



How few
Real Zeros
does
a *random Fewnomial system*
have?

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Joint work with...

Both pictures taken in San Antonio, Texas, USA

Joint work with...



Alperen A. ERGÜR

Both pictures taken in San Antonio, Texas, USA

Joint work with...



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Maté L. TELEK

Both pictures taken in San Antonio, Texas, USA

How many zeros does it have?

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$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_1 + b_1 X + \gamma_1 Y + c_1 XYZ^d = 0 \\ a_2 + b_2 X + \gamma_2 Y + c_2 XYZ^d = 0 \\ a_3 + b_3 X + \gamma_3 Y + c_3 XYZ^d = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

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Propagandistic version

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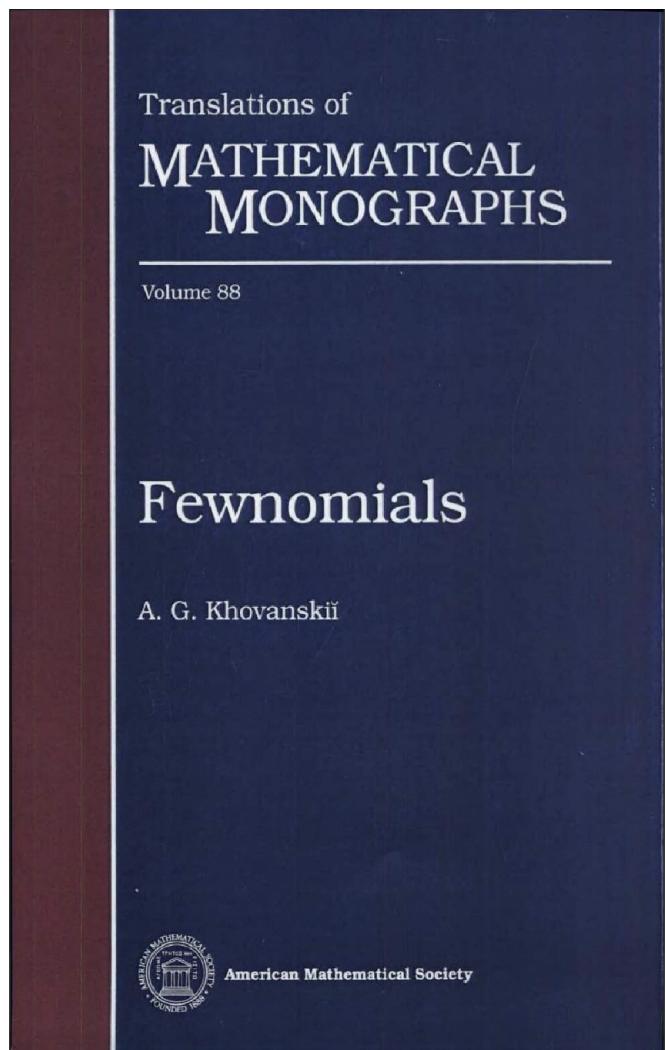
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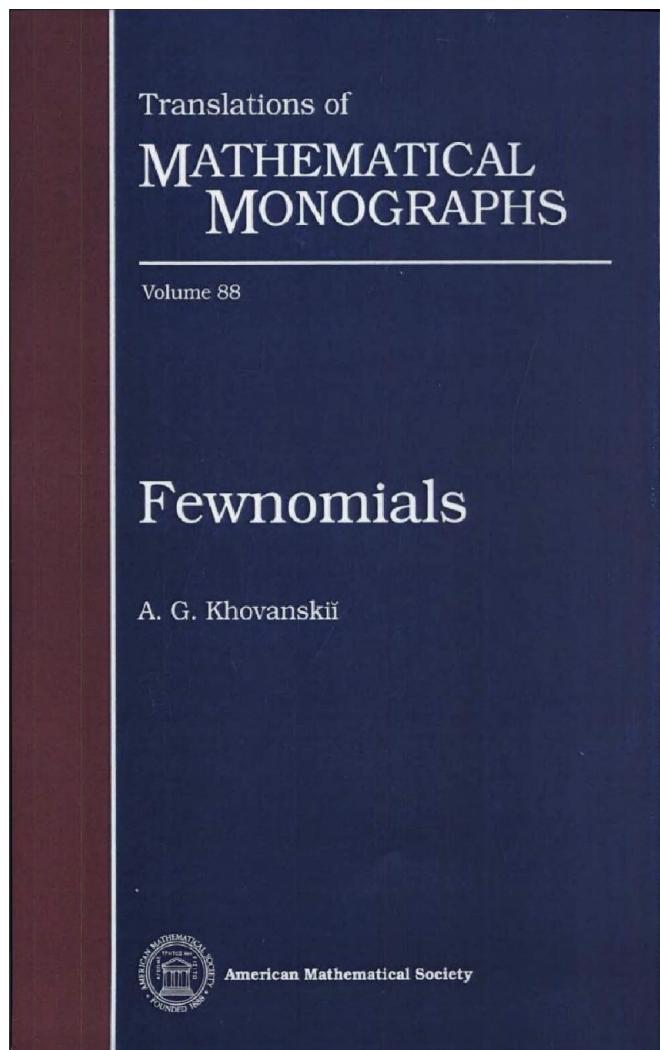
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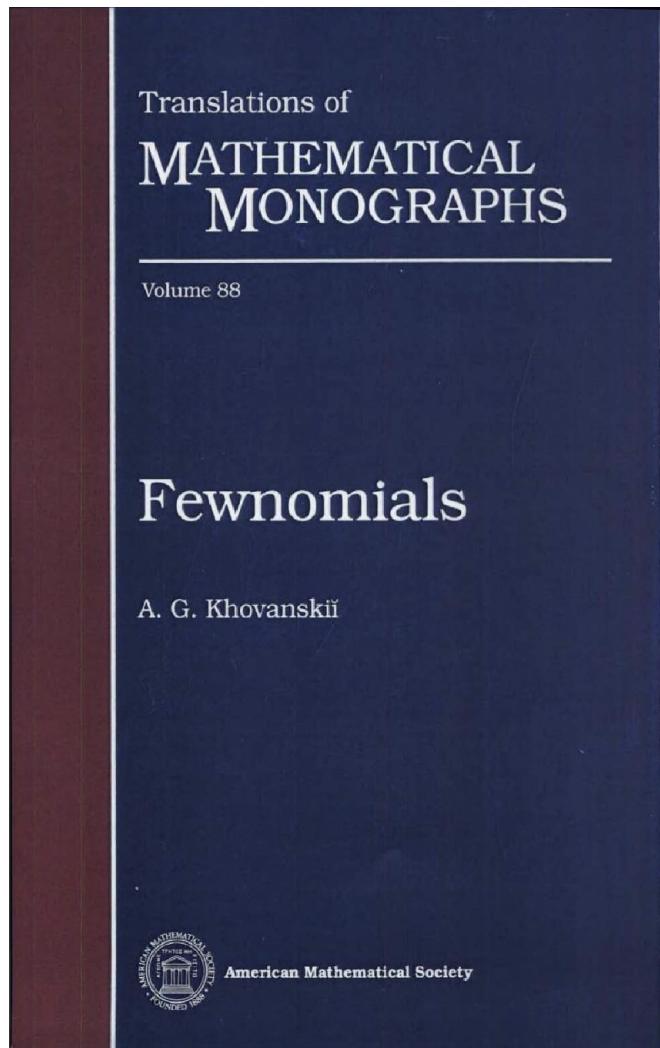


