Generalized Witness Sets

Algebraic Geometry via Numerical Computation
International Congress on Mathematical Software, July 2020

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Numerical algebraic geometry operates on the geometric side of the dictionary between algebra and geometry underlying algebraic geometry.

Numerical algebraic geometry computes points on varieties, and many algorithms are based on geometric constructions such as directly computing monodromy.

Numerical algebraic geometry also has connections to intersection theory: Computing Segre classes or exploiting Newton-Okounkov bodies.

I will talk about further connections to intersection theory:
- Relating rational equivalence to homotopy
- Generalizing witness sets
Homotopy Continuation

Let $\mathcal{C} := \mathcal{V}(H(x; t)) \subset X \times \mathbb{C}_t$ be a curve whose projection $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_t$ is dominant and regular at $t = 0, 1$

Restricting $\mathcal{C}$ to $[0, 1]$ gives arcs connecting points of \textit{start system} $H(x; 1) = 0$ to points of the \textit{target system} $H(x; 0) = 0$
Homotopy Continuation

Let \( C := \mathcal{V}(H(x; t)) \subset X \times \mathbb{C}_t \) be a curve whose projection \( C \to \mathbb{C}_t \) is dominant and regular at \( t = 0, 1 \).

Restricting \( C \) to \([0, 1]\) gives arcs

\[ C|_{[0,1]} \]

connecting points of \textit{start system} \( H(x; 1) = 0 \) to points of the \textit{target system} \( H(x; 0) = 0 \).

Numerical path-tracking along these arcs computes solutions to the target system from solutions to the start system.
Rational Equivalence

The group $\mathbb{Z}_k X$ of $k$-cycles on an algebraic variety $X$ is the free abelian group with basis the irreducible subvarieties of $X$ of dimension $k$.

The fundamental cycle $[V] \in \mathbb{Z}_k X$ of a $k$-dimensional subscheme $V \subset X$ is the sum of its components, with coefficients their multiplicities in $V$.

For a subvariety $Y \subset X \times \mathbb{P}^1$ of dimension $k+1$ with $f : Y \to \mathbb{P}^1_t$ dominant and regular at $t = 0, 1$,

$[f^{-1}(0)] - [f^{-1}(1)] \in \mathbb{Z}_k X$,

is an elementary rational equivalence.

These generate $\text{Rat}_k X \subset \mathbb{Z}_k X$, the group of rational equivalences.

$A_k X := \mathbb{Z}_k X / \text{Rat}_k X$ is the Chow group of $X$. 

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Rational Equivalence to Homotopy

Let \([f^{-1}(0)] - [f^{-1}(1)] \in \text{Rat}_k X\) be an elementary rational equivalence induced by \(Y \subset X \times \mathbb{P}^1\).

Suppose that \(\Lambda \subset X\) has codimension \(k\) and \(\Lambda\) meets \(f^{-1}(0)\) and \(f^{-1}(1)\) transversally.

\[ \Rightarrow Y \cap \Lambda \text{ contains a curve } C \subset X \times \mathbb{P}^1 \text{ with } C \to \mathbb{P}^1 \text{ regular at } t = 0, 1 \]

Consequently, this is a homotopy with start system \(f^{-1}(1) \cap \Lambda\) and target system \(f^{-1}(0) \cap \Lambda\).

(\text{Need } \Lambda, Y, f : Y \to \mathbb{P}^1 \text{ to be given explicitly by polynomials to get a traditional homotopy ...})
Witness sets are the fundamental data structure in numerical algebraic geometry.

For $V \subset \mathbb{P}^n$ of dimension $k$ (a component of $\mathcal{V}(F)$) and $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{P}^n$ a general linear subspace of codimension $k$, the intersection $W := V \cap \Lambda$ is a collection of points. Then $(W, \Lambda, F)$ is a witness set for $V$.

Note that $\text{deg}(W) := \#W = \text{degree}(V)$

_Point de départ: $W$ represents $[V]$ in $A_k \mathbb{P}^n$, the $k$th Chow group of $\mathbb{P}^n$.

Indeed, for $L \subset \mathbb{P}^n$ a linear space of dimension $k$, $[V] = \text{deg}(W) \cdot [L]$,
in $A_k \mathbb{P}^n = \mathbb{Z}[L]$.
Goal: Develop a notion of witness set for subvarieties of a variety $X$ that represents a subvariety $V$ in $A^*_kX$ from intersection data

General witness sets are needy:
1. Finitely generated Chow groups $A^*_kX$
2. Ability to recover $[V]$ from its intersection data
   $\longrightarrow$ Requires a form of (Poincaré) duality
3. Transversality and a moving lemma

1’ Effectivity. Basis of $A^*_kX$ fundamental classes of effective cycles

1 and 2 hold if $X$ is smooth and projective, and if rational equivalence is replaced by numerical equivalence

Detailed discussion: “General witness sets for numerical algebraic geometry”
arXiv.org/2002.00180
Let $X = \mathbb{P}^m \times \mathbb{P}^n$

