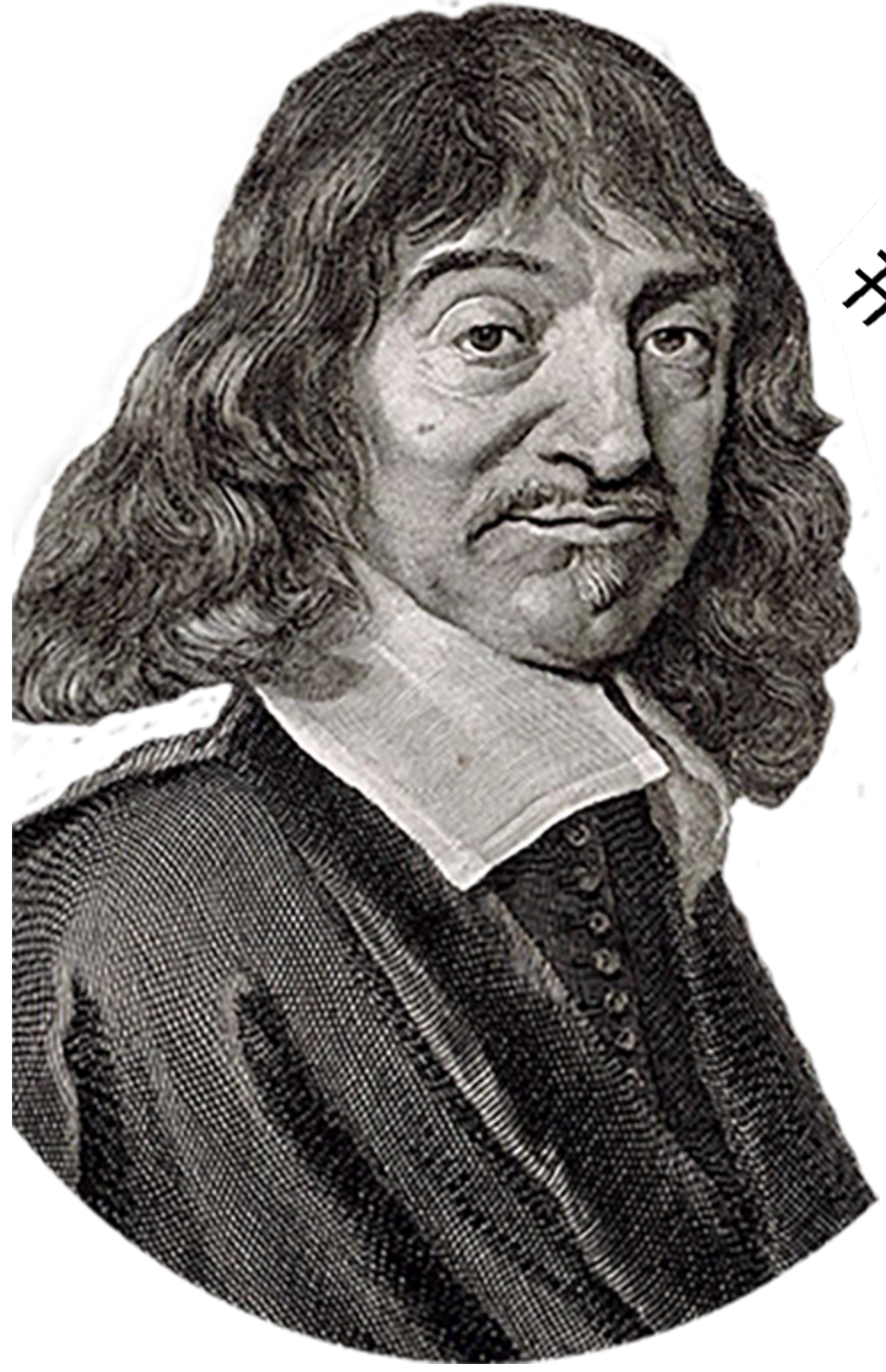


A p -ADIC DESCARTES SOLVER: THE STRASSMANN SOLVER

Descartes's Rule of Signs



$$\#Z(f, \mathbb{R}_+) \leq V(f)$$

Theorem

Let $f = \sum_k f_k T^k \in \mathbb{R}[T]$ be an univariate polynomial and let $V(f)$ be the number of sign changes in the sequence f_0, f_1, f_2, \dots (with zeros omitted). Then

$$\#Z(f, \mathbb{R}_+) \leq V(f)$$

where $Z(f, \mathbb{R}_+)$ is the set of positive zeros.

Where did it appear?

LA GEOMETRIE. LIVRE PREMIER.

Des problemes qu'on peut construire sans y employer que des cercles & des lignes droites.



Ous les Problemes de Geometrie se peuvent facilement reduire a tels termes, qu'il n'est besoin par apres que de connoître la longueur de quelques lignes droites, pour les construire.

