

Computing submatrices of the Hermite normal form of a structured polynomial matrix

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3 March 2026



Univariate polynomial matrices

Consider a univariate polynomial matrix M ,

$$\begin{bmatrix} x^2 + 9x + 8 & 6x^2 + 6x + 1 & 8x^2 + 4x + 8 & 10x^2 + 8x + 8 & 8x^2 + 4x + 9 & 9x^2 + x + 6 & 3x^2 + 10x + 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x^2 + 9x + 8 & 6x^2 + 6x + 1 & 8x^2 + 4x + 8 & 10x^2 + 8x + 8 & 8x^2 + 4x + 9 & 9x^2 + x + 6 & 3x^2 + 10x + 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x^2 + 9x + 8 & 6x^2 + 6x + 1 & 8x^2 + 4x + 8 & 10x^2 + 8x + 8 & 8x^2 + 4x + 9 & 9x^2 + x + 6 & 3x^2 + 10x + 1 \\ 4x^2 + 5x + 4 & 10x^2 + 2 & x^2 + 8x + 10 & 8x^2 + 6x + 10 & 4x^2 + 10 & 9x + 5 & 10x^2 + 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4x^2 + 5x + 4 & 10x^2 + 2 & x^2 + 8x + 10 & 8x^2 + 6x + 10 & 4x^2 + 10 & 9x + 5 & 10x^2 + 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4x^2 + 5x + 4 & 10x^2 + 2 & x^2 + 8x + 10 & 8x^2 + 6x + 10 & 4x^2 + 10 & 9x + 5 & 10x^2 + 4 \\ 9x^2 + 6x + 8 & 2x + 5 & 9x^2 + x + 2 & 6x^2 + 6x + 5 & 9x^2 + 4x + 2 & 7x^2 + 3x + 3 & 7x^2 + 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 9x^2 + 6x + 8 & 2x + 5 & 9x^2 + x + 2 & 6x^2 + 6x + 5 & 9x^2 + 4x + 2 & 7x^2 + 3x + 3 & 7x^2 + 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 9x^2 + 6x + 8 & 2x + 5 & 9x^2 + x + 2 & 6x^2 + 6x + 5 & 9x^2 + 4x + 2 & 7x^2 + 3x + 3 & 7x^2 + 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

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Hermite Normal Form

Maple, SageMath, ...

Univariate polynomial matrices

$$\begin{bmatrix} x^{12} + \dots & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ x^{11} + \dots & x^2 + 4x + 8 & 0 & & \\ 6x^{11} + \dots & 6x + 4 & 1 & & \\ \boxed{\text{deg} < 12} & \boxed{\text{deg} < 2} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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[Gupta, Storjohann 2011]

[Labahn, Neiger, Zhou 2017]

$$\tilde{O}(n^\omega \deg(M))$$

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In many applications
*Determinant, Smith Form,
Change of Ordering, ...*
→ 3×3 submatrix

Room for improvement?

Best known costs:

Hermite Normal Form : $\tilde{O}(n^\omega \deg(M))$

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Structured matrices

Small displacement

rank $\alpha \ll n$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dots & \dots & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & f_0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & f_1 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & f_2 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\alpha = 3$$

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[Bostan, Jeannerod, Moulleron, Schost, 2017]

Linear algebra for structured matrices
over $\mathbb{K}^{n \times n}$ costs $\tilde{O}(\alpha^{\omega-1} n)$

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Linear algebra for structured matrices

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For matrices over $\mathbb{K}[x]^{n \times n}$

→ Evaluation interpolation

[Berthomieu, Neiger, Passe 2026] Computing $m \times m$ -submatrix of the HNF of an $n \times n$ matrix M with displacement rank α

$$\tilde{O}((\alpha^{\omega-1} + m^{\omega-1}) n \Delta)$$

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Generalizes the resultant by
evaluation interpolation

$$\alpha = 2, m = 1$$

Application to bivariate change
of ordering for Gröbner bases

$$\mathcal{G}_{\text{DRL}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{G}_{\text{LEX}}$$

Conclusions and perspectives

- ▶ Any Toeplitz-like matrix
- ▶ **Lower cost** bound in generic cases, detected **on the fly**
- ▶ Compute submatrix $H_{J,J}$ of the HNF, for $J = \{j_1, \dots, j_m\}$
 - ▷ Leading submatrix, $J = \{1, \dots, m\}$
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- ▶ Preprint available: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2602.08027>
 - ▶ Future work:
 - ▷ Fewer columns for relation basis: $\tilde{O}(m^{\omega-1}n\Delta) \rightarrow \tilde{O}(m^\omega \Delta)$?
 - ▷ Block Wiedemann, [Villard 2018] type approach: $\tilde{O}(\Delta) \rightarrow \tilde{O}(\frac{\Delta}{m})$?
Output size $\leq m \deg \det M$

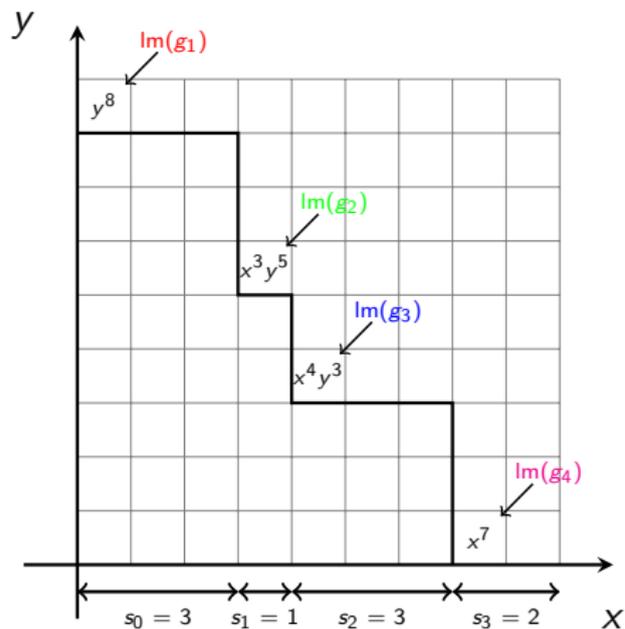
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Thank you for your attention

Appendix



$$\begin{array}{l}
 g_1 \\
 xg_1 \\
 x^2g_1 \\
 g_2 \\
 g_3 \\
 xg_3 \\
 x^2g_3 \\
 g_4 \\
 xg_4
 \end{array}
 \begin{bmatrix}
 1 & x & x^2 & x^3 & x^4 & x^5 & x^6 & x^7 & x^8 \\
 y^8 + \dots & * & & & & & * & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & y^8 + \dots & & & & & & & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & y^8 + \dots & * & & & & & * \\
 * & & & y^5 + \dots & * & & & & * \\
 * & & & * & y^3 + \dots & * & & * & 0 \\
 0 & & & & & y^3 + \dots & * & * & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & * & & & * & y^3 + \dots & * & * \\
 * & & & & & & & & 1 & 0 \\
 0 & * & & & & & & & * & 1
 \end{bmatrix}$$

Matrix in $\mathbb{K}[y]^{9 \times 9}$
 Displacement rank 4.