

SI2-SSE: Solving Polynomial Systems with PHCpack and phcpy

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PHCpack and phcpy

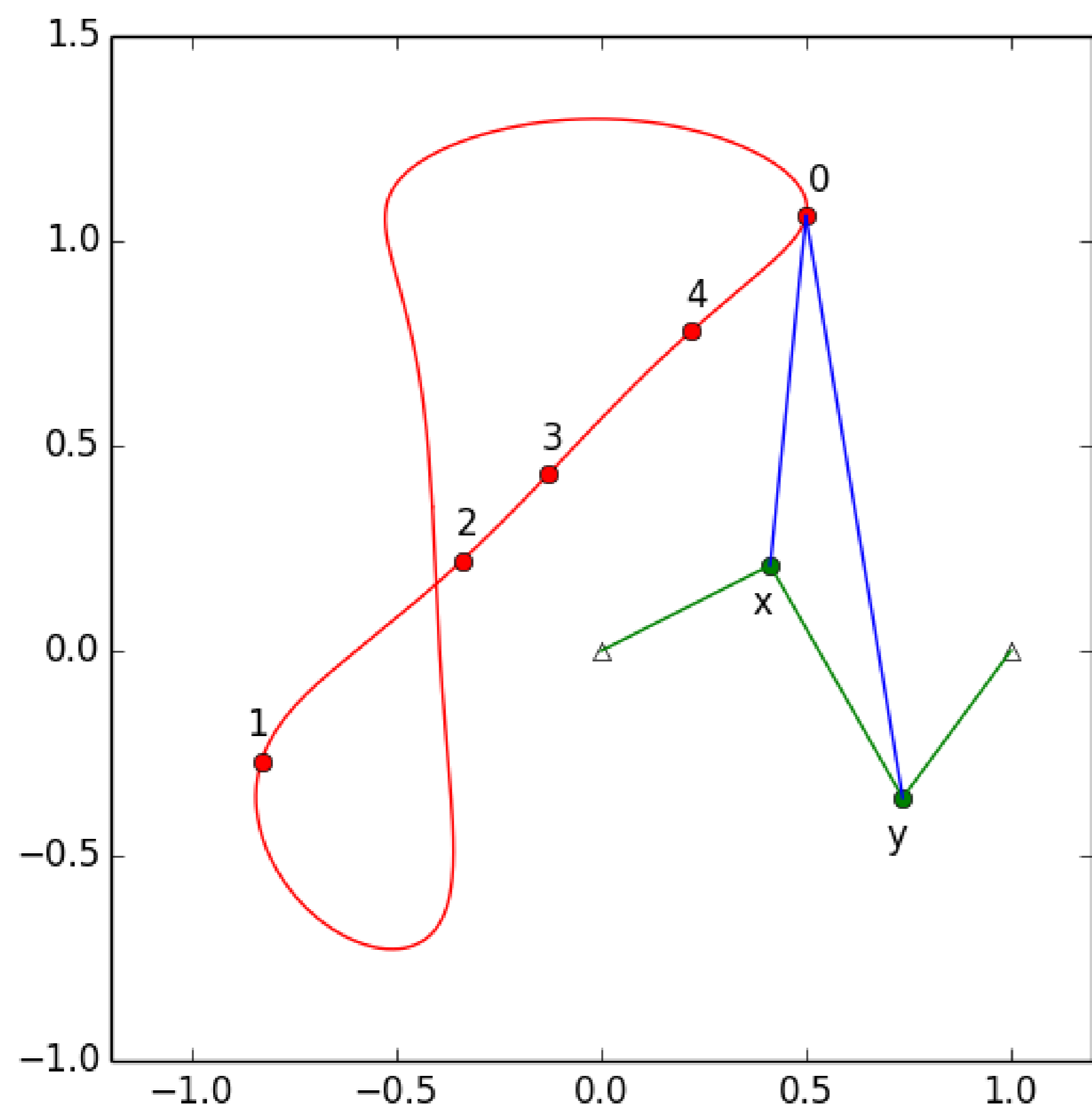
PHCpack is a package for Polynomial Homotopy Continuation to solve polynomial systems. ACM Transactions on Mathematical Software archived version 1.0 as Algorithm 795, vol. 25, no. 2, pages 251–276, 1999.