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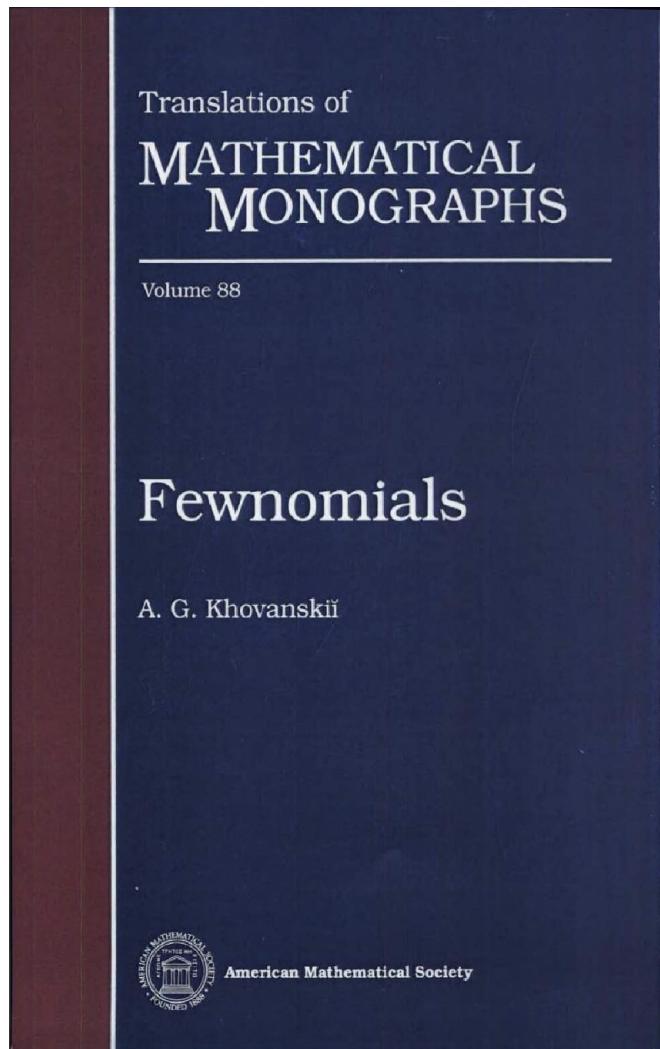
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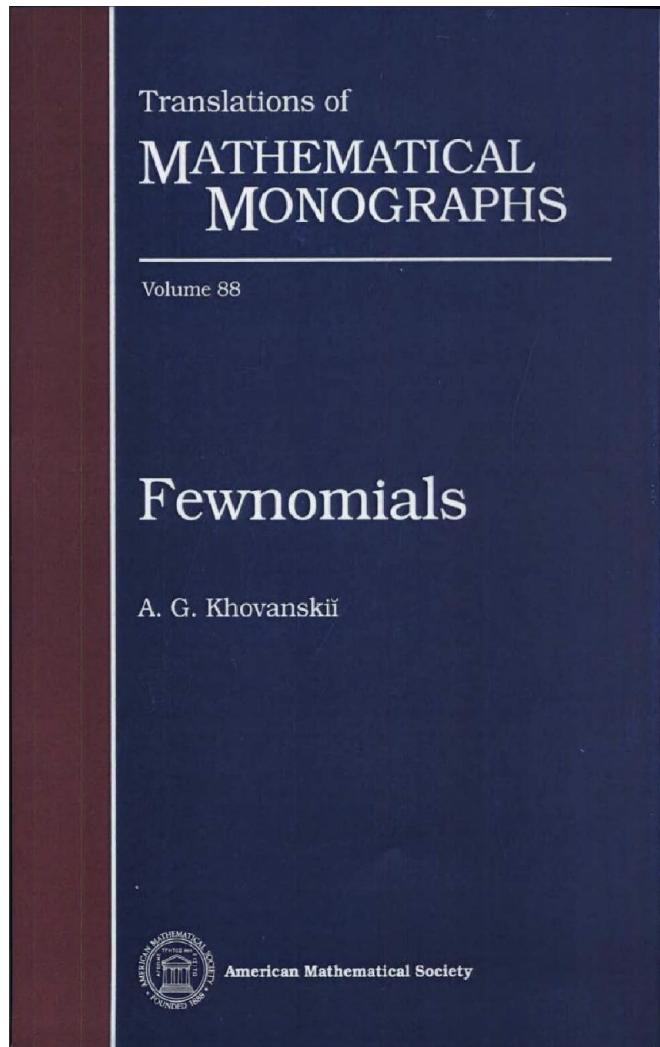
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(Khovanskii, 1991)

