

ON THE NUMBER OF HOMOTOPY TYPES OF FIBRES OF A DEFINABLE MAP

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ABSTRACT. In this paper we prove a single exponential upper bound on the number of possible homotopy types of the fibres of a Pfaffian map, in terms of the format of its graph. In particular we show that if a semi-algebraic set $S \subset \mathbb{R}^{m+n}$, where \mathbb{R} is a real closed field, is defined by a Boolean formula with s polynomials of degrees less than d , and $\pi : \mathbb{R}^{m+n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is the projection on a subspace, then the number of different homotopy types of fibres of π does not exceed $(s^m nd)^{O(nm)}$. As applications of our main results we prove single exponential bounds on the number of homotopy types of semi-algebraic sets defined by fewnomials, and by polynomials with bounded additive complexity. We also prove single exponential upper bounds on the radii of balls guaranteeing local contractibility for semi-algebraic sets defined by polynomials with integer coefficients.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let $S \subset \mathbb{R}^k$ be a set definable in an o-minimal structure over the reals (see [13]), and $\pi_S : S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ be a definable map. For example, S can be a semi-algebraic or a restricted sub-Pfaffian [17] set. For the purpose of this paper, we will assume without any loss of generality that π_S is the restriction to S of the projection map $\pi : \mathbb{R}^{m+n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, where $k = m + n$.

The following statement is a version of Hardt's triviality theorem.

Theorem 1.1 ([21, 10]). *There exists a finite partition of \mathbb{R}^n into definable sets $\{T_i\}_{i \in I}$ such that S is definably trivial over each T_i .*

Theorem 1.1 implies that for each $i \in I$ and any point $\mathbf{y}_i \in T_i$, the pre-image $\pi_S^{-1}(T_i)$ is definably homeomorphic to $\pi_S^{-1}(\mathbf{y}_i) \times T_i$ by a fiber preserving homeomorphism. In particular, for each $i \in I$, all fibers $\pi_S^{-1}(\mathbf{y}), \mathbf{y} \in T_i$ are definably homeomorphic.

Hardt's theorem is a corollary of the existence of *cylindrical cell decompositions* of definable sets. Since the decompositions can be effectively computed in semi-algebraic and restricted sub-Pfaffian cases (see [3, 17]), this implies a double exponential (in mn) upper bound on the cardinality of I and hence on the number of homeomorphism types of the fibers of the map π_S . No better bounds than the double exponential bound are known, even though it seems reasonable to conjecture a single exponential upper bound on the number of homeomorphism types of the fibers of the map π_S .

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In this paper, we consider the weaker problem of bounding the number of distinct *homotopy types*, occurring amongst the set of all fibers of π_S . The main results of this paper are *single exponential* upper bounds on this number in the cases when S is semi-algebraic over an arbitrary real closed field, and when S is semi-Pfaffian. Our results on semi-algebraic sets are formulated and proved with the ground field being any (possibly non-archimedean) real closed field \mathbb{R} . In the Pfaffian setting we assume that $\mathbb{R} = \mathbb{R}$.

Even though the precise nature of the bounds we prove is different in each of the above cases, the proofs in all three cases are quite similar. We will first give a proof in the semi-algebraic case, and then provide additional details necessary for the Pfaffian case.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 we state our main result in the semi-algebraic case. Section 3 the main theorem is proved. In Section 4 we state the result in the Pfaffian case, and discuss the modifications needed in its proof. In Section 5 we prove an upper bound on the number of homotopy types of fibres for projections of algebraic sets defined by compositions of polynomials and quadratic maps. In Section 6, we state and prove a single exponential upper bound on the number of homotopy types of semi-algebraic sets defined by fewnomials, as well as those defined by polynomials with bounded additive complexity. Finally, in Section 7 we prove some metric upper bounds, related to homotopy types, for semi-algebraic sets defined by polynomials with integer coefficients.

