Gröbner bases for Tate algebras

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Géométrie Algébrique, Géométrie Analytique

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\begin{tikzcd}
\text{Analytic geometry} \arrow[r, dash] \arrow[d, shift right] & \text{Analytic series} \\
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Géométrie Algébrique, Géométrie Analytique ... over *p*-adics?

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??? \arrow[u, shift right, "\text{Tate's theory (over } \mathbb{Q}_p)"'] \arrow[r, dash] & ???
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Rigid geometry and Tate series

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Needed for algorithmic rigid geometry:

- ☐ Basic arithmetic for Tate series
- ☐ Ideal operations for Tate series
- ☐ “Cut and patch” rigid varieties

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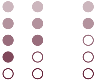
Valued fields and rings: summary of basic definitions

Valuation: function $\mathrm{val} : k \to \mathbb{Z} \cup \{\infty\}$ with:

- $\mathrm{val}(a) = \infty \iff a = 0$

0

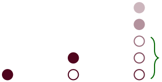
- $\mathrm{val}(ab) = \mathrm{val}(a) + \mathrm{val}(b)$



$a \cdot b = ab$

- $\mathrm{val}(a+b) \geq \min(\mathrm{val}(a), \mathrm{val}(b))$

$a + b = a + b \qquad a + b = a + b$



Examples: $1 \qquad \pi \qquad a = a_3\pi^3 + a_4\pi^4 + \dots$ $\quad \mathrm{val}(a) = 3$

$b = b_{-3}\pi^{-3} + b_{-2}\pi^{-2} + \dots$ $\quad \mathrm{val}(b) = -3$

Examples of valued fields and rings

Ring K° $\underset{\text{val} \geq 0}{\overset{\text{Frac}}{\rightleftarrows}}$	Field K	Uniformizer π	Residue field K°/π	Complete
$\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$	$\mathbb{Q}$	p prime	$\mathbb{F}_p$	×
$\mathbb{Z}_p$	$\mathbb{Q}_p$	p prime	$\mathbb{F}_p$	✓
$\mathbb{C}[x]_{(x-\alpha)}$	$\mathbb{C}(x)$	$x - \alpha$	$\mathbb{C}$	×
$\mathbb{C}[[x-\alpha]]$	$\mathbb{C}((x-\alpha))$	$x - \alpha$	$\mathbb{C}$	✓

- Metric and topology defined by "a is small" $\iff$ "val(a) is large"
- Complete rings and fields: $\mathbb{Z}_p$, $\mathbb{Q}_p$, $\mathbb{C}[[x-\alpha]]$, $\mathbb{C}((x-\alpha))$
- In a complete valuation ring,
  a series is convergent
  iff its general term goes to 0:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{0} a_n = a_0$$

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- Complete rings and fields: $\mathbb{Z}_p$, $\mathbb{Q}_p$, $\mathbb{C}[[x-\alpha]]$, $\mathbb{C}((x-\alpha))$
- In a complete valuation ring, a series is convergent iff its general term goes to 0:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n = a_0 + a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \cdots$$

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Tate Series

$\mathbf{X} = X_1, \ldots, X_n$

Definition

- $K\{\mathbf{X}\}^\circ$ = ring of series in $\mathbf{X}$ with coefficients in K° converging for all $\mathbf{x} \in K^\circ$
  = ring of power series whose general coefficients tend to 0

Examples

- Polynomials (finite sums are convergent)
- Tate series: $\displaystyle\sum_{i,j=0}^{\infty} \pi^{i+j} X^i Y^j = 1 + \pi X + \pi Y + \pi^2 X^2 + \pi^2 XY + \pi^2 Y^2 + \cdots$
- Not a Tate series: $\displaystyle\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} X^i = 1 + 1X + 1X^2 + 1X^3 + \cdots$
- $F \in \mathbb{C}[[Y]][[\mathbf{X}]]$ is a Tate series $\iff$ $F \in \mathbb{C}[\mathbf{X}][[Y]]$

Gröbner bases in finite precision

Gröbner bases:

- Multi-purpose tool for ideal arithmetic in polynomial algebras
- Membership testing, elimination, intersection...
- Uses successive (terminating) reductions

Main challenges with finite precision:

- Propagation of rounding errors
- Impossibility of zero-test

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Main challenges with finite precision:

- Propagation of rounding errors
  - A priori not a problem in a valued ring
- Impossibility of zero-test
  - Consider larger coefficients first
- Non-terminating reductions
  - Theory: replace terminating with convergent everywhere
  - Practice: we always work with bounded precision

Term ordering for Tate algebras

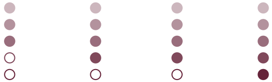
$\mathbf{X}^{\mathbf{i}} = X_1^{i_1} \cdots X_n^{i_n}$

- Starting from a usual monomial ordering $1 <_m \mathbf{X}^{\mathbf{i}_1} <_m \mathbf{X}^{\mathbf{i}_2} <_m \ldots$
- We define a term ordering putting more weight on large coefficients

Usual term ordering:

$$\pi \cdot 1 <_m 1\,\mathbf{X}^{\mathbf{i}_1} <_m \pi\,\mathbf{X}^{\mathbf{i}_2} <_m \pi^2\,\mathbf{X}^{\mathbf{i}_3} <_m \cdots$$

Term ordering for Tate series:



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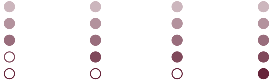

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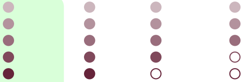
- Tate series always have a leading term

$\mathrm{LT}(f)$



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$$f = \underbrace{\boxed{a_2 XY + a_1 X}}_{}^{\mathrm{LT}(f)\text{ on } a_2XY} + a_0 \cdot 1 + a_3 X^2 Y^2 + \ldots$$

$$\bar{f} = \overline{a_2} XY + \overline{a_1} X$$

- Isomorphism

$$\begin{array}{ccc} K\{\mathbf{X}\}^\circ / \langle \pi \rangle & \simeq & \mathbb{F}[\mathbf{X}] \\ f & \mapsto & \bar{f} \end{array}$$

compatible with the term order

Gröbner bases for Tate series

- Standard definition once the term order is defined:

$$G \text{ is a Gröbner basis of } I \iff \text{for all } f \in I, \text{ there is } g \in G \text{ s.t. } \mathrm{LT}(g) \text{ divides } \mathrm{LT}(f)$$

- Standard equivalent characterizations:
  1. G is a Gröbner basis of I
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  If I is saturated: $\quad$ $\pi f \in I \implies f \in I$

  4. $\overline{G}$ is a Gröbner basis of $\overline{I}$ in the sense of $\mathbb{F}[\mathbf{X}]$

How does it work? ($4 \implies 3$)

1. Start with $f \in I$, we can assume that f has valuation 0

I is saturated

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- Every Tate ideal has a finite Gröbner basis
- It can be computed using the usual algorithms (reduction, Buchberger, F_4)
- In practice, the algorithms run with finite precision and without loss of precision

No division by π

Buchberger's algorithm

$G \leftarrow \{f_1, \ldots, f_m\}$
$B \leftarrow \{$S-pol of g_1 and g_2 for $g_1, g_2 \in G\}$
While $B \neq \varnothing$:
  Pop v from B
  $w \leftarrow$ reduction of v modulo G
  If $w = 0$:
    Pass
  Else:
    $B \leftarrow B \cup \{$S-pol of w and g for $g \in G\}$
    $G \leftarrow G \cup \{w\}$
Return G

What about valued fields?

- Recall: K = fraction field of K°

$\mathbb{Q}_p$	$\mathbb{Z}_p$
$\mathbb{C}((X))$	$\mathbb{C}[[X]]$

- Elements are $\dfrac{b}{\pi^k}$ with $b \in K^\circ$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$
- The valuation can be negative but not infinite
- Same metric, same topology as K°

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- Tate series can be defined as in the integer case
- Same order, same definition of Gröbner bases
- Main difference: πX now divides X

$$\pi^{-2} + \pi^{-1}X + 1X^2 + \pi^2 X^3 + \cdots$$

- Another surprising equivalence
  1. G is a normalized GB of I
  2. $G \subset K\{\mathbf{X}\}^\circ$ is a GB of $I \cap K\{\mathbf{X}\}^\circ$

$\forall g \in G$, $\mathrm{LC}(g) = 1$ (in part., $G \subset K\{\mathbf{X}\}^\circ$)

- In practice, we emulate computations in $K\{\mathbf{X}\}^\circ$ in order to avoid losses of precision (and the ideal is saturated)

Why signatures?

