

Integer multiplication in time $O(n \log n)$

David Harvey, **Joris van der Hoeven**



What is the best method to multiply integers?

$M(N)$: the complexity of multiplying two N -bit integers (Turing machine model)

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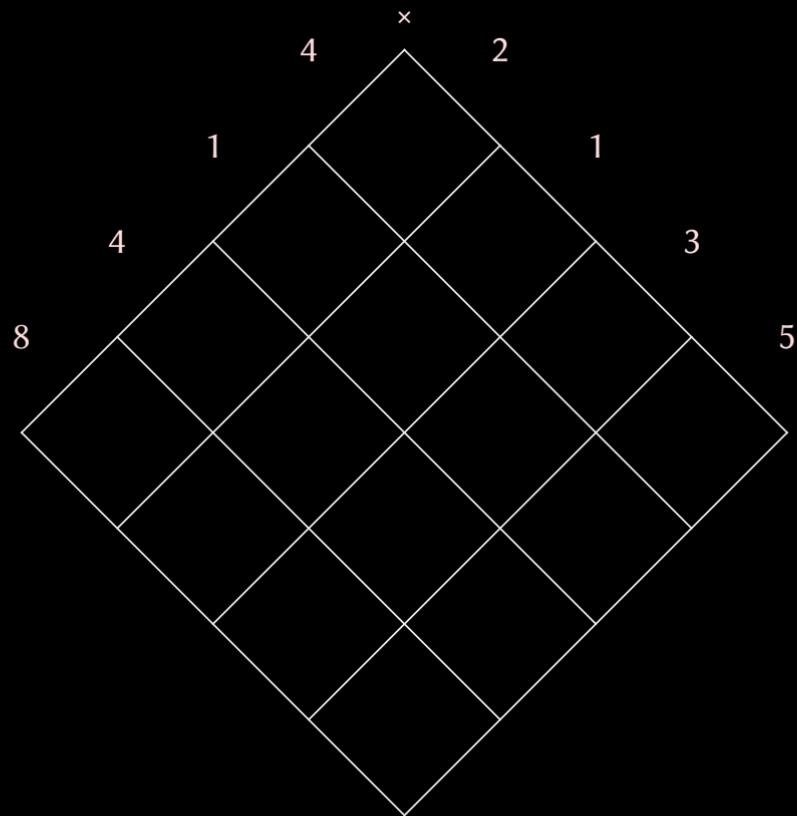
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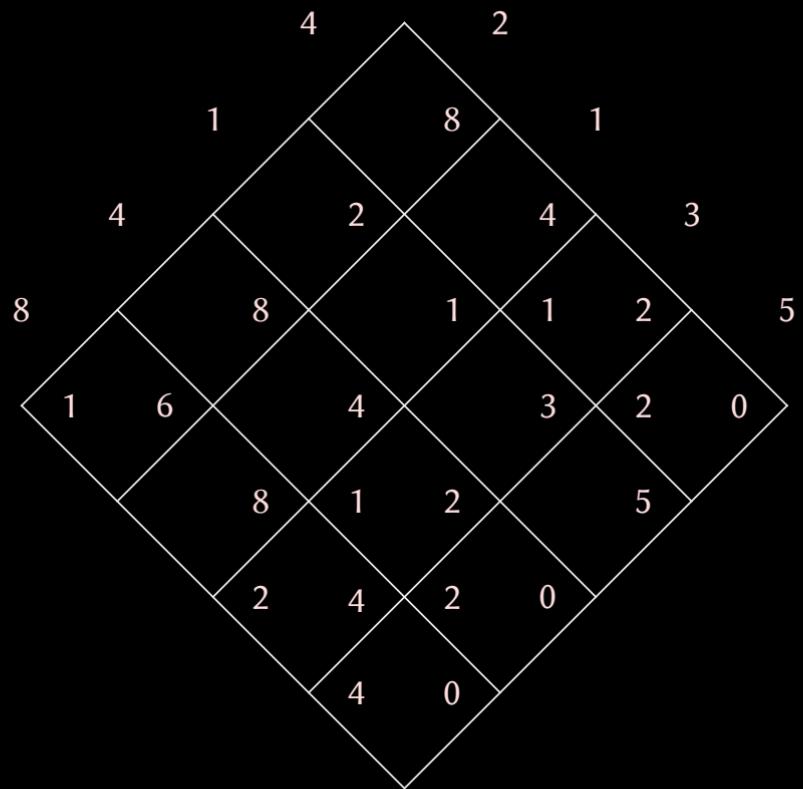
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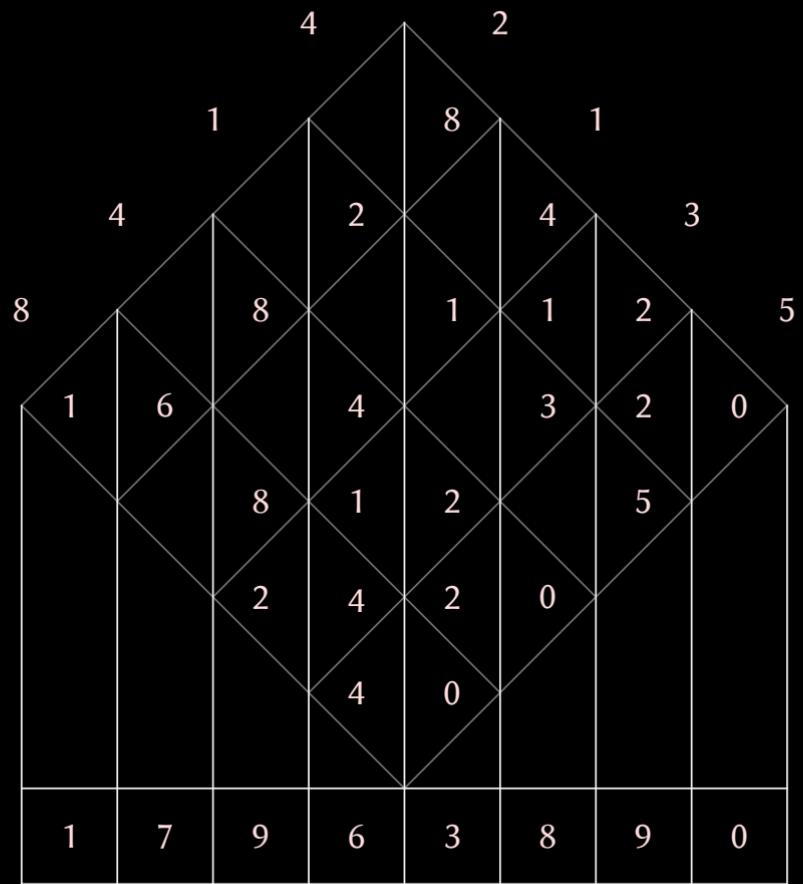
$M(N)$ = speed of basic arithmetic

Also

- Asymptotic complexity abstracts from concrete machines
- Better theoretical techniques $\xrightarrow{\text{oftentimes}}$ faster practical implementations







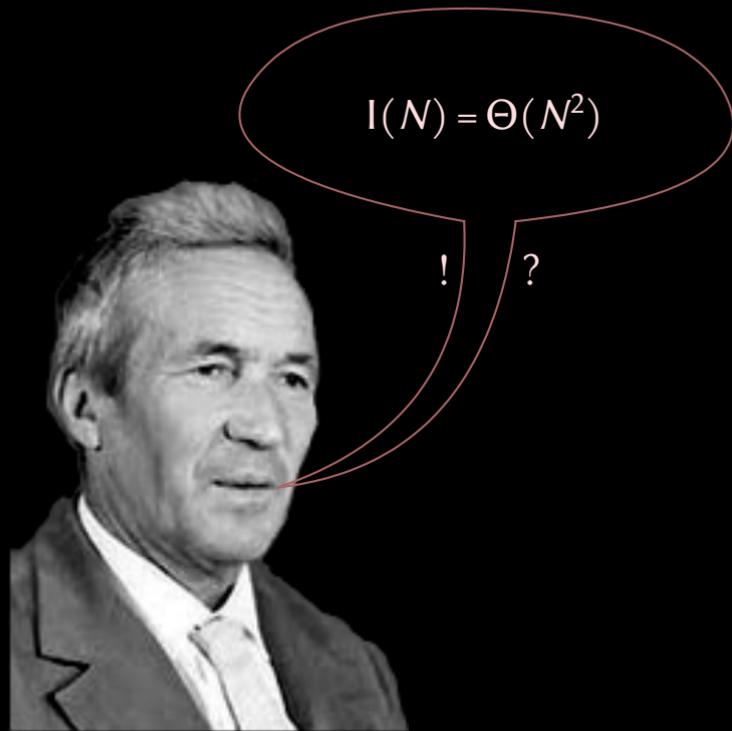
Can we do better?