2. SEMI-ALGEBRAIC CASE

Let \mathbb{R} be a real closed field, $\mathcal{P} \subset \mathbb{R}[X_1, \dots, X_m, Y_1, \dots, Y_n]$, and let ϕ be a Boolean formula with atoms of the form $P = 0$, $P > 0$, or $P < 0$, where $P \in \mathcal{P}$. We call ϕ a \mathcal{P} -formula, and the semi-algebraic set $S \subset \mathbb{R}^{m+n}$ defined by ϕ , a \mathcal{P} -semi-algebraic set. Note that for a given \mathcal{P} there is a finite number of different \mathcal{P} -semi-algebraic sets. By the definition, every semi-algebraic set is a \mathcal{P} -semi-algebraic set for an appropriate \mathcal{P} .

If the Boolean formula ϕ contains no negations, and its atoms are of the form $P = 0$, $P \geq 0$, or $P \leq 0$, with $P \in \mathcal{P}$, then we call ϕ a \mathcal{P} -closed formula, and the semi-algebraic set $S \subset \mathbb{R}^{m+n}$ defined by ϕ , a \mathcal{P} -closed semi-algebraic set.

2.1. Main Result. We prove the following theorem.

Theorem 2.1. *Let $\mathcal{P} \subset \mathbb{R}[X_1, \dots, X_m, Y_1, \dots, Y_n]$, with $\deg(P) \leq d$ for each $P \in \mathcal{P}$ and cardinality $\#\mathcal{P} = s$. Then, there exists a finite set $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, with*

$$\#A \leq (s^m nd)^{O(nm)},$$

such that for every $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ there exists $\mathbf{z} \in A$ such that for every \mathcal{P} -semi-algebraic set $S \subset \mathbb{R}^{m+n}$, the set $\pi^{-1}(\mathbf{y}) \cap S$ is semi-algebraically homotopy equivalent to $\pi^{-1}(\mathbf{z}) \cap S$. In particular, for any fixed \mathcal{P} -semi-algebraic set S , the number of different homotopy types of fibres $\pi_S^{-1}(\mathbf{y})$ for various $\mathbf{y} \in \pi(S)$ is also bounded by

$$(s^m nd)^{O(nm)}.$$

Notice that the bound in Theorem 2.1 is single exponential in mn . The following example shows that the single exponential dependence on m is unavoidable.

Example 2.2. Let $P \in \mathbb{R}[X_1, \dots, X_m, Y]$ be the polynomial defined by

$$P := \sum_{i=1}^m \prod_{j=1}^d (X_i - j)^2.$$

The algebraic set in \mathbb{R}^{m+1} defined by $P = 0$ consists of a set of d^m lines all parallel to the Y axis. Consider now the semi-algebraic set $S \subset \mathbb{R}^{m+1}$ defined by

$$(P = 0) \wedge (0 \leq Y \leq X_1 + dX_2 + d^2X_3 + \dots + d^{m-1}X_m).$$

It is easy to verify that, if $\pi : \mathbb{R}^{m+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is the projection map on the Y coordinate, then the fibers $\pi_S^{-1}(y)$, for $y \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, d^m - 1\} \subset \mathbb{R}$ are 0-dimensional and of different cardinality, and hence have different homotopy types.

The above example does not exhibit exponential dependence of the number of homotopy types of fibers on n , which is equal to 1 in the example. In fact, we cannot hope to produce examples where the number of homotopy types of the fibers grows with n (with the parameters s, d , and m fixed) since this number can be bounded by a function of s, d and m independent of n , as we show next.

Suppose that ϕ is a Boolean formula with atoms $\{a_i, b_i, c_i \mid 1 \leq i \leq s\}$. For an ordered list $\mathcal{P} = (P_1, \dots, P_s)$ of polynomials $P_i \in \mathbb{R}[X_1, \dots, X_m]$, we denote by $\phi_{\mathcal{P}}$ the formula obtained from ϕ by replacing for each i , $1 \leq i \leq s$, the atom a_i (respectively, b_i and c_i) by $P_i = 0$ (respectively, $P_i > 0$ and $P_i < 0$).

