

HOW TO FACTOR OBJECTS?

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January 2023




BASE CASES

INTEGERS

- ❖ Integer n factors *uniquely* into prime numbers.
 - Eg. $1092 = 2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 13$
- ❖ Given n , can you factor it?
 - Input n in **binary**
 - $2^{\{(\log n)^{0.3}\}}$ time not good enough
 - **Number Field Sieve (1990s)**
factors via $x^2 = y^2 \pmod n$
- ❖ **Hardness** used in cryptosystems.
 - RSA, HTTPS, SSh, SFTP, Diffie-Hellman,
...

Carl Friedrich Gauss




The problem of distinguishing prime numbers from composite numbers and of resolving the latter into their prime factors is known to be one of the most important and useful in arithmetic.

AZ QUOTES

Prime Numbers

Eratosthenes' (ehr-uh-TAHS-thuh-neeZ) Sieve



•Eratosthenes was a Greek mathematician, astronomer, geographer, and librarian at Alexandria, Egypt in 200 B.C.
•He invented a method for finding prime numbers that is still used today.
•This method is called Eratosthenes' Sieve.

276 BC - 194 BC

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UNIVARIATE OVER INTEGERS

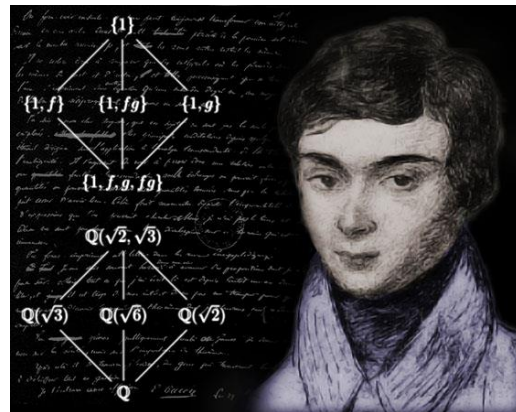
- ❖ Given **polynomial** $f(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$, factor it.
 - $f = x^5 - x^4 - 4x^2 + x - 2$ factors
 - **Roots** have no formula
 - **Irreducibility** testing?

- ❖ [Lenstra, Lenstra, Lovász'82] solved this completely.
 - Factor **mod** $2, 2^2, 2^4, 2^8, \dots$
 - Lift to integral factor using **lattice** theory
 - Useful in many *post-quantum* cryptosystems



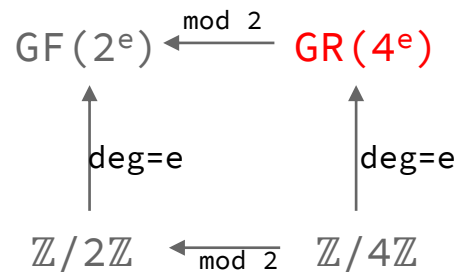
UNIVARIATE OVER FINITE FIELDS

- ❖ Galois field $GF(p^e)$ of size p^e and char = prime p .
- ❖ Given polynomial $f(x) \in GF(p)[x]$, factor it.
 - $f = x^2 - 2$ factors mod 7
 - $\sqrt{2} = 3 \pmod{7}$!
 - Irreducibility testing?
- ❖ [Berlekamp'67; Cantor-Zassenhaus'81] solved this practically.
 - Use Galois automorphism
 - Compute gcd of $f(x)$ with $x^p - x$, $x^{p^2} - x$, $x^{p^3} - x, \dots$
 - Useful in crypto, coding theory, and computational algebra



