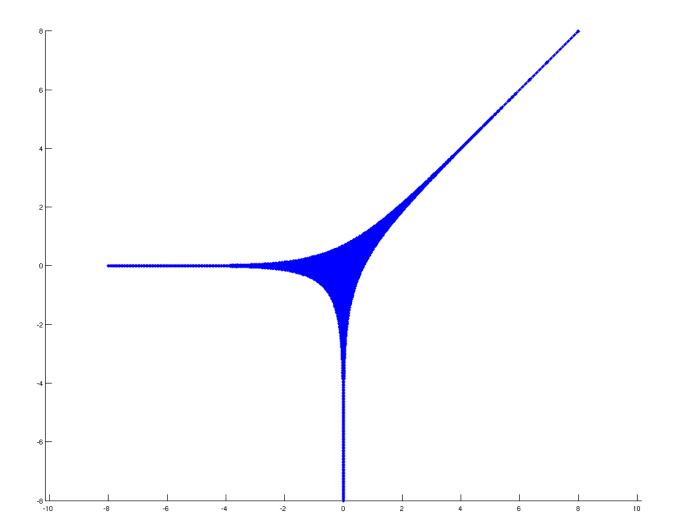
Amoebas and their Tropical Varieties Timothy Jewell J. Maurice Rojas, Advisor

## What is an Amoeba?

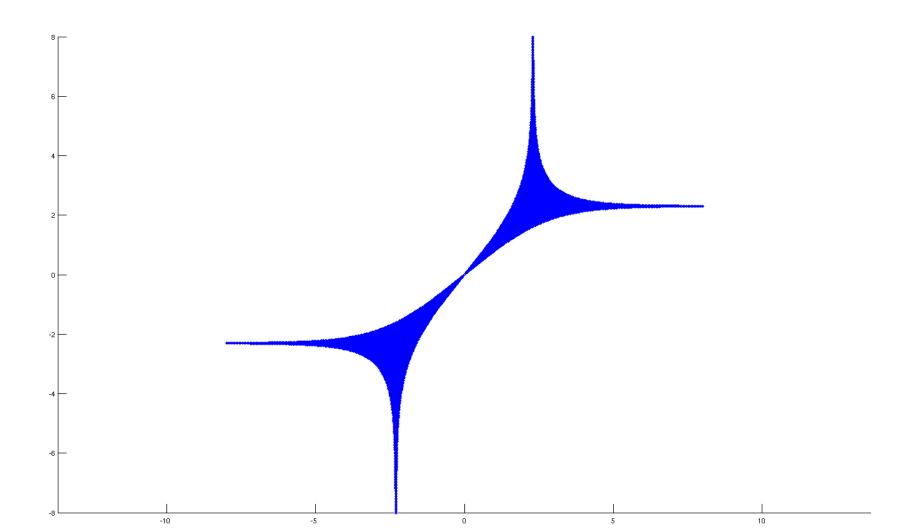
• For any polynomial *f* in two variables:

Amoeba(f) := { (log |x\_1|, log |x\_2|) |  $f(x_1, x_2) = 0$  and  $x \in (\mathbb{C}^*)^2$  }

 $f(x_1, x_2) = 1 + x_1 + x_2$ 



# $f(x_1, x_2) = 1 + 10x_1 + 10x_2 + x_1x_2$



#### $f(x_1, x_2) = 1 + x_1 + x_2 + x_1 x_2$

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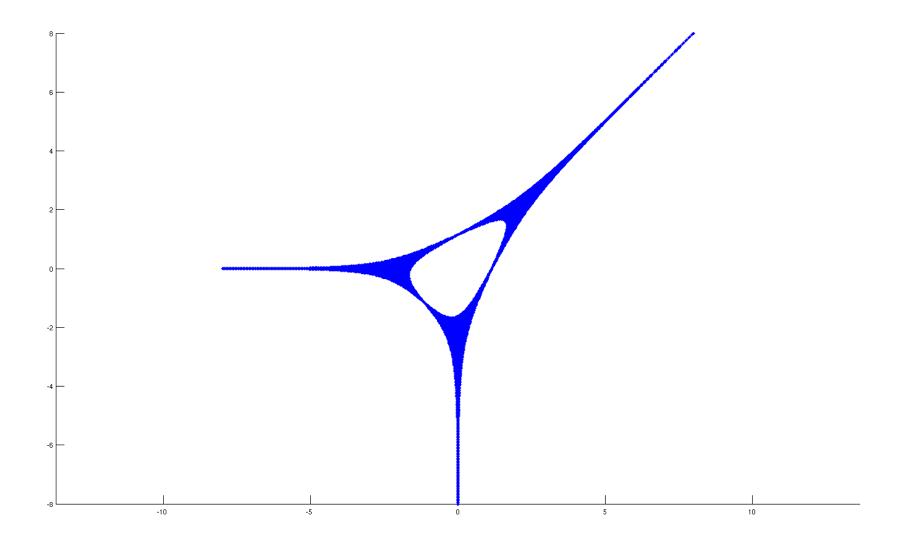
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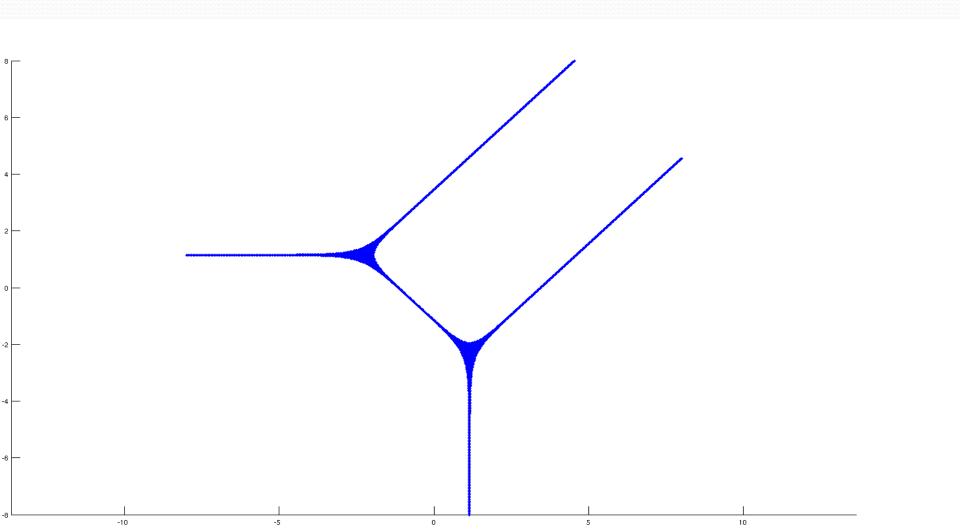
#### $= (1+x_1)(1+x_2)$

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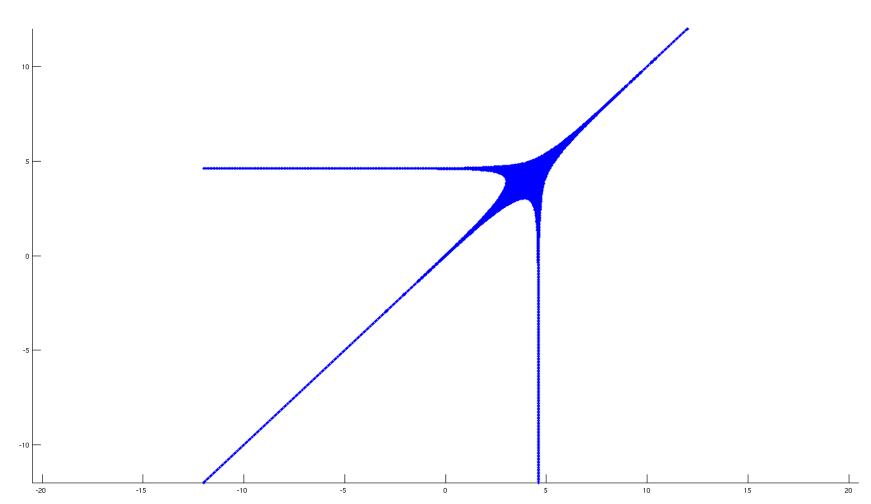
## $f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^3 + x_2^3 + 10x_1x_2 + 1$



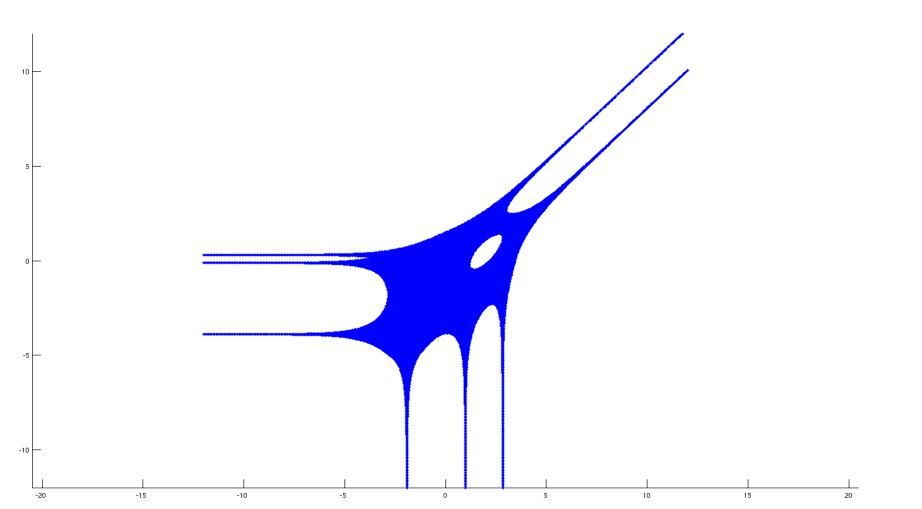
#### $f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^4 + x_2^4 + 1000x_1^2x_2^2 + 100$



#### $f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + 100x_1 + 100x_2$



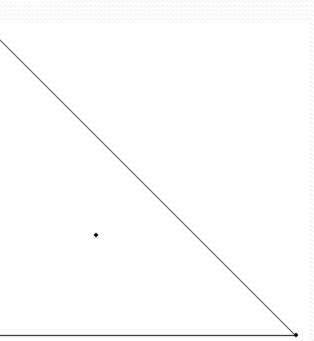
# $f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^4 + x_1^3 x_2 + 50x_1^2 x_2^2 + 40x_1 x_2^3 + 30x_2^4 + 20x_1^3 + 460x_1^2 x_2 + 480x_1 x_2^2 + 10x_2^3 + 50x_1^2 - 500x_1 x_2 + 40x_2^2 + 10x_1 + 50x_2 + 1$



# • For $f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{t} c_i x^{a_i}$ where $a_1, \dots, a_t \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ :

Newt(f) is the convex hull of  $\{a_1, \ldots, a_t\}$ 

$$f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^3 + x_2^3 + 10x_1x_2 + 1$$



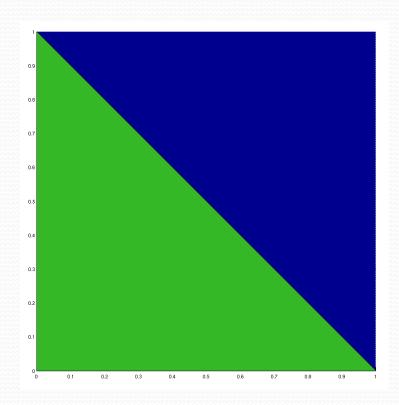
# Liftings • For $f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{t} c_i x^{a_i}$ where $a_1, \ldots, a_t \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ : ArchNewt(*f*) is the convex hull of $\{(a_i, -\log |c_i|)\}_{i \in \{1, \dots, t\}}$ -0.4 -0.6 -0.8 $f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^3 + x_2^3 + 10x_1x_2 + 1$ 3 2.5 1.5 0.5

