CoCoALib - Feature \#667
factor: multivariate + finite characteristic
02 Mar 2015 11:23-Anna Maria Bigatti

| Status: | New | Start date: | 02 Mar 2015 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Priority: | Normal | Due date: |  |  |
| Assignee: |  | \% Done: | 0\% |  |
| Category: | New Function | Estimated time: | 0.00 hour |  |
| Target version: | CoCoALib-1.0 | Spent time: | 0.50 hour |  |
| Description |  |  |  |  |
| (if I remember well) |  |  |  |  |
| The problem about factorizing a multivariate polynomial in finite characteristic was just the square free decomposition. Now that that step has been solved+implemented can we close the factor limitation? |  |  |  |  |
| Related issues: |  |  |  |  |
| Related to CoCoALib - Feature \#664: Impl small non-prime finite fields (using... |  |  | Resolved | 11 Feb 2015 |

## History

\#1-04 Mar 2015 13:31 - John Abbott
The squarefree decomposition is the normal first step, but there are other problematic steps (e.g. mapping down to univariate by substitution).
Here is an example: $\left(\left(x^{\wedge} 3-x\right)^{\star} y+1\right)^{\star}\left(\left(y^{\wedge} 3-y\right)^{\star} x+1\right)$ in FF_3 any substitution will make one of the factors collapse to 1 ; to avoid this one normally passes to an algebraic extension, factorizes there, and then recombines the factors to obtain the factorization in the smaller field.
[actually, my information may be outdated now]
Kaltofen mapped down to bivariate; I think he showed that this is "safe with high probability". The final step down to univariate remains a problem though, I think. I will have to reread the relevant articles.

## \#2-04 Mar 2015 16:45-Anna Maria Bigatti

John Abbott wrote:
The squarefree decomposition is the normal first step, but there are other problematic steps (e.g. mapping down to univariate by substitution).
Here is an example: $\left(\left(x^{\wedge} 3-x\right)^{*} y+1\right)^{*}\left(\left(y^{\wedge} 3-y\right)^{*} x+1\right)$ in $F F \_3$ any substitution will make one of the factors collapse to 1 ; to avoid this one normally passes to an algebraic extension, factorizes there, and then recombines the factors to obtain the factorization in the smaller field.
ah, ok. Far more difficult that I thought.

Problem 2: and how difficult is it to factorize on an algebraic extension? (supposing we have algebraic extensions ;-)

## \#3-04 Mar 2015 20:08 - John Abbott

Factorizing in $F_{-} q[x]$ is largely the same as factorizing in $F \_p[x]$; the algorithm is essentially the same (but coeff arithmetic is not, of course).
Werner asked for a decent impl of F_q, at least for small field sizes. I just have to find the time and energy to do it..