Definition 2.3. We say that two ordered lists $\mathcal{P} = (P_1, \dots, P_s)$, $\mathcal{Q} = (Q_1, \dots, Q_s)$ of polynomials $P_i, Q_i \in \mathbb{R}[X_1, \dots, X_m]$ have the same *homotopy type* if for any Boolean formula ϕ , the semi-algebraic sets defined by $\phi_{\mathcal{P}}$ and $\phi_{\mathcal{Q}}$ are homotopy equivalent.

Let $\mathcal{S}_{m,s,d}$ be the family of ordered lists (P_1, \dots, P_s) , $P_i \in \mathbb{R}[X_1, \dots, X_m]$, with $\deg(P_i) \leq d$ for $1 \leq i \leq s$.

Corollary 2.4. *The number of different homotopy types of ordered lists in $\mathcal{S}_{m,s,d}$ does not exceed*

$$(2.1) \quad \left(s^m \binom{m+d}{d} \right)^{O\left(s \binom{m+d}{d} m\right)} = (sd)^{O(sd^m)}.$$

In particular, the number of different homotopy types of semi-algebraic sets defined by a fixed formula $\phi_{\mathcal{P}}$, where \mathcal{P} varies over $\mathcal{S}_{m,s,d}$, does not exceed (2.1).

Proof. We introduce one new variable for each of the possible $\binom{m+d}{d}$ monomials of degree at most d in m variables, so that every polynomial P_i is uniquely represented by a point in $\mathbb{R}^{\binom{m+d}{d}}$. Thus, every ordered list in $\mathcal{S}_{m,s,d}$ is uniquely represented by a point in $\mathbb{R}^{s \binom{m+d}{d}}$. Consider the ordered list $\mathcal{Q} = (Q_1, \dots, Q_s)$ of polynomials

$$Q_i \in \mathbb{Z}[Y_1, \dots, Y_{\binom{m+d}{d}}, X_1, \dots, X_m],$$

$1 \leq i \leq s$, of degrees at most $d+1$, such that for each $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^{s \binom{m+d}{d}}$ the list

$$(Q_1(\mathbf{y}, X_1, \dots, X_m), \dots, Q_s(\mathbf{y}, X_1, \dots, X_m)) \in \mathcal{S}_d.$$

Now apply Theorem 2.1 to \mathcal{Q} and the projection map $\pi' : \mathbb{R}^{s \binom{m+d}{d} + m} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{s \binom{m+d}{d}}$. \square

Corollary 2.4 implies that the number of different homotopy types of fibres $\pi_S^{-1}(\mathbf{y})$ does not exceed (2.1) (as well as the bound from Theorem 2.1). In particular, this number has an upper bound not depending on n .

3. PROOF OF THEOREM 2.1

3.1. Main ideas. We first summarize the main ideas behind the proof of Theorem 2.1.

Let $\mathcal{P} = \{P_1, \dots, P_s\} \subset \mathbb{R}[X_1, \dots, X_m, Y_1, \dots, Y_n]$, with $\deg(P_i) \leq d, 1 \leq i \leq s$. We fix a finite set of points $B \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ such that for every $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ there exists $\mathbf{z} \in B$ such that for every \mathcal{P} -semi-algebraic set S , the set $\pi^{-1}(\mathbf{y}) \cap S$ is semi-algebraically homotopy equivalent to $\pi^{-1}(\mathbf{z}) \cap S$. The existence of a set B with this property follows from Hardt's triviality theorem, and the finiteness of the family of sets S .

Observe that it is possible to choose a real number $\omega > 0$ sufficiently large (depending on \mathcal{P} and B) such that, for any \mathcal{P} -semi-algebraic set S ,

- (1) the intersection S_0 of S with the set defined by the conjunction of the $2(m+n)$ inequalities $-\omega < X_i < \omega, -\omega < Y_j < \omega, 1 \leq i \leq m, 1 \leq j \leq n$, has the same homotopy type as S ;
- (2) the set $B \subset (-\omega, \omega)^n$, and preserves its defining property with respect to S_0 .