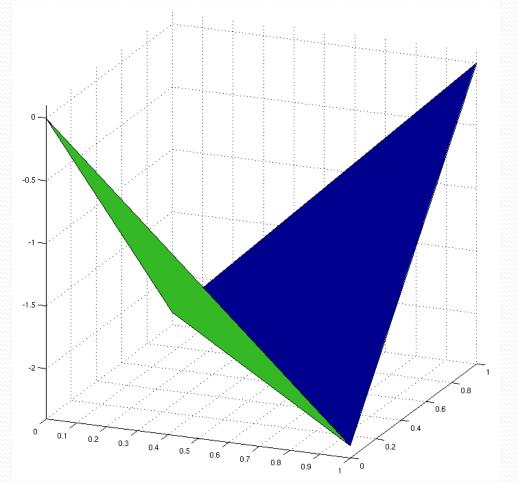
# Avendaño's Theorem

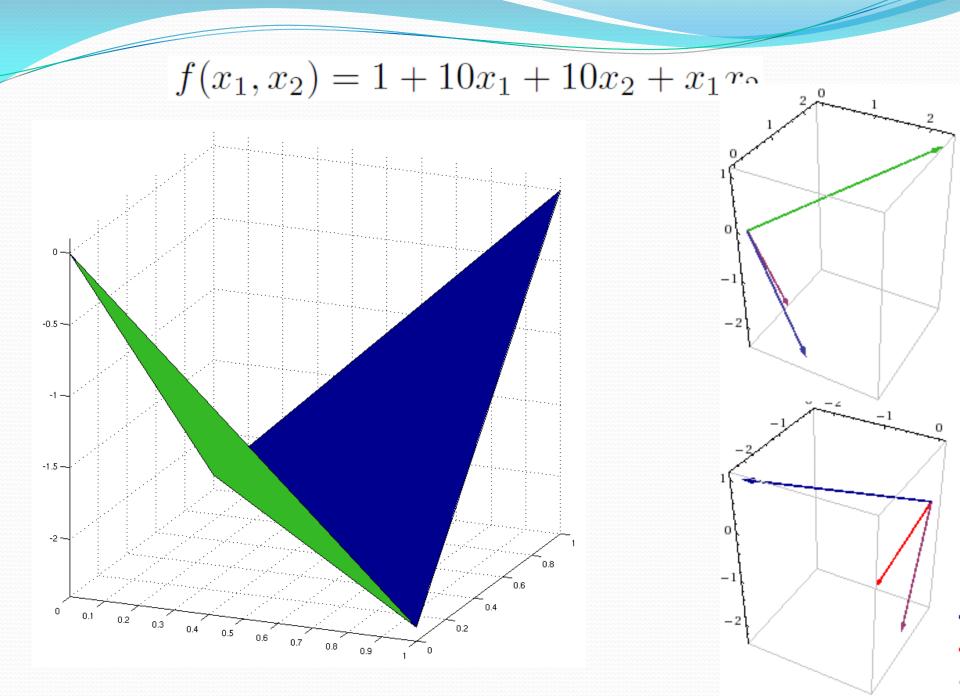
- Let Trop(f) denote the intersection of the inner normal fan of ArchNewt(f) with the hyperplane {x<sub>n+1</sub>=1}
- The Theorem:

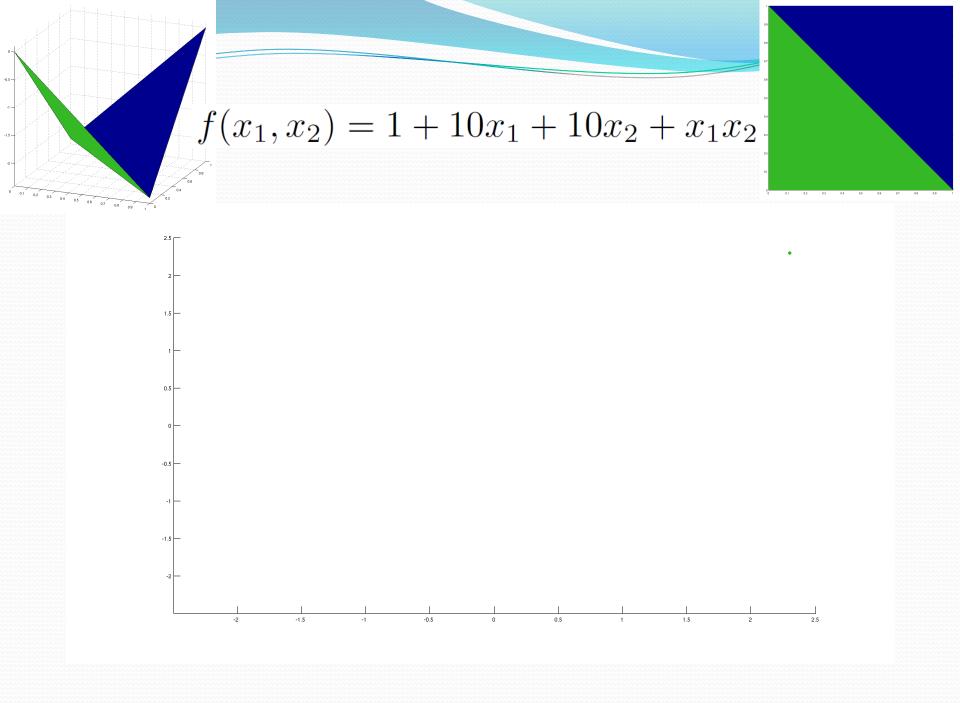
 $\Delta(-\operatorname{Amoeba}(f),\operatorname{Trop}(f)) \leq \log(t-1)$ 

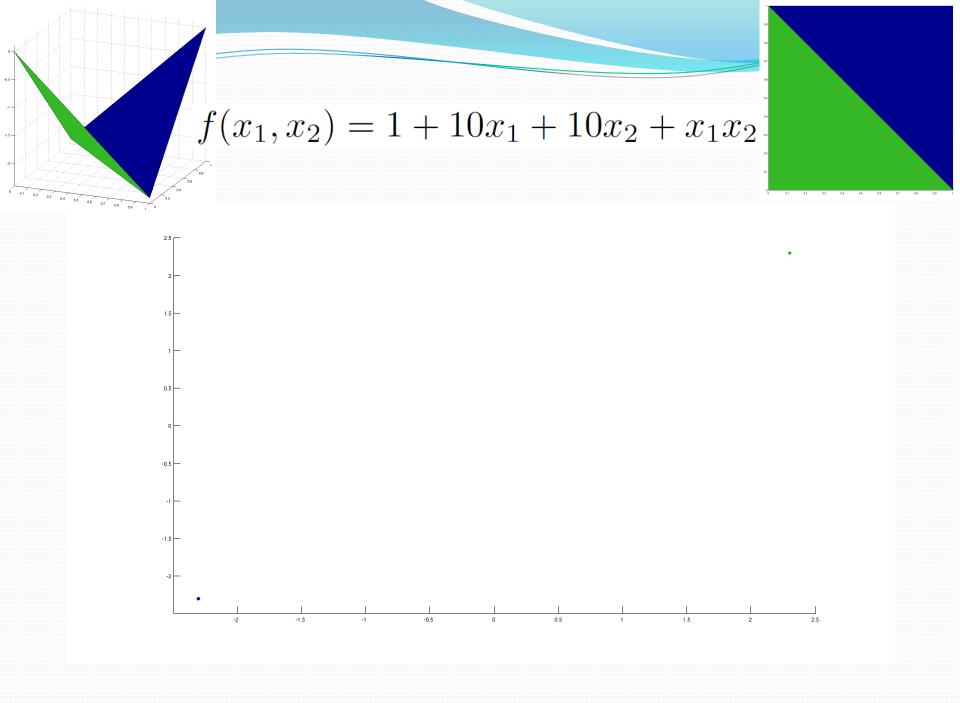
# **An Example:** $f(x_1, x_2) = 1 + 10x_1 + 10x_2 + x_1x_2$