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(Bihan & Ottile; 2007)

$$\#\mathcal{Z}_r(g, \mathbb{R}_+^n) \leq \frac{e^2 + 3}{4} 2^{\binom{t-n-1}{2}} n^{t-n-1}$$

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 STILL
OPEN
FOR n=2!!!

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SOMETHING

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spoiler: yes!

Reasons to care...
about random Fewnomial systems

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Better understanding
of typical behaviour
— not the worst case, but the average typical case

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Robust probabilistic results
might be a pathway to deterministic ones

$$\sup_{\mathcal{S}} \# Z_r(\mathcal{S}, \mathbb{R}_+^n) = \sup_{e \geq 1} \left(\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{F}} \# Z_r(\mathcal{F}, \mathbb{R}_+^n)^e \right)^{1/e}$$

Our Random Model

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presented at MEGA2019!

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$$\mathbb{E}_{F} Z_F(F, \mathbb{R}_+^n) \leq \frac{1}{4^n} \prod_{i=1}^n t_i(t_i - 1)$$

Our Result: Unit Variance Case

Improves (Bürgisser, ISSAC'23)

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Minkowski sum

Improves (Bürgisser, ISSAC'23)

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$$\mathbb{E}_{F \sim \mathcal{Z}_V(F, \mathbb{R}_+^n)} Z_V(F, \mathbb{R}_+^n) \leq \frac{1}{4^n} V\left(\sum_{i=1}^n P_i\right) \prod_{i=1}^n (t_i - 1)$$

↑ #vertices ↑ Minkowski sum

Improves (Bürgisser, ISSAC'23)

Our Result: The Unmixed Case

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$$\mathbb{E}_{F \sim Z_\nu} (F, \mathbb{R}_+^n) \leq \frac{n+1}{4^n} \binom{t}{n+1}$$

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$r: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ lifting



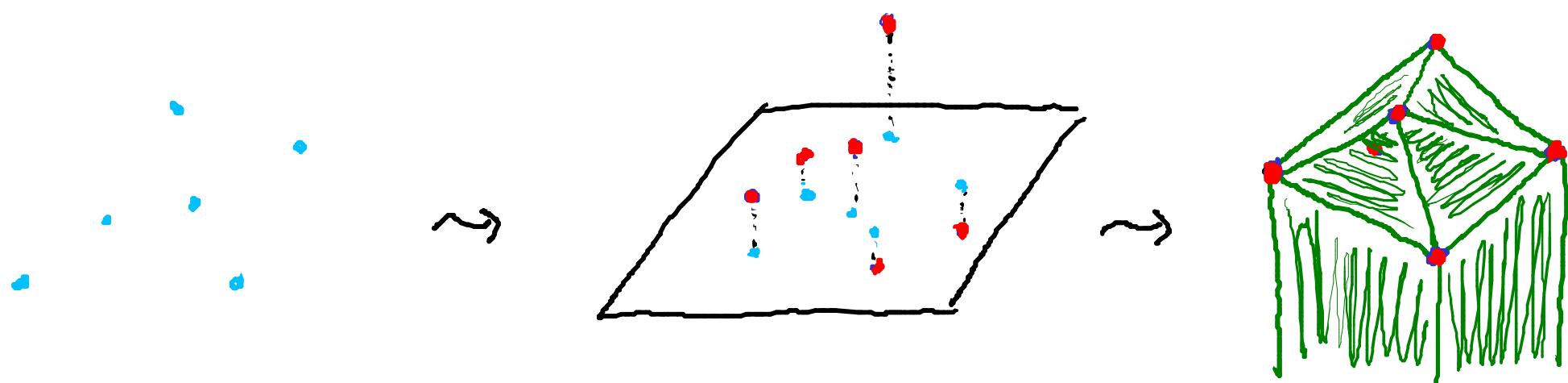
Regular (Mixed) Subdivisions?

$$A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$$

$\pi: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ lifting

upper envelope of A wr π

$$\mathcal{L}(A, \pi) := \text{conv} \left\{ \left(\frac{\pi(\alpha) - s}{\alpha} \right) \mid \alpha \in A, s \geq 0 \right\}$$



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↓ ↓
 # vertices # Minkowski sum

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vertices # Minkowski sum

⚠ # vertices of regular mixed subdivision
induced by variance on supports

Three Tools

that made this possible

Tool I: Kac-Rice Formula

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under some technical assumptions...