5/22



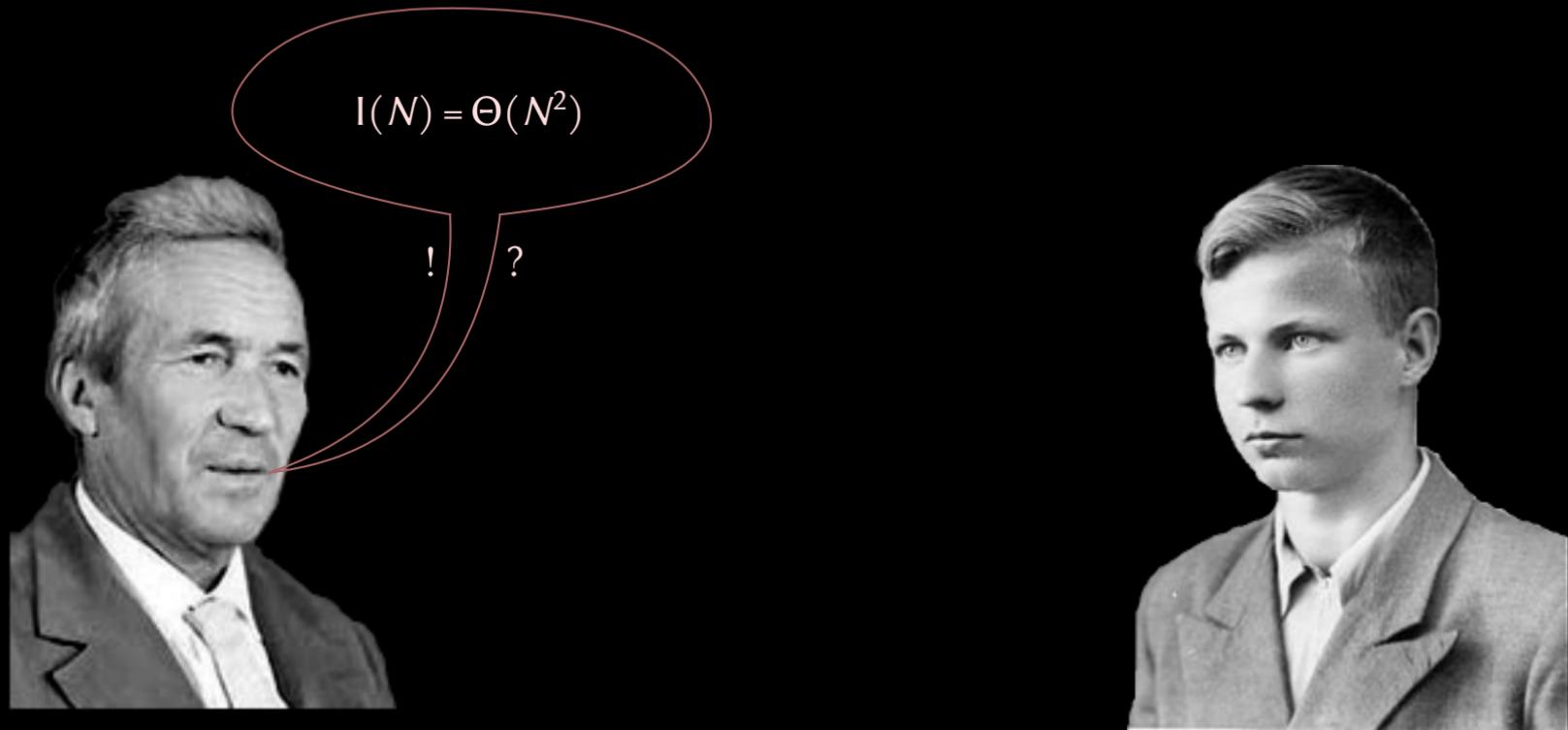
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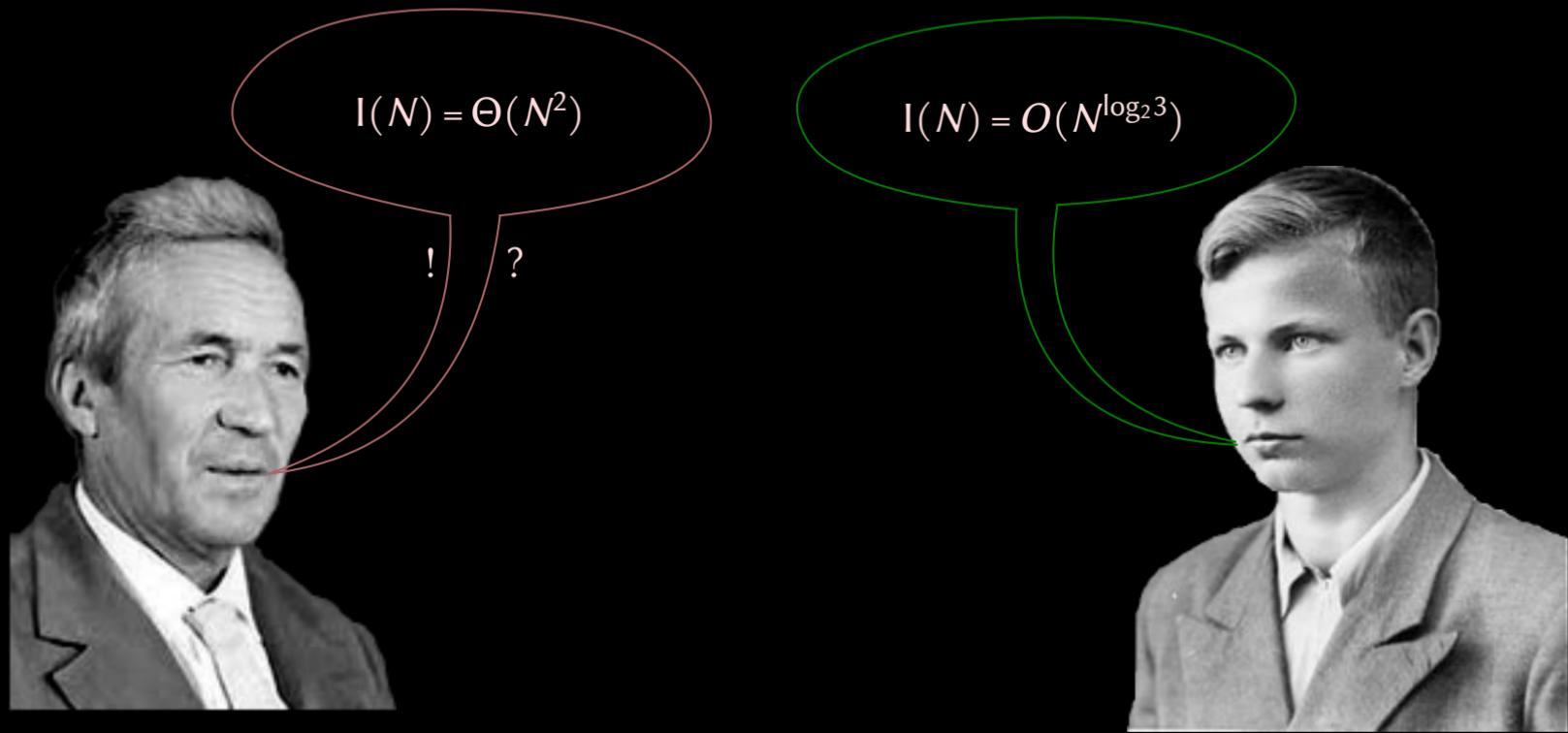
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5/22



Can we do better?

5/22



1962

Short history

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1962	Karatsuba	$O(N^{\log 3/\log 2})$
1963	Toom	$O(N^2 \sqrt[5]{\log N/\log 2})$
1966	Schönhage	$O(N^2 \sqrt[2\log N/\log 2} (\log N)^{3/2})$
1969	Knuth	$O(N^2 \sqrt[2\log N/\log 2} \log N)$
1971	Pollard	$O(N \log N \log \log N \log \log \log N \dots)$
1971	Schönhage-Strassen	$O(N \log N \log \log N)$
2007	Fürer	$O(N \log N 2^{O(\log^* N)})$
2014	Harvey-vdH-Lecercf	$O(N \log N 8^{\log^* N})$
2017	Harvey	$O(N \log N 6^{\log^* N})$
2017	Harvey-vdH	$O(N \log N (4\sqrt{2})^{\log^* N})$
2018	Harvey-vdH	$O(N \log N 4^{\log^* N})$
2019	Harvey-vdH	$O(N \log N)$

Karatsuba multiplication

$$13022020 \quad \times \quad 31415926$$

Karatsuba multiplication

$$\begin{array}{r} 1302 \quad 2020 \\ \times \quad 3141 \quad 5926 \end{array}$$

Karatsuba multiplication

7/22

$$\begin{array}{r} \underbrace{1302}_a \quad \underbrace{2020}_b \\ \times \quad \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \underbrace{3141}_c \quad \underbrace{5926}_d \end{array}$$

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7/22

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Karatsuba multiplication

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$$(ax + b) \cdot (cx + d) = a \cdot c x^2 + (a \cdot d + b \cdot c)x + b \cdot d$$