Et comme toute l'Arithmetique n'est compoſée, que de quatre ou cinq operations, qui font l'Addition, la Soustraction, la Multiplication, la Division, & l'Extraction des racines, qui on peut prendre pour vne espece de Division: Ainsy n'ar on autre chose a faire en Geometrie touchant les lignes qu'on cherche, pour les preparer a estre connus, que leur en adjoûter d'autres, ou en offer, Oubien en ayant vne, que se nommeray l'vnité pour la rapporter d'autant micux aux nombres, & qui peut ordinairement estre prise a discretion, puis en ayant encore deux autres, en trouuer vne quatrieme, qui soit à l'vne de ces deux, comme l'autre est à l'vnité, ce qui est le meſme que la Multiplication, oubien en trouuer vne quatrieme, qui soit à l'vne de ces deux, comme l'vnité

It appear in the three-volume appendix La Geometrie to his famous Discours de la methode.

DESCARTES SOLVER

Input: $f \in \mathbb{R}[T]$ & $I = (a, b)$
Output: Isolating intervals for $Z(f, (a, b))$.
Routine:
Subdivide (a, b) into smaller intervals, until for all obtained intervals J ,

$$V(f, J) \leq 1.$$

Complexity

$\tilde{f} = \sum_{k=0}^d \tilde{f}_k T^k \in \mathbb{R}[T]$ random polynomial of degree d with i.i.d. random coefficients uniformly distributed in $[-1, 1]$.

Expected Number of Arithmetic Operations:

$$\tilde{O}(d^2)$$

STRASSMANN SOLVER

Input: $f \in \mathbb{R}[T]$ & $B = x + p^{-s}$
Output: Isolating intervals for $Z(f, B)$.
Routine:
Subdivide B into smaller closed balls, until for all obtained balls $y + p^{-t}Z_p$,

$$St(f; y, p^{-t}) \leq 1.$$

An important detail

To avoid checking $p+1$ balls at each subdivision step, we use the Cantor-Zassenhaus factorization algorithm

Complexity & Precision

$\tilde{f} = \sum_{k=0}^d \tilde{f}_k T^k \in \mathbb{Z}_p[T]$ random p -adic polynomial of degree d with i.i.d. random coefficients uniformly distributed in \mathbb{Z}_p .

Expected Number of Arithmetic Operation:

$$O(d^2 \log^3 d \log p)$$

If $p \leq \tilde{O}(d)$,

$$\tilde{O}(dp) \leq \tilde{O}(d^2)$$

Expected Needed Precision:

$$d + \tilde{O}(1)$$

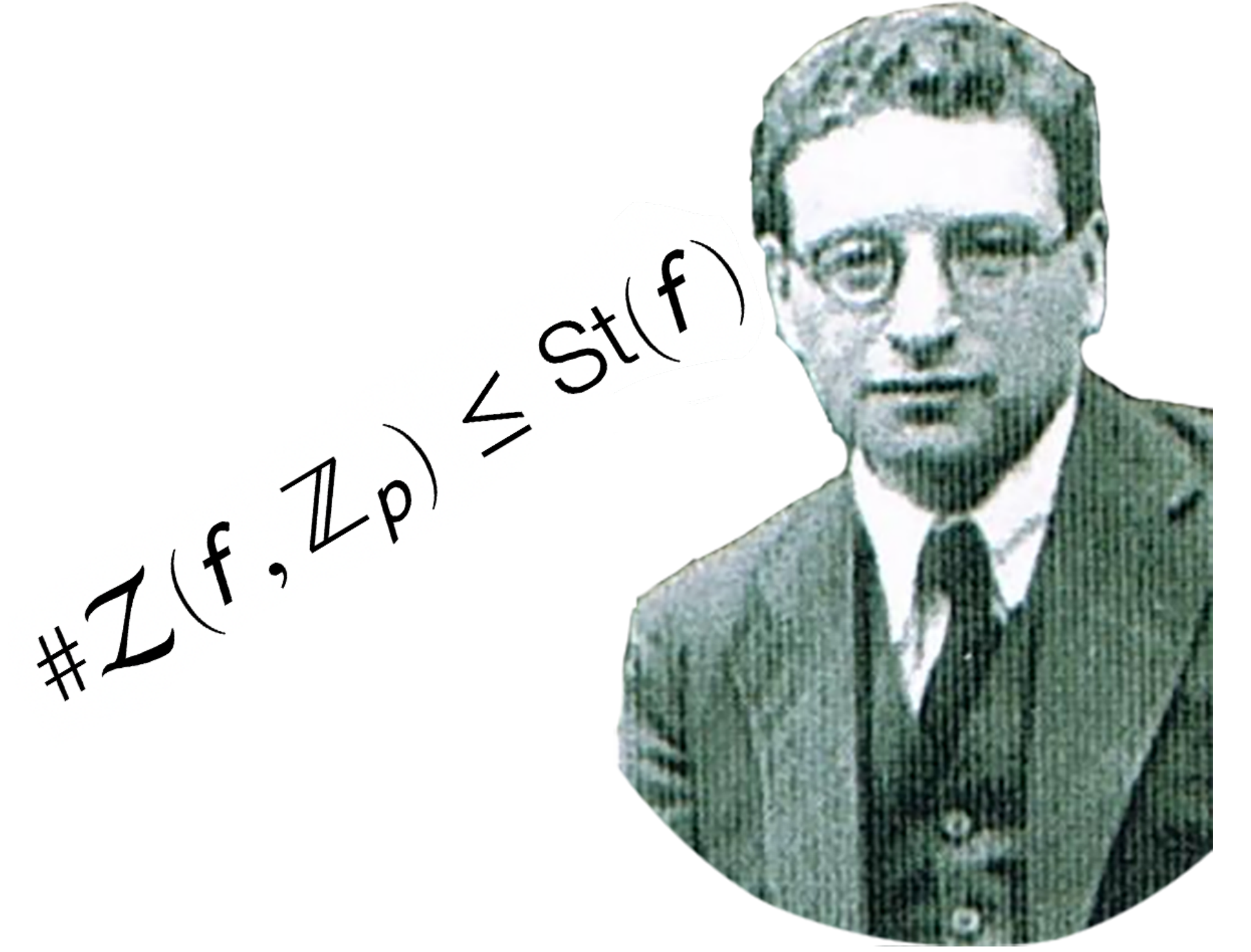
A p -adic Smale's 17th Problem?