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$$\mathbb{E} Z(f, \Omega) = \int_{\Omega} \mathbb{E}(\det D_x f \mid f(x) = 0) \delta_{f(x)}(0) dx$$

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 conditional
 expectation

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 conditional expectation
 density of $f(x)$

Tool II: Cauchy-Binet Formula

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used also in the work of Bihan & Ottile

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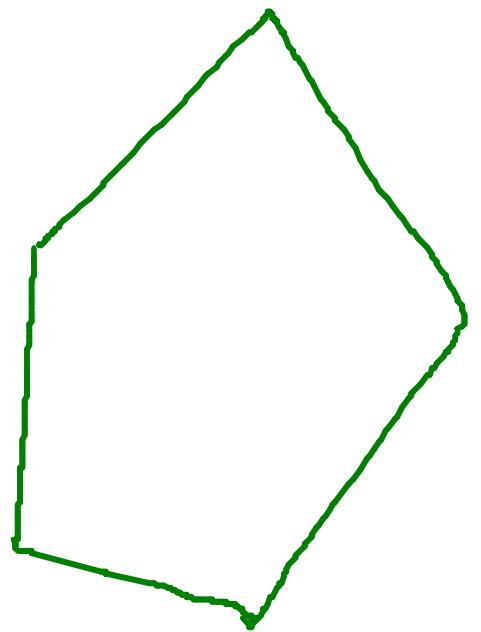
$$\det(AB^T) = \sum_{\substack{J \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\} \\ |J| = m}} \det(A_J) \det(B_J)$$

$$\text{where } A_J = (A_{i,j})_{\substack{i \in \{1, \dots, m\} \\ j \in J}}, B_J := (B_{i,j})_{\substack{i \in \{1, \dots, m\} \\ j \in J}}$$

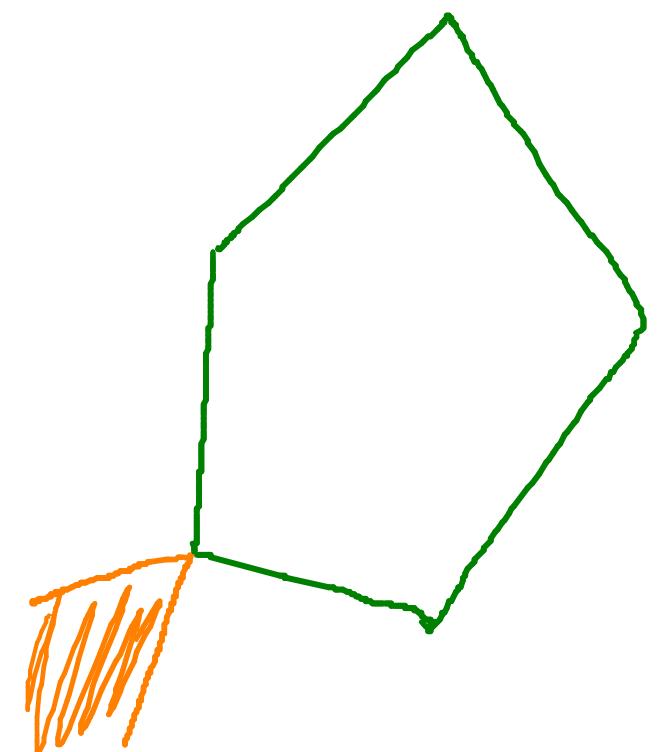
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Tool III: Normal Fan

