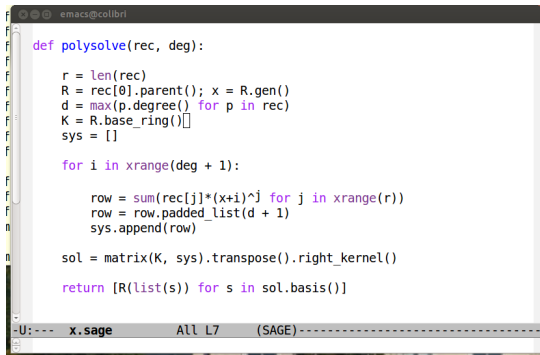
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Find a polynomial solution of prescribed degree of a given recurrence.

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```
emacs@collibri
def polysolve(rec, deg):
    r = len(rec)
    R = rec[0].parent(); x = R.gen()
    d = max(p.degree() for p in rec)
    K = R.base_ring()
    sys = []

    for i in xrange(deg + 1):
        row = sum(rec[j]*(x+i)^j for j in xrange(r))
        row = row.padded_list(d + 1)
        sys.append(row)

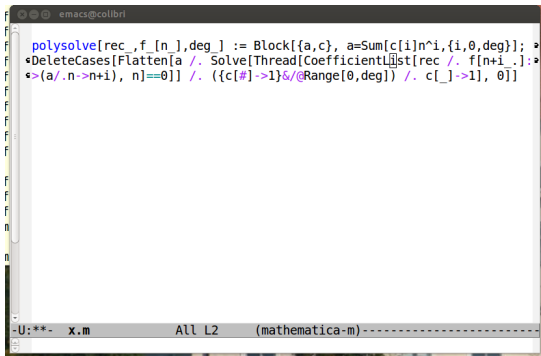
    sol = matrix(K, sys).transpose().right_kernel()

    return [R(list(s)) for s in sol.basis()]

-U:--- x.sage All L7 (SAGE)-----
```

# A ~~Programming/Speed~~ Comparison Code Length

Find a polynomial solution of prescribed degree of a given recurrence.