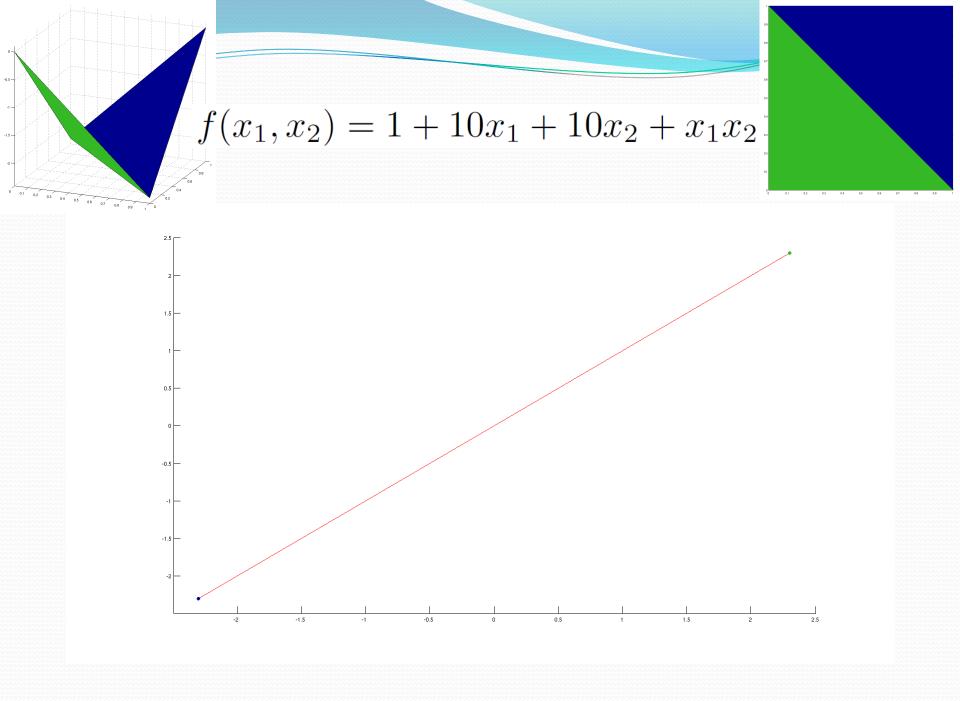


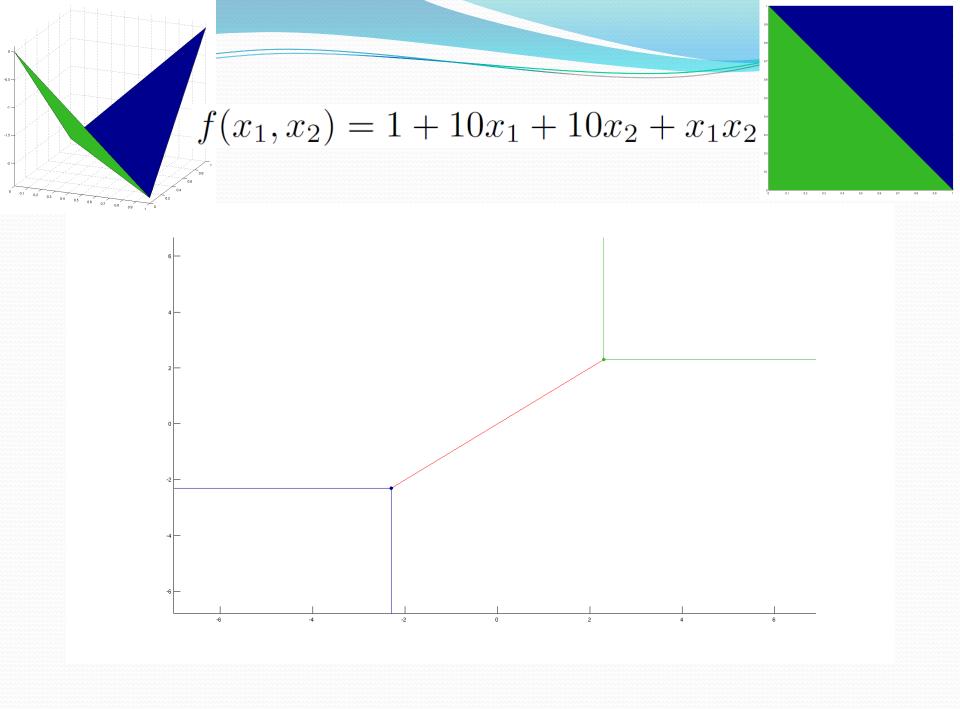


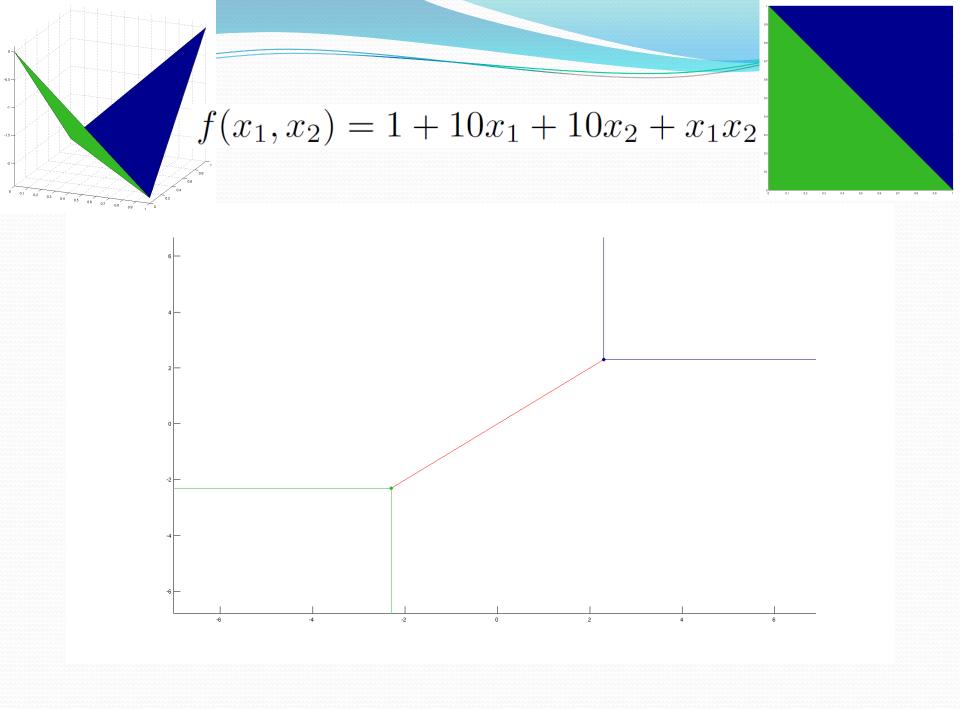


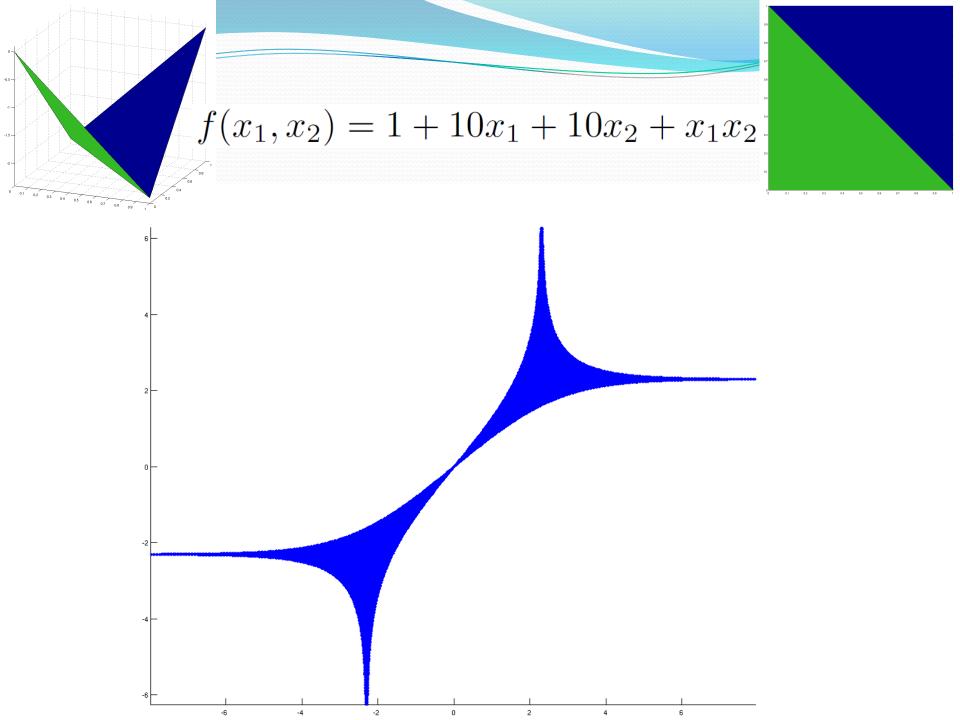


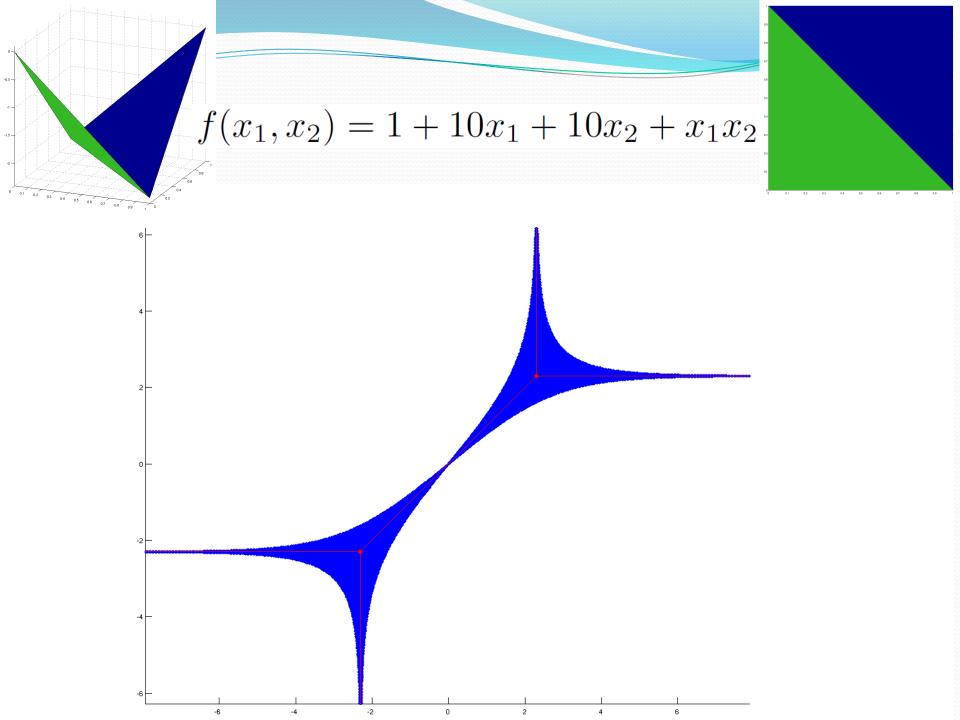




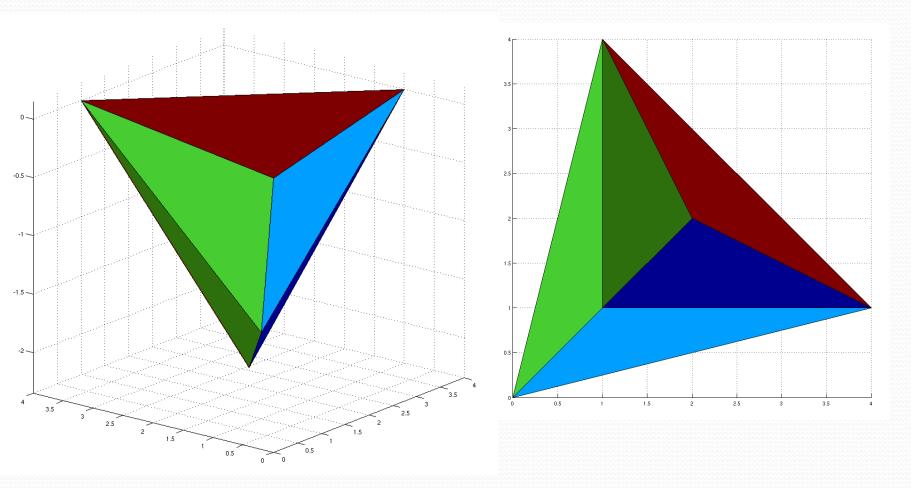