Problem: useless and redundant computations, infinite reductions to 0

Example with a S-polynomial

$p = p_1 f_1 + p_2 f_2 + \cdots + p_k f_k + \cdots + p_m f_m$ $\qquad$ $q = q_1 f_1 + q_2 f_2 + \cdots + q_l f_l + \cdots + q_m f_m$

$\text{S-Pol}(p, q) = \mu p - \nu q$

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- 1st idea: keep track of the representation of the ideal elements [Möller, Mora, Traverso 1992]

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$$\mathbf{p} = p_1 \mathbf{e}_1 + p_2 \mathbf{e}_2 + \cdots + p_k \mathbf{e}_k + \cdots + p_m \mathbf{e}_m \qquad \mathbf{q} = q_1 \mathbf{e}_1 + q_2 \mathbf{e}_2 + \cdots + q_l \mathbf{e}_l + \cdots + q_m \mathbf{e}_m$$

$$\text{S-Pol}(p, q) = \mu p - \nu q$$

$$\text{S-Pol}(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}) = \mu \left(p_1 \mathbf{e}_1 + \cdots + p_k \mathbf{e}_k + \cdots + p_m \mathbf{e}_m \right) - \nu \left(q_1 \mathbf{e}_1 + \cdots + q_l \mathbf{e}_l + \cdots + q_m \mathbf{e}_m \right)$$

Why signatures?

Problem: useless and redundant computations, infinite reductions to 0

- 1^{st} idea: keep track of the representation of the ideal elements
  [Möller, Mora, Traverso 1992]
- 2^{nd} idea: the largest term of the representation is enough
  [Faugère 2002 ; Gao, Volny, Wang 2010 ; Arri, Perry 2011... Eder, Faugère 2017]

Example with a S-polynomial

$$p = p_1 f_1 + p_2 f_2 + \cdots + p_k f_k + \cdots + 0\, f_m$$
$$\mathbf{p} = p_1 \mathbf{e}_1 + p_2 \mathbf{e}_2 + \cdots + p_k \mathbf{e}_k + \cdots + 0\, \mathbf{e}_m$$
$$= \mathrm{LT}(p_k)\mathbf{e}_k + \text{smaller terms}$$

$$q = q_1 f_1 + q_2 f_2 + \cdots + q_l f_l + \cdots + 0\, f_m$$
$$\mathbf{q} = q_1 \mathbf{e}_1 + q_2 \mathbf{e}_2 + \cdots + q_l \mathbf{e}_l + \cdots + 0\, \mathbf{e}_m$$
$$= \mathrm{LT}(q_l)\mathbf{e}_l + \text{smaller terms}$$

$$\text{S-Pol}(p, q) = \mu p - \nu q$$
$$\text{S-Pol}(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}) = \mu\,(p_1 \mathbf{e}_1 + \cdots + p_k \mathbf{e}_k + \cdots + 0\, \mathbf{e}_m) - \nu\,(q_1 \mathbf{e}_1 + \cdots + q_l \mathbf{e}_l + \cdots + 0\, \mathbf{e}_m)$$
$$= \mu \mathrm{LT}(p_k)\mathbf{e}_k - \nu \mathrm{LT}(q_l)\mathbf{e}_l + \text{smaller terms}$$

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Example with a S-polynomial

$$
\begin{aligned}
p &= p_1 f_1 + p_2 f_2 + \cdots + p_k f_k + \cdots + 0\, f_m \\
\mathbf{p} &= p_1 \mathbf{e}_1 + p_2 \mathbf{e}_2 + \cdots + p_k \mathbf{e}_k + \cdots + 0\, \mathbf{e}_m \\
&= \mathrm{LT}(p_k)\mathbf{e}_k + \text{smaller terms}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
q &= q_1 f_1 + q_2 f_2 + \cdots + q_l f_l + \cdots + 0\, f_m \\
\mathbf{q} &= q_1 \mathbf{e}_1 + q_2 \mathbf{e}_2 + \cdots + q_l \mathbf{e}_l + \cdots + 0\, \mathbf{e}_m \\
&= \mathrm{LT}(q_l)\mathbf{e}_l + \text{smaller terms}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$\text{S-Pol}(p, q) = \mu p - \nu q$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text{S-Pol}(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}) &= \mu \left(p_1 \mathbf{e}_1 + \cdots + p_k \mathbf{e}_k + \cdots + 0\, \mathbf{e}_m\right) - \nu \left(q_1 \mathbf{e}_1 + \cdots + q_l \mathbf{e}_l + \cdots + 0\, \mathbf{e}_m\right) \\
&= \mu \mathrm{LT}(p_k)\mathbf{e}_k - \nu \mathrm{LT}(q_l)\mathbf{e}_l + \text{smaller terms} \\
&= \mu \mathrm{LT}(p_k)\mathbf{e}_k + \text{smaller terms} \quad \text{if } \mu \mathrm{LT}(p_k)\mathbf{e}_k \gneqq \nu \mathrm{LT}(q_l)\mathbf{e}_l
\end{aligned}
$$

Why signatures?

