

NormalizInterface

Christof Söger

FB Mathematik/Informatik
Universität Osnabrück
csoeger@uos.de

Aachen, 25.08.2014



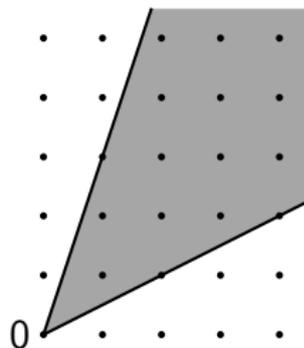
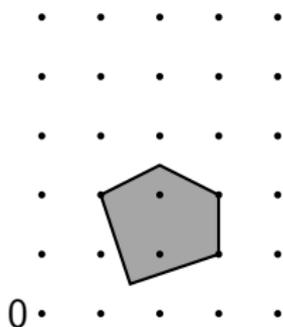
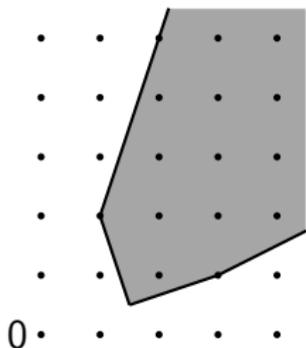
Developed by W. Bruns, B. Ichim, T. Römer, C. Söger.

- Open source software (GPL)
- written in C++ (using Boost and GMP/MPIR)
- parallelized with OpenMP
- runs under Linux, MacOS and MS Windows
- C++ library libnormaliz
- file based interfaces for Singular, Macaulay 2 and Sage
- C++ level interfaces to CoCoA, polymake, Regina and GAP
- GUI interface jNormaliz

Normaliz has found applications in commutative algebra, toric geometry, combinatorics, integer programming, invariant theory, elimination theory, mathematical logic, algebraic topology and even theoretical physics.

Definition

A (rational) **polyhedron** P is the intersection of finitely many (rational) halfspaces. If it is bounded, then it is called a **polytope**. If all the halfspaces are linear, then P is a **cone**.



Input to Normaliz by

- generators: vertices and/or rays, or
- constraints: homogeneous or inhomogeneous equations, inequalities, congruences.

Assume C is a pointed cone.

Theorem (Gordan's Lemma)

Let $C \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ be a rational cone. Then $C \cap \mathbb{Z}^d$ is an *affine monoid*, i.e. a finitely generated submonoid of \mathbb{Z}^d .

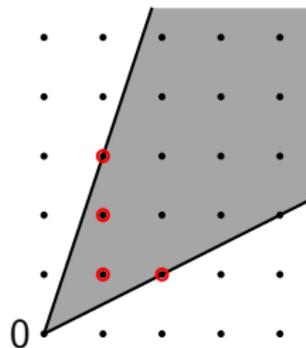
Normaliz computes the unique minimal finite system of generators of $M = C \cap \mathbb{Z}^d$, the Hilbert basis

$\text{Hilb}(M)$.

Normaliz has two algorithms for Hilbert bases:

- the original Normaliz algorithm,
- a variant of an algorithm due to Pottier (dual algorithm).

(\mathbb{Z}^d can be replaced by a sublattice L .)



The tasks of Normaliz: Hilbert series

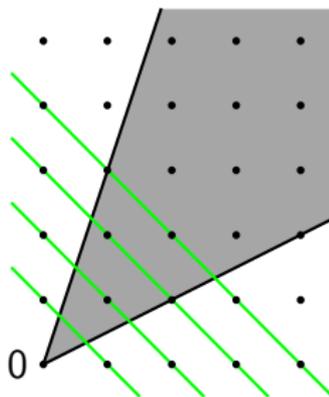
A **grading** on M is a surjective \mathbb{Z} -linear form $\deg : \text{gp}(M) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ such that $\deg(x) > 0$ for $x \in M$, $x \neq 0$

The **Hilbert** (or Ehrhart) **function** is given by

$$H(M, k) = \#\{x \in M : \deg x = k\}$$

and the **Hilbert** (Ehrhart) **series** is

$$H_M(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} H(M, k)t^k.$$



Theorem (Hilbert-Serre, Ehrhart)

- $H_M(t)$ is a rational function
- $H(M, k)$ is a quasi-polynomial for $k \geq 0$

In development with Sebastian Gutsche and Max Horn.

- (almost) full access to libnormaliz
- the GAP object NmzCone encapsulates a libnormaliz cone
- first interactive interface to libnormaliz
- still work in progress

DEMO