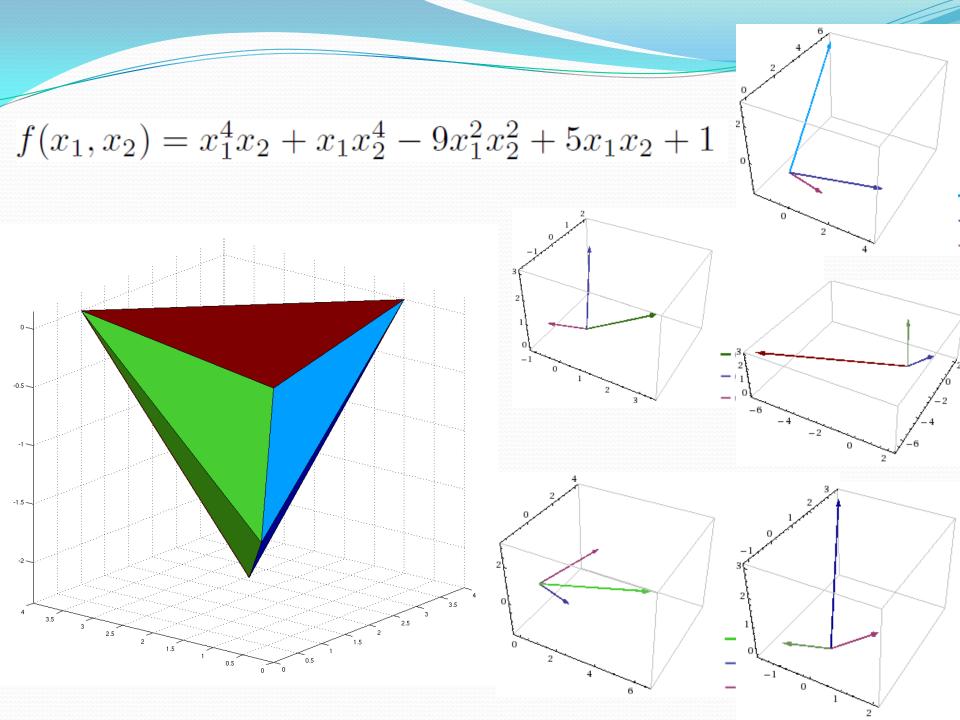


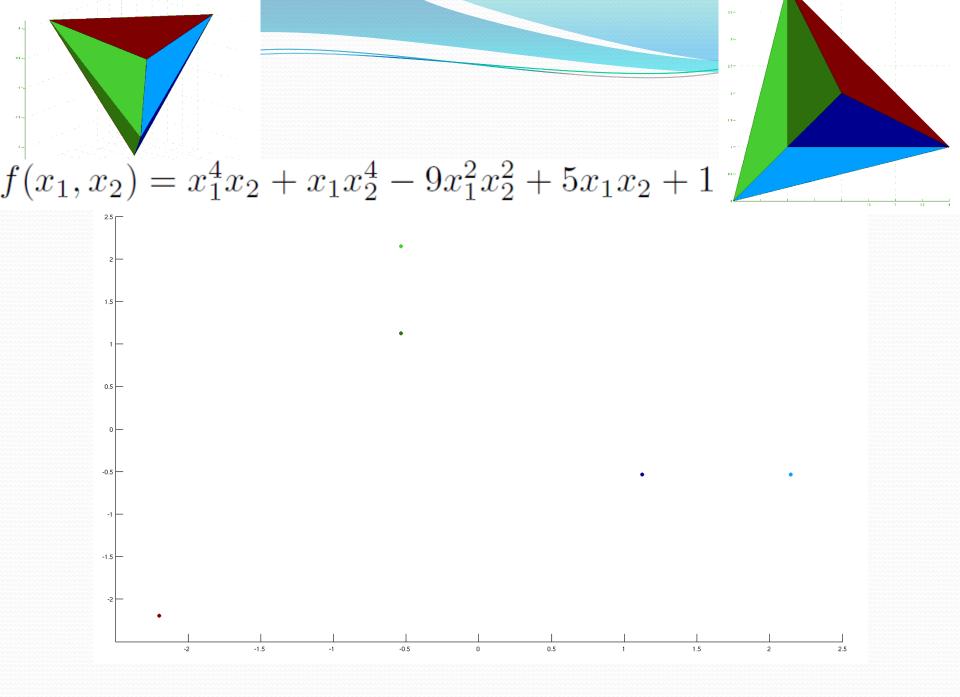


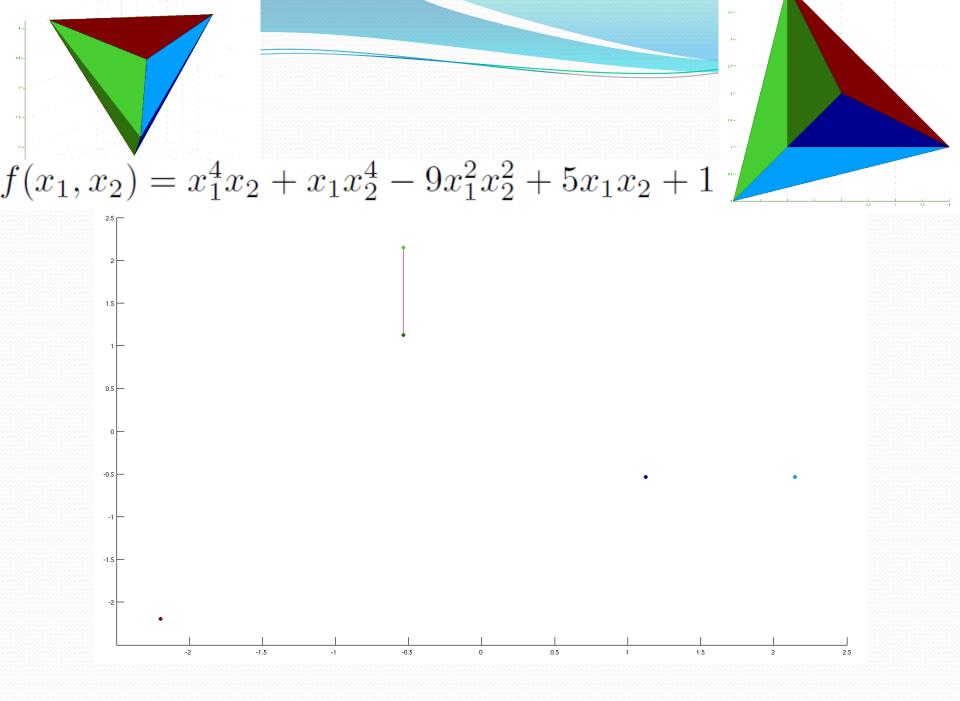


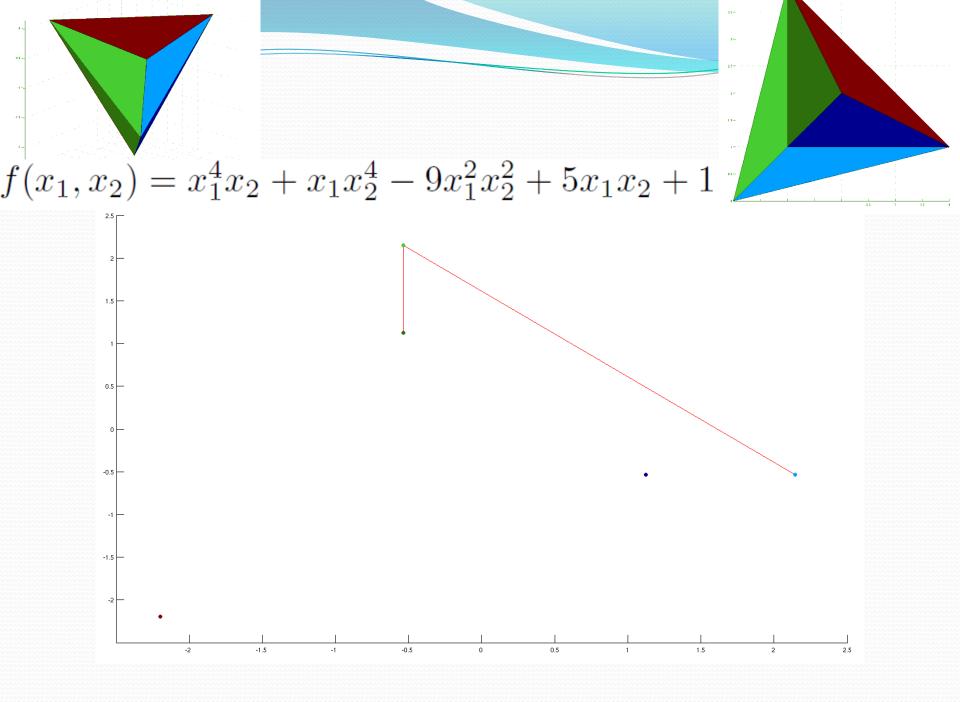
 $f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^4 x_2 + x_1 x_2^4 - 9x_1^2 x_2^2 + 5x_1 x_2 + 1$ 