We will henceforth assume that \mathcal{P} contains the $2(m+n)$ polynomials, $X_i \pm \omega, Y_j \pm \omega, 1 \leq i \leq m, 1 \leq j \leq n$, and restrict the attention to the bounded \mathcal{P} -semi-algebraic sets, namely those contained in the cube $(-\omega, \omega)^{m+n}$. Note that in order to bound the number of homotopy types of the fibers $\pi_S^{-1}(\mathbf{y}), \mathbf{y} \in \pi(S)$, where S is an arbitrary \mathcal{P} -semi-algebraic set, it is sufficient to bound the number of homotopy types of the fibres $\pi_{S_0}^{-1}(\mathbf{y}), \mathbf{y} \in \pi(S_0)$, of the projection of the bounded set S_0 . In what follows we assume that sets S are already bounded.

We first replace \mathcal{P} by another family $\mathcal{P}' \subset \mathbb{R}[X_1, \dots, X_m, Y_1, \dots, Y_n]$ having the following properties.

- (1) The cardinality $\#\mathcal{P}' = 2s^2$, and $\deg(P) \leq d$, for each $P \in \mathcal{P}'$.
- (2) For each bounded \mathcal{P} -semi-algebraic set S , there exists a bounded and \mathcal{P}' -closed semi-algebraic set S' , such that $S' \simeq S$ (where \simeq stands for semi-algebraic homotopy equivalence).
- (3) $\pi_{S'}^{-1}(\mathbf{y}) \simeq \pi_S^{-1}(\mathbf{y})$ for every $\mathbf{y} \in B$.
- (4) The zero sets of the polynomials in \mathcal{P}' are non-singular hypersurfaces, intersecting transversally, and the same is true for the restriction of \mathcal{P}' on each $\pi^{-1}(\mathbf{y}), \mathbf{y} \in B$. It follows that the partition of \mathbb{R}^{m+n} into \mathcal{P}' -sign invariant subsets is a Whitney stratification, denoted by \mathcal{A} , of \mathbb{R}^{m+n} , compatible with every \mathcal{P}' -semi-algebraic set.

Let G_1 be the set of all critical values of π restricted to various strata of the stratification \mathcal{A} of dimensions not less than n , and let G_2 be the union of the projections of all strata of \mathcal{A} of dimensions less than n . Introduce $G := G_1 \cup G_2$. We prove that $B \subset \mathbb{R}^n \setminus G$, and hence in order to bound the number of homotopy types of fibers $\pi_S^{-1}(\mathbf{y})$ for any bounded \mathcal{P} -semi-algebraic set S , it is sufficient to bound the number of homotopy types of fibres, $\pi_{S'}^{-1}(\mathbf{y}), \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus G$. We then prove using Thom's first isotopy lemma, that the homeomorphism type of the fibre $\pi_{S'}^{-1}(\mathbf{y})$ does not change as \mathbf{y} varies over any fixed connected component of $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus G$. This, along with property (3) stated above, shows that in order to bound the number of

homotopy types of the fibers $\pi_S^{-1}(\mathbf{y})$ it suffices to bound the number of connected components of $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus G$. We obtain the set A (in Theorem 2.1) by choosing one point in each connected component of $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus G$. In order to bound the cardinality of A , we use a recent result from [19] bounding the Betti numbers of projections of semi-algebraic sets in terms of those of certain fibred products.

3.2. Notations. Let \mathbb{R} be a real closed field. For an element $a \in \mathbb{R}$ we let

$$\text{sign}(a) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } a = 0, \\ 1 & \text{if } a > 0, \\ -1 & \text{if } a < 0. \end{cases}$$

If $\mathcal{P} \subset \mathbb{R}[X_1, \dots, X_k]$ is finite, we write the *set of zeros* of \mathcal{P} in \mathbb{R}^k as

$$\mathcal{Z}(\mathcal{P}) := \left\{ \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^k \mid \bigwedge_{P \in \mathcal{P}} P(\mathbf{x}) = 0 \right\}.$$

