

Structural sum-product estimates

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Note that all of these estimates are tight, up to constant and logarithmic factors, as we see by considering the case when $A = \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$.



Proof that $\left| \frac{A+A}{A+A} \right| \geq 2|A|^2 - 1$

The proofs of these results are primarily geometric. In order to give a taste of what is going on, we will sketch the proof of the following:

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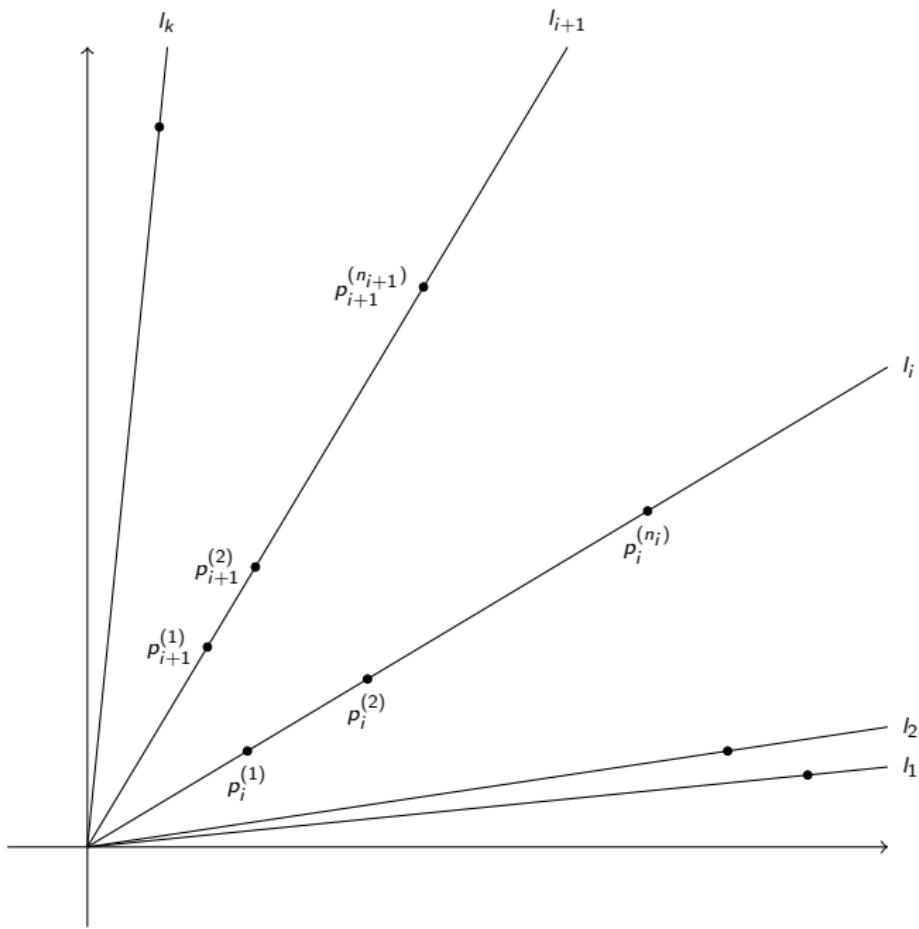
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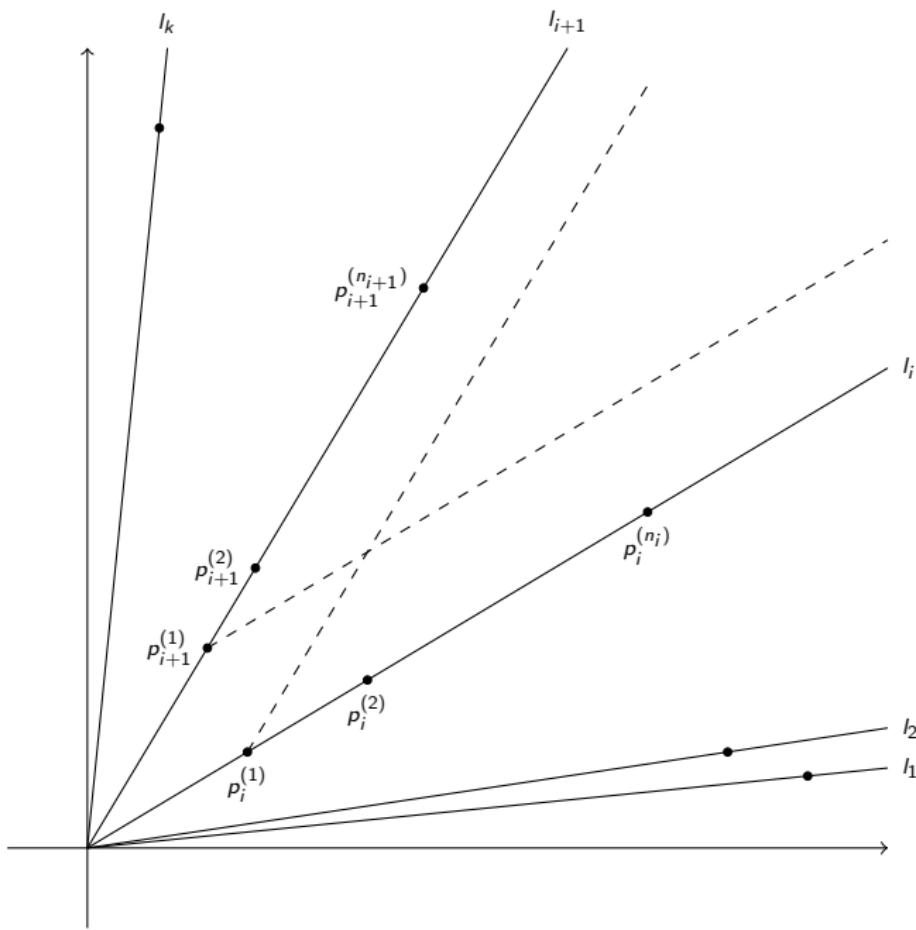
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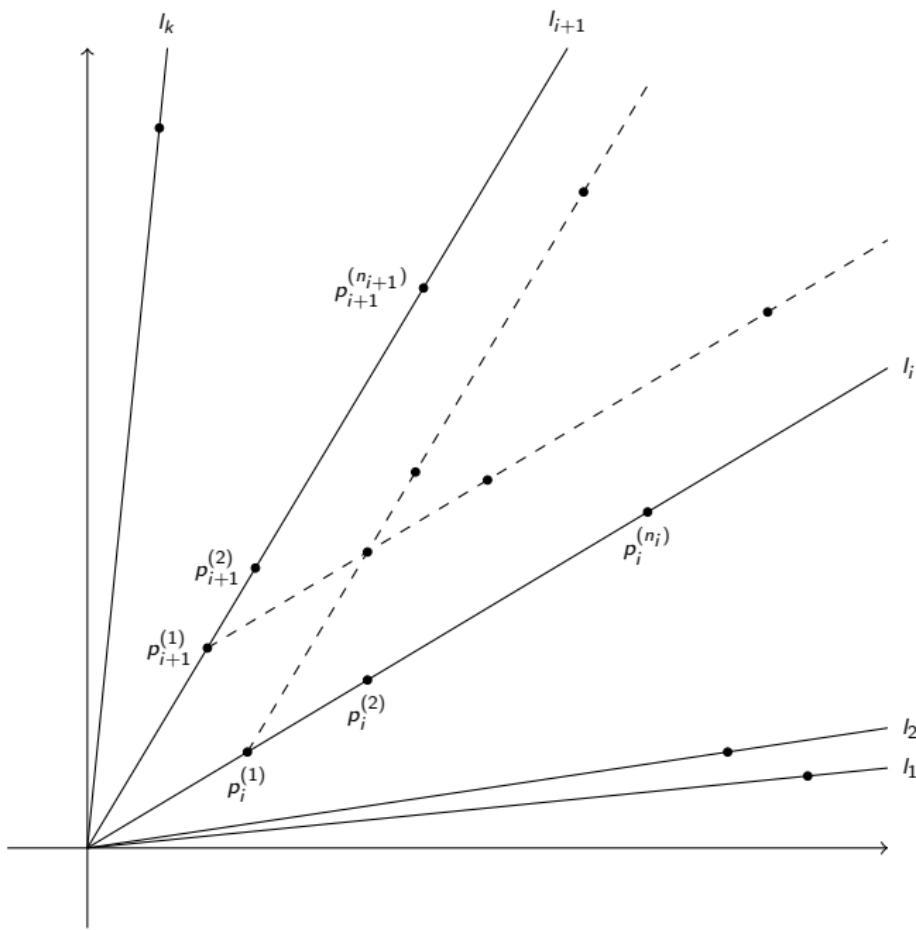
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$P + P = (A + A) \times (A + A)$. The quantity we are interested, that is $\left| \frac{A+A}{A+A} \right|$, can be interpreted geometrically as being equal to the number of lines through the origin needed to cover $P + P$.







Proof that $\left| \frac{A+A}{A+A} \right| \geq 2|A|^2 - 1$ continued

Proof continued

This tells us that

$$\begin{aligned}\left| \frac{A+A}{A+A} \right| &\geq |A/A| + \sum_{i=1}^{|A/A|-1} (|I_i \cap P| + |I_{i+1} \cap P| - 1) \\ &= 1 + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{|A/A|} (|I_i \cap P|) - |I_1 \cap P| - |I_{|A/A|} \cap P| \\ &= 1 + 2|A|^2 - 1 - 1 \\ &= 2|A|^2 - 1,\end{aligned}$$

as required.

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Similar conjectures and result were given for other well understood sets, e.g. $(A - A)(A - A)$.

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