Problem: useless and redundant computations, infinite reductions to 0

- 1st idea: keep track of the representation of the ideal elements
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Example with a S-polynomial

$$p = p_1 f_1 + p_2 f_2 + \cdots + p_k f_k + \cdots + 0\, f_m \qquad q = q_1 f_1 + q_2 f_2 + \cdots + q_l f_l + \cdots + 0\, f_m$$

$$\mathbf{p} = p_1 \mathbf{e}_1 + p_2 \mathbf{e}_2 + \cdots + p_k \mathbf{e}_k + \cdots + 0\, \mathbf{e}_m \qquad \mathbf{q} = q_1 \mathbf{e}_1 + q_2 \mathbf{e}_2 + \cdots + q_l \mathbf{e}_l + \cdots + 0\, \mathbf{e}_m$$

$$= \mathrm{LT}(p_k)\mathbf{e}_k + \text{smaller terms} \qquad = \mathrm{LT}(q_l)\mathbf{e}_l + \text{smaller terms}$$

$\mathfrak{s}(p) =$ signature of p

$$\text{S-Pol}(p, q) = \mu p - \nu q$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{S-Pol}(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}) &= \mu\,(p_1 \mathbf{e}_1 + \cdots + p_k \mathbf{e}_k + \cdots + 0\, \mathbf{e}_m) - \nu\,(q_1 \mathbf{e}_1 + \cdots + q_l \mathbf{e}_l + \cdots + 0\, \mathbf{e}_m) \\
&= \mu \mathrm{LT}(p_k)\mathbf{e}_k - \nu \mathrm{LT}(q_l)\mathbf{e}_l + \text{smaller terms} \\
&= \mu \mathrm{LT}(p_k)\mathbf{e}_k + \text{smaller terms} \quad \text{if } \mu \mathrm{LT}(p_k)\mathbf{e}_k \gneq \nu \mathrm{LT}(q_l)\mathbf{e}_l
\end{aligned}$$

Regular S-polynomial

Buchberger's algorithm, with signatures

1. $G \leftarrow \{(\mathbf{e}_1, f_1), \ldots, (\mathbf{e}_m, f_m)\}$
2. $B \leftarrow \{$S-pol of p_1 and p_2 for $p_1, p_2 \in G\}$
3. While $B \neq \varnothing$:
4. Pop $(\mathbf{u}, v)$ from B with smallest $\mathbf{u}$
5. $w \leftarrow$ regular reduction of $(\mathbf{u}, v)$ modulo G
6. If $w = 0$:
7. Pass
8. Else:
9. $B \leftarrow B \cup \{$regular S-pol of $(\mathbf{u}, w)$ and p for $p \in G\}$
10. $G \leftarrow G \cup \{(\mathbf{u}, w)\}$
11. Return G

Buchberger's algorithm, with signatures

- $G \leftarrow \{(\mathbf{e}_1, f_1), \ldots, (\mathbf{e}_m, f_m)\}$
- $B \leftarrow \{$S-pol of p_1 and p_2 for $p_1, p_2 \in G\}$
- While $B \neq \varnothing$:
  - Pop $(\mathbf{u}, v)$ from B with smallest $\mathbf{u}$
  - $w \leftarrow$ regular reduction of $(\mathbf{u}, v)$ modulo G
  - If $w = 0$:
    - Pass
  - Else:
    - $B \leftarrow B \cup \{$regular S-pol of $(\mathbf{u}, w)$ and p for $p \in G\}$
    - $G \leftarrow G \cup \{(\mathbf{u}, w)\}$
- Return G