Two *blackbox solvers*:

- `phc -b` approximates all isolated solutions of a polynomial system.
- `phc -B` computes a numerical irreducible decomposition, that is: all positive dimensional solution sets, separated from the isolated solutions.
- `phcpy` is a new Python package to export the functionality of PHCpack.
- Distributed under the GNU General Public License. Source code at <https://github.com/janverschelde/PHCpack>.

a use case from the phcpy tutorial

Given 5 precision points, design a 4-bar mechanism:



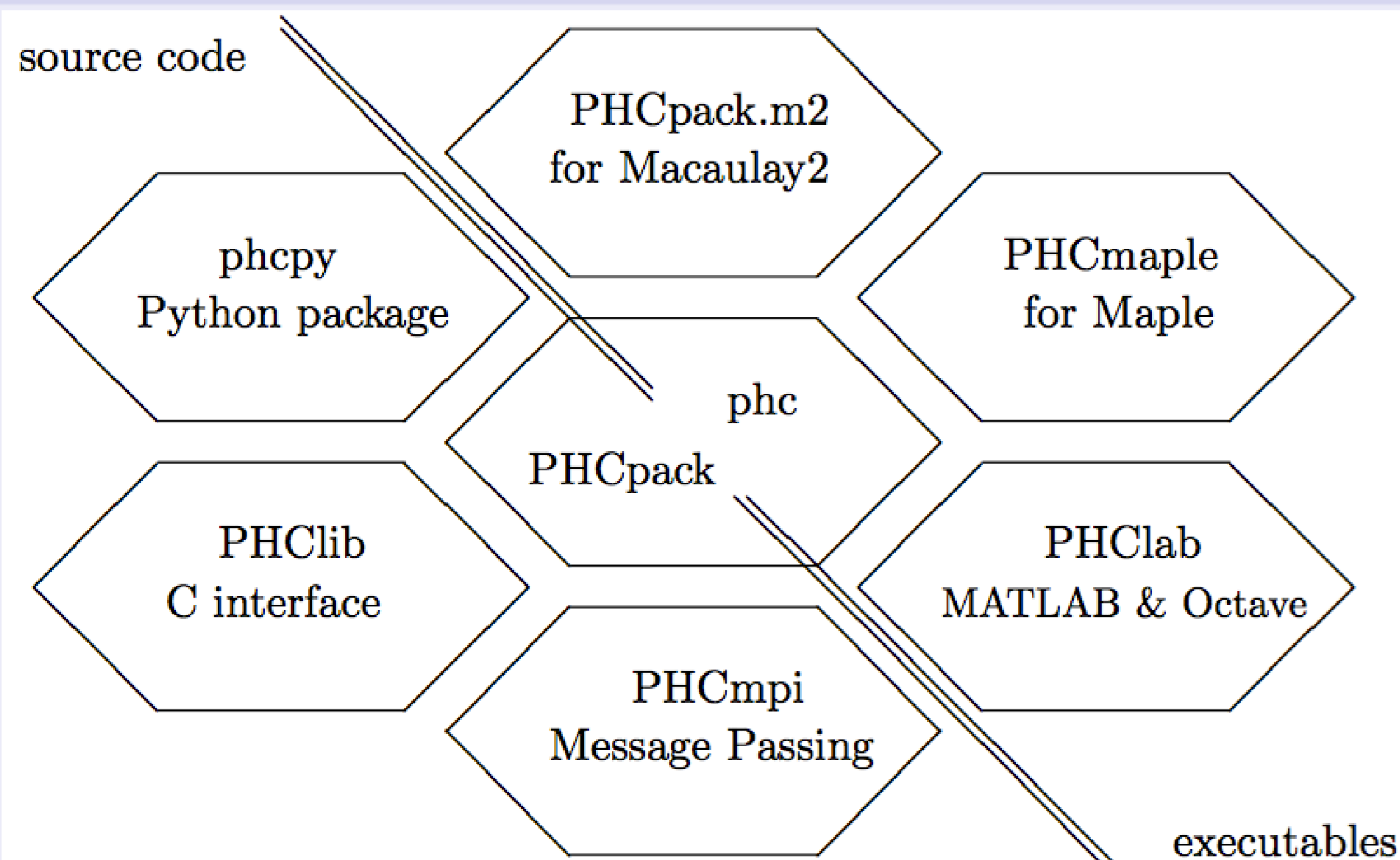
Reproduces a picture in a paper published in the Journal of Mechanical Design.