$A_k X = \mathbb{Z}\{[L_1^p \times L_2^q] \mid p + q = k\}$,

$L_1^p \subset \mathbb{P}^m$, $L_2^q \subset \mathbb{P}^n$ are linear subspaces of dimensions $p$, $q$

A multiprojective witness set for $V \subset \mathbb{P}^m \times \mathbb{P}^n$ is $(W_\bullet, \Lambda_\bullet, F)$

$F$: bihomogeneous forms with $V$ a component of $\mathcal{V}(F)$

$\Lambda_\bullet := \{\Lambda_1^{m-p} \times \Lambda_2^{n-q} \mid p + q = k\}$,

$\Lambda_a^a \subset \mathbb{P}^m$, $\Lambda_b^b \subset \mathbb{P}^n$ are general linear subspaces of dimensions $a$, $b$

$W_\bullet := \{V \cap (\Lambda_1^{m-p} \times \Lambda_2^{n-q}) \mid p + q = k\}$

Much smaller than witness sets for $X \subset \mathbb{P}^{mn+m+n}$

As flexible as a traditional witness set

General Witness Sets

$X$: smooth, projective, $\dim X = n$

$A_kX$: finitely generated with an effective basis and nondegenerate intersection pairing

$\Rightarrow b_k := \text{rank} A_kX$ ( = rank $A_{n-k}X$ by duality)

Let $L^{(k)}_1, \ldots, L^{(k)}_{b_k}$ be subvarieties such that

$A_kX = \mathbb{Z}\{[L^{(k)}_1], \ldots, [L^{(k)}_{b_k}]\}$ as a free abelian group

A witness set for a $k$-dimensional $V \subset X$ is $(W\bullet, \Lambda\bullet)$,

$\Lambda\bullet = \{\Lambda^{(n-k)}_1, \ldots, \Lambda^{(n-k)}_{b_k} | [\Lambda^{(n-k)}_j] = [L^{(n-k)}_j]\}$,

such that $W_j := V \cap \Lambda^{(n-k)}_j$ is transverse

$W\bullet = \{W_1, \ldots, W_{b_k}\}$

Then $[V] = \sum c_i(V)[L^{(k)}_i]$, where, if $M = (m_{i,j})$

with $m_{i,j} := \deg(L^{(k)}_i \cap \Lambda^{(n-k)}_j) = \deg([L^{(k)}_i] \cdot [L^{(n-k)}_j])$, then

$c\bullet(V) = (\deg(W_1), \ldots, \deg(W_{b_k})) M^{-1}$
Schubert Witness Sets

Flag varieties have all the best properties for general witness sets

Even specialized algorithms, such as regeneration, hold for their witness sets

Example: Let $\mathbb{G}(1, \mathbb{P}^4)$ be the Grassmannian of lines in $\mathbb{P}^4$

Fix a flag $E \bullet: E_0 \in E_1 \subset E_2 \subset E_3 \subset E_4 = \mathbb{P}^4$ of linear subspaces

$\text{dim } E_i = i$

For any $0 \leq i < j \leq 4$, we have a Schubert variety,

$L_{ij} E \bullet := \{ \ell \in \mathbb{G}(1, \mathbb{P}^4) | \emptyset \neq \ell \cap E_i, \ell \subset E_j \}$.

Its dimension is $i+j-1$

Schubert’s Basis Theorem.

Classes $[L_{ij} E \bullet]$ of Schubert varieties form a basis for $\mathbb{A} \bullet \mathbb{G}(1, \mathbb{P}^4)$
Schubert Witness Sets for $\mathbb{G}(1, \mathbb{P}^4)$

$L_{ij}E_\bullet := \{\ell \in \mathbb{G}(1, \mathbb{P}^4) \mid \emptyset \neq \ell \cap E_i, \ell \subset E_j\}.$

$L_{ij}E_\bullet \subset L_{ab}E_\bullet$ if $i \leq a$ and $j \leq b.$

Set $\hat{i}j = 4-j$, $4-i$.

Then $ij \leftrightarrow \hat{i}j$ is vertical reflection in the line of symmetry, and $\hat{13} = 13$, $\hat{04} = 04$

This expresses duality. Suppose $E_\bullet$ and $E'_\bullet$ are general. Then

$L_{ij}E_\bullet \cap L_{\hat{i}j}E'_\bullet$ is a line, $\langle E_i \cap E'_{4-i}, E_j \cap E'_{4-j} \rangle$

For a smooth quadric $Q$ in $\mathbb{P}^4$, let $V_Q$ be the set of lines on $Q$.

This is 3-dimensional. A Schubert witness set for $V_Q$ has the form

$W_{13}, W_{04}, L_{13}E_\bullet, L_{04}E_\bullet)$ \quad $E_\bullet$ general

$W_{ij} := V_Q \cap L_{ij}E_\bullet.$ \quad (In fact, $W_{04} = \emptyset$, $W_{13}$ is 4 lines)