Karatsuba multiplication

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$$(ax + b) \cdot (cx + d) = \textcolor{red}{a} \cdot \textcolor{blue}{c} x^2 + (a \cdot d + b \cdot c)x + \textcolor{red}{b} \cdot \textcolor{blue}{d}$$

$$a \cdot d + b \cdot c = (a + b) \cdot (c + d) - \textcolor{red}{a} \cdot \textcolor{blue}{c} - \textcolor{red}{b} \cdot \textcolor{blue}{d}$$

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Complexity

$$M(n) \leq 3M(n/2) + Cn$$

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Kronecker segmentation

$$4627579679788114 \times 4519170871966234$$

{}

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$$\textcolor{red}{1004003} \times \textcolor{red}{2001005} = \textcolor{red}{2009015023015}$$

Cyclic polynomials

9/22

\mathbb{K} : a field (or a suitable ring)

n : cycle length

$\mathbb{K}[x]/(x^n - 1)$: ring of cyclic polynomials of length n

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Summary so far

$$\mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\text{Kronecker}} \mathbb{K}[x] \xrightarrow{\text{Encode}} \mathbb{K}[x]/(x^n - 1)$$

The Discrete Fourier Transform

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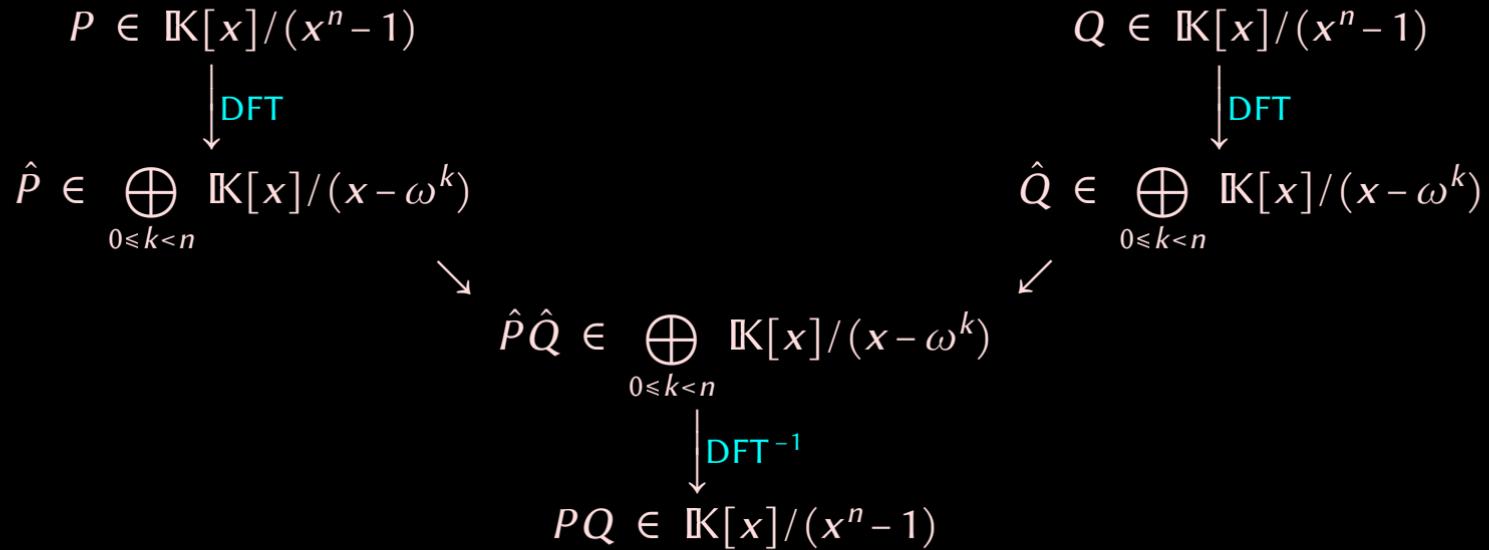
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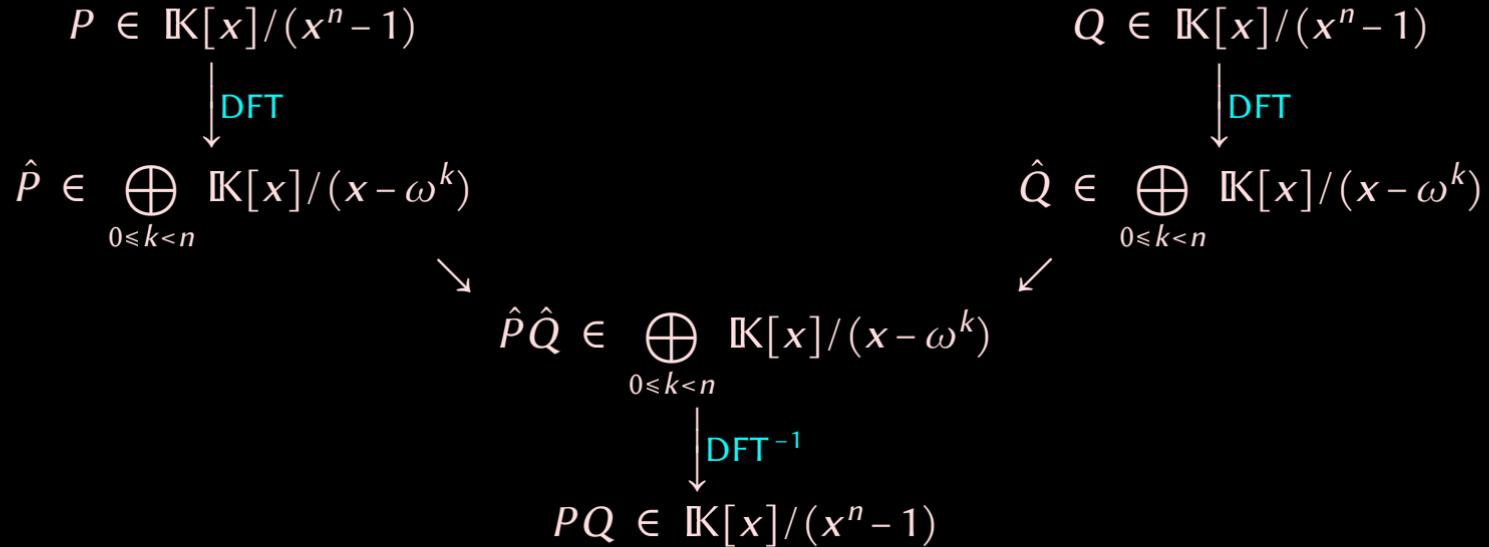
$$\text{DFT}_\omega^{-1} \quad \leftrightarrow \quad \frac{1}{n} \text{DFT}_{\omega^{-1}}$$

FFT multiplication

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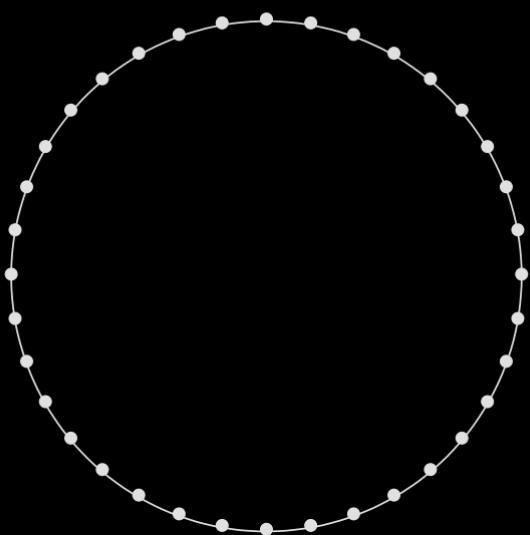
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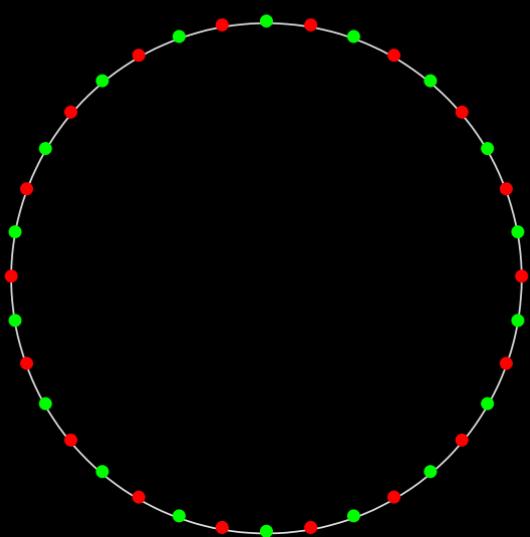
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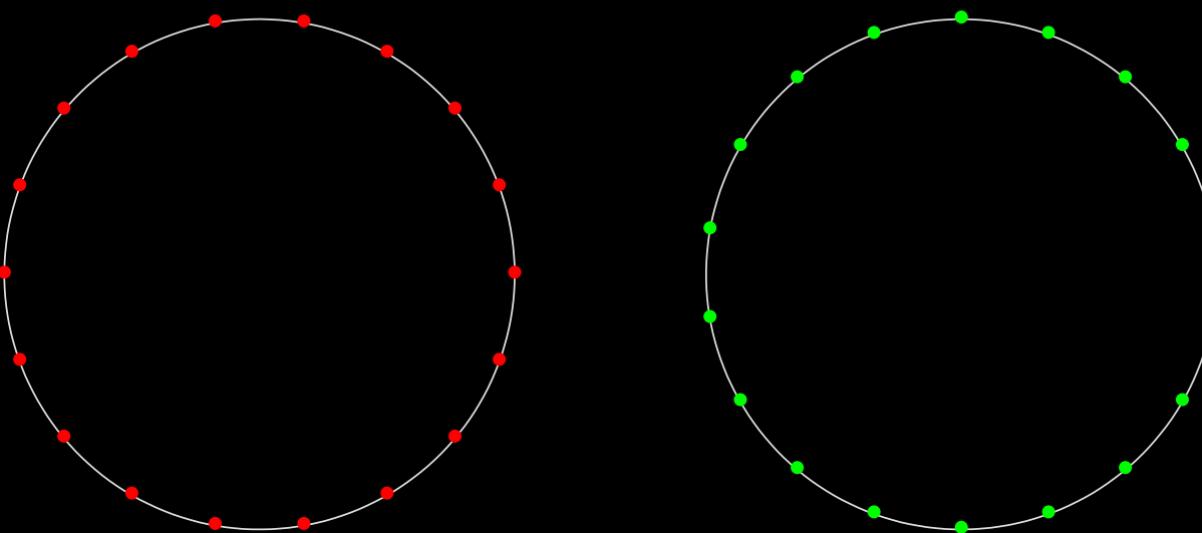
Making the FFT fast



