Drinfeld modules in SageMath

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Joint work with David Ayotte, Xavier Caruso and Yossef Musleh

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Outline of the talk

Why this project?

What is a Drinfeld module?

Focus: the crucial question of data representation

Main features

Demo

Mathematical context

Drinfeld modules:

- Introduced in the 1970s Drinfeld, 1974.
- Foundation of the class field theory for function fields.
- Function field analogues to elliptic curves
- Theory well developed and established.

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Applications and algorithmics

Applications to cryptography:

- Diffie-Hellman analogues Scanlon, 2001
- Isogeny-based cryptography Joux, Narayanan, 2019; Leudière, Spaenlehauer, 2022; Wesolowski, 2022
- Cryptanalysis of code-base cryptography Bombar, Couvreur, Debris-Alazard, 2022

Applications to computer algebra:

- Efficient factorization in $\mathbb{F}_q[X]$ Doliskani, Narayanan, Schost, 2021, .

Algorithmics:

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We want to help mathematicians using Drinfeld modules.

- Drinfeld modules are very abstract project with no graphical representation.
- Develop intuition.
- Create conjectures.
- Test conjectures and create databases Hayes, 1994.

SageMath benefits:

- SageMath reaches numerous and various mathematicians.
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What is a Drinfeld module?

Focus: the crucial question of data representation

Main features

Demo

Definition: algebraic structure on geometric objects

$$\mathbb{F}_q[T] \xrightarrow{\gamma} K$$

Function field

Finite field

A Drinfeld module endows $\overline{K}$ with a structure of $\mathbb{F}_q[T]$-module.

Definition

A Drinfeld $\mathbb{F}_q[T]$-module over K is an $\mathbb{F}_q$-algebra morphism (satisfying extra conditions)

$$\phi : \mathbb{F}_q[T] \to \{f \in \mathrm{End}_{\mathbb{F}_q}(\overline{K}) \text{ defined over } K\} = \mathrm{Span}_K((\tau^i : x \mapsto x^{q^i})_{i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geqslant 0}}) = K\{\tau\}.$$

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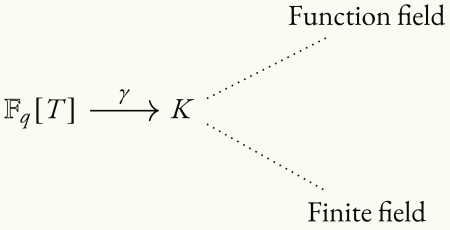

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A Drinfeld module $\phi : \mathbb{F}_q[T] \to K\{\tau\}$ can be represented by:

- A morphism.
- A skew polynomial $\phi(T) = g_0 + g_1\tau + \cdots + g_r\tau^r \in K\{\tau\}$.

A Drinfeld module is *not* a set!

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The Parent/Element framework

Parent/Element framework

Every object is either:

- a set (`Parent`);
- an element in the set (`Element`);
- a category whose objects are `Parents`.

Drinfeld modules do not really fit.

- Drinfeld modules should be objects in a category, so `Parents`.
- Drinfeld modules are not sets, so should not be `Parents`.

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Possible solutions

1. Making Drinfeld modules `Parents` without `Elements`.
    - Strong mathematical soundness.
    - Follow `EllipticCurve`.
    - Drawback 1: `Parents` should have `Elements`.
    - Drawback 2: the category of a `Parent` must be a subcategory of **Sets**.
2. Making Drinfeld modules a `CategoryObject`.
    - Drawback: barely used in the codebase.
3. Making Drinfeld modules `Elements` and their category a `Parent`.
    - Drawback 1: the category of Drinfeld modules should be a proper `Category`.
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User-oriented design:

- Simple, high-level, elegant interface.
- Exhaustive, useful documentation.
- Thorough testing.
- The development is still active, with contributions welcome.
- We had great feedback from the community.

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- General constructions (Drinfeld modules, morphisms, category).
- Basic computations (evaluation, rank, height, j-invariant, action on $\overline{K}$).
- Morphism computations (action on *homsets*, Velu, generalized j-invariants, characteristic polynomials of endomorphisms and norms of isogenies).
- Analytic construction of Drinfeld modules (logarithm and exponential).

User-oriented design:

- Simple, high-level, elegant interface.
- Exhaustive, useful documentation.
- Thorough testing.
- The development is still active, with contributions welcome.
- We had great feedback from the community.

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Outline of the talk

Why this project?

What is a Drinfeld module?

Focus: the crucial question of data representation

Main features

Demo

Demo

`https://xavier.caruso.ovh/notebook/drinfeld-modules`