```
emacs@collibri
polysolve[rec_,f_[n_],deg_] := Block[{a,c}, a=Sum[c[i]n^i,{i,0,deg}];
DeleteCases[Flatten[a /. Solve[Thread[CoefficientList[rec /. f[n+i_]]
(a/.n->n+i), n]==0]] /. ({c[#]->1}&/@Range[0,deg]) /. c[_]->1], 0]]
-U:*** x.m All L2 (mathematica-m)-----
```



# Ore Polynomials in Sage

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joint work with

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- ▶  $\sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{1}{i+k}$  is killed by

$$L = (2n + 7)(n + 4)E^3 - (6n^2 - 41n - 71)E^2 \\ + (6n^2 + 37n + 58)E - (n + 3)(2n + 5)$$



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- ▶ Then  $A$  together with this  $+$  and  $\cdot$  is called an **Ore Algebra**.

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- ▶ There are other examples. . .

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We want the action

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to be such that

$$(a + b) \cdot f = a \cdot f + b \cdot f$$

$$(ab) \cdot f = a \cdot (b \cdot f)$$

$$a \cdot (f + g) = a \cdot f + a \cdot g$$

for all  $a, b \in A$ ,  $f, g \in F$ .

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- ▶ The Ore algebra  $A = \mathbb{Q}[n][E_n]$  acts on the space  $\mathbb{C}^{\mathbb{N}}$  via

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- ▶ The **annihilator** of  $f \in F$  is defined as

$$\text{ann}(f) := \{ a \in R[\partial] : a \cdot f = 0 \}.$$

It is a subset of  $R[\partial]$ . Its elements are called *annihilating operators* for  $f$ .

- ▶ The **solution space** of  $a \in R[\partial]$  is defined as

$$V(a) := \{ f \in F : a \cdot f = 0 \}.$$

It is a subset of  $F$ . Its elements are called *solutions* of  $a$ .

**Want:** Obtain information about  $f$  by doing computations in  $R[\partial]$ .

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**Don't want:** do these computations by hand.

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**Don't want:** do these computations by hand.

**Instead:** have them done by a computer algebra package.



# Ore Polynomials in Sage

Manuel Kauers

joint work with

Maximilian Jaroschek and Fredrik Johansson

RISC, JKU.

# Ore Polynomials ~~in Sage~~ elsewhere

Manuel Kauers

joint work with

Maximilian Jaroschek and Fredrik Johansson

RISC, JKU.

- ▶ For Mathematica:
  - ▶ univariate: Mallinger's package
  - ▶ multivariate: Koutschan's package.
  
- ▶ For Maple:
  - ▶ univariate: `gfun` by Salvy/Zimmermann or `OreTools` by Abramov et al.
  - ▶ multivariate: `mgfun` by Chyzak

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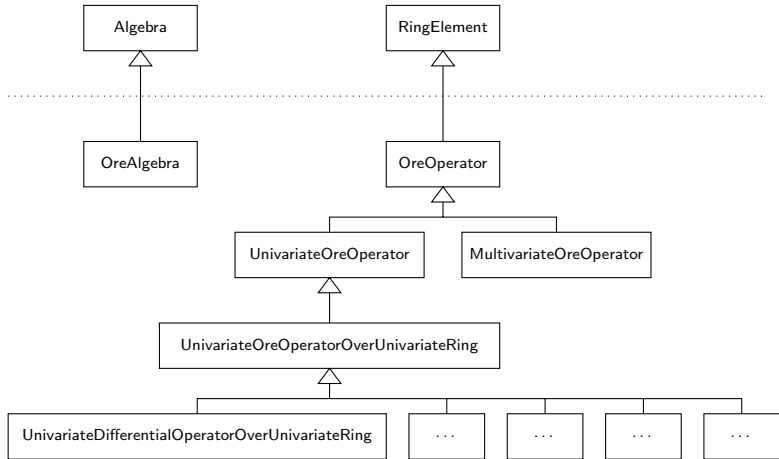
RISC, JKU.

## Key Features:

- ▶ Construction of Ore algebras and Ore polynomials
- ▶ GCRD, Closure properties, Desingularization
- ▶ Various types of solutions
- ▶ Guessing

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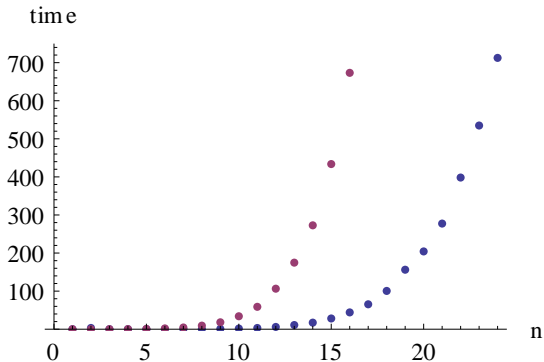
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Runtime for computing the least common left multiple of two random operators from  $\mathbb{Z}[x][D_x]$  of order  $n$  and degree  $2n$

- ▶ in **Mathematica** (i.e., Koutschan's code)
- ▶ in **Sage** (i.e., our code)



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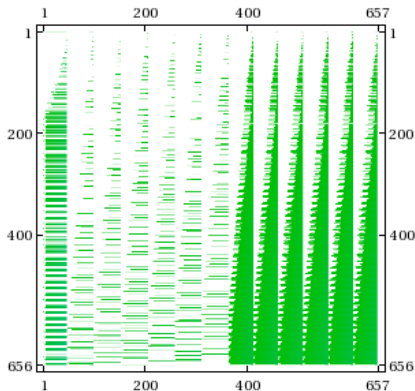
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- ▶ Construction of Ore algebras and Ore polynomials
- ▶ GCRD, Closure properties, Desingularization
- ▶ Various types of solutions
- ▶ Guessing
- ▶ Built-in code for polynomial matrices

A typical linear algebra problem arising in this context: compute a nullspace vector for the following matrix over  $\mathbb{Z}[x]$ :



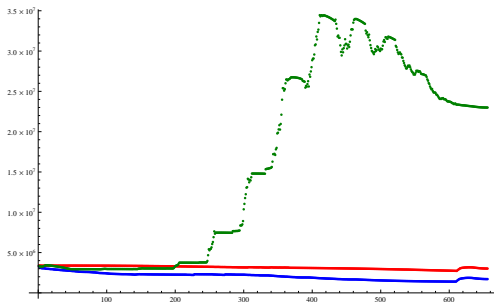
Degrees:





A typical linear algebra problem arising in this context: compute a nullspace vector for the following matrix over  $\mathbb{Z}[x]$ :

Total matrix size (number of monomials) during the elimination:



green: naive code, blue: our code, red: Axel Riese's Mathematica code.

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## To do:

- ▶ operator factorization and fast arithmetic
- ▶ arbitrary precision evaluation of analytic D-finite functions
- ▶ construction of an annihilator from an expression
- ▶ the multivariate case, incl. Gröbner bases and creative telescoping.