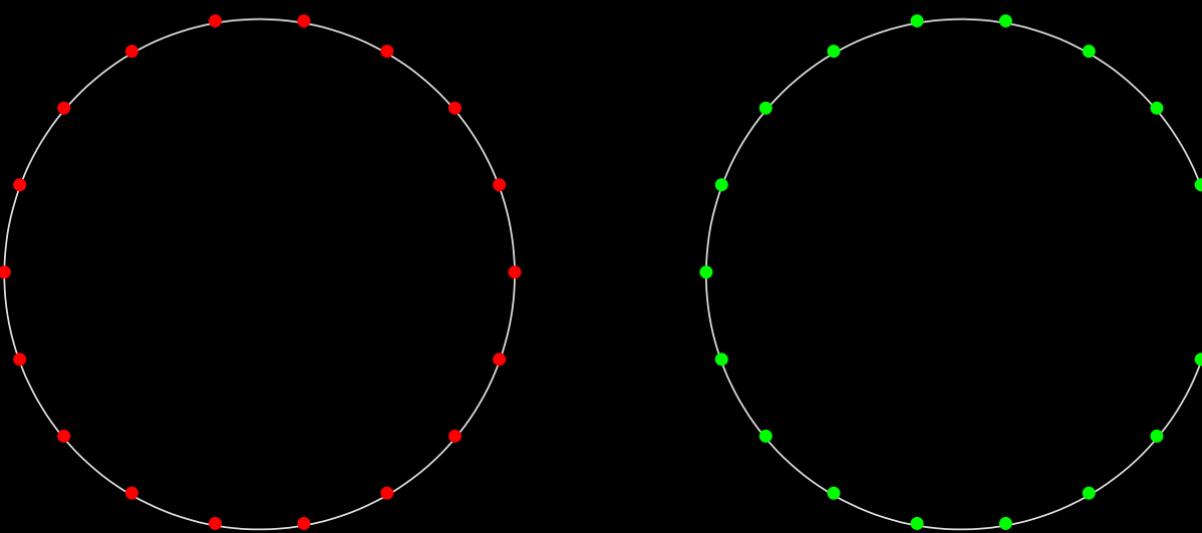
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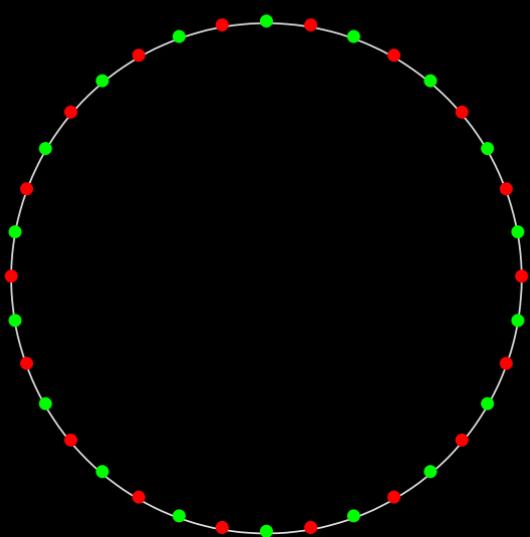


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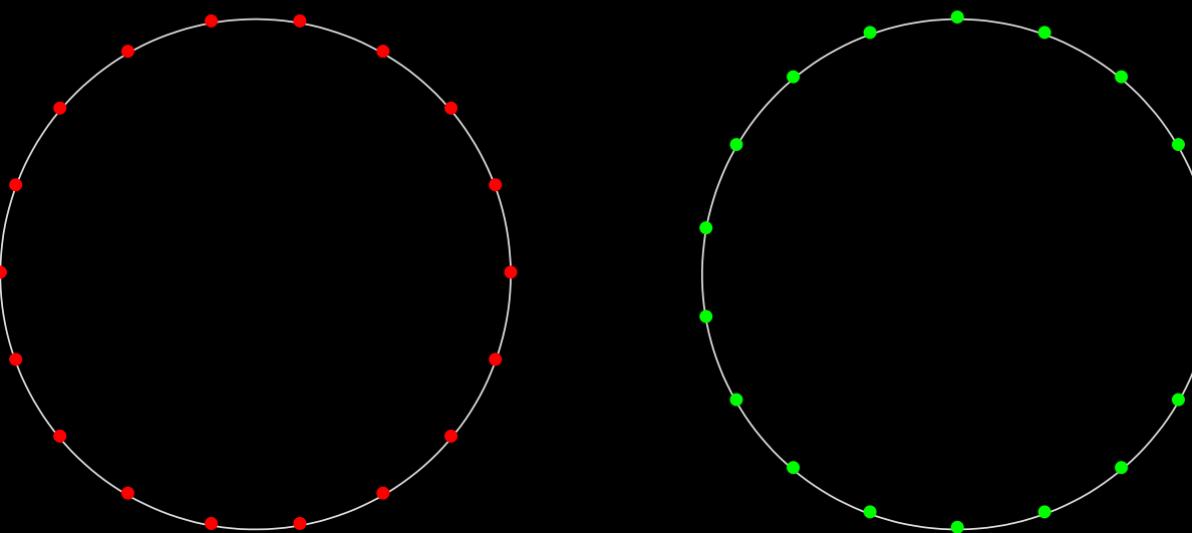
12/22



$$\mathbb{K}[x]/(x^{2n} - 1)$$

Making the FFT fast

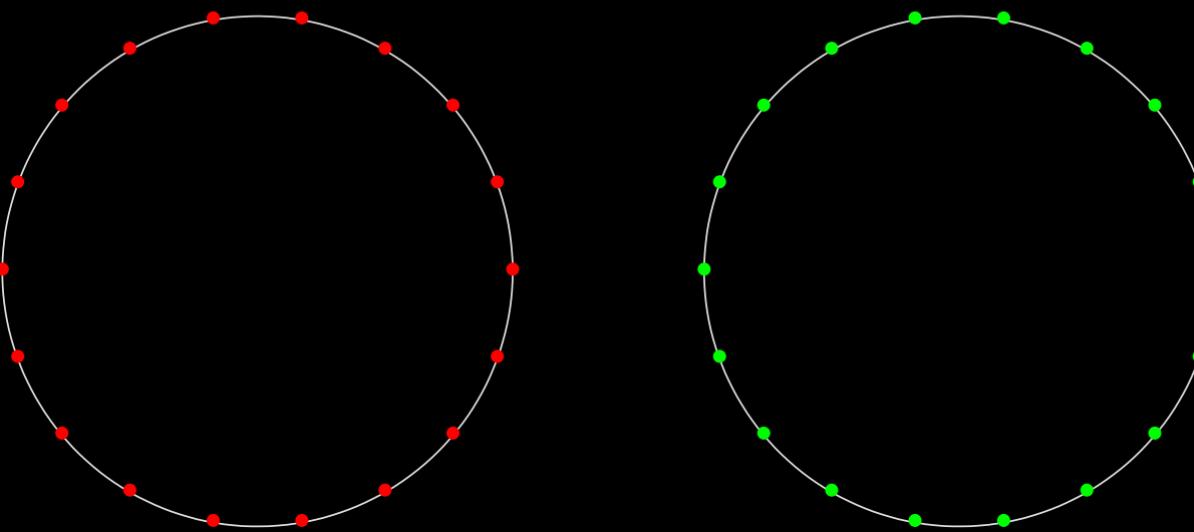
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$$\mathbb{K}[x]/(x^{2n} - 1) \cong \mathbb{K}[x]/(x^n - 1) \oplus \mathbb{K}[x]/(x^n + 1)$$