contributors

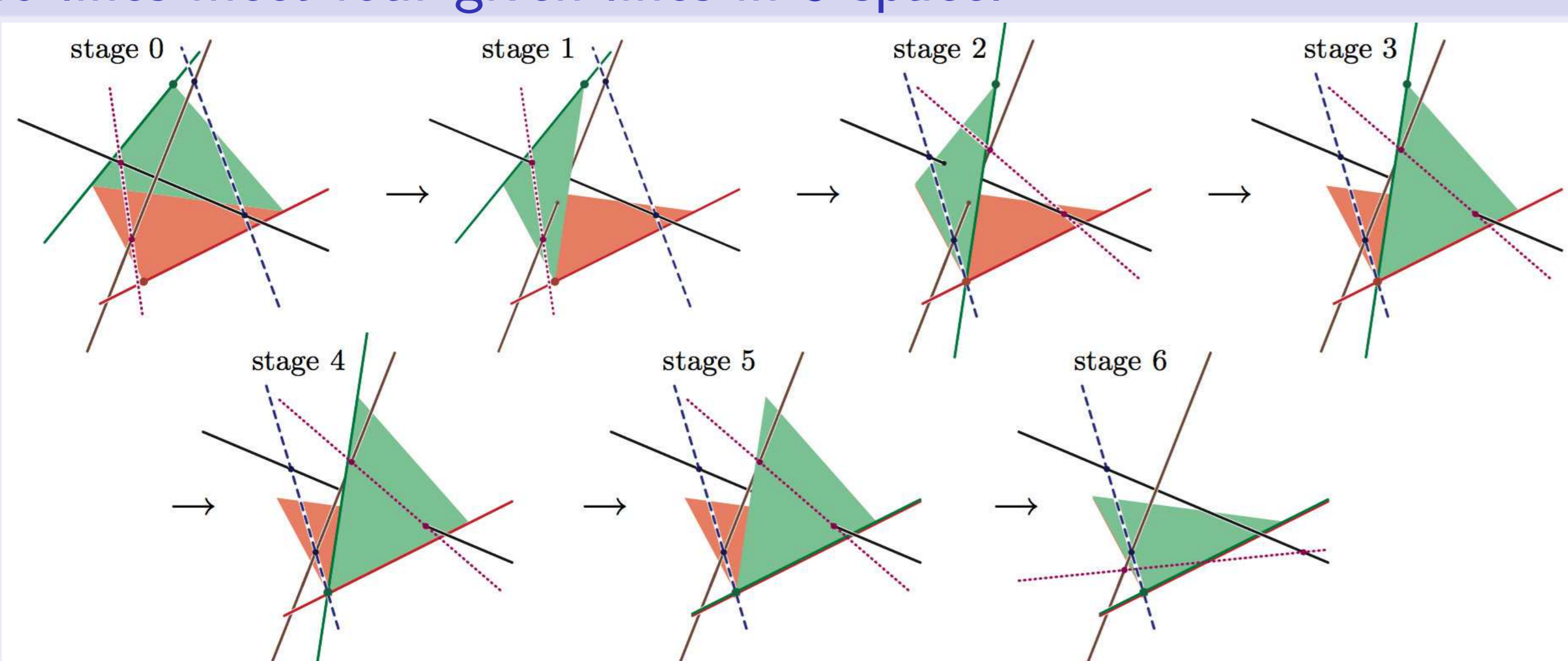
Four research assistants contributed to the project:

- Xiangcheng Yu (PhD 2015) wrote code for the web server and GPU accelerated path trackers.
- Nathan Bliss (PhD 2018) designed algorithms to compute power series for solution paths defined by polynomial homotopies.
- Jeff Sommars (PhD 2018) developed parallel algorithms to compute tropical prevarieties, with application to the cyclic 16-roots problem.
- Jasmine Otto helped deploy JupyterHub at <http://www.phcpack.org>.

interfaces



Two lines meet four given lines in 3-space.