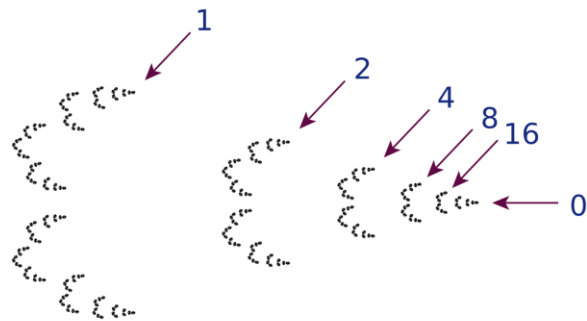
UNIVARIATE OVER GALOIS RINGS

- ❖ **Galois** ring $GR(p^{ke})$ of size p^{ke} and characteristic = prime-power p^k .
- ❖ Given **polynomial** $f(x) \in GR(p^{ke})[x]$, factor it.
 - $f = x^2 - 2$ factors mod 7^2
 - $\sqrt{2} = 10 \bmod 7^2$!
 - **Irreducibility** testing?
- ❖ This problem is **OPEN**.
- ❖ [Dwivedi, Mittal, S.'19] solved for **k=4**.
 - Factor $f(x) \bmod p$, **p^2** , p^3 , p^4 .
 - Lifting from one to the next precision is *nontrivial*.
 - Eg. $f = x^2 - p \bmod p^2$ **vs** $f = x^2 - px \bmod p^2$



UNIVARIATE OVER P-ADIC NUMBERS

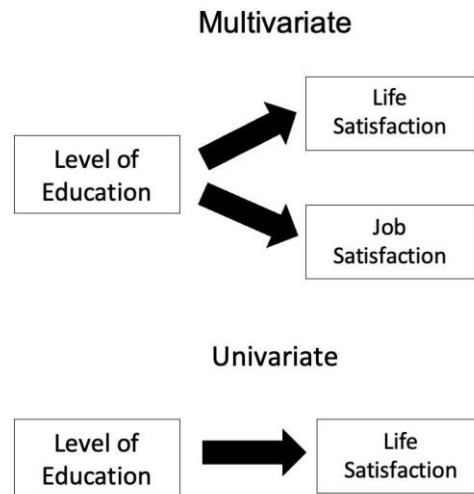
- ❖ Hensel (1897) defined **p-adic** numbers \mathbb{Z}_p .
 - $1+2p+3p^2+4p^3+5p^4+\dots$ converges to a number!
- ❖ Given **polynomial** $f(x) \in \mathbb{Z}_p[x]$, factor it.
 - $f = x^2-2$ factors in 7-adic
 - $\sqrt{2} = 3 + 1 \cdot 7 + 2 \cdot 7^2 + 6 \cdot 7^3 + \dots$ in **infinite** digits!
 - **Irreducibility** testing?
- ❖ [Chistov'90; Cantor,Gordon'00] solved it efficiently.
 - **Newton polytope** of $f(x)$,
 - coupled with p-adic **metric**,
 - reduces to mod p factoring.
 - Useful in computational number theory.



MULTIVARIATES

MULTIVARIATE SPARSE POLYNOMIALS

- ❖ Given **polynomial** $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in F[\mathbf{x}]$, factor it.
 - $f = (x_1^{d-1} - 1) \dots (x_n^{d-1} - 1)$ factors into
 - $g = (x_1^{d-1} + \dots + x_1 + 1) \dots (x_n^{d-1} + \dots + x_n + 1)$.
 - Sparsity $s := 2^n$ blows-up to d^n .
 - \Rightarrow Factors can be very **large**!
- ❖ What if individual-degree d is **constant**?
- ❖ [Bhargava, Saraf, Volkovich'18] showed a **quasipoly** bound.
- ❖ [Bisht, S.'22] showed a **poly** bound for *symmetric* factors.
 - **Newton polytope** of $f(\mathbf{x})$
 - Relation between #vertices & #internal points.
 - Fast algorithm, by reducing to the base cases



IN FORMULA MODEL

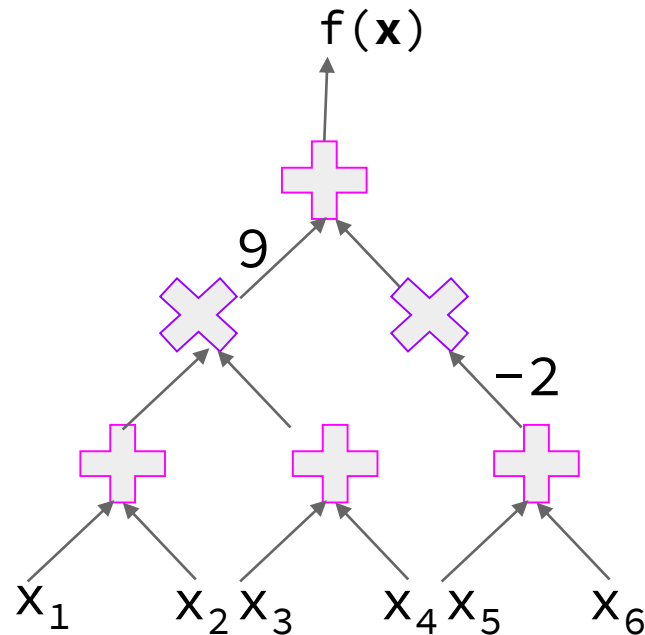
❖ Given **polynomial** $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in F[\mathbf{x}]$, factor it.