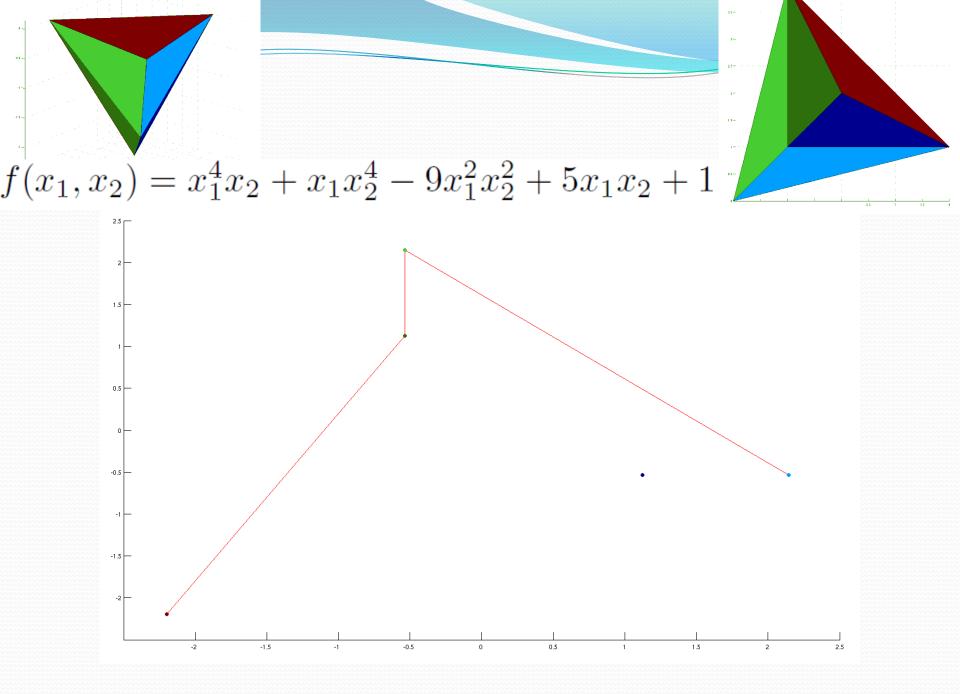


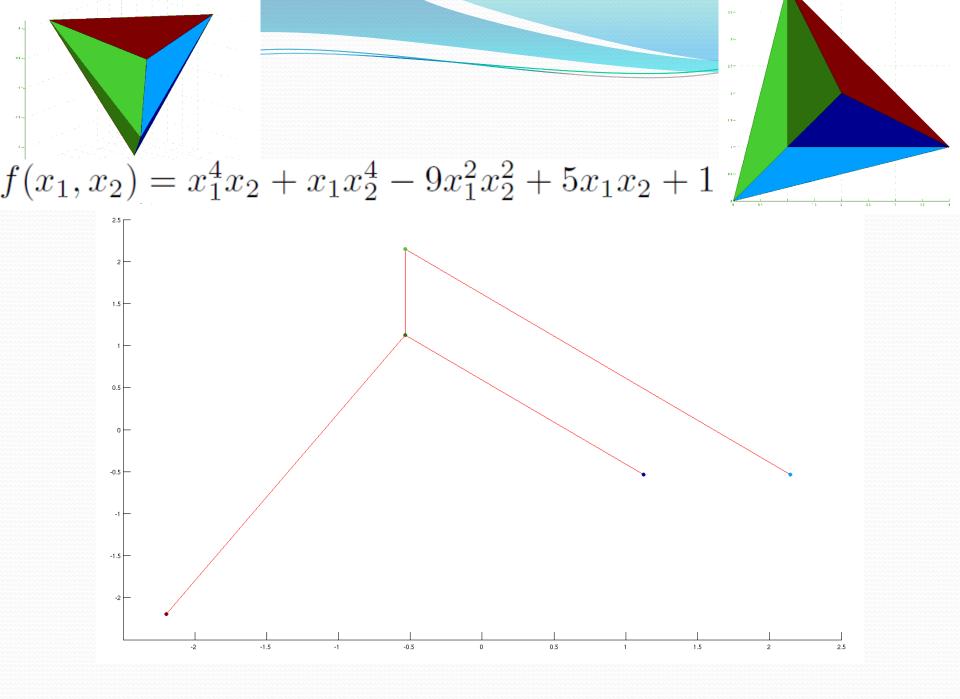


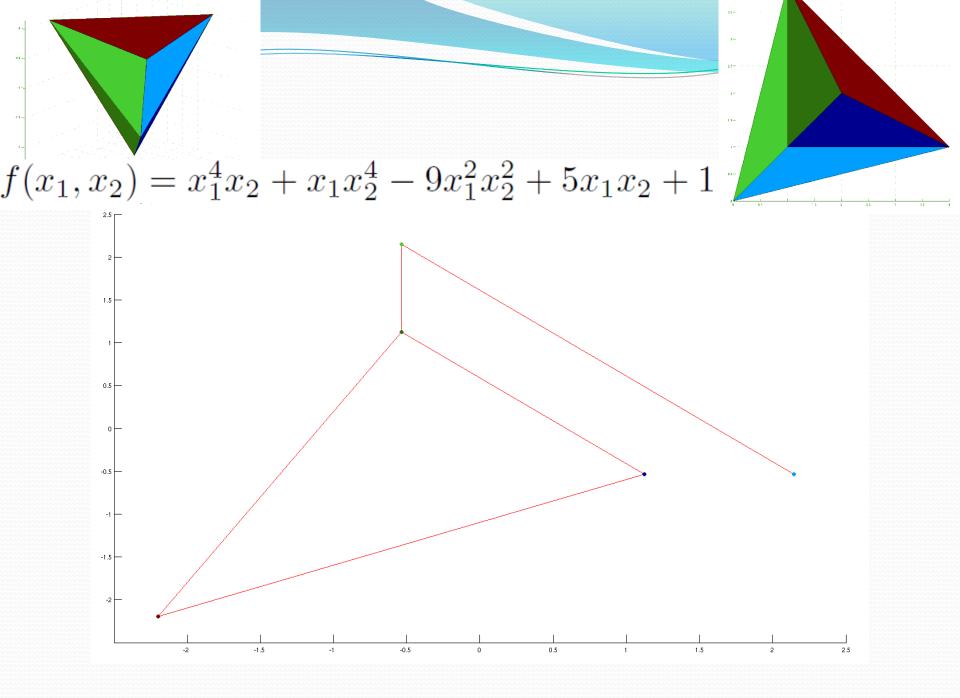


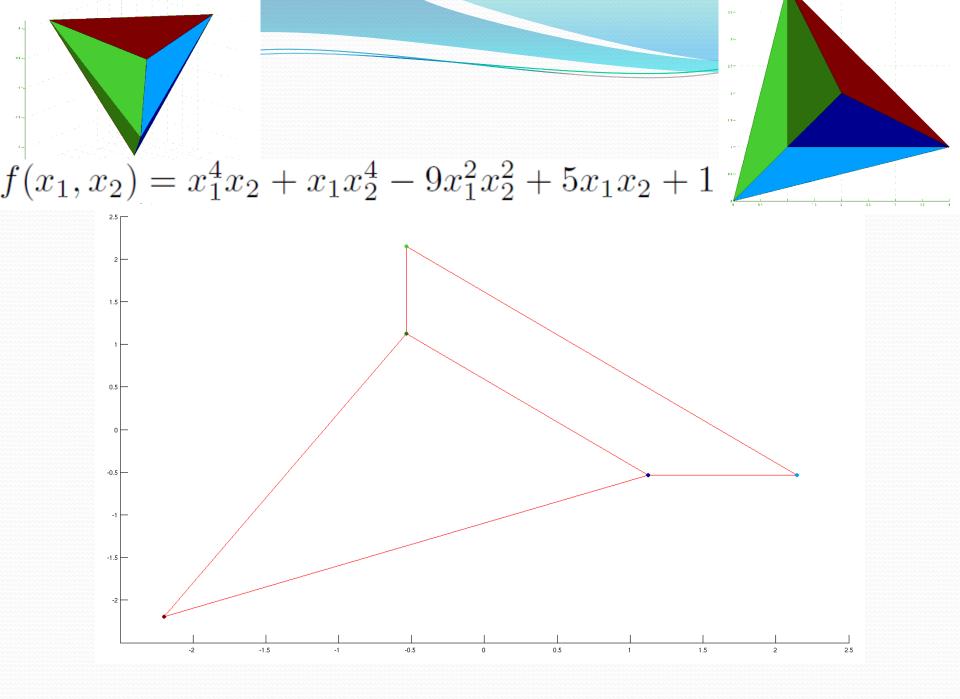


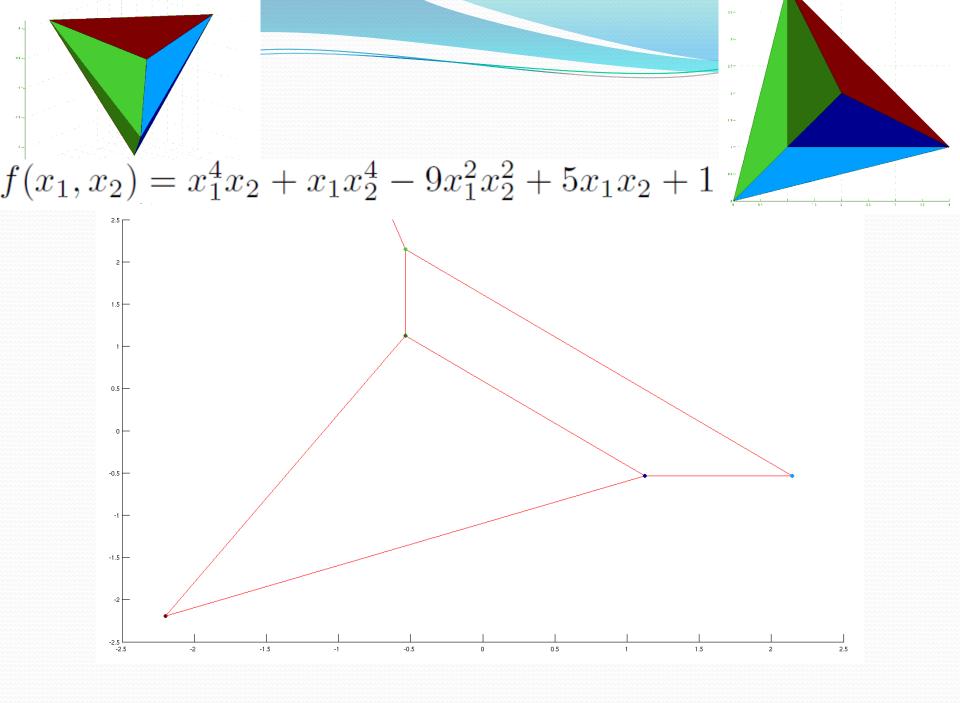


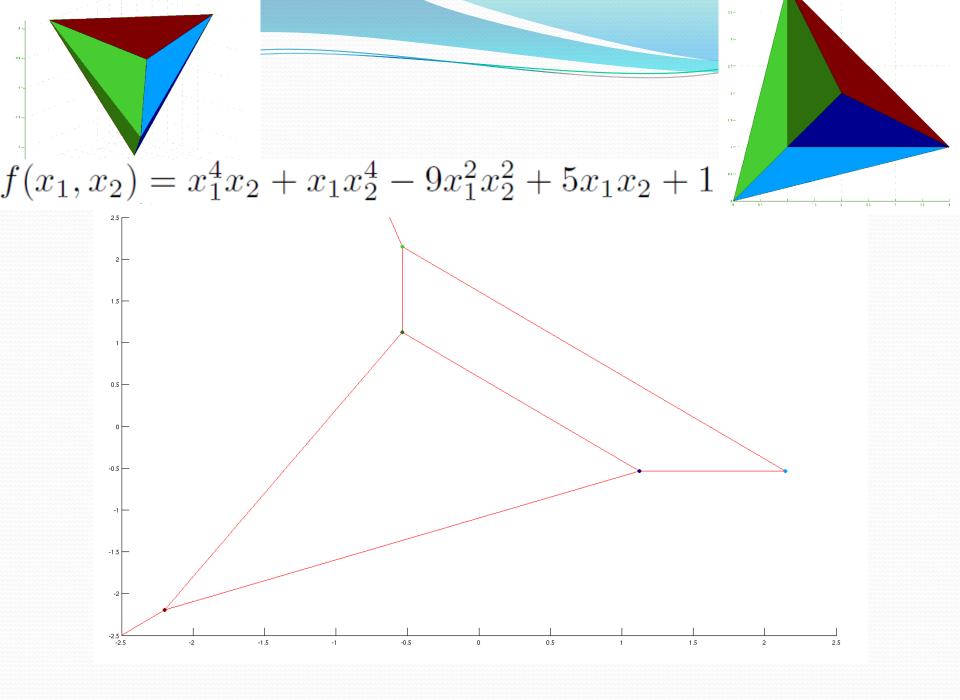


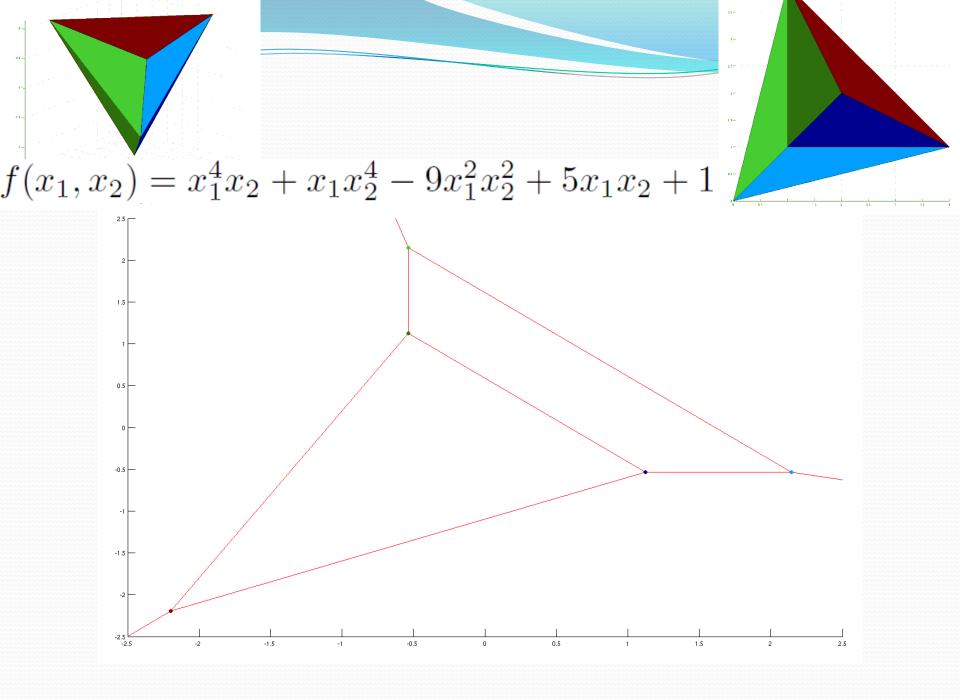


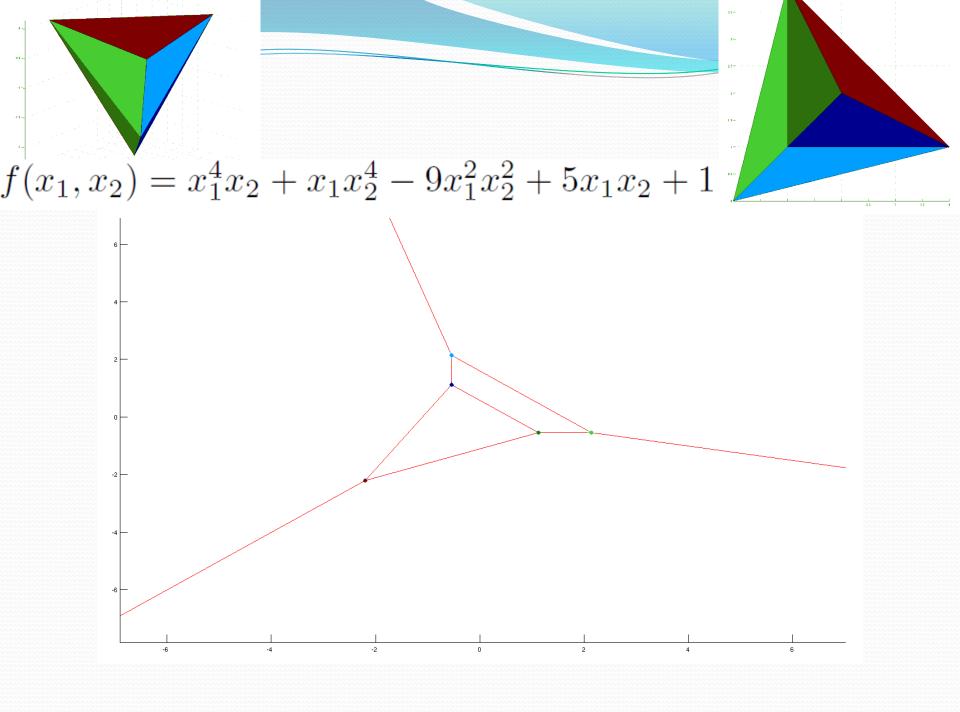


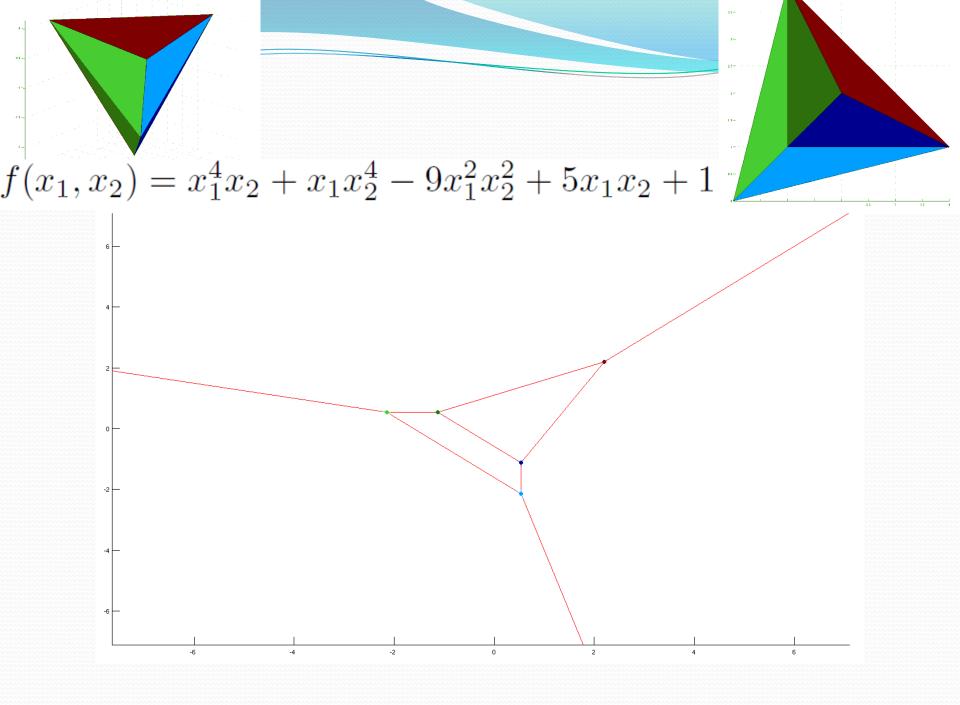


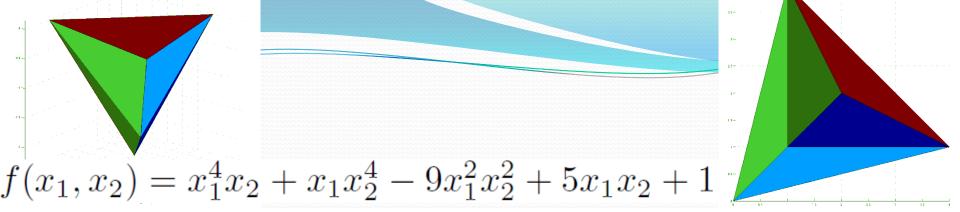


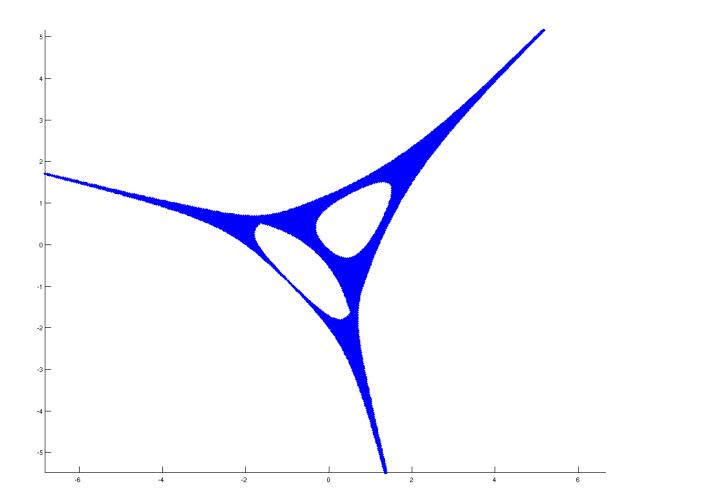


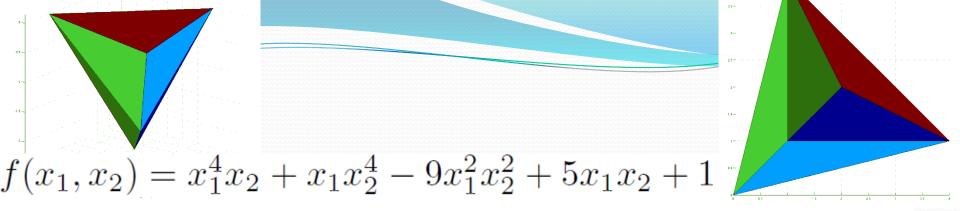


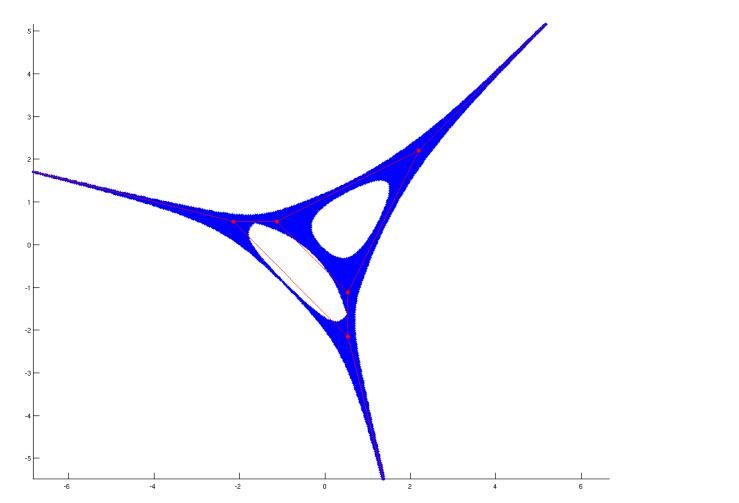




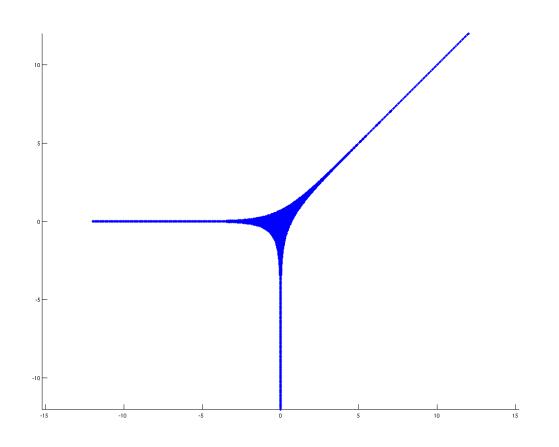




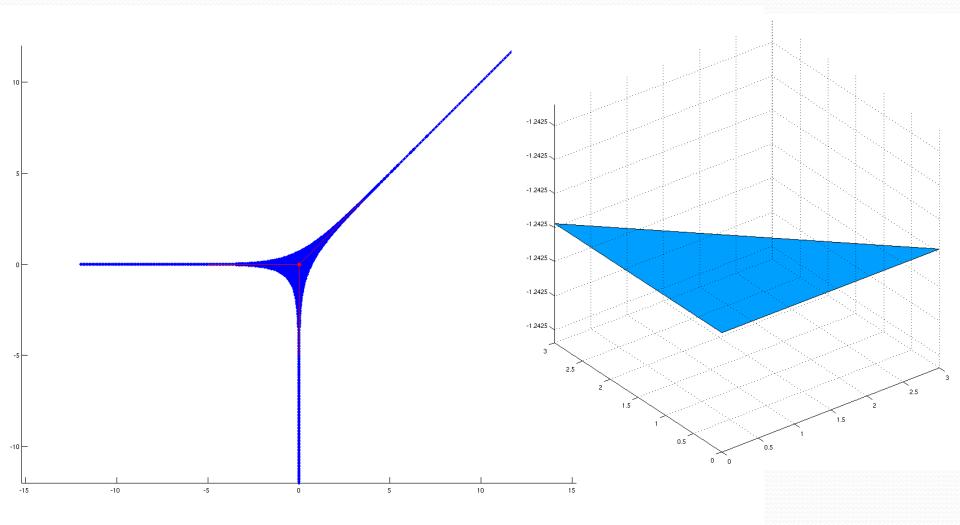


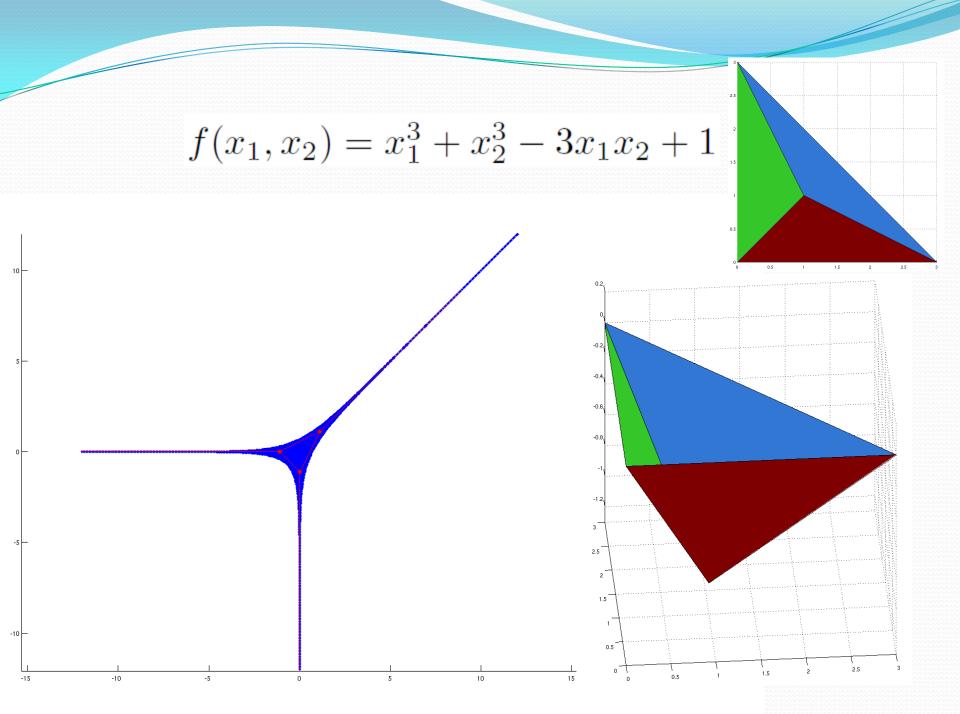


 $f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^3 + x_2^3 - 3x_1x_2 + 1$ 



