

Minimal Fractional Representations of Integers mod M

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ACL2 Workshop
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Integers mod M

- Whole numbers $0 \dots M-1$
- Integers mod 17:

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

Signed Representations

- Negative numbers: $(-x)$
 - The number added to x to make zero $(0) \pmod{M}$
 - The number added to 7 to make zero $(0) \pmod{17}$
 - $7 + 10 \equiv 0 \pmod{17}$
 - $10 \equiv -7$
 - $7 \equiv -10$

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
-17	-16	-15	-14	-13	-12	-11	-10	-9	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1

Is there a “best” signed representation for each number?

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Is there a “best” signed representation for each number?

Reciprocals

- Reciprocals: $(1/x)$
 - The number multiplied by x to make one $(1) \pmod{M}$?
 - The number multiplied by 7 to make one $(1) \pmod{17}$?
 - $7 * 5 = 1 \pmod{17}$
 - $5 = 1/7$
 - $7 = 1/5$
 - Not every x has a reciprocal mod M

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0	1	1/9	1/6	1/13	1/7	1/3	1/5	1/15	1/2	1/12	1/14	1/10	1/4	1/11	1/8	1/16

Fractional Representations

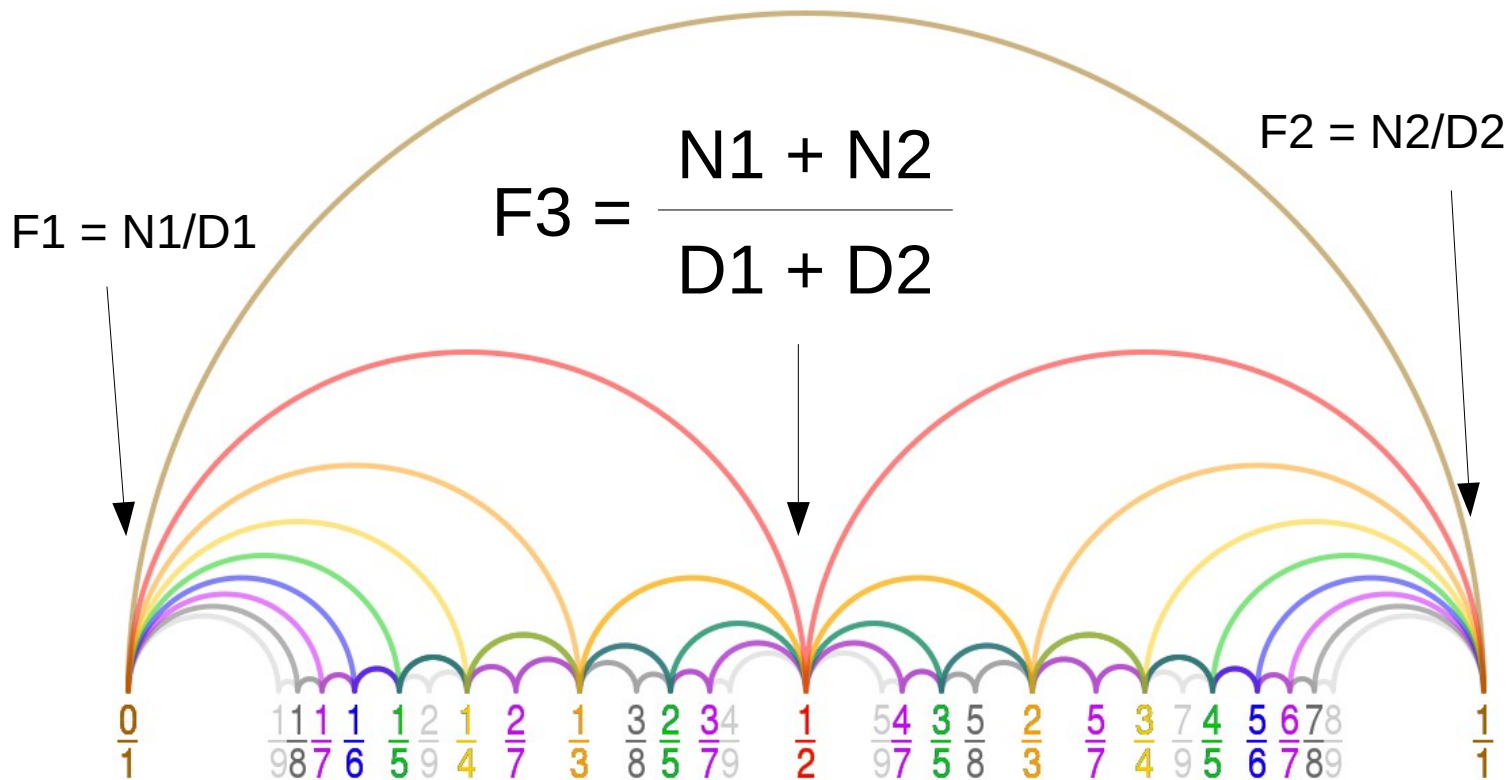
- Fractional Representation ($x \sim= N/D$) mod M
 - $x * D == N \% M$
 - Fractional Representations for 7 mod 17:

7/1, 14/2, 4/3, 11/4, 1/5, 8/6, 15/7, 5/8, 12/9, 2/10, 9/11, 16/12, 6/13, 13/14, 3/15, 10/16, 0/17

-17/0, -10/1, -3/2, -13/3, -6/4, -16/5, -9/6, -2/7, -12/8, -5/9, -15/10, -8/11, -1/12, -11/13, -4/14, -14/15, -7/16

Is there a “best” fractional representation for each number?