A *sign condition* σ on \mathcal{P} is an element of $\{0, 1, -1\}^{\mathcal{P}}$. The *realization of the sign condition* σ is the basic semi-algebraic set

$$\mathcal{R}(\sigma) := \left\{ \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^k \mid \bigwedge_{P \in \mathcal{P}} \text{sign}(P(\mathbf{x})) = \sigma(P) \right\}.$$

A sign condition σ is *realizable* if $\mathcal{R}(\sigma) \neq \emptyset$. We denote by $\text{Sign}(\mathcal{P})$ the set of realizable sign conditions on \mathcal{P} . For $\sigma \in \text{Sign}(\mathcal{P})$ we define the *level of σ* as the cardinality $\#\{P \in \mathcal{P} \mid \sigma(P) = 0\}$. For each level ℓ , $0 \leq \ell \leq \#\mathcal{P}$, we denote by $\text{Sign}_\ell(\mathcal{P})$ the subset of $\text{Sign}(\mathcal{P})$ of elements of level ℓ .

3.3. Replacing an arbitrary semi-algebraic set by a bounded set having the same homotopy type. In this section, we describe a modification of the construction from [18] (see also [4]) for replacing any given bounded semi-algebraic set by a closed bounded semi-algebraic set which has the same homotopy type as the original set.

Consider a finite set of polynomials

$$\mathcal{P} = \{P_1, \dots, P_s\} \subset \mathbb{R}[X_1, \dots, X_m, Y_1, \dots, Y_n]$$

and a sequence of elements in \mathbb{R}

$$(3.1) \quad 1 \gg \varepsilon_{2s,1} \gg \dots \gg \varepsilon_{2s,s} \gg \varepsilon_{2s-1,1} \gg \dots \gg \varepsilon_{2s-1,s} \gg \dots \gg \varepsilon_{1,s} > 0,$$

where \gg stands for ‘‘sufficiently greater than’’. We will denote by $\bar{\varepsilon}$ the vector $(\varepsilon_{2s,1}, \dots, \varepsilon_{2s,s}, \varepsilon_{2s-1,1}, \dots, \varepsilon_{2s-1,s}, \dots, \varepsilon_{1,s})$, and also abbreviate the statement (3.1) by $0 < \bar{\varepsilon} \ll 1$.

Given $\sigma \in \text{Sign}_\ell(\mathcal{P})$ we denote by $\mathcal{R}(\sigma_+)$ the closed semi-algebraic set defined by the conjunction of the inequalities,

$$\begin{cases} -\varepsilon_{2\ell,i} \leq P_i \leq \varepsilon_{2\ell,i}, & \text{for each } P_i \in \mathcal{P} \text{ such that } \sigma(P_i) = 0, \\ P \geq 0, & \text{for each } P \in \mathcal{P} \text{ such that } \sigma(P) = 1, \\ P \leq 0, & \text{for each } P \in \mathcal{P} \text{ such that } \sigma(P) = -1, \end{cases}$$

and we denote by, $\mathcal{R}(\sigma_-)$ the open semi-algebraic set defined by the conjunction of the inequalities,

$$\begin{cases} -\varepsilon_{2\ell-1,i} < P_i < \varepsilon_{2\ell-1,i}, & \text{for each } P_i \in \mathcal{P} \text{ such that } \sigma(P_i) = 0, \\ P > 0, & \text{for each } P \in \mathcal{P} \text{ such that } \sigma(P) = 1, \\ P < 0, & \text{for each } P \in \mathcal{P} \text{ such that } \sigma(P) = -1. \end{cases}$$

Notice that, $\mathcal{R}(\sigma) \subset \mathcal{R}(\sigma_+)$ and $\mathcal{R}(\sigma) \subset \mathcal{R}(\sigma_-)$.

Now suppose that the bounded \mathcal{P} -semi-algebraic set S is defined by

$$S = \bigcup_{\sigma \in \Sigma_S} \mathcal{R}(\sigma),$$

with $\Sigma_S \subset \text{Sign}(\mathcal{P})$.