A. Leykin, A. Martin del Campo, F. Sottile, R. Vakil, and J. Verschelde: Numerical Schubert Calculus via the Littlewood-Richardson Homotopy Algorithm [arXiv:1802.00984](https://arxiv.org/abs/1802.00984).

available at www.phcpack.org

```

jupyter bbsolvesnippet
File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Help PHCpy SageMath 8.0
Code
In [2]: f = ['x*y^2 + y - 3;', 'x^3 - y +
from phcpy.solver import solve
sols = solve(f)
for sol in sols: print sol

total degree : 9
2-homogeneous Bezout number : 7
with with partition : { x }{ y }
general linear-product Bezout number : 7
based on the set structure :
{ x }{ y }{ y }
{ x y }{ x }{ x }
mixed volume : 7
stable mixed volume : 7
t : 1.000000000000000E+00 7.13177119756522E+00
m : 1
the solution for t :
x : -1.14928524947248E+00 -4.33149270057445E-01
y : 1.28839810793789E-01 -1.63511747105322E+00
== err : 1.650E-16 = rco : 3.038E-01 = res : 2.220E-16
=
t : 1.000000000000000E+00 2.72148344088863E+00
m : 1
the solution for t :
x : -1.14928524947248E+00 4.33149270057445E-01
y : 1.28839810793789E-01 1.63511747105322E+00
    
```

parallelism

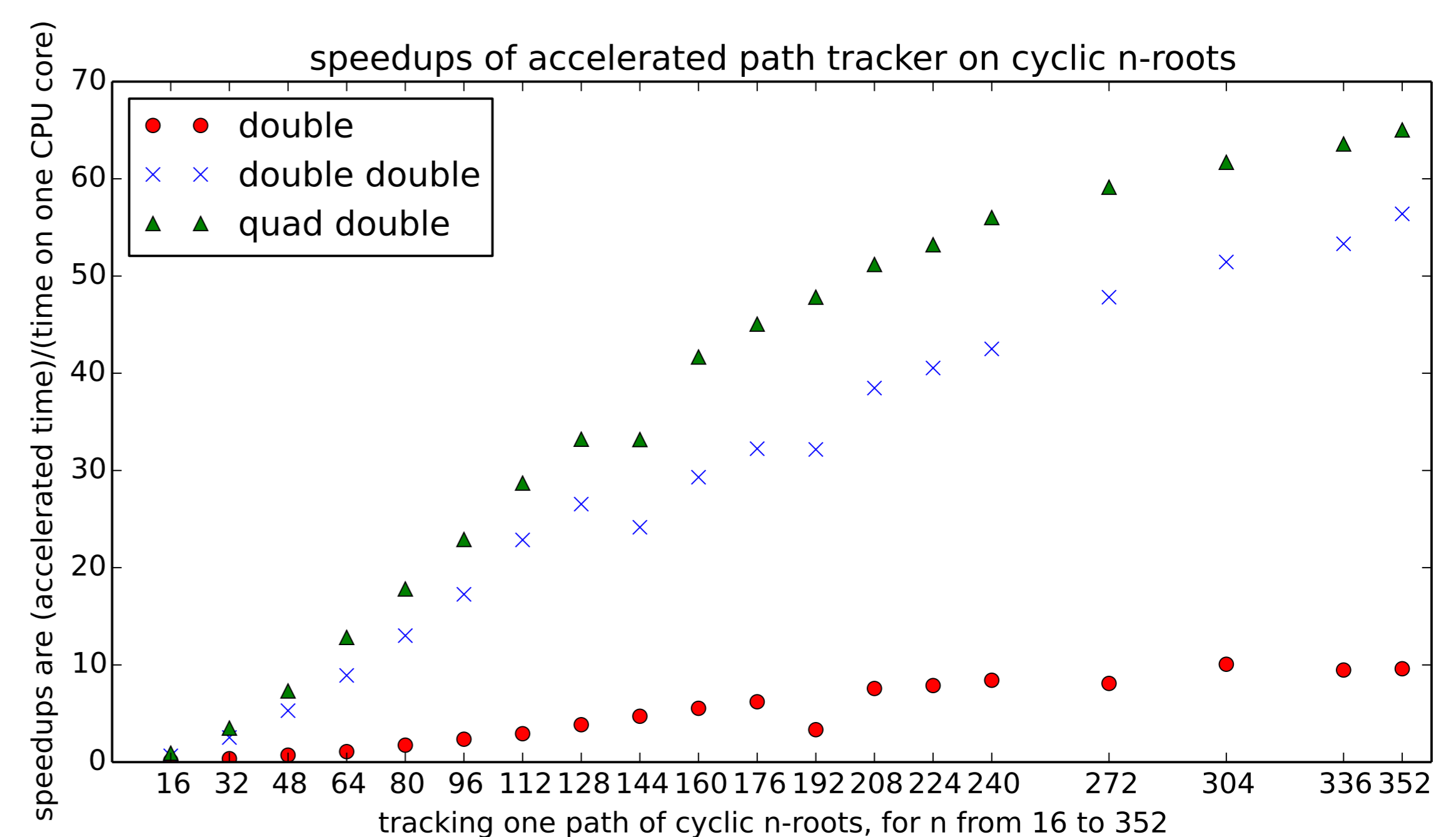
Almost all computers have multicore processors.

