Algorithms in Invariant Theory

With 0 Figures

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Preface

A core interest of mine (at the time of writing this) is algorithms in the context of commutative algebra and algebraic geometry. As such, Bernd Sturmfel's text *Algorithms in Invariant Theory* [Str08] is a good resource for first learning this stuff. Perhaps in the future I'll include notes and some source code

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Symmetric Polynomials

Solution: [Str08] 1.1.5: From [Page 23, 2.11’][Mac98], we have the following identities

$$
\begin{aligned}
1 \cdot \sigma_1 &= p_1, \\
2 \cdot \sigma_2 &= p_1 \sigma_1 - p_2, \\
3 \cdot \sigma_3 &= p_1 \sigma_2 - p_2 \sigma_1 + p_3, \\
&\vdots \\
k \cdot \sigma_k &= \sum_{r=1}^{k} (-1)^{r-1} p_r \sigma_{k-r}.
\end{aligned}
$$

Treating the σ_i as indeterminants, we can re-express the above system of equations:

$$
\begin{aligned}
p_1 &= 1 \cdot \sigma_1, \\
p_2 &= p_1 \sigma_1 - 2 \cdot \sigma_2, \\
p_3 &= p_2 \sigma_1 - p_1 \sigma_2 + 3 \cdot \sigma_3, \\
&\vdots \\
p_k &= \left(\sum_{r=1}^{k-1} (-1)^{r-1} p_{k-r} \sigma_r \right) + (-1)^{k-1} \cdot k \sigma_k.
\end{aligned}
$$

Consider $\sigma_1, -\sigma_2, \sigma_3, \ldots, (-1)^n\sigma_{n-1}, \sigma_n$ as indeterminants. Thus, we obtain the following matrix equation:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ p_1 & 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ p_2 & p_1 & 3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ p_{k-1} & p_{k-2} & \cdots & \cdots & (-1)^k \cdot k \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 \\ -\sigma_2 \\ \vdots \\ (-1)^k \sigma_{k-1} \\ \sigma_k \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} p_1 \\ p_2 \\ \vdots \\ p_{k-1} \\ p_k \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then, Cramer's rule yields that

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma_k &= \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & p_1 \\ p_1 & 2 & 0 & \cdots & p_2 \\ p_2 & p_1 & 3 & \cdots & p_3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ p_{k-1} & p_{k-2} & \cdots & \cdots & p_k \end{pmatrix} \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ p_1 & 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ p_2 & p_1 & 3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ p_{k-1} & p_{k-2} & \cdots & \cdots & (-1)^k \cdot k \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \\
&= \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & p_1 \\ p_1 & 2 & 0 & \cdots & p_2 \\ p_2 & p_1 & 3 & \cdots & p_3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ p_{k-1} & p_{k-2} & \cdots & \cdots & p_k \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} \cdot (-1)^k \det \begin{pmatrix} p_1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ p_2 & p_1 & 2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ p_{k-1} & p_{k-2} & \cdots & p_1 & k-1 \\ p_k & p_{k-1} & \cdots & \cdots & p_1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{k!} \det \begin{pmatrix} p_1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ p_2 & p_1 & 2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ p_{k-1} & p_{k-2} & \cdots & p_1 & k-1 \\ p_k & p_{k-1} & \cdots & \cdots & p_1 \end{pmatrix}.
\end{aligned}$$

□

1.2 Gröbner Bases

Lemma 1.2.1:

Let $R = \mathbb{C}[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$. Then with the usual grading, let $H(R,z) := \sum_{d=0}^{\infty} \dim_{\mathbb{C}}(R_d) z^d$. We have that

$$H(R,z) := \sum_{d=0}^{\infty} \dim_{\mathbb{C}}(R_d) z^d = \sum_{d=0}^{\infty} \binom{d+n-1}{n-1} = \frac{1}{(1-z)^n}.$$

Proof: To see that $H(R,z) = \sum_{d=0}^{\infty} \binom{d+n-1}{n-1}$, just count the number of monomials of degree d in n variables. The value $\binom{d+n-1}{n-1}$ is the number of non-negative integer solutions to $a_1 + \cdots + a_n = d$. Each solution corresponds to a monomial $x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n}$. Then to see that $H(R,z) = \frac{1}{(1-z)^n}$, consider the product of infinite sums $(1 + z + z^2 + \cdots) \cdots (1 + z + z^2 + \cdots)$ a total of n-times. Then the coefficient of z^d again corresponds to the number of such non-negative integer solutions. Since $\frac{1}{1-z} = 1 + z + z^2 + \cdots$, we obtain the desired equality. □

Lemma 1.2.2:

For $1 \leq k \leq n$, we have that

$$h_k(x_k, \ldots, x_n) + \sum_{i=1}^{k} (-1)^i h_{k-i}(x_k, \ldots, x_n) \sigma_i(x_1, \ldots, x_n) = 0.$$