Definition 3.1. Let

$$\Sigma_{S,\ell} = \Sigma_S \cap \text{Sign}_\ell(\mathcal{P})$$

and define a sequence of sets, $S_\ell(\bar{\varepsilon}) \subset \mathbb{R}^{m+n}$, $0 \leq \ell \leq s$ inductively as follows.

- $S_0(\bar{\varepsilon}) := S$.
- For $0 \leq \ell \leq s$, let

$$S_{\ell+1}(\bar{\varepsilon}) = \left(S_\ell(\bar{\varepsilon}) \setminus \bigcup_{\sigma \in \text{Sign}_\ell(\mathcal{P}) \setminus \Sigma_{S,\ell}} \mathcal{R}(\sigma_-) \right) \cup \bigcup_{\sigma \in \Sigma_{S,\ell}} \mathcal{R}(\sigma_+).$$

We denote $S'(\bar{\varepsilon}) := S_{s+1}(\bar{\varepsilon})$ and $\mathcal{P}' := \{P_j \pm \varepsilon_{i,j} \mid 1 \leq i \leq 2s, 1 \leq j \leq s\}$.

The following statement is proved in [4] and is a strengthening of a result in [18] (where it is shown that the sum of the Betti numbers of S and $S'(\bar{\varepsilon})$ are equal).

Proposition 3.2 ([4]). *For $0 < \bar{\varepsilon} \ll 1$, $S'(\bar{\varepsilon}) \simeq S$.*

We now show that it is possible to rewrite the Boolean formula for $S'(\bar{\varepsilon})$, which originally (in its negation-free form) contains inequalities of the kind $P \geq 0$ or $P \leq 0$ for $P \in \mathcal{P}$, so that it still defines $S'(\bar{\varepsilon})$ but involves only inequalities of the kind $P' \geq 0$ or $P' \leq 0$, for $P' \in \mathcal{P}'$.

Lemma 3.3. *$S'(\bar{\varepsilon})$ is a \mathcal{P}' -closed semi-algebraic set.*

Proof. In the negation-free Boolean formula for $S'(\bar{\varepsilon})$ replace every inequality of the kind $P_j \geq 0$ (respectively, of the kind $P_j \leq 0$), where $P_j \in \mathcal{P}$, by $P_j \geq \varepsilon_{2,j}$ (respectively, by $P_j \leq -\varepsilon_{2,j}$). Denote by $S''(\bar{\varepsilon})$ the set defined by the new formula. Obviously $S''(\bar{\varepsilon})$ is a \mathcal{P}' -closed semi-algebraic set and moreover it is clear from the definition that $S''(\bar{\varepsilon}) \subset S'(\bar{\varepsilon})$.

We now prove that $S'(\bar{\varepsilon}) \subset S''(\bar{\varepsilon})$. Let $\mathbf{z} \in S'(\bar{\varepsilon})$. Let $\mathcal{R}(\sigma_+)$, where $\sigma \in \Sigma_\ell$, be the maximal (with respect to ℓ) non-empty set in the definition of $S'(\bar{\varepsilon})$ containing \mathbf{z} . Assume that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{R}(\sigma_+) = \{(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \mid & -\varepsilon_{2\ell,i_1} \leq P_{i_1} \leq \varepsilon_{2\ell,i_1}, \dots, -\varepsilon_{2\ell,i_\ell} \leq P_{i_\ell} \leq \varepsilon_{2\ell,i_\ell}, \\ & P_{i_{\ell+1}} \geq 0, \dots, P_{i_k} \geq 0\}. \end{aligned}$$