Buchberger's algorithm, with signatures

1. $G \leftarrow \{(\mathbf{e}_1, f_1), \ldots, (\mathbf{e}_m, f_m)\}$
2. $B \leftarrow \{$S-pol of p_1 and p_2 for $p_1, p_2 \in G\}$
3. While $B \neq \varnothing$:
4.   Pop $(\mathbf{u}, v)$ from B with smallest $\mathbf{u}$ Need to order the signatures!
5. $w \leftarrow$ regular reduction of $(\mathbf{u}, v)$ modulo G
6.   If $w = 0$:
7.   Pass
8.   Else:
9. $B \leftarrow B \cup \{$regular S-pol of $(\mathbf{u}, w)$ and p for $p \in G\}$
10. $G \leftarrow G \cup \{(\mathbf{u}, w)\}$
11. Return G

Signature orderings

Signature orderings:

- Necessary for correctness and termination of the algorithms
- Different choices lead to different performances

Examples (polynomial case):

- $\mu\mathbf{e}_i <_{\mathrm{PoTe}} \nu\mathbf{e}_j \iff i < j$, or if equal, $\mu < \nu$

  Position over Term

- $\mu\mathbf{e}_i <_{\mathrm{ToP}} \nu\mathbf{e}_j \iff \mu < \nu$, or if equal, $i < j$

  Term over Position

- $\mu\mathbf{e}_i <_{\mathrm{DePoTe}} \nu\mathbf{e}_j \iff \deg(p) < \deg(q)$, or if equal, $i < j$, or if equal, $\mu < \nu$

  Degree over Position over Term

Signature orderings

Signature orderings:

- Necessary for correctness and termination of the algorithms
- Different choices lead to different performances

Examples (polynomial case):

- $\mu \mathbf{e}_i <_{\text{PoTe}} \nu \mathbf{e}_j \iff i < j$, or if equal, $\mu < \nu$

  Position over Term

  - Incremental
  - Fails to optimize globally

- $\mu \mathbf{e}_i <_{\text{ToP}} \nu \mathbf{e}_j \iff \mu < \nu$, or if equal, $i < j$

  Term over Position

  - Non incremental
  - More efficient by using all polynomials at once

- $\mu \mathbf{e}_i <_{\text{DePoTe}} \nu \mathbf{e}_j \iff \deg(p) < \deg(q)$, or if equal, $i < j$, or if equal, $\mu < \nu$

  Degree over Position over Term

  - “F5-ordering” for homogeneous systems and degree order
  - Avoids too high-degree calculations, still incremental
  - Best of both worlds

$Q \leftarrow (f_1, \ldots, f_m)$
$G \leftarrow \varnothing$
For $f \in Q$
  $G \leftarrow G \cup \{f\}$
  $B \leftarrow \{\text{S-pol of } f \text{ and } g \text{ for } g \in G\}$
  While $B \neq \varnothing$:
    Pop v from B
    $w \leftarrow$ reduction of v modulo G
    If $w = 0$:
      Pass
    Else:
      $B \leftarrow B \cup \{\text{S-pol of } w \text{ and } g \text{ for } g \in G\}$
      $G \leftarrow G \cup \{w\}$
Return G

Signature orderings for Tate series

Signature orderings:

- Necessary for correctness and termination of the algorithms
- Different choices lead to different performances

Orders for Tate series:

- $\mu \mathbf{e}_i <_{\text{PoTe}} \nu \mathbf{e}_j \iff i < j$, or if equal, $\mu < \nu$
  Position over Term
  - Incremental
  - Fails to optimize globally

- $\mu \mathbf{e}_i <_{\text{ToP}} \nu \mathbf{e}_j \iff \mu < \nu$, or if equal, $i < j$
  Term over Position
  - Non incremental
  - More efficient by using all polynomials at once

Signature-based algorithm, PoT ordering

- $Q \leftarrow (f_1, \ldots, f_m)$
- $G \leftarrow \varnothing$
- For $f \in Q$
  - $G_S \leftarrow \{(0, g) : g \in G_S\} \cup \{(1, f)\}$
  - $B \leftarrow \{$S-pol of $(1, f)$ and p for $p \in G_S\}$
  - While $B \neq \varnothing$:
    - Pop (u, v) from B with smallest u
    - $w \leftarrow$ regular reduction of (u, v) modulo G_S
    - If $w = 0$:
      - Pass
    - Else:
      - $B \leftarrow B \cup \{$regular S-pol of (u, w) and p for $p \in G_S\}$
      - $G_S \leftarrow G_S \cup \{(u, w)\}$
  - $G \leftarrow \{v : (u, v) \in G_S\}$
- Return G