Making the FFT fast

12/22



$$\mathbb{K}[x]/(x^{2n}-1) \approx \mathbb{K}[x]/(x^n-1) \oplus \mathbb{K}[x]/(x^n+1)$$

$$\approx \mathbb{K}[x]/(x^n-1) \oplus \mathbb{K}[x]/(\tilde{x}^n-1)$$

$$\tilde{x} = \omega x$$

$$\omega^n = -1$$

Complexity analysis

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$$F_K(2n) \leq 2F_K(n) + n \text{add}_K + n \text{sub}_K + n \text{mul}_{\omega^N}$$

Complexity analysis

13/22

$$F_{\mathbb{K}}(2n) \leq 2F_{\mathbb{K}}(n) + \underbrace{n \text{add}_{\mathbb{K}} + n \text{sub}_{\mathbb{K}} + n \text{mul}_{\omega^{\mathbb{N}}}}$$



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 \cong

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13/22

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13/22

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$$\mathbb{K}[x]/(x^{2n} - 1) \cong \mathbb{K}[x]/(x^n + 1)$$

$$\mathbb{K}[x]/(x^n - 1) \oplus \mathbb{K}[x]/(x^n + 1) \cong \mathbb{K}[x]/(\tilde{x}^n - 1)$$

$$n = 2^{\lg n} \implies F_{\mathbb{K}}(n) \leq n \lg n \left(\text{add}_{\mathbb{K}} + \frac{1}{2} \text{mul}_{\omega^{\mathbb{N}}} \right)$$

How to choose K ?

How to choose \mathbb{K} ?

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Complexity analysis

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II. $M(N) = O(NM(\log N))$ $M(N) = O(N \log N \log \log N \dots)$

III. $M^\ominus(N) \leq 2\sqrt{N} M^\ominus(\sqrt{N}) + O(N \log N)$ $M(N) = O(N \log N \log \log N)$

$M^\ominus(N)$: cost of multiplication in $\mathbb{Z}/(2^N + 1)\mathbb{Z}$

A careful construction yields

$$\mathcal{M}^\Theta(n) \leq Cn \log n + 2n^{1/2} \mathcal{M}^\Theta(n^{1/2})$$

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$$\begin{aligned} M^\Theta(n) &\leq Cn \log n + 2n^{1/2} M^\Theta(n^{1/2}) \\ &\leq Cn \log n + Cn \log n + 4n^{3/4} M^\Theta(n^{1/4}) \end{aligned}$$

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What if...

$$\mathcal{M}^\Theta(n) \leq Cn \log n + 1.98n^{1/2} \mathcal{M}^\Theta(n^{1/2})$$

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$$\begin{aligned} M^\ominus(n) &\leq Cn \log n + 1.98 n^{1/2} M^\ominus(n^{1/2}) \\ &\leq Cn \log n + 0.99 Cn \log n + 1.98^2 n^{3/4} M^\ominus(n^{1/4}) \end{aligned}$$

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Next aim

$$M(n) \leq Cn \log n + (d - \epsilon) n^{1-1/d} M(n^{1/d})$$

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Next aim

$$\begin{aligned} M(n) &\leq Cn \log n + (d - \epsilon) n^{1-1/d} M(n^{1/d}) \quad \text{or} \\ M\left(\frac{n^d}{d - \epsilon}\right) &\leq Cn^d \log n + n^{d-1} M(n) \end{aligned}$$

Nussbaumer Polynomial Transforms

16/22

$$\mathbb{L} := \mathbb{K}[u]/(u^n - 1)$$

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Schönhage–Strassen

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{L}[x]/(x^n - 1) &\xrightleftharpoons{\text{DFT}} \mathbb{L}^n \\ \text{mul}_{\mathbb{L}[x]/(x^n - 1)} &\leq n \text{ mul}_{\mathbb{L}} + O(n^2 \log n)\end{aligned}$$

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Nussbaumer

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{L}[u_2, \dots, u_d]/(u_2^n - 1, \dots, u_d^n - 1) &\xrightleftharpoons{\text{DFT}} \mathbb{L}^{n^{d-1}} \\ \text{mul}_{\mathbb{L}[u_1, \dots, u_d]/(u_2^n - 1, \dots, u_d^n - 1)} &\leq n^{d-1} \text{ mul}_{\mathbb{L}} + O(n^d \log n) \end{aligned}$$

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Next goal

$$\mathbb{K}[x]/(x^{n^d/(d-\epsilon)} - 1) \xrightarrow{?} \mathbb{K}[u_1, \dots, u_d]/(u_1^n - 1, \dots, u_d^n - 1)$$

Lifting the Chinese remainder theorem

17/22

s_1, \dots, s_d pairwise coprime

Lifting the Chinese remainder theorem

17/22

s_1, \dots, s_d pairwise coprime

$$\mathbb{Z}/(s_1 \cdots s_d \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}/s_1 \mathbb{Z} + \cdots + \mathbb{Z}/s_d \mathbb{Z}$$

Lifting the Chinese remainder theorem

17/22

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$$\mathbb{Z}/(s_1 \cdots s_d \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}/s_1 \mathbb{Z} + \cdots + \mathbb{Z}/s_d \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x^{\mathbb{Z}/(s_1 \cdots s_d \mathbb{Z})} \cong u_1^{\mathbb{Z}/s_1 \mathbb{Z}} \times \cdots \times u_d^{\mathbb{Z}/s_d \mathbb{Z}}$$

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17/22

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$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{K}[x]/(x^{s_1 \cdots s_d} - 1) &\cong \mathbb{K}[u_1]/(u_1^{s_1} - 1) \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbb{K}[u_d]/(u_d^{s_d} - 1) \\ &\cong \mathbb{K}[u_1, \dots, u_d]/(u_1^{s_1} - 1, \dots, u_d^{s_d} - 1) \end{aligned}$$

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Setup

- d fixed once and for all (sufficiently large)
- $s_1 = 2^l$
- $s_k = (1 - o(1)) 2^l$ or $s_k = (1 - o(1)) 2^{l-1}$, $k = 2, \dots, d$

Lifting the Chinese remainder theorem

17/22

s_1, \dots, s_d pairwise coprime

$$\mathbb{Z}/(s_1 \cdots s_d \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}/s_1 \mathbb{Z} + \cdots + \mathbb{Z}/s_d \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x^{\mathbb{Z}/(s_1 \cdots s_d \mathbb{Z})} \cong u_1^{\mathbb{Z}/s_1 \mathbb{Z}} \times \cdots \times u_d^{\mathbb{Z}/s_d \mathbb{Z}}$$

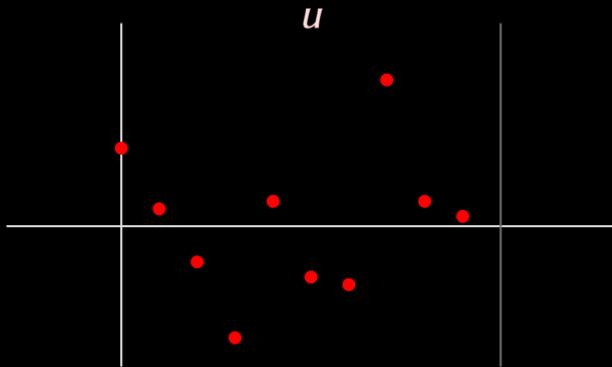
$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{K}[x]/(x^{s_1 \cdots s_d} - 1) &\cong \mathbb{K}[u_1]/(u_1^{s_1} - 1) \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbb{K}[u_d]/(u_d^{s_d} - 1) \\ &\cong \mathbb{K}[u_1, \dots, u_d]/(u_1^{s_1} - 1, \dots, u_d^{s_d} - 1) \end{aligned}$$

Setup

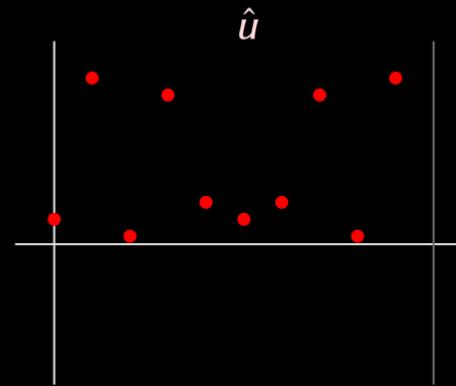
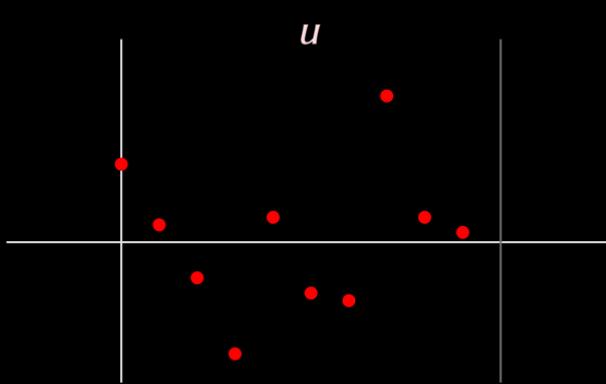
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$$\mathbb{K}[u_1, \dots, u_d]/(u_1^{s_1} - 1, \dots, u_d^{s_d} - 1) \xrightarrow{?} \mathbb{K}[u_1, \dots, u_d]/(u_1^{s_1} - 1, \dots, u_d^{s_1} - 1)$$