We show that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{z} \in \{(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \mid & -\varepsilon_{2\ell,i_1} \leq P_{i_1} \leq \varepsilon_{2\ell,i_1}, \dots, -\varepsilon_{2\ell,i_\ell} \leq P_{i_\ell} \leq \varepsilon_{2\ell,i_\ell}, \\ & P_{i_{\ell+1}} \geq \varepsilon_{2,i_{\ell+1}}, \dots, P_{i_k} \geq \varepsilon_{2,i_k}\}, \end{aligned}$$

and hence $\mathbf{z} \in S''(\bar{\varepsilon})$. Indeed, suppose that $P_{i_r}(\mathbf{z}) < \varepsilon_{2,i_r}$ for some r , $\ell + 1 \leq r \leq k$. Then $-\varepsilon_{2(\ell+1),i_r} \leq P_{i_r}(\mathbf{z}) \leq \varepsilon_{2(\ell+1),i_r}$, since $0 \leq P_{i_r}(\mathbf{z}) < \varepsilon_{2,i_r} \leq \varepsilon_{2(\ell+1),i_r}$. Therefore $\mathbf{z} \in \mathcal{R}(\sigma'_+)$, where $\sigma' \in \Sigma_{\ell+1}$, which contradicts the maximality of σ with respect to ℓ . \square

In particular, we have that $S'(\bar{\varepsilon})$ is a \mathcal{P}' -semi-algebraic set, and we define $\Sigma'_S \subset \text{Sign}(\mathcal{P}')$ by

$$S'(\bar{\varepsilon}) = \bigcup_{\sigma \in \Sigma'_S} \mathcal{R}(\sigma).$$

We now note some extra properties of the family \mathcal{P}' .

Lemma 3.4. *For $0 < \bar{\varepsilon} \ll 1$, the following holds. If $\sigma \in \text{Sign}_\ell(\mathcal{P}')$, then $\ell \leq m + n$ and $\mathcal{R}(\sigma) \subset \mathbb{R}^{m+n}$ is a non-singular $(m + n - \ell)$ -dimensional manifold such that at every point $(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \in \mathcal{R}(\sigma)$, the $(\ell \times (m + n))$ -Jacobi matrix,*

$$\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial X_i}, \frac{\partial P}{\partial Y_j} \right)_{P \in \mathcal{P}', \sigma(P)=0, 1 \leq i \leq m, 1 \leq j \leq n}$$

has the maximal rank ℓ .

Proof. Suppose without loss of generality that

$$\{P \in \mathcal{P}' \mid \sigma(P) = 0\} = \{P_{i_1} - \varepsilon_{j_1, i_1}, \dots, P_{i_\ell} - \varepsilon_{j_\ell, i_\ell}\}$$

(cf. definition of \mathcal{P}'), where $\varepsilon_{j_1, i_1} \gg \dots \gg \varepsilon_{j_\ell, i_\ell}$. Let $\ell \leq m + n$. Consider the semi-algebraic map $P_{i_1, \dots, i_\ell} : \mathbb{R}^{m+n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^\ell$ defined by

$$(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \mapsto (P_{i_1}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}), \dots, P_{i_\ell}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})).$$

By the semi-algebraic version of Sard's theorem (see [7]), the set of critical values of P_{i_1, \dots, i_ℓ} is a semi-algebraic subset of \mathbb{R}^ℓ of dimension strictly less than ℓ . It follows that for $0 < \bar{\varepsilon} \ll 1$, the point $(\varepsilon_{j_1, i_1}, \dots, \varepsilon_{j_\ell, i_\ell})$ is not a critical value of the map P_{i_1, \dots, i_ℓ} .

It follows that the algebraic set

$$\{(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \mid P_{i_1} = \varepsilon_{j_1, i_1}, \dots, P_{i_\ell} = \varepsilon_{j_\ell, i_\ell}\}$$

is a smooth $(m + n - \ell)$ -dimensional manifold such that at its every point the $(\ell \times (m + n))$ -Jacobi matrix,

$$\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial X_i}, \frac{\partial P}{\partial Y_j} \right)_{P \in \{P_{i_1}, \dots, P_{i_\ell}\}, 1 \leq i \leq m, 1 \leq j \leq n}$$

has the maximal rank ℓ . The same is true for the basic semi-algebraic set $\mathcal{R}(\sigma)$.