Signature-based algorithm, PoT ordering

$Q \leftarrow (f_1, \ldots, f_m)$
$G \leftarrow \varnothing$
For $f \in Q$
    $G_S \leftarrow \{(0, g) : g \in G_S\} \cup \{(1, f)\}$ Incremental order: only the last coefficient matters
    $B \leftarrow \{$S-pol of $(1, f)$ and p for $p \in G_S\}$
    While $B \neq \varnothing$:
        Pop (u, v) from B with smallest u
        $w \leftarrow$ regular reduction of (u, v) modulo G_S
        If $w = 0$:
            Pass
        Else:
            $B \leftarrow B \cup \{$regular S-pol of (u, w) and p for $p \in G_S\}$
            $G_S \leftarrow G_S \cup \{(u, w)\}$
    $G \leftarrow \{v : (u, v) \in G_S\}$ Throwing away the signatures
Return G

Signature orderings for Tate series

Signature orderings:

- Necessary for correctness and termination of the algorithms
- Different choices lead to different performances

Orders for Tate series:

- $\mu \mathbf{e}_i <_{\mathrm{PoTe}} \nu \mathbf{e}_j \iff i < j$, or if equal, $\mu < \nu$

  Position over Term

  - Incremental
  - Fails to optimize globally

- $\mu \mathbf{e}_i <_{\mathrm{ToP}} \nu \mathbf{e}_j \iff \mu < \nu$, or if equal, $i < j$

  Term over Position

  - Non incremental
  - More efficient by using all polynomials at once

- $\mu \mathbf{e}_i <_{\mathrm{VaPoTe}} \nu \mathbf{e}_j \iff \mathrm{val}(p) < \mathrm{val}(q)$, or if equal, $i < j$, or if equal, $\mu < \nu$

  Valuation over Position over Term

  - Analogue of the F5 ordering for the valuation
  - Allows to delay (or avoid) high valuation computations

Signature-based algorithm, VoPoT ordering

$Q \leftarrow (f_1, \ldots, f_m)$

$G \leftarrow \varnothing$

While $\exists f \in Q$ with smallest valuation:

    $G_S \leftarrow \{(0, g) : g \in G_S\} \cup \{(1, f)\}$

    $B \leftarrow \{$S-pol of $(1, f)$ and p for $p \in G_S\}$

    While $B \neq \varnothing$:

        Pop (u, v) from B with smallest u

        $w \leftarrow$ regular reduction of (u, v) modulo G_S

        If $\mathrm{val}(w) > \mathrm{val}(f)$:

            $Q \leftarrow Q \cup \{w\}$

        Else:

            $B \leftarrow B \cup \{$regular S-pol of (u, w) and p for $p \in G_S\}$

            $G_S \leftarrow G_S \cup \{(u, w)\}$

    $G \leftarrow \{v : (u, v) \in G_S\}$

Return G

Signature-based algorithm, VoPoT ordering

$Q \leftarrow (f_1, \dots, f_m)$
$G \leftarrow \varnothing$
While $\exists f \in Q$ with smallest valuation:
    $G_S \leftarrow \{(0, g) : g \in G_S\} \cup \{(1, f)\}$
    $B \leftarrow \{$S-pol of $(1, f)$ and p for $p \in G_S\}$
    While $B \neq \varnothing$:
        Pop (u, v) from B with smallest u
        $w \leftarrow$ regular reduction of (u, v) modulo G_S
        If $\mathrm{val}(w) > \mathrm{val}(f)$:
            $Q \leftarrow Q \cup \{w\}$
        Else:
            $B \leftarrow B \cup \{$regular S-pol of (u, w) and p for $p \in G_S\}$
            $G_S \leftarrow G_S \cup \{(u, w)\}$
    $G \leftarrow \{v : (u, v) \in G_S\}$
Return G

Order by valuation first
then incremental

Conclusion and perspectives

What we presented here

- Tate series = formal power series appearing in algebraic geometry
- Definitions of Gröbner bases for Tate series
- Algorithms for computing those Gröbner bases (also with signatures)
- Data structure and algorithms implemented in Sage

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Extensions

- Tate series with convergence radius different from 1 (integer or rational log)

Generalizing the convergence condition: log-radii in $\mathbb{Z}^n$

$\mathbf{X}^{\mathbf{i}} = X_1^{i_1} \cdots X_n^{i_n}$

Definition

- $K\{\mathbf{X}\}$ = ring of power series converging for all $\mathbf{x} \in K^\circ$
  = ring of power series whose general coefficients tend to 0
  = ring of power series $\sum a_{\mathbf{i}} \mathbf{X}^{\mathbf{i}}$ with $\mathrm{val}(a_{\mathbf{i}}) \xrightarrow[|\mathbf{i}| \to \infty]{} +\infty$

