## ULTRAMETRIC SMALE'S OX-THEORY

Jazz G. Suchen IIS Berlin

Josué TONELLI- CUETO INRIA PARIS & IMJ-PRG

NEWTON'S METHOD

 $N_s: \times \longrightarrow \times \longrightarrow X \longrightarrow X \longrightarrow X \longrightarrow X$ 

 $\sqrt{\frac{k+1}{8}} \times \sqrt{\frac{k+1}{8}} \times \sqrt{\frac{k}{8}} \times \sqrt{\frac{k}{8}} \times \sqrt{\frac{k}{8}} \times \sqrt{\frac{k+1}{8}} \times \sqrt{\frac{k+1}{8$ 

 $N_{\delta}^{K}(x) \xrightarrow{\longrightarrow} 2ero \text{ of } \delta$   $k \to \infty$ ... but not always

QUESTION:

When does Newton's method Converge fast to a zero?

CASE OF INTEREST:

3 E F[X1,..., Xn] polynomial system

x approximate zero

When is x a good approximate zero of g?

REAL/COMPLEX SMALE'S X-THEORY (the arguinedian case)

J maie 5  $\alpha$ :  $\alpha(3,x):=\beta(8,x)\gamma(8,x)$  Leugth of Newton step S male's  $\beta$ :  $\beta(8,x):=\|D_x8^{-1}8(x)\|=dist(x,N_8(x))$ 

Smale's y: y(8,x):= sup || Dx8-1 1: Dx8 || ~ A measure of avalyticity

SMALE'S Y-THEOREM

g a zero of & Absolute constant

 $\gamma(8,8)$ dist(x,8)< $\gamma_*$ 

 $\Rightarrow \bigvee_{8} (x) \xrightarrow{}_{k \to \infty} c_{8} \quad fast$ 

Criterion interms of the zero: How near I have to be of the zero to guarantee fast convergence?

WHAT DOES FAST MEAN?

dist  $(N_8^K(x), G) < \beta_*/2^{2^K-1}$ 

SMALE'S Q-THEOREM Absolute constant  $\alpha(3,x) < \alpha_{*} \Leftrightarrow \beta(3,x) < \alpha_{*}/\gamma(3,x)$  $\Rightarrow \bigwedge_{k \to \infty}^{k} (x) \xrightarrow{k \to \infty} \text{Zero of } fast$ 

Criterion only in terms of initial point: How can I guarantee fast convergence without Knowing the Zero?

How small has to be the first Newton step to get fast convergences

Each iteration doubles the precision of the approximation

p-adic 5 MALE'S X-THEORY (the char O non-arginnedian case)

a, B, y the same, but two theorems in one!

Main case of interest: Qp

Newton's method Hensel's lifting

SMALE'S  $\alpha/\gamma$ -THEOREM

Easy
constants  $\alpha(8,x) < 1 \Leftrightarrow \gamma(8,x) = 0$  in the ultrametric setting

 $\Rightarrow \bigwedge_{k \to \infty}^{k} (x) \xrightarrow{k \to \infty} \text{Zero of } \begin{cases} \text{Fast} \end{cases}$ 

If n=1, this implies Hensel's lifting!