 $f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^3 + x_2^3 - 3x_1x_2 + 1$ 





 $\begin{array}{l} f(x_1,x_2) = 50x_1^3 + 83x_1^2x_2 + 24x_1x_2^2 + x_2^3 + 392x_1^2 + 414x_1x_2 + 50x_2 - 28x_1 + 59x_2 - 100 \end{array}$ 

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-5

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-15

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-5

0

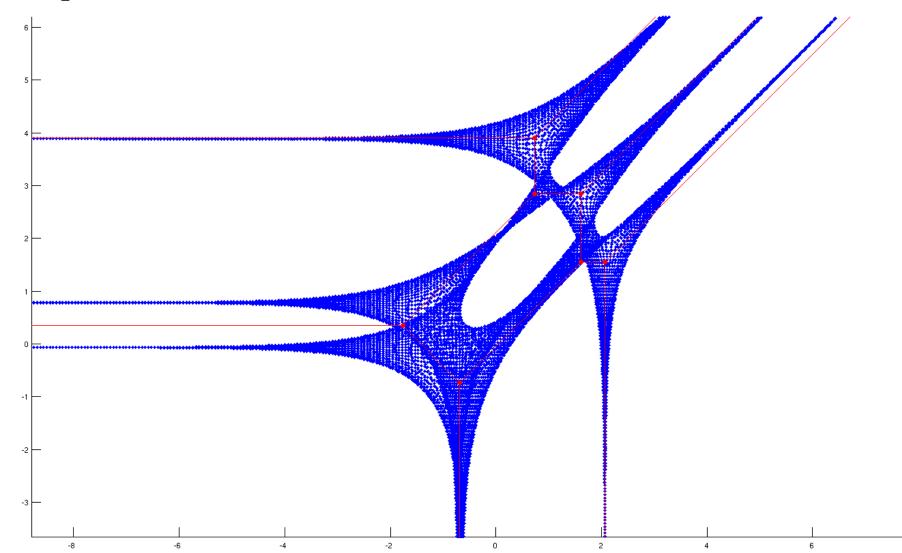
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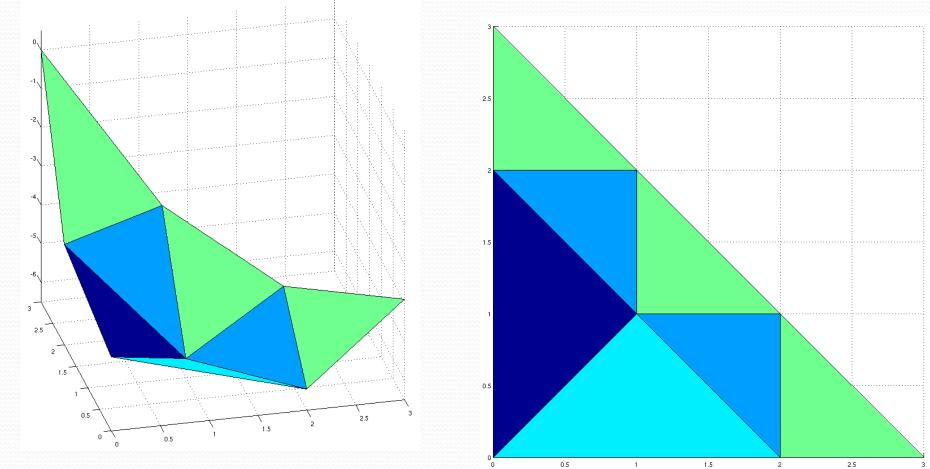
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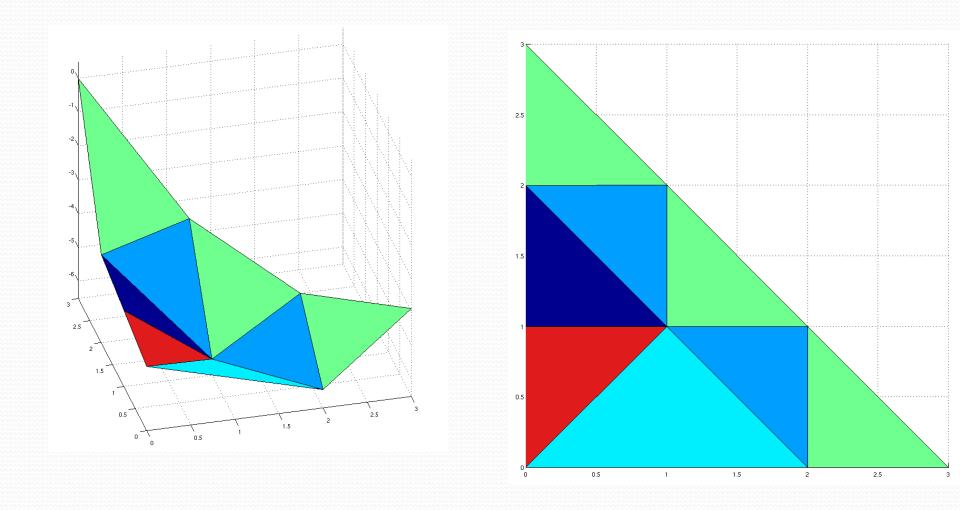
 $\begin{array}{l} f(x_1,x_2) = 50x_1^3 + 83x_1^2x_2 + 24x_1x_2^2 + x_2^3 + 392x_1^2 + 414x_1x_2 + 50x_2 - 28x_1 + 59x_2 - 100 \end{array}$ 