Proof: Using the generating functions for the h_i and σ_i, we have that the above expression is the coefficient of t^k in the product

$$\prod_{i=k}^{n} (1 - x_i t)^{-1} \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{n} (1 - x_i t) = \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} (1 - x_i t).$$

However, the right-hand side of this has degree $k-1$ in t. Thus, the coefficient of t^k is indeed 0. □

Solution: [Str08] 1.2.1: Let M be a set of monomial generators for $\mathrm{init}(I)$ and let m be minimally nonstandard. Since m is a monomial and in $\mathrm{init}(I)$, we have that $m' \mid m$ for some monomial $m' \in M$. However, note that $m' \in \mathrm{init}(I)$ and furthermore by the fact that m is minimally nonstandard, we cannot have that m' strictly divides m. Thus, $m' = m$ and $m \in M$. Then by Dickson's Lemma, we have that M is a finite set and thus there are finitely many minimally nonstandard monomials. □

Solution: [Str08] 1.2.2: This is [CLO15, Chapter 2, §7, Theorem 5]. □

Solution: [Str08] 1.2.3: This is [CLO15, Chapter 3, §1, Theorem 2]. □

Solution: [Str08] 1.2.4: This is following [Rob85] and [GP07]. Let $\geq$ be a monomial ordering on $\mathbb{C}[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$. This is equivalent to a total semigroup ordering $\geq$ on $\mathbb{Z}^n$. Such a semigroup ordering gives a unique total ordering on $\mathbb{Q}^n$. To see this, for $\overline{q} = (q_1, \ldots, q_n) \in \mathbb{Q}^n$, let $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $m \cdot q_i \in \mathbb{Z}$ for all i. Then say that $\overline{q} \geq 0$ if and only if $m \cdot \overline{q} \geq 0$ where the latter ordering is in $\mathbb{Z}^n$.

Let $V \subseteq \mathbb{Q}^n$ be a $\mathbb{Q}$-vector space with $\dim_{\mathbb{Q}}(V) = r$. Then let

$$V_0 := \{ z \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists\, z_+(\varepsilon), z_-(\varepsilon) \in V \cap B_\varepsilon(z) \text{ such that } z_+(\varepsilon) > 0, z_-(\varepsilon) < 0 \}.$$

Then V_0 is clearly a $\mathbb{R}$-subspace of $\mathbb{R}^n$. With the ordering $\geq$ on $\mathbb{Q}^n$, we can define V_+ and V_- depending on if $\overline{q} \geq 0$ or $\overline{q} < 0$. We define a map $\pi \colon V \to \{-1, 1\}$, where V has the Euclidean topology and $\{-1, 1\}$ has the discrete topology. Let $\pi(q) = 1$ if there exists an open ball $U_\varepsilon(q)$ such that $U_\varepsilon(q) \cap V \subseteq V_+$ and $\pi(q) = -1$ if there exists an open ball $U_\varepsilon(q)$ such that $U_\varepsilon(q) \cap V \subseteq V_-$. Then π is continuous. Recall that topological vector spaces over $\mathbb{R}$ are connected. Thus, we cannot have that $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} V_0 < r - 1$ as if it were, then $V_{\mathbb{R}} \setminus V_0$ would be connected **⟨⟨ why is this bad? ⟩⟩** . Then suppose that $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} V_0 = r$. Then we have an ordered basis $e_1, \ldots, e_r$ such that $e_i > 0$ for all i. But then the linear combinations of the e_i with positive coefficients are a subspace of V_+ which is a contradiction **⟨⟨ why? ⟩⟩** .

To construct the first row of the matrix, start with $V = \mathbb{Q}^n$ and consider the obtained V_0. Then the dimension 1 subspace orthogonal to V_0 in $\mathbb{R}^n$ defines the first row of A. We can continue this construction inductively to obtain the full matrix A. □

Solution: [Str08] 1.2.6: First, we recall some definitions. The S-polynomial of f and g is

$$S(f, g) := \frac{\operatorname{lcm}(\textsc{lm}(f), \textsc{lm}(g))}{\textsc{lt}(f)} f - \frac{\operatorname{lcm}(\textsc{lm}(f), \textsc{lm}(g))}{\textsc{lt}(g)} g.$$

For a set of polynomials $\mathcal{F} = \{f_1, \ldots, f_t\} \subseteq k[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$, we write $f \to_{\mathcal{F}} 0$ if there exists $a_1, \ldots, a_t \in k[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ such that $a_1 f_1 + \cdots + a_t f_t = 0$. Then [CLO15, Chapter 2, §9, Theorem 3] says that a basis $\mathcal{F} = \{f_1, \ldots f_t\}$ is a Gröbner basis for G if and only if $S(f_i, f_j) \to_{\mathcal{F}} 0$ for all $i \neq j$. But [CLO15, Chapter 2, §9, Proposition 4] says that for $f, g \in \mathcal{F}$ with relatively prime initial monomials, we have that $S(f, g) \to_{\mathcal{F}} 0$. This proves the claim. □

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