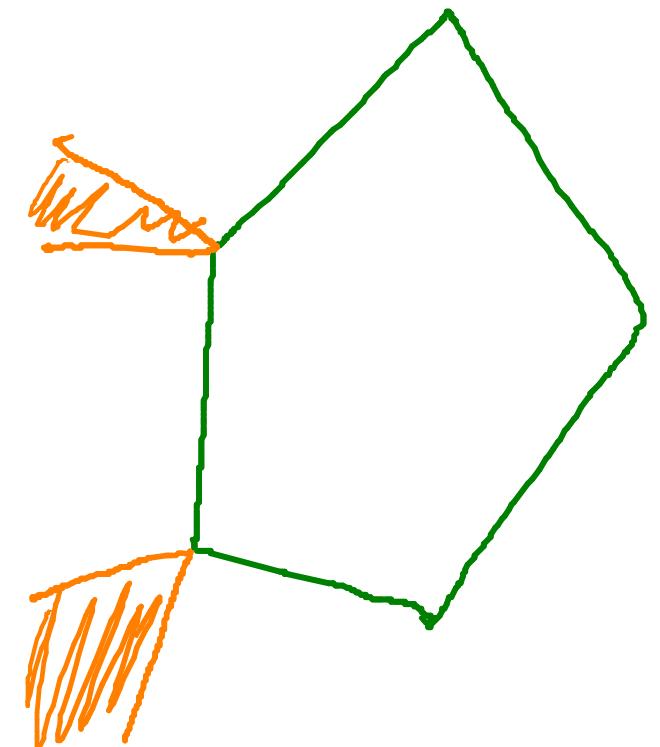
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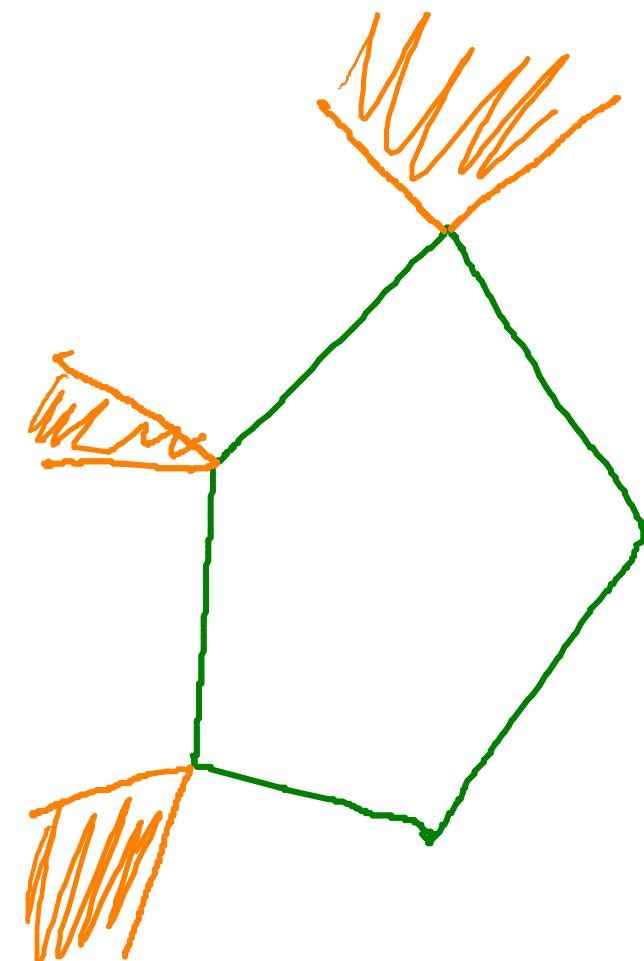
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