 $f(x_1, x_2) = 50x_1^3 + 83x_1^2x_2 + 24x_1x_2^2 + x_2^3 + 392x_1^2 + 414x_1x_2 + 50x_2 - 28x_1 + 6x_1x_2 + 50x_2 + 50x_2 - 28x_1 + 6x_1x_2 + 50x_2 + 50x$  $59x_2 - 100$ 

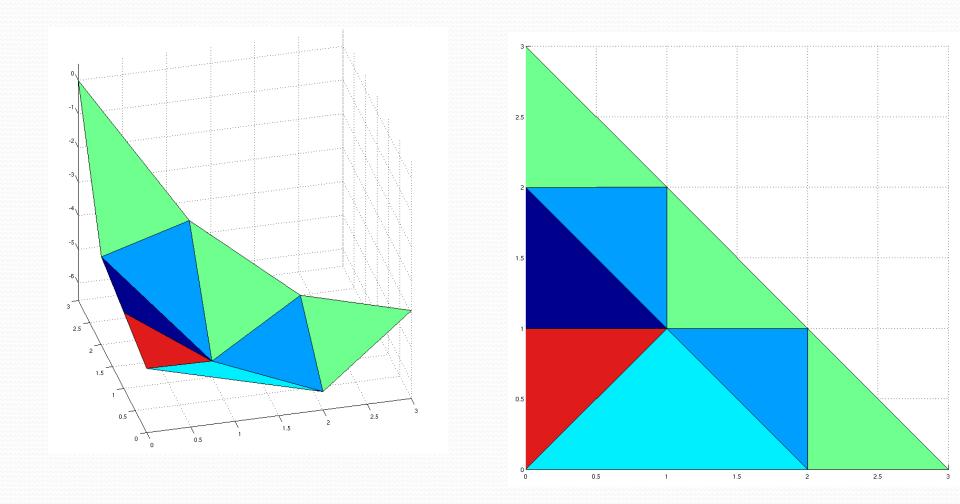


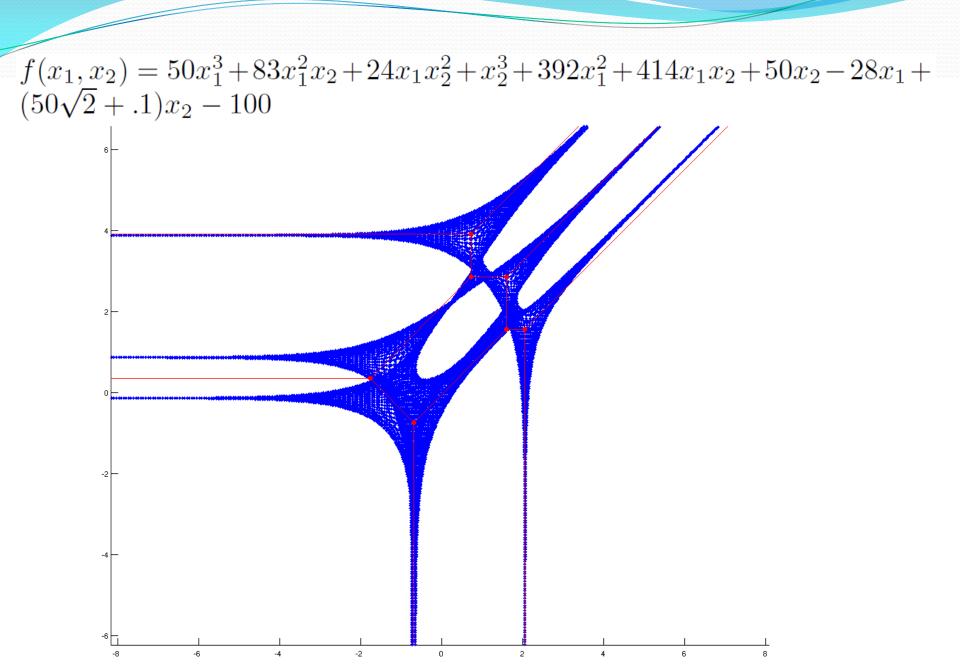
 $\begin{array}{l} f(x_1,x_2) = 50x_1^3 + 83x_1^2x_2 + 24x_1x_2^2 + x_2^3 + 392x_1^2 + 414x_1x_2 + 50x_2 - 28x_1 + 50\sqrt{2}x_2 - 100 \end{array}$ 

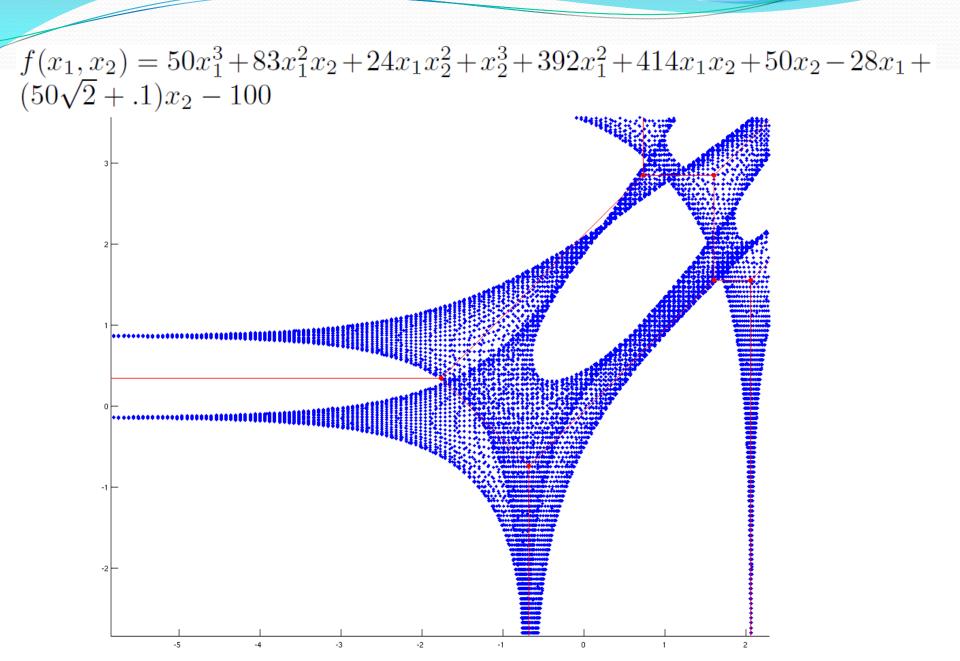


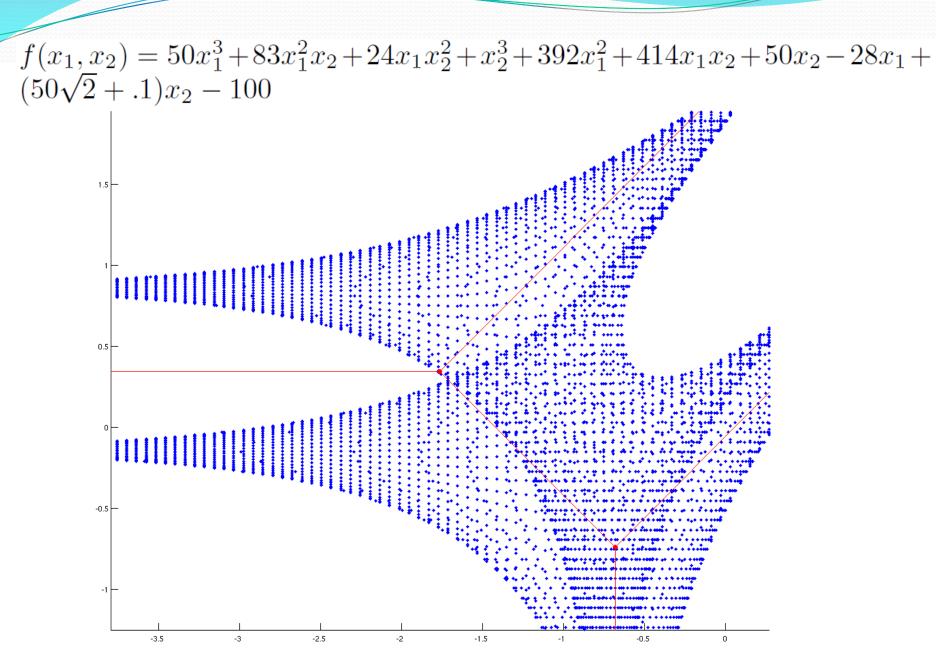
 $f(x_{1,}x_{2}) = 50x_{1}^{3} + 83x_{1}^{2}x_{2} + 24x_{1}x_{2}^{2} + x_{2}^{3} + 392x_{1}^{2} + 414x_{1}x_{2} + 50x_{2} - 28x_{1} + 50x_{1} + 50x_{2} - 28x_{1} + 50$  $50\sqrt{2}x_2 - 100$ -2 -6 -4 0 4 6

 $\begin{array}{l} f(x_1,x_2) = 50x_1^3 + 83x_1^2x_2 + 24x_1x_2^2 + x_2^3 + 392x_1^2 + 414x_1x_2 + 50x_2 - 28x_1 + \\ (50\sqrt{2}+.1)x_2 - 100 \end{array}$ 

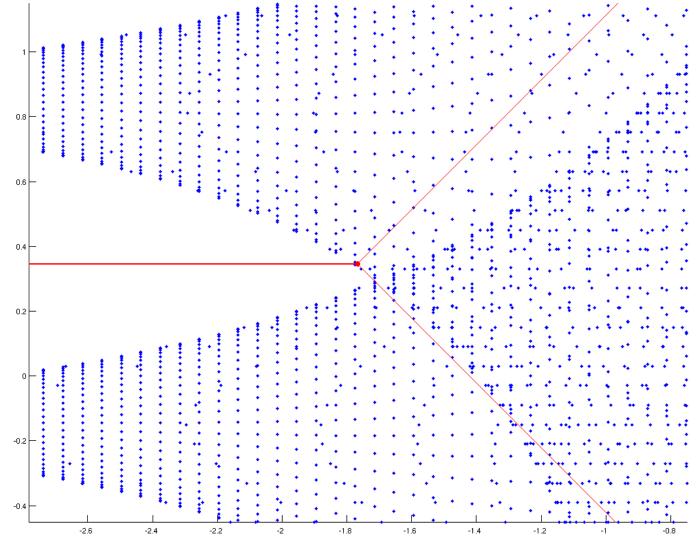




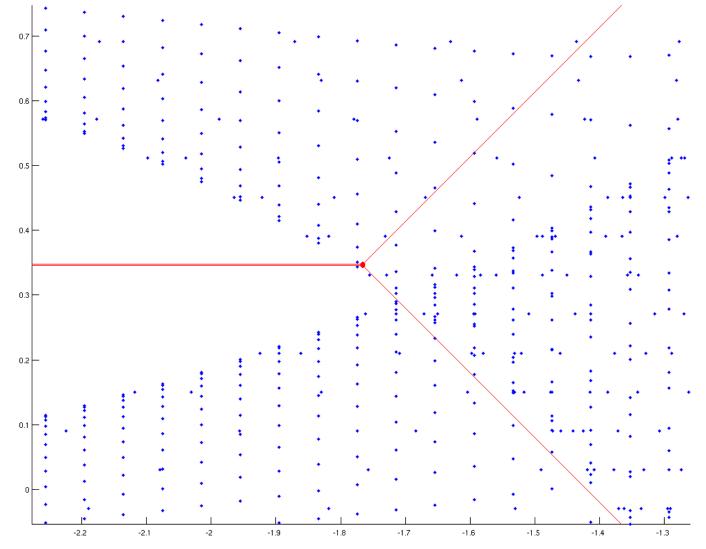




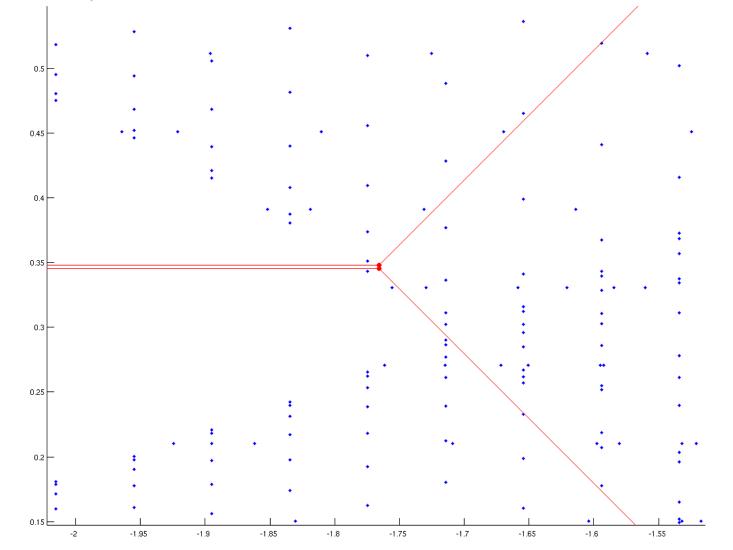
 $\begin{aligned} f(x_1, x_2) &= 50x_1^3 + 83x_1^2x_2 + 24x_1x_2^2 + x_2^3 + 392x_1^2 + 414x_1x_2 + 50x_2 - 28x_1 + \\ (50\sqrt{2} + .1)x_2 &- 100 \end{aligned}$ 