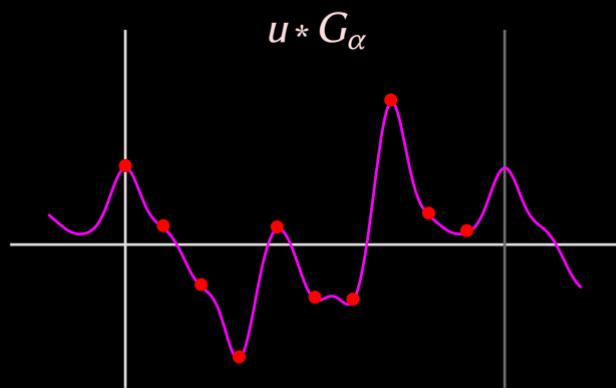
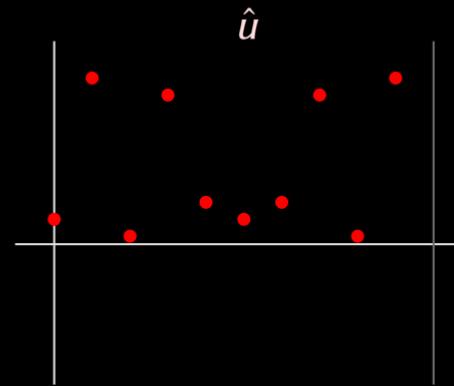
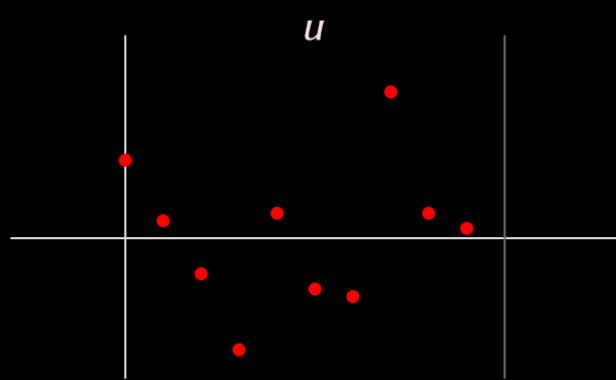
Gaussian resampling



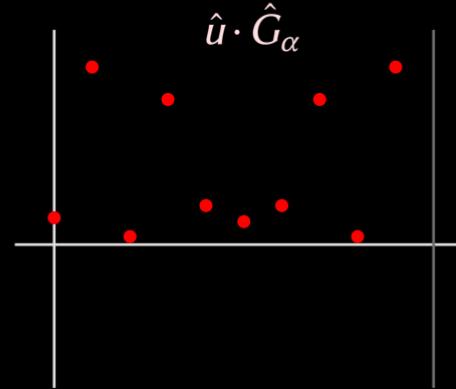
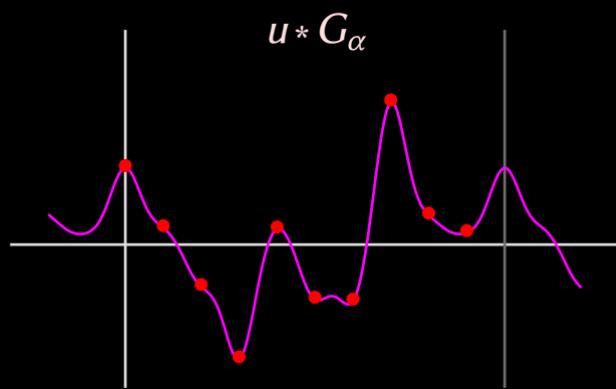
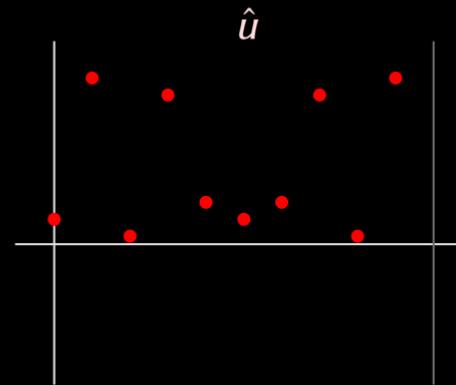
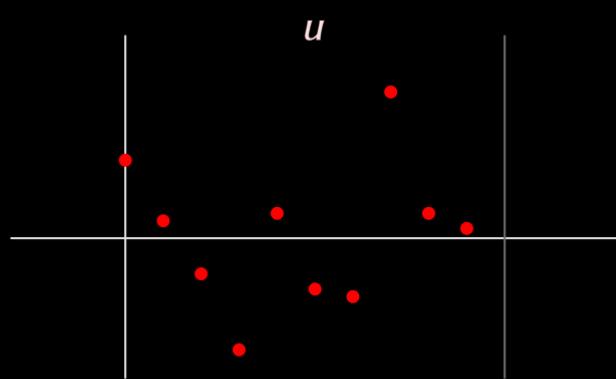
Gaussian resampling



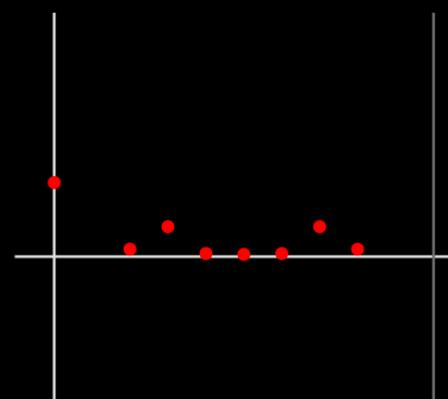
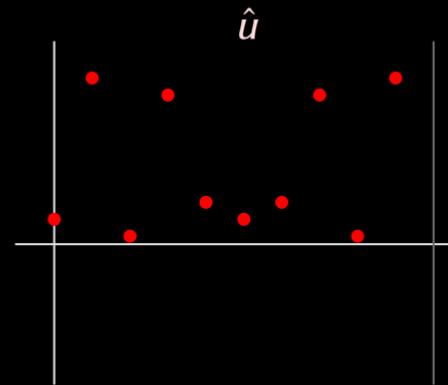
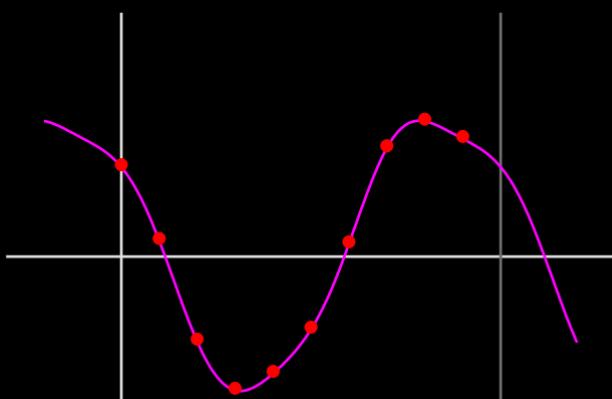
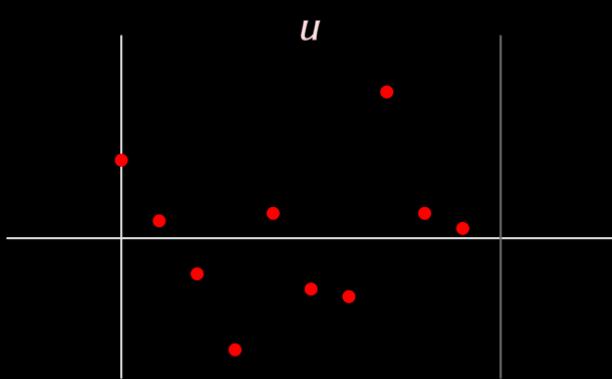
Gaussian resampling