Fix a prime p . Let $\tilde{f} \in \mathbb{Z}_p[X_1, \dots, X_n]^n$ be a random p -adic polynomial system such that

$$\tilde{f}_k = \sum_{|\alpha| \leq d_k} \tilde{f}_{k,\alpha} X^\alpha$$

with the $\tilde{f}_{k,\alpha}$ independent random p -adic variable uniformly distributed in \mathbb{Z}_p . Is there a deterministic algorithm that decides whether or not \tilde{f} has a zero in \mathbb{Z}_p^n (resp. \mathbb{Q}_p^n) in average polynomial-time with respect the number of coefficients?

Strassmann's Theorem



$$\#Z(f, \mathbb{Z}_p) \leq St(f)$$

Theorem

Let $f = \sum_k f_k T^k \in \mathbb{Q}_p[T]$ be an univariate polynomial and let

$$St(f) = \max\{k \mid \text{for all } l \leq k, |f_l|_p \leq |f_k|_p\}$$

be the so-called *Strassmann index*. Then

$$\#Z(f, \mathbb{Z}_p) \leq St(f)$$

where $Z(f, \mathbb{Z}_p)$ is the set of p -adic integer roots.

Holocaust Victim



As many others Germans of Jewish origin, Reinhold Strassmann was a Holocaust victim. Today, *Stolpersteins*, as the one above, lie all over Europe indicating the places where Holocaust victims—of Jewish origin or not—used to live.

Properties

$$V(f; a, b) := V\left((T+1)^{d(f)} f\left(\frac{a+bT}{T+1}\right)\right)$$

Overcounting

$$\#Z(f, (a, b)) \leq V(f; a, b).$$

Exactness I

If $V(f; a, b) \leq 1$, then

$$\#Z(f, (a, b)) \leq V(f; a, b).$$

Exactness II (Obreshkoff)

Let

$$\mathcal{D}_{a,b} := \frac{a+b}{2} \left\{ z \in \mathbb{C} : \left| z - \frac{1}{\tan \frac{1}{d(f)+2}} \right| < \frac{1}{\sin \frac{1}{d(f)+2}} \right\}.$$

Then

$$\#Z(f, \mathcal{D}_{a,b} \cap \overline{\mathcal{D}_{a,b}}) \leq V(f; a, b) \leq \#Z(f, \mathcal{D}_{a,b} \cup \overline{\mathcal{D}_{a,b}})$$

Subdivision Property

If $\cup_k (a_k, b_k) \subset (a, b)$ is a disjoint union, then

$$\sum_k V(f; a_k, b_k) \leq V(f; a, b).$$

Properties

$$St(f; x, p^{-s}) := St(f(x + p^s T))$$

Overcounting

$$\#Z(f, x + p^{-s} \mathbb{Z}_p) \leq St(f; x, p^{-s}).$$

Exactness I

If $St(f; x, p^{-s}) \leq 1$, then

$$\#Z(f, x + p^{-s} \mathbb{Z}_p) \leq St(f; x, p^{-s}).$$

Exactness II

Let

$$\mathcal{D}_{x,p^{-s}} := x + p^{-s} \{z \in \mathbb{C}_p : |z| < 1\}.$$

Then

$$St(f; x, p^{-s}) \leq \#Z(f, \mathcal{D}_{x,p^{-s}}).$$

Subdivision Property

If $\cup_k (x_k + p^{-s_k} \mathbb{Z}_p) \subset x + p^{-s} \mathbb{Z}_p$ is a disjoint union, then

$$\sum_k V(f; x_k, p^{-s_k}) \leq St(f; x, p^{-s}).$$