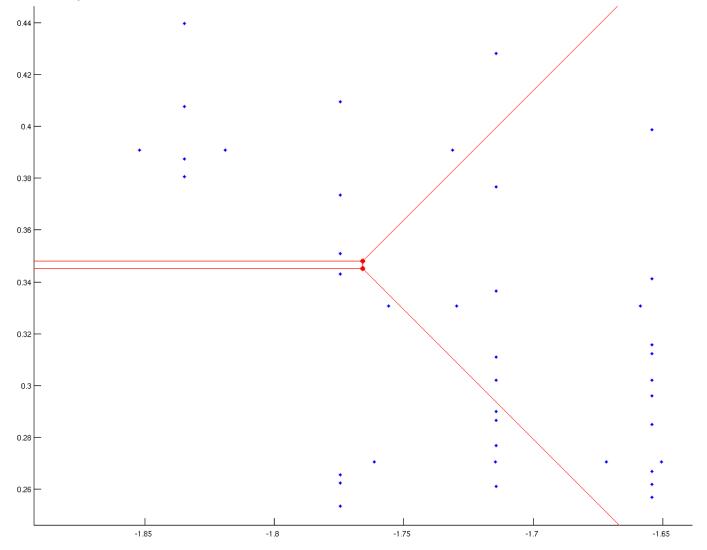
 $\begin{array}{l} f(x_1,x_2) = 50x_1^3 + 83x_1^2x_2 + 24x_1x_2^2 + x_2^3 + 392x_1^2 + 414x_1x_2 + 50x_2 - 28x_1 + \\ (50\sqrt{2} + .1)x_2 - 100 \end{array}$ 



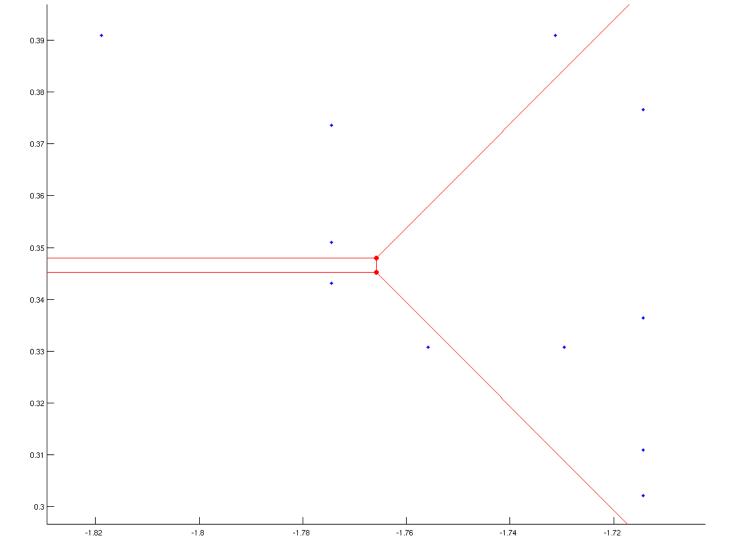
 $\begin{aligned} f(x_1, x_2) &= 50x_1^3 + 83x_1^2x_2 + 24x_1x_2^2 + x_2^3 + 392x_1^2 + 414x_1x_2 + 50x_2 - 28x_1 + (50\sqrt{2} + .1)x_2 - 100 \end{aligned}$ 



 $\begin{aligned} f(x_1, x_2) &= 50x_1^3 + 83x_1^2x_2 + 24x_1x_2^2 + x_2^3 + 392x_1^2 + 414x_1x_2 + 50x_2 - 28x_1 + (50\sqrt{2} + .1)x_2 - 100 \end{aligned}$ 

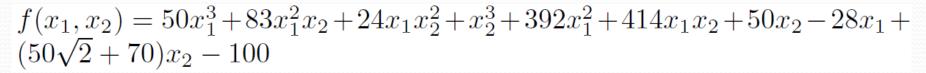


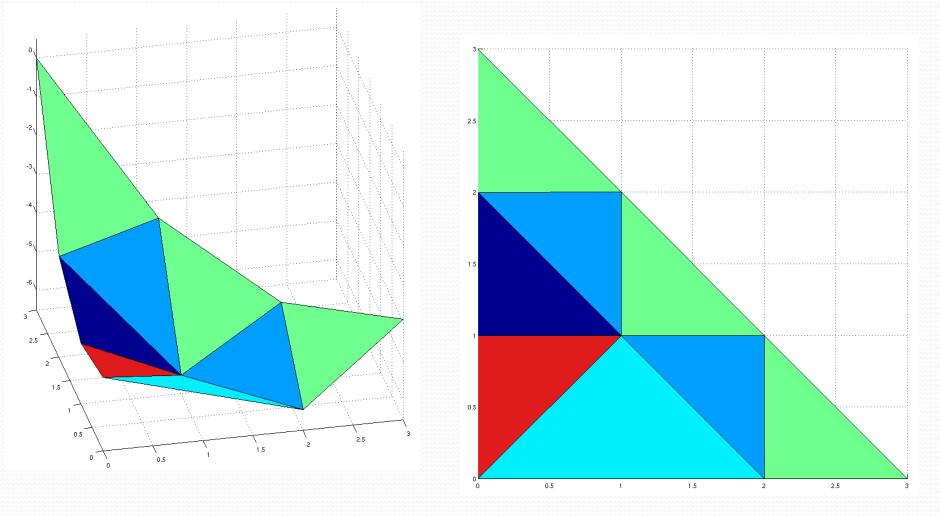
 $\begin{aligned} f(x_1, x_2) &= 50x_1^3 + 83x_1^2x_2 + 24x_1x_2^2 + x_2^3 + 392x_1^2 + 414x_1x_2 + 50x_2 - 28x_1 + \\ (50\sqrt{2} + .1)x_2 &- 100 \end{aligned}$ 



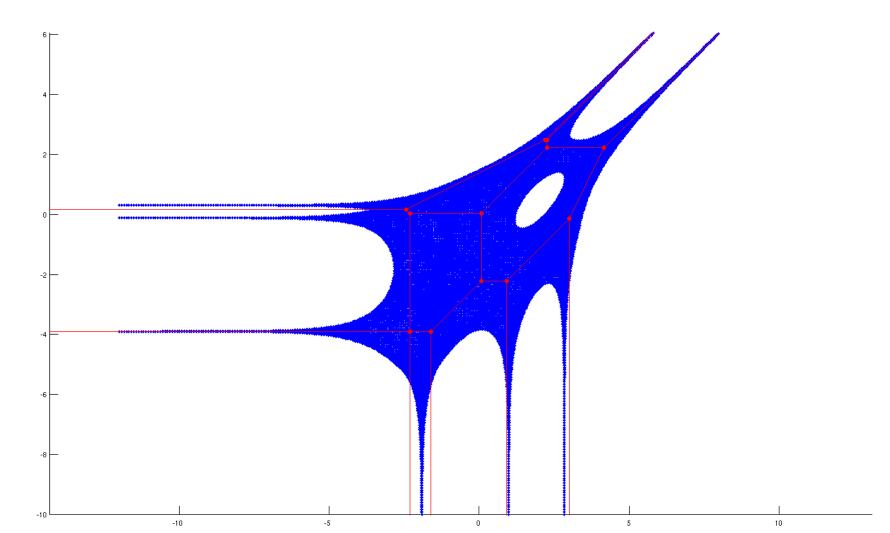
 $\begin{array}{l} f(x_1,x_2) = 50x_1^3 + 83x_1^2x_2 + 24x_1x_2^2 + x_2^3 + 392x_1^2 + 414x_1x_2 + 50x_2 - 28x_1 + \\ (50\sqrt{2}+70)x_2 - 100 \end{array}$ 

 $f(x_1, x_2) = 50x_1^3 + 83x_1^2x_2 + 24x_1x_2^2 + x_2^3 + 392x_1^2 + 414x_1x_2 + 50x_2 - 28x_1 + 6x_1x_2 + 50x_2 + 50x_2 - 28x_1 + 6x_1x_2 + 50x_2 + 50x$  $(50\sqrt{2}+70)x_2-100$ -10 -8 -2 0 4





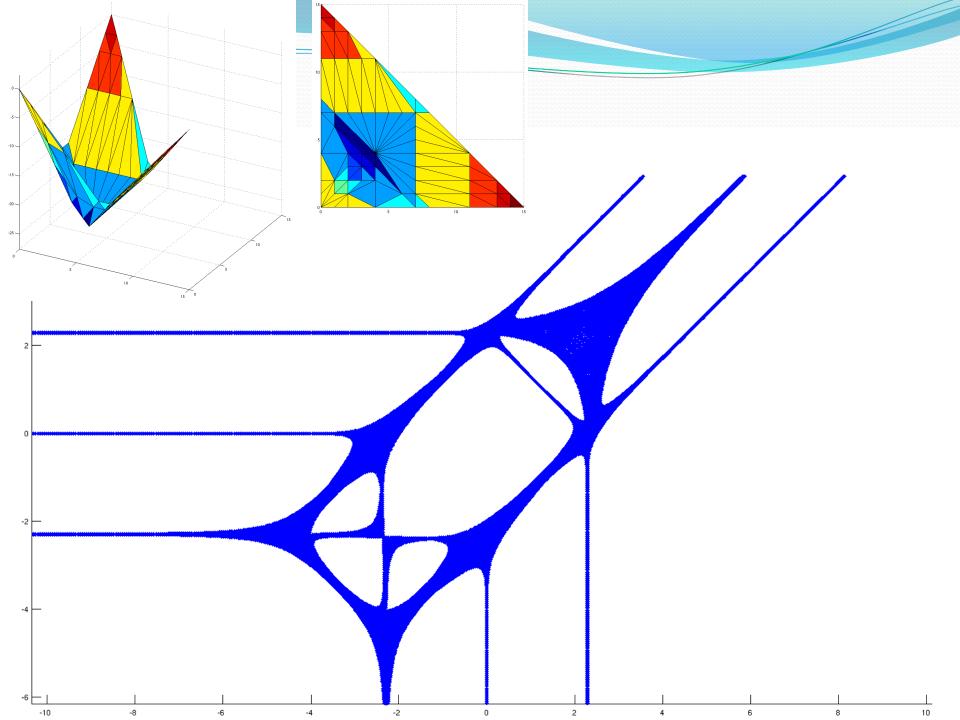
 $f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^4 + x_1^3 x_2 + 50x_1^2 x_2^2 + 40x_1 x_2^3 + 30x_2^4 + 20x_1^3 + 460x_1^2 x_2 + 480x_1 x_2^2 + 10x_2^3 + 50x_1^2 - 500x_1 x_2 + 40x_2^2 + 10x_1 + 50x_2 + 1$ 



## The Point

• For 
$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{t} c_i x^{a_i}$$
 where  $a_1, \ldots, a_t \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ :

 $\Delta(-\operatorname{Amoeba}(f),\operatorname{Trop}(f)) \leq \log(t-1)$ 



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