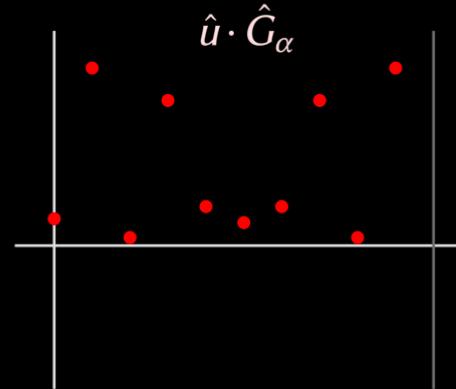
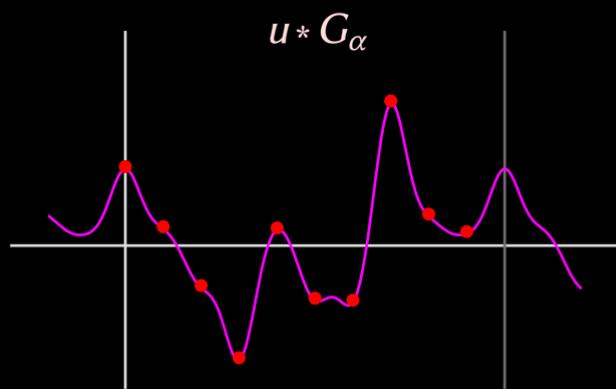
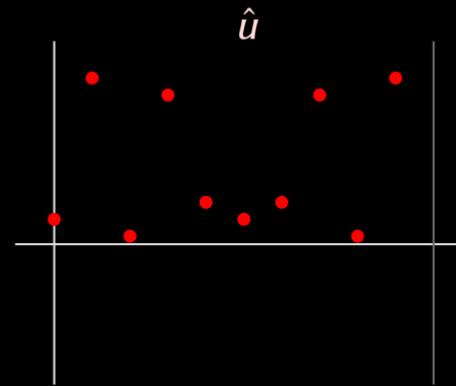
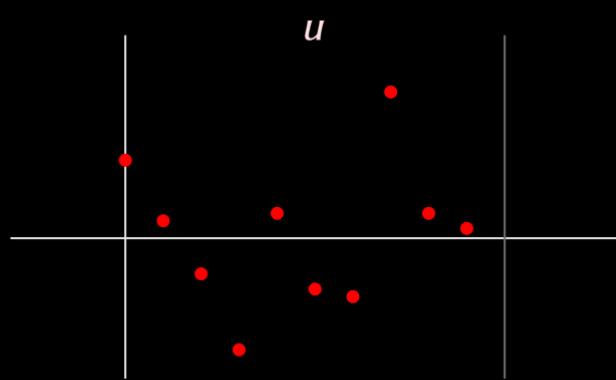
Gaussian resampling



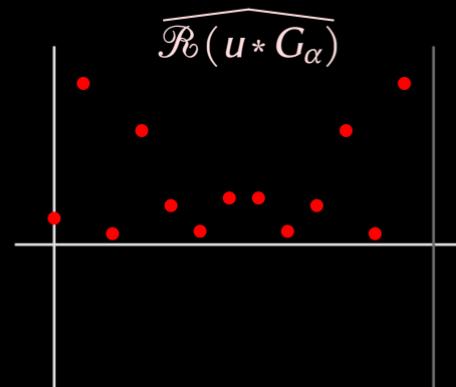
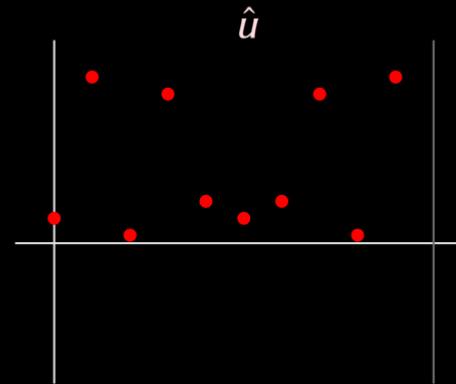
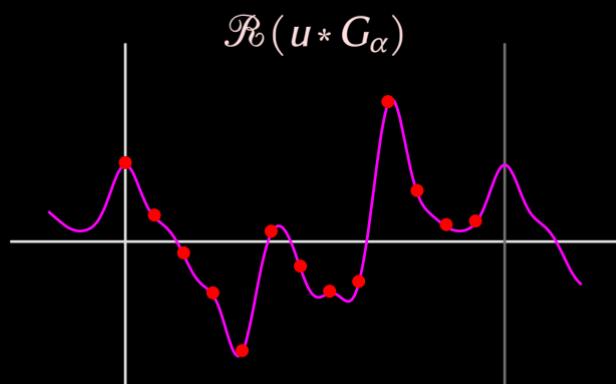
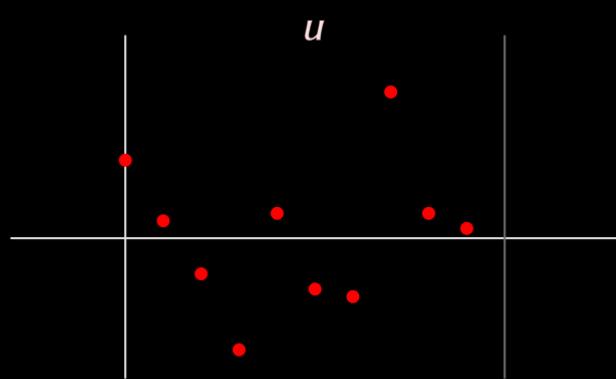
Gaussian resampling



Gaussian resampling



Gaussian resampling

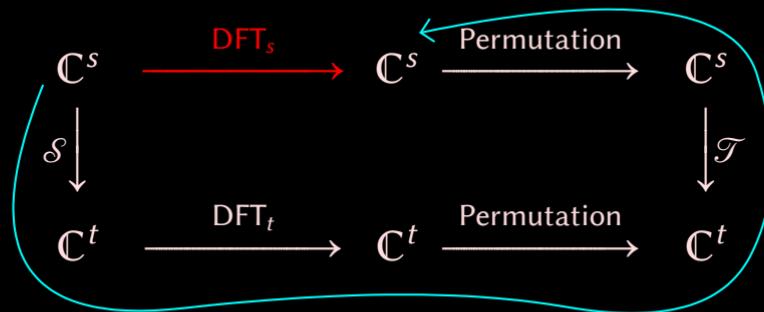


Gaussian resampling

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathbb{C}^s & \xrightarrow{\text{DFT}_s} & \mathbb{C}^s & \xrightarrow{\text{Permutation}} & \mathbb{C}^s \\ \downarrow \mathcal{S} & & & & \downarrow \mathcal{T} \\ \mathbb{C}^t & \xrightarrow{\text{DFT}_t} & \mathbb{C}^t & \xrightarrow{\text{Permutation}} & \mathbb{C}^t \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{S} u)_k &:= \alpha^{-1} \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{-\pi \alpha^{-2} s^2 (\frac{k}{t} - \frac{j}{s})^2} u_j \\ (\mathcal{T} u)_k &:= \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{-\pi \alpha^2 t^2 (\frac{k}{t} - \frac{j}{s})^2} u_j \end{aligned}$$

Gaussian resampling



$$(\mathcal{S} u)_k := \alpha^{-1} \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{-\pi \alpha^{-2} s^2 (\frac{k}{t} - \frac{j}{s})^2} u_j$$

$$(\mathcal{T} u)_k := \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{-\pi \alpha^2 t^2 (\frac{k}{t} - \frac{j}{s})^2} u_j$$

The resampling matrices

20/22

Matrix for \mathcal{S} when $s = 10$, $t = 13$, and $\alpha = 2$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.5000 & 0.2280 & 0.0216 & 4.2e-4 & 1.7e-6 & 2.9e-9 & 1.7e-6 & 4.2e-4 & 0.0216 & 0.2280 \\ 0.3142 & 0.4795 & 0.1522 & 0.0100 & 1.3e-4 & 3.9e-7 & 8.9e-9 & 7.1e-6 & 0.0012 & 0.0428 \\ 0.0779 & 0.3982 & 0.4230 & 0.0934 & 0.0043 & 4.0e-5 & 8.1e-8 & 4.7e-8 & 2.6e-5 & 0.0032 \\ 0.0076 & 0.1305 & 0.4642 & 0.3432 & 0.0527 & 0.0017 & 1.1e-5 & 1.5e-8 & 2.3e-7 & 9.2e-5 \\ 2.9e-4 & 0.0169 & 0.2011 & 0.4977 & 0.2561 & 0.0274 & 6.0e-4 & 2.8e-6 & 3.5e-9 & 1.0e-6 \\ 4.4e-6 & 8.6e-4 & 0.0344 & 0.2849 & 0.4908 & 0.1757 & 0.0131 & 2.0e-4 & 6.5e-7 & 5.3e-9 \\ 2.7e-8 & 1.7e-5 & 0.0023 & 0.0644 & 0.3714 & 0.4452 & 0.1109 & 0.0057 & 6.1e-5 & 1.3e-7 \\ 2.7e-8 & 1.3e-7 & 6.1e-5 & 0.0057 & 0.1109 & 0.4452 & 0.3714 & 0.0644 & 0.0023 & 1.7e-5 \\ 4.4e-6 & 5.3e-9 & 6.5e-7 & 2.0e-4 & 0.0131 & 0.1757 & 0.4908 & 0.2849 & 0.0344 & 8.6e-4 \\ 2.9e-4 & 1.0e-6 & 3.5e-9 & 2.8e-6 & 6.0e-4 & 0.0274 & 0.2561 & 0.4977 & 0.2011 & 0.0169 \\ 0.0076 & 9.2e-5 & 2.3e-7 & 1.5e-8 & 1.1e-5 & 0.0017 & 0.0527 & 0.3432 & 0.4642 & 0.1305 \\ 0.0779 & 0.0032 & 2.6e-5 & 4.7e-8 & 8.1e-8 & 4.0e-5 & 0.0043 & 0.0934 & 0.4230 & 0.3982 \\ 0.3142 & 0.0428 & 0.0012 & 7.1e-6 & 8.9e-9 & 3.9e-7 & 1.3e-4 & 0.0100 & 0.1522 & 0.4795 \end{bmatrix}$$