Graphic cards have surpassed ordinary CPUs in computing power.

- **message passing** (with Yusong Wang, Yun Guan, Anton Leykin)
 - By design, the main program is written in C, responsible for the job scheduling, with the aid of MPI. The jobs execute Ada procedures.
- **multicore** shared memory programming (with Genady Yoffe)
 - The goal of this project is to offset the cost of double double and quad double arithmetic with multithreaded code.
- `phc -b -t4` runs path trackers in the blackbox solver with 4 threads, using the tasking mechanism provided by Ada (multitasking can be called in `phcpy`).
- **acceleration** with graphics processors (with Xiangcheng Yu).
 - The code is a mix of Ada, C, and C++ CUDA.

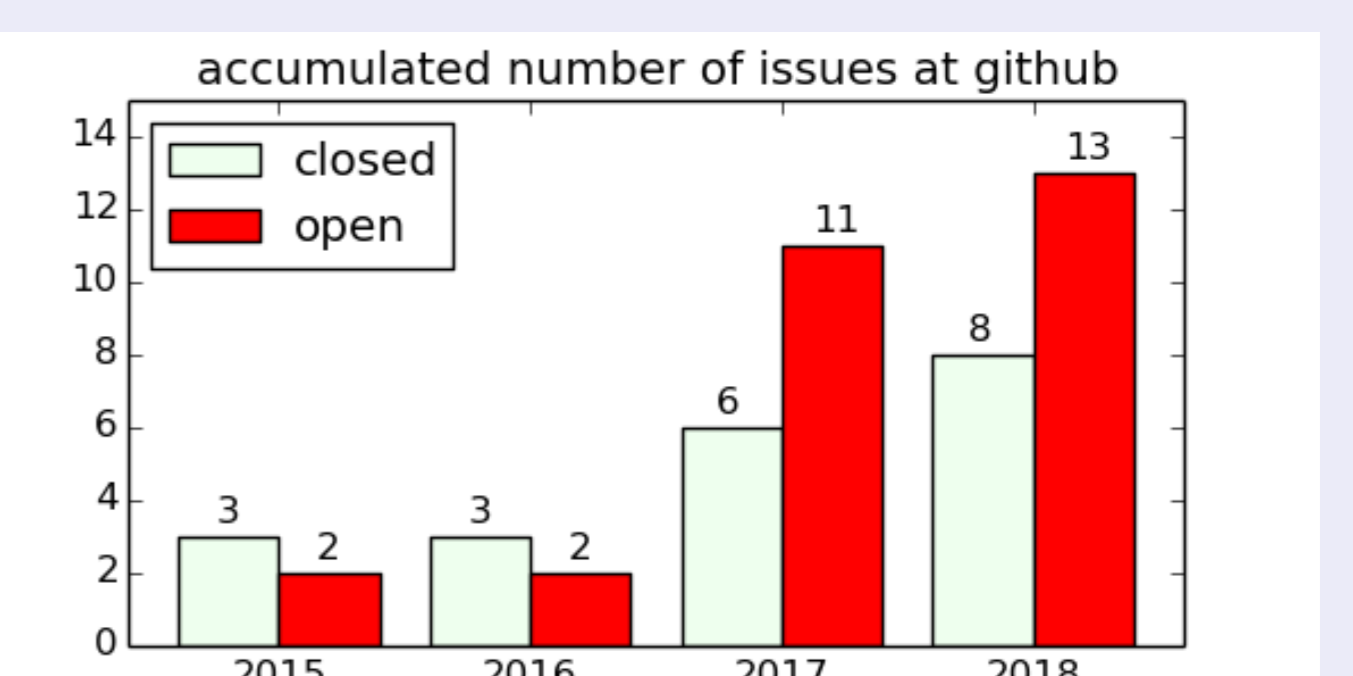
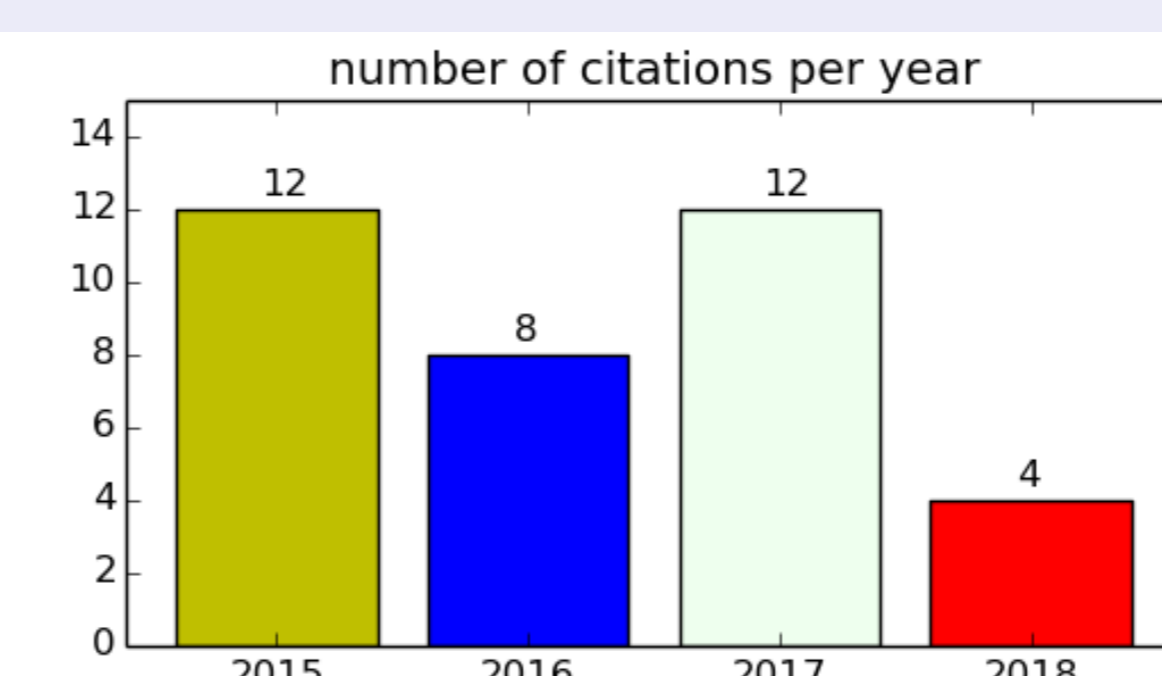
accelerating polynomial homotopy continuation

Results on tracking one path of the cyclic n -roots benchmark problem, accelerated on the NVIDIA K20C, using GQD [Lu, He, and Luo 2010]:



Double digit speedups allow to compensate for the overhead caused by complex double double and quad double arithmetic. Joint with Xiangcheng Yu (HPCC 2015, PASCO 2015).

metrics: citations and issues



metrics: accounts and systems solved