Farey Sequences



“Neighbors”

$$N_2 \cdot D_1 - N_1 \cdot D_2 = 1$$

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Is there a “best” fractional representation for each number?

Minimal Fractional Representation

- A Fractional Representation is “minimal” if :
 - No smaller denominator results in a smaller numerator
 - Sadly: Not sufficiently general

Minimal Fractions Pair

$$X \sim = \frac{N}{K} \quad (N < 0)$$

$$X \sim = \frac{P}{M}$$

```
;; Our generalized universally quantified minimal fractions invariant
;; can be represented logically as:
;;
;; (implies
;;   (and
;;     (equal n (nmod (* k x) q))
;;     (equal p (pmod (* m x) q)))
;;   (forall (z)
;;     (and
;;       (implies
;;         (< (- (nmod (* z x) q)) (- p n))
;;         (<= k z))
;;       (implies
;;         (and
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```

No smaller denominator results in a numerator whose magnitude is smaller than the sum of the two numerator magnitudes

Step Minimal Fractions Pair

$$X \sim= \frac{N}{K}$$

$$X \sim= \frac{P}{M}$$

$$X \sim= \frac{N + P}{K + M}$$

```
(def::un step-minimal-fractions-pair (k n m p)
  (declare (xargs :signature ((natp negp natp natp) natp negp natp natp)))
  (if (< p (- n)) (mv (+ k m) (+ n p) m p)
      (mv k n (+ k m) (+ n p))))
```



$(-17/0, 7/1), (-10/1, 7/1), (-3/2, 7/1), (-3/2, 4/3), (-3/2, 1/5), (-2/7, 1/5), (-1/12, 1/5), (-1/12, 0/17)$


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Step Minimal Fractions Pair

$$X \sim \frac{N}{K}$$

$$X \sim \frac{P}{M}$$

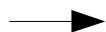
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Minimal Coefficient Bound

2/20/2020
6:30 pm



```
;; We also prove that our algorithm preserves the following invariant:  
;;  
;; (implies  
;;   (and  
;;     (equal n (nmod (* k x) q))  
;;     (equal p (pmod (* m x) q)))  
;;   (equal (- (* k p) (* m n)) q))  
;;  
;; We use this invariant to prove that every number has a minimal  
;; fractional representation in which the coefficients are less than  
;; the square root of the modulus (unless the resulting numerator is  
;; exactly the square root of the modulus)
```

2/20/2020
9:30 pm



```
;; (defthm lt-sqrt-minimum-fraction  
;;   (implies  
;;     (and  
;;       (integerp x)  
;;       (non-trivial-modulus q))  
;;     (mv-let (n d) (minimum-fraction x q)  
;;       (or (and (equal (* n n) q)  
;;                 (lt-sqrt d q))  
;;           (and (lt-sqrt n q)  
;;                 (lt-sqrt d q))))))
```

Minimal Fractions mod 17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/			\	\	\	\	\	
1	2	3	4	$-\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{3}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	-4	-3	-2	-1

- smallest maximum coefficient
- smallest denominator

Also a Floor Wax ..

- Computes Modular Inverses/GCDs ..
 - Generates Same “coefficients” as Euclidean Algorithm
 - If you use “division” instead of “repeated subtraction”
 - Like “Extended GCD”
 - All computations are in “M”

```
(def::un inv-rec (k n m p)
  (declare (xargs :signature ((natp negp natp natp) natp natp)
             :measure (+ (nfix (- (ifix n))) (nfix p))))
  (if (not (and (< (ifix n) 0) (< 0 (nfix p)))) (mv p m)
      (mv-let (k1 n1 m1 p1) (step-minimal-fractions-pair k n m p)
        (if (zp p1) (mv p m)
            (inv-rec k1 n1 m1 p1)))))
```

```
(def::und inv (x q)
  (declare (xargs :signature ((natp posp) natp natp)))
  (let ((k 0)
        (n (- q))
        (m 1)
        (p (nfix x)))
    (inv-rec k n m p)))
```

.. and A Dessert Topping!

- Performs Modular “Long Division”
 - Traditionally “Division” means multiply by reciprocal

```
(def::und div (n d q)
  (declare (xargs :signature ((natp natp posp) natp natp)))
  (let ((k n)
        (n (nmod d q))
        (m n)
        (p (pmod d q)))
    (mv-let (g r) (inv-rec k n m p)
      (mv g (pmod r q)))))
```

Conclusion

- Algorithm for finding minimal fractional representations
 - Also performs long division!
- Verified \sqrt{M} bound on numerator/denominator
- Culmination of Several Years of .. Contemplation