$f \notin K\{X\}$

$$f(X) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} X^i = 1 + 1X + 1X^2 + \cdots \longrightarrow f(x) = 1 + x + x^2 + \cdots \text{ is divergent}$$

Generalizing the convergence condition: log-radii in $\mathbb{Z}^n$

$\mathbf{X}^{\mathbf{i}} = X_1^{i_1} \cdots X_n^{i_n}$

Definition

- $K\{\mathbf{X}\}$ = ring of power series converging for all $\mathbf{x}$ s.t. $\mathrm{val}(x_k) \geq 0$ ($k = 1, \ldots, n$)
  = ring of power series whose general coefficients tend to 0
  = ring of power series $\sum a_{\mathbf{i}} \mathbf{X}^{\mathbf{i}}$ with $\mathrm{val}(a_{\mathbf{i}}) \xrightarrow[|\mathbf{i}| \to \infty]{} +\infty$

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Generalizing the convergence condition: log-radii in $\mathbb{Z}^n$

$\mathbf{X}^{\mathbf{i}} = X_1^{i_1} \cdots X_n^{i_n}$

Definition

- $K\{\mathbf{X}; \mathbf{r}\}$ = ring of power series converging for all $\mathbf{x}$ s.t. $\mathrm{val}(x_k) \geq r_k$ $(k = 1, \ldots, n)$

  = ring of power series whose general coefficients tend to 0

  = ring of power series $\sum a_{\mathbf{i}} \mathbf{X}^{\mathbf{i}}$ with $\mathrm{val}(a_{\mathbf{i}}) + \mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{i} \xrightarrow[|\mathbf{i}| \to \infty]{} +\infty$

- The term order is not the same!

$$f(X) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} X^i = 1 + 1X + 1X^2 + \cdots \longrightarrow f(x) = 1 + x + x^2 + \cdots \text{ is divergent}$$

$f \notin K\{X\} (= K\{X; 0\})$

$f \in K\{X; 1\}$

$$f(x) = 1 + x + x^2 + \cdots \text{ is convergent}$$

- Reduction to previous case by change of variables: $f(\pi X) = 1 + \pi X + \pi^2 X^2 + \cdots$

Generalizing the convergence condition: log-radii in $\mathbb{Q}^n$

$\mathbf{X}^{\mathbf{i}} = X_1^{i_1} \cdots X_n^{i_n}$

Definition

- $K\{\mathbf{X}; \mathbf{r}\}$ = ring of power series converging for all $\mathbf{x}$ s.t. $\mathrm{val}(x_k) \geq r_k$ $(k = 1, \dots, n)$
  = ring of power series whose general coefficients tend to 0
  = ring of power series $\sum a_{\mathbf{i}} \mathbf{X}^{\mathbf{i}}$ with $\mathrm{val}(a_{\mathbf{i}}) + \mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{i} \xrightarrow[|\mathbf{i}| \to \infty]{} +\infty$

- The term order is not the same!

$f \notin K\{X\}(= K\{X; 0\})$

$$f(X) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} X^i = 1 + 1X + 1X^2 + \cdots \longrightarrow f(x) = 1 + x + x^2 + \cdots \text{ is divergent}$$

$f \in K\{X; 1\}$

Log-radii in $\mathbb{Q}^n$ are more complicated, but things still work.

convergent

- Reduction to previous case by change of variables: $f(\pi X) = 1 + \pi X + \pi^2 X^2 + \cdots$

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Perspectives

- Faster reduction: algorithms for local monomial orderings and standard bases (Mora)

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Thank you for your attention!

More information and references:

- Xavier Caruso, Tristan Vaccon and Thibaut Verron (2019). 'Gröbner Bases Over Tate Algebras'. In: *Proceedings of the 2019 on International Symposium on Symbolic and Algebraic Computation - ISSAC '19*. DOI: 10.1145/3326229.3326257. URL: https://arxiv.org/abs/1901.09574
- Xavier Caruso, Tristan Vaccon and Thibaut Verron (Feb. 2020). 'Signature-based algorithms for Gröbner bases over Tate algebras'. In: URL: https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-02473665 [preprint]