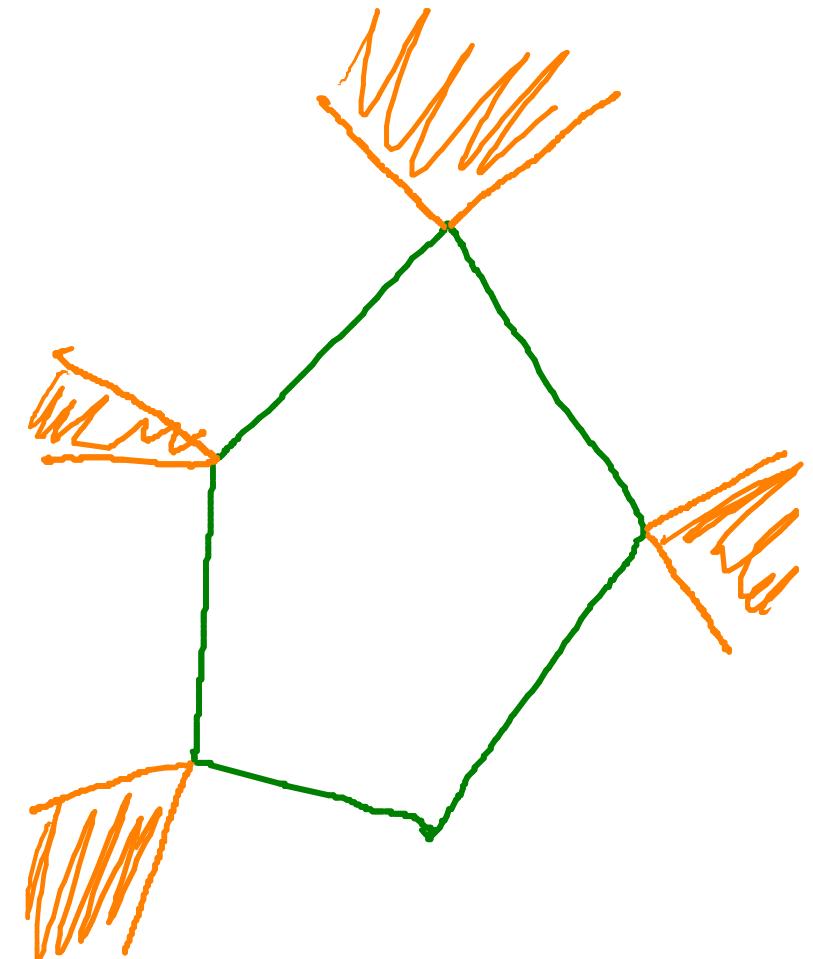
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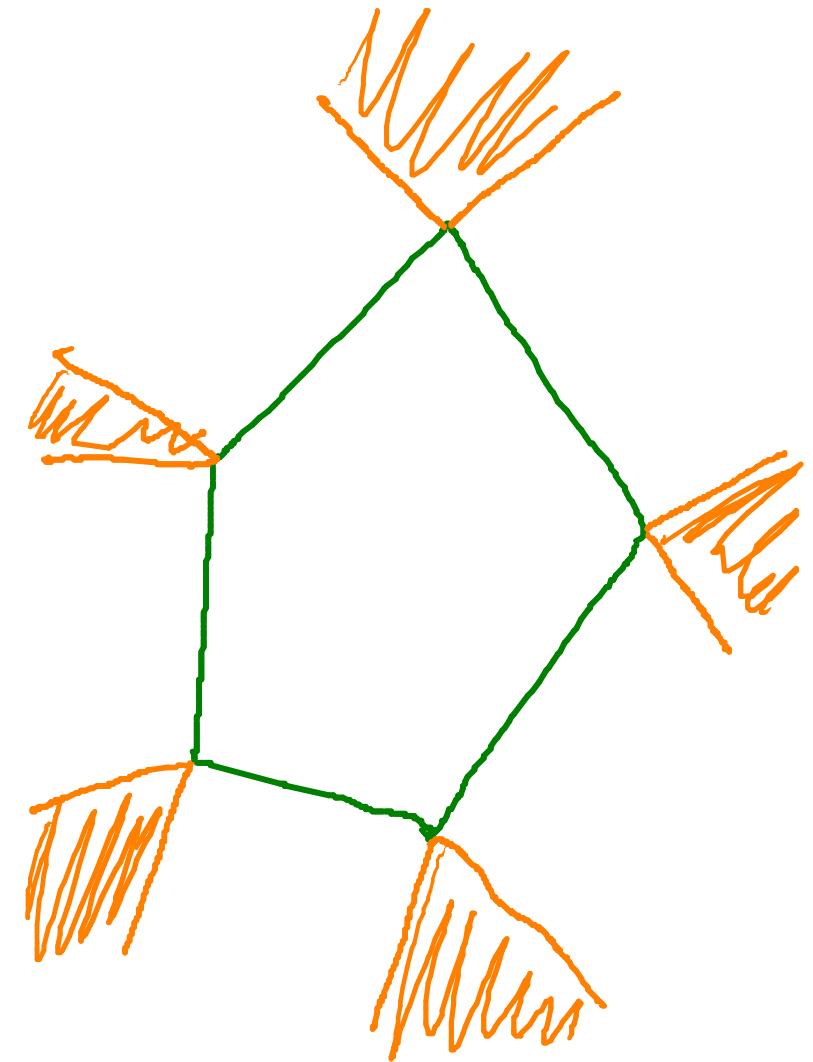
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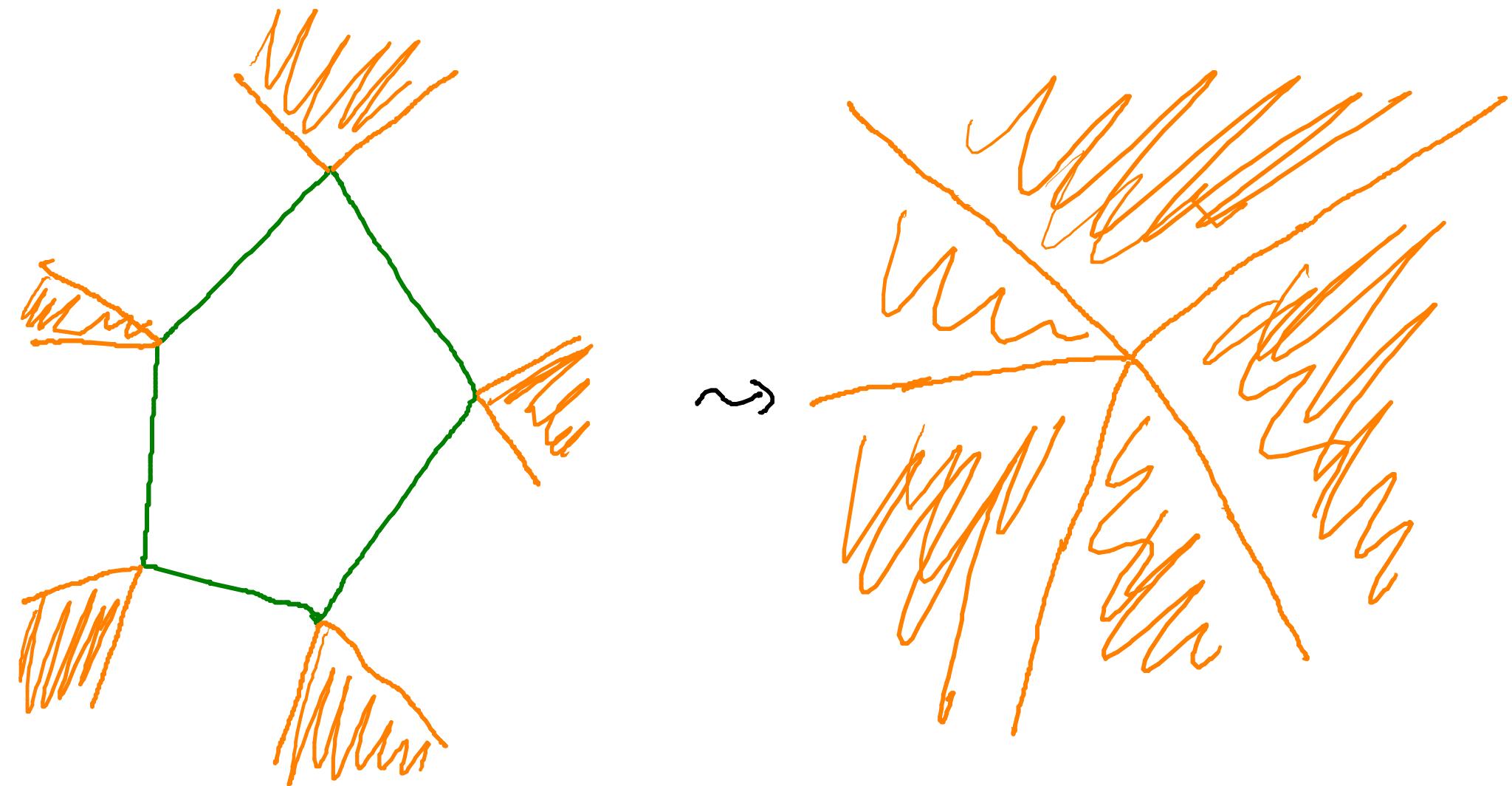
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$$\bigvee_F Z_r(F, \mathbb{R}^n) ?$$

What about more general
Gaussian fewnomial systems?

Vielen Dank

Für

Aufmerksamkeit!