The resampling matrices

20/22

Matrix for \mathcal{T} when $s = 10$, $t = 13$, and $\alpha = 2$

1.0000	5.9e-10	1.2e-37	9.8e-84	2.6e-148	5.2e-231	2.6e-148	9.8e-84	1.2e-37	5.9e-10
3.4e-6	0.3227	1.0e-14	1.2e-46	5.3e-97	8.1e-166	1.6e-210	9.2e-132	1.8e-71	1.3e-29
1.4e-22	0.0021	0.0108	1.9e-20	1.3e-56	3.0e-111	2.5e-184	1.0e-190	3.3e-116	3.6e-60
7.6e-50	1.6e-16	0.1339	3.7e-5	3.8e-27	1.3e-67	1.8e-126	8.4e-204	7.1e-172	1.2e-101
4.7e-88	1.6e-40	2.0e-11	0.8819	1.3e-8	7.7e-35	1.5e-79	1.1e-142	2.8e-224	4.9e-154
3.6e-137	1.9e-75	3.6e-32	2.4e-7	0.6049	5.2e-13	1.6e-43	1.8e-92	7.2e-160	2.4e-217
3.3e-197	2.7e-121	8.1e-64	8.5e-25	3.2e-4	0.0432	2.0e-18	3.5e-53	2.2e-106	4.8e-178
3.3e-197	4.8e-178	2.2e-106	3.5e-53	2.0e-18	0.0432	3.2e-4	8.5e-25	8.1e-64	2.7e-121
3.6e-137	2.4e-217	7.2e-160	1.8e-92	1.6e-43	5.2e-13	0.6049	2.4e-7	3.6e-32	1.9e-75
4.7e-88	4.9e-154	2.8e-224	1.1e-142	1.5e-79	7.7e-35	1.3e-8	0.8819	2.0e-11	1.6e-40
7.6e-50	1.2e-101	7.1e-172	8.4e-204	1.8e-126	1.3e-67	3.8e-27	3.7e-5	0.1339	1.6e-16
1.4e-22	3.6e-60	3.3e-116	1.0e-190	2.5e-184	3.0e-111	1.3e-56	1.9e-20	0.0108	0.0021
3.4e-6	1.3e-29	1.8e-71	9.2e-132	1.6e-210	8.1e-166	5.3e-97	1.2e-46	1.0e-14	0.3227

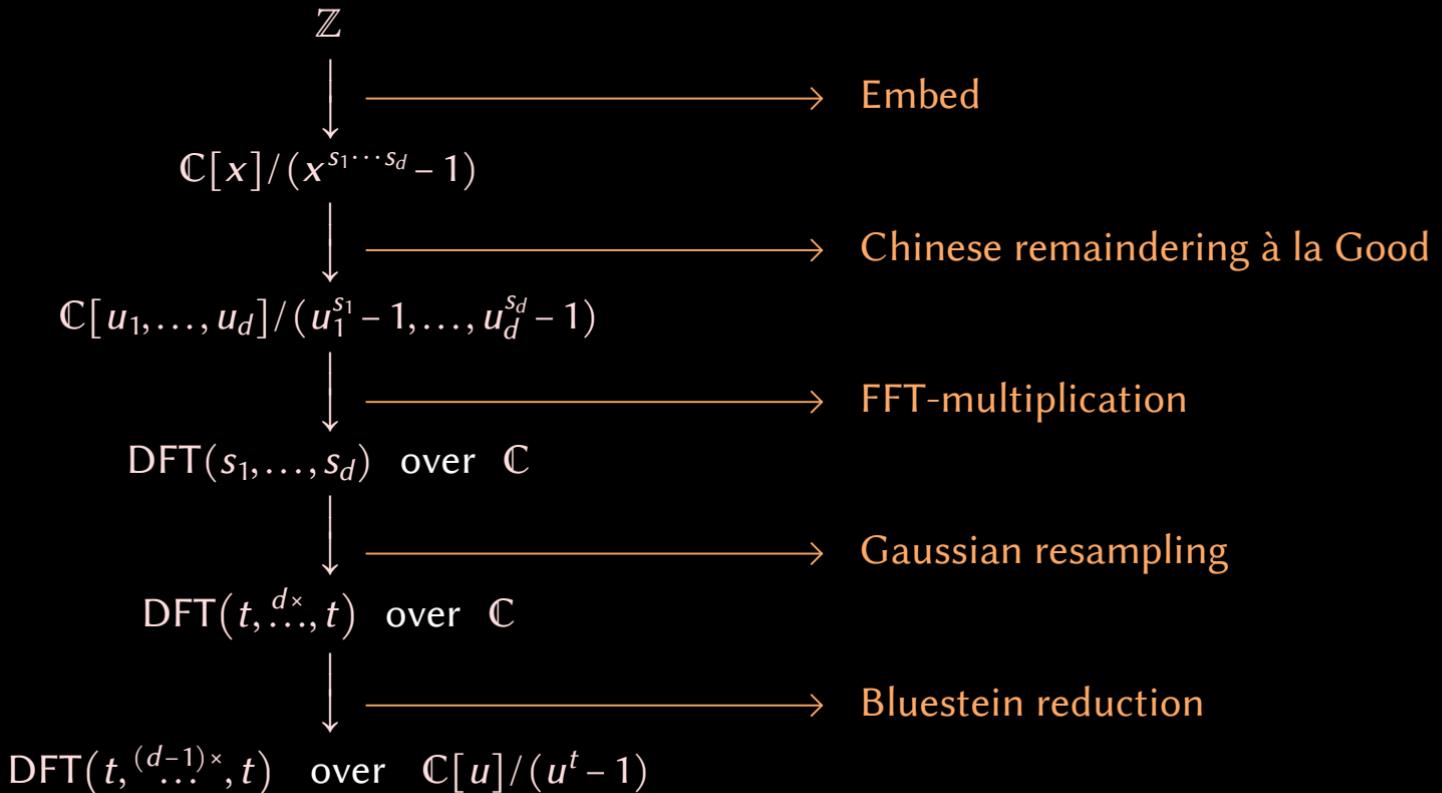
The resampling matrices

Matrix for \mathcal{T} when $s = 10$, $t = 13$, and $\alpha = 2$

1.0000	5.9e-10	1.2e-37	9.8e-84	2.6e-148	5.2e-231	2.6e-148	9.8e-84	1.2e-37	5.9e-10
3.4e-6	0.3227	1.0e-14	1.2e-46	5.3e-97	8.1e-166	1.6e-210	9.2e-132	1.8e-71	1.3e-29
1.4e-22	0.0021	0.0108	1.9e-20	1.3e-56	3.0e-111	2.5e-184	1.0e-190	3.3e-116	3.6e-60
7.6e-50	1.6e-16	0.1339	3.7e-5	3.8e-27	1.3e-67	1.8e-126	8.4e-204	7.1e-172	1.2e-101
4.7e-88	1.6e-40	2.0e-11	0.8819	1.3e-8	7.7e-35	1.5e-79	1.1e-142	2.8e-224	4.9e-154
3.6e-137	1.9e-75	3.6e-32	2.4e-7	0.6049	5.2e-13	1.6e-43	1.8e-92	7.2e-160	2.4e-217
3.3e-197	2.7e-121	8.1e-64	8.5e-25	3.2e-4	0.0432	2.0e-18	3.5e-53	2.2e-106	4.8e-178
3.3e-197	4.8e-178	2.2e-106	3.5e-53	2.0e-18	0.0432	3.2e-4	8.5e-25	8.1e-64	2.7e-121
3.6e-137	2.4e-217	7.2e-160	1.8e-92	1.6e-43	5.2e-13	0.6049	2.4e-7	3.6e-32	1.9e-75
4.7e-88	4.9e-154	2.8e-224	1.1e-142	1.5e-79	7.7e-35	1.3e-8	0.8819	2.0e-11	1.6e-40
7.6e-50	1.2e-101	7.1e-172	8.4e-204	1.8e-126	1.3e-67	3.8e-27	3.7e-5	0.1339	1.6e-16
1.4e-22	3.6e-60	3.3e-116	1.0e-190	2.5e-184	3.0e-111	1.3e-56	1.9e-20	0.0108	0.0021
3.4e-6	1.3e-29	1.8e-71	9.2e-132	1.6e-210	8.1e-166	5.3e-97	1.2e-46	1.0e-14	0.3227

$$\frac{t}{s} \geq 1 + \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \implies \text{accurate DFT}_s \text{ through } \mathbb{C}^s \xrightarrow{\mathcal{S}} \mathbb{C}^t \xrightarrow{\text{DFT}_t} \mathbb{C}^t \xrightarrow{\Pi} \mathbb{C}^t \xrightarrow{\mathcal{T}^{-1}} \mathbb{C}^s \xrightarrow{\Pi} \mathbb{C}^s$$

Conclusion



Thank you !



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