

Tropical Positivity and Determinantal Varieties

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Marie Brandenburg
joint work with Georg Loho and Rainer Sinn

Geometry meets Combinatorics in Bielefeld

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MAX PLANCK INSTITUTE
FOR MATHEMATICS IN THE SCIENCES



Overview

- 1 Tropicalization
- 2 Positive Tropicalization
- 3 Determinantal Varieties

tropical semiring $\mathbb{T} = (\mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}, \oplus, \odot) = (\mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}, \min, +)$

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$$a \oplus b = \min(a, b)$$

$$a \odot b = a + b$$

tropicalization: transform algebraic varieties into polyhedral fans

Tropicalization > Valuations

complex Puiseux series $\mathcal{C} := \mathbb{C}\{\{t\}\}$

$$x(t) \in \mathcal{C} \iff x(t) = \sum_{k=k_0}^{\infty} c_k t^k, c_k \in \mathbb{C}$$

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$$(x_1(t), \dots, x_n(t)) \longmapsto (\text{val}(x_1(t)), \dots, \text{val}(x_n(t)))$$

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$$\mathcal{C}^{2 \times 2} \ni \tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1-t & 2t^{-3} \\ t^{1/2} + t^2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{val}(\tilde{A}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -3 \\ 1/2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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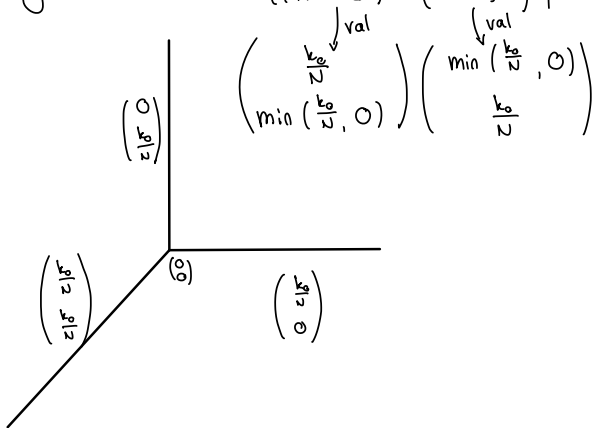
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val val

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Positive Tropicalization \rangle Initial Ideals

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Theorem (Fund. Th. of Algebraic Tropical Geometry)

$$\text{trop}(V(I)) = \{w \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \text{in}_w(I) \not\neq \text{monomial}\}$$

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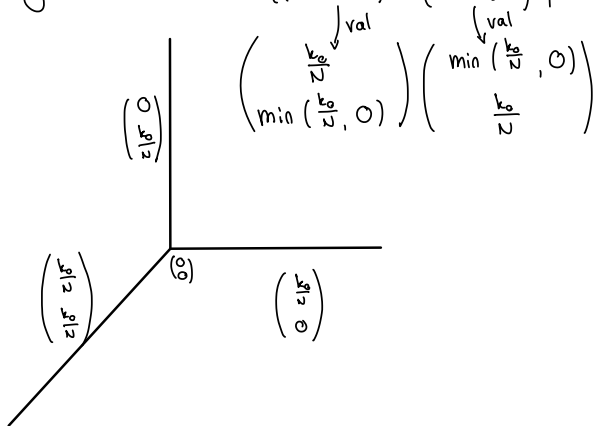
Theorem (Speyer-Williams '05)

Let $w \in \text{trop}(V(I))$. Then $w \in \text{trop}^+(V(I))$

\iff all polynomials in $\text{in}_w(I)$ have coefficients of both signs.

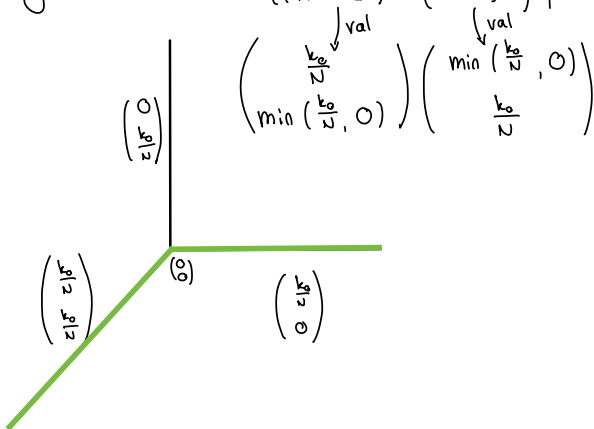
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Tropical determinantal variety

$$\text{trop}(V(I_r))$$

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$$B_n = \operatorname{conv}((n \times n)\text{-permutation matrices}) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$$

