

Analysis of the lattice sieve

Gagan Garg

`gagan@csa.iisc.ernet.in`

Dept. of Computer Science & Automation

Indian Inst. of Sci. (IISc)

Bangalore, Karnataka 560012

India

R. Balasubramanian

`balu@imsc.res.in`

The Institute of Mathematical Sciences

Chennai 600113

India

H. V. Kumar Swamy

`kumar@csa.iisc.ernet.in`

Dept. of Computer Sci. & Automation

Indian Inst. of Sci.

Bangalore, Karnataka 560012

India

Shailesh Patil

`shailesh@csa.iisc.ernet.in`

Dept. of Computer Sci. & Automation

Indian Inst. of Sci.

Bangalore, Karnataka 560012

India

C. E. Veni Madhavan

`cevm@csa.iisc.ernet.in`

Dept. of Computer Sci. & Automation

Indian Inst. of Sci.

Bangalore, Karnataka 560012

India

Abstract

Anatomy of Integers

March 13–17, 2006

We want to study the following problem: Why is the lattice sieve better than the traditional line sieve? A preliminary analysis of this problem was done by Pollard in his introductory paper on the lattice sieve. However, he had not considered the large prime variations of the number field sieve. We will discuss that in this talk. We will also discuss how we can numerically estimate $\psi_4(x, x^t, x^s)$ i.e. the number of integers upto x with exactly 4 prime divisors between x^s and x^t and the rest of the prime divisors less than x^s .