- Input: is a **formula of size** s .
- Output: is a formula of size $=?$

❖ Only **quasipoly** bound known.

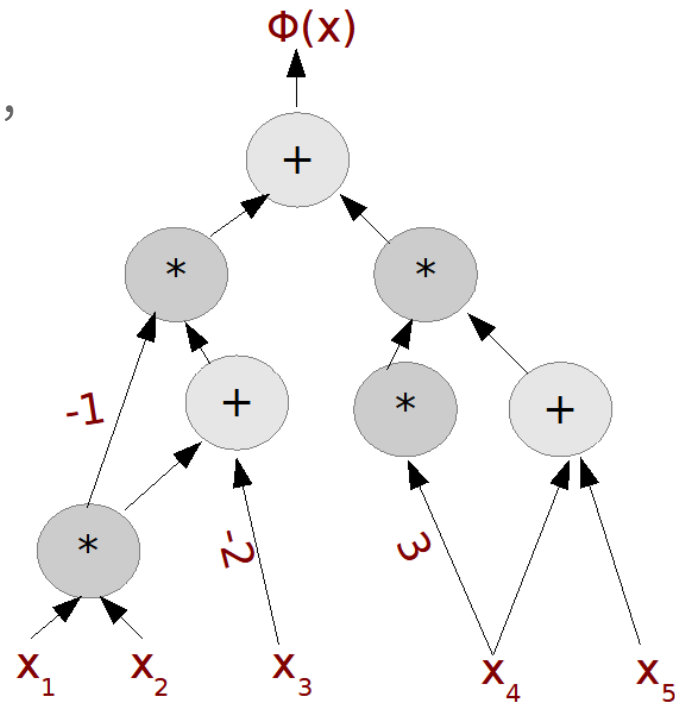
❖ **Poly** bound is OPEN.

❖ **Open**: Could **Newton iteration** be done inside the model?



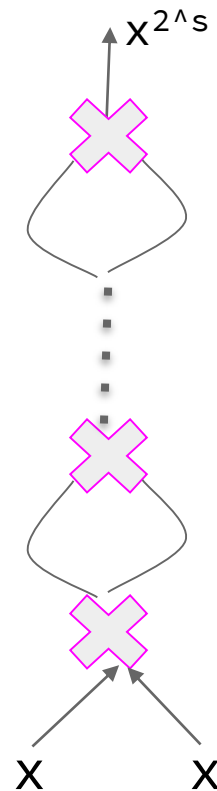
IN CIRCUIT MODEL

- ❖ Given **polynomial** $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in F[\mathbf{x}]$, factor it.
 - Input: is a **circuit of size** s .
 - Output: is a circuit of size $=?$
- ❖ [Kaltofen'87] showed a **poly** bound.
 - degree not too 'high'
- ❖ **Corollary:** **Newton iteration** is doable inside circuits.



IN A 'TOUGHER' CIRCUIT MODEL

- ❖ Given **polynomial** $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in F[\mathbf{x}]$, factor it.
 - Input: is a **circuit of size** s and degree 2^s .
 - Output: a factor of degree **$\text{poly}(s)$** of size $=?$
- ❖ It's an **open** question.
- ❖ [Dutta, S., Sinhababu'18] showed a **poly** bound, when
 - degree of the **radical** of f is not too 'high'.
- ❖ **Corollary:** all-roots-**Newton-iteration** is doable inside circuits.



CONCLUDE WITH OPEN PROBLEMS

- ❖ **Question 1:** Fast integer factoring?
- ❖ Question 2: Fast polynomial factoring mod p^k ?
- ❖ **Question 3:** General formula & circuit factoring?
- ❖ Question 4: Derandomization?

THANKS!

More details at:

cse.iitk.ac.in/users/nitin/