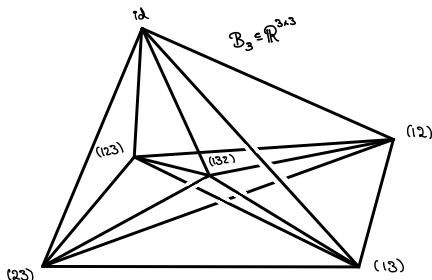
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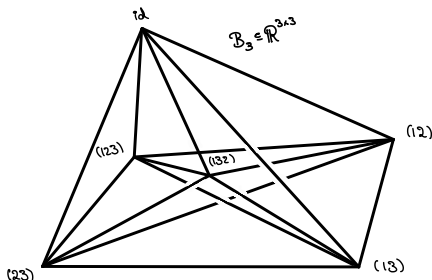
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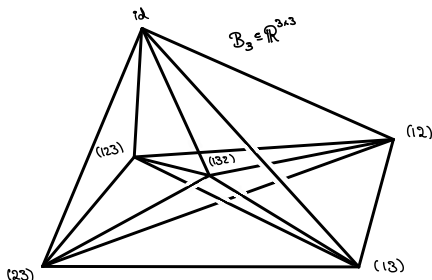
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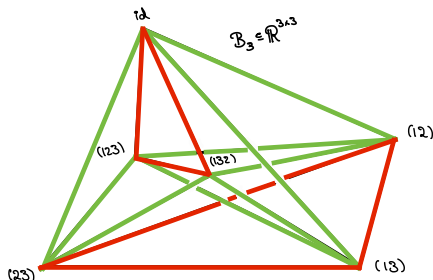
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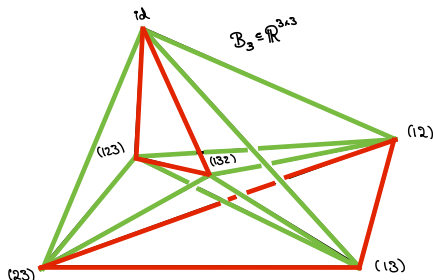
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non-positive edges: $\{(\sigma, \pi) \mid \operatorname{sgn}(\pi\sigma) = 1\} \cong A_n$ alternating group

Point Configurations

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→ columns of $\tilde{A} \cong n$ points on r -dim'l linear space in \mathcal{C}^d

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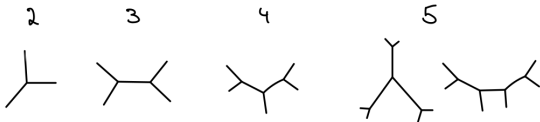
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$$A = \text{val}(\tilde{A})$$

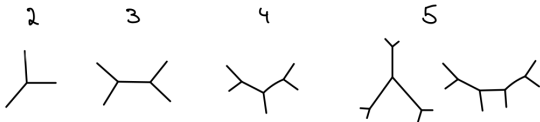
→ columns of $A \cong n$ points on $(r-1)$ -dim'l tropical linear space
in $\text{TP}^{d-1} = \mathbb{R}^n / (\mathbb{R} + (1, \dots, 1))$

Tropical Lines

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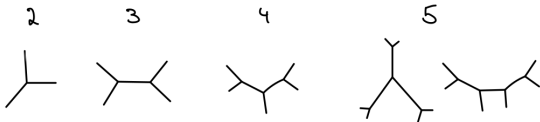


Theorem (follows from [Ardila '04])

Let $A \in \text{trop}(V(I_2))$. Then $A \in \text{trop}^+(V(I_2))$

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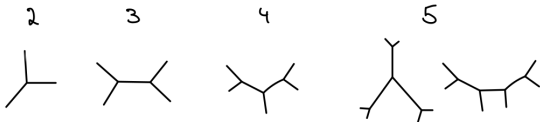
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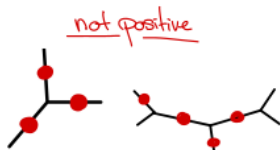
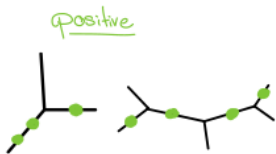
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(\iff A has Barvinok rank 2)

(\iff the ass. bicolored phylogenetic tree [Markwig-Yu'09] is a caterpillar tree)



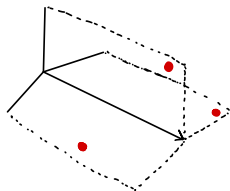
Determinantal Varieties \rangle Rank 3

A tropical plane is a 2-dimensional polyhedral complex.

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Definition.

A point configuration of 3 points form a **starship** on a tropical plane if they lie on 3 distinct 2-dimensional faces, which intersect in an unbounded 1-dimensional face.

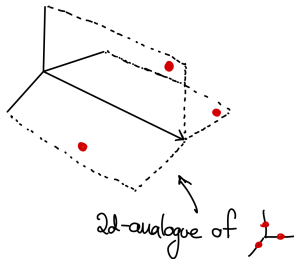


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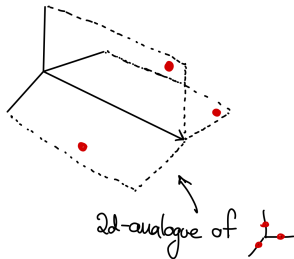
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


Theorem (B.-Loho-Sinn'22, "Starship Criterion")

$$A \in \text{trop}^+(V(I_3))$$


\implies *the point configuration does not contain a starship*

Determinantal Varieties \rangle Higher Ranks

For ranks $r \geq 4$, higher-dimensional analogues of  may occur:


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
Counterexamples for rank $r \geq 4$ of a positive point configuration $A \in \text{trop}^+(V(I_r))$ containing an analogue of .

Determinantal Varieties \rangle Higher Ranks


For ranks $r \geq 4$, higher-dimensional analogues of  may occur:


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Recap


- Rank 2: positive \implies no 

Determinantal Varieties \rangle Higher Ranks


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
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Recap


- Rank 2: positive \implies no 
- Rank 3: positive \implies no starship

Determinantal Varieties \rangle Higher Ranks


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
Recap

- Rank 2: positive \implies no 
- Rank 3: positive \implies no starship
- higher ranks: everything can happen

For ranks $r \geq 4$, higher-dimensional analogues of  may occur:

Counterexamples for rank $r \geq 4$ of a positive point configuration $A \in \text{trop}^+(V(I_r))$ containing an analogue of .

Recap

- Rank 2: positive \implies no 
- Rank 3: positive \implies no starship
- higher ranks: everything can happen

Thank you!