We now prove that $\ell \leq m + n$. Suppose that $\ell > m + n$. As we have just proved, $\{P_{i_1} = \varepsilon_{j_1, i_1}, \dots, P_{i_{m+n}} = \varepsilon_{j_{m+n}, i_{m+n}}\}$ is a finite set of points. Polynomial $P_{i_\ell} - \varepsilon_{j_\ell, i_\ell}$ vanishes on each of these points. Choosing a value of $\varepsilon_{j_\ell, i_\ell}$ smaller than the value of P_{i_ℓ} at any point, we get a contradiction. \square

Recall that $B \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is a fixed finite set of points such that for every $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ there exists $\mathbf{z} \in B$ such that for every \mathcal{P} -semi-algebraic set S , we have $\pi^{-1}(\mathbf{y}) \cap S \simeq \pi^{-1}(\mathbf{z}) \cap S$.

Lemma 3.5. *For every $\mathbf{y} \in B$, bounded \mathcal{P} -semi-algebraic set S , $0 < \bar{\varepsilon} \ll 1$, and $\sigma \in \text{Sign}_\ell(\mathcal{P}'_{\mathbf{y}})$, where $\mathcal{P}'_{\mathbf{y}} := \{P(X_1, \dots, X_m, \mathbf{y}) \mid P \in \mathcal{P}'\}$, the following holds.*

- (1) $0 \leq \ell \leq m$, and $\mathcal{R}(\sigma) \cap \pi^{-1}(\mathbf{y})$ is a non-singular $(m - \ell)$ -dimensional manifold such that at every point $(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \in \mathcal{R}(\sigma) \cap \pi^{-1}(\mathbf{y})$, the $(\ell \times m)$ -Jacobi matrix,

$$\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial X_i} \right)_{P \in \mathcal{P}'_{\mathbf{y}}, \sigma(P)=0, 1 \leq i \leq m}$$

has the maximal rank ℓ ;

- (2) $\pi^{-1}(\mathbf{y}) \cap S'(\bar{\varepsilon}) \simeq \pi^{-1}(\mathbf{y}) \cap S$.

Proof. Note that $P_{\mathbf{y}} \in \mathbb{R}[X_1, \dots, X_m]$ for each $P \in \mathcal{P}$ and $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$. The proof of (1) is now identical to the proof of Lemma 3.4. The part (2) of the lemma is a consequence of Proposition 3.2. \square

3.4. Whitney stratification of \mathbb{R}^n compatible with \mathcal{P}' .

Lemma 3.6. *For any bounded \mathcal{P} -semi-algebraic set S and $0 < \bar{\varepsilon} \ll 1$, the partitions*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{R}^n &= \bigcup_{\sigma \in \text{Sign}(\mathcal{P}')} \mathcal{R}(\sigma), \\ S'(\bar{\varepsilon}) &= \bigcup_{\sigma \in \Sigma'_S} \mathcal{R}(\sigma), \end{aligned}$$

are Whitney stratifications of \mathbb{R}^n and $S'(\bar{\varepsilon})$ respectively.

Proof. Follows directly from the definition of Whitney stratification (see [20, 12]), and Lemma 3.4. \square

Fix some sign condition $\sigma \in \text{Sign}(\mathcal{P}')$. Recall that $(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \in \mathcal{R}(\sigma)$ is a *critical point* of the map $\pi_{\mathcal{R}(\sigma)}$ if the Jacobi matrix,

$$\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial X_i} \right)_{P \in \mathcal{P}', \sigma(P)=0, 1 \leq i \leq m}$$

at (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) is not of the maximum possible rank. The projection $\pi(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ of a critical point is a *critical value* of $\pi_{\mathcal{R}(\sigma)}$.

Let $C_1(\bar{\varepsilon}) \subset \mathbb{R}^{m+n}$ be the set of critical points of $\pi_{\mathcal{R}(\sigma)}$ over all sign conditions

$$\sigma \in \bigcup_{\ell \leq m} \text{Sign}_{\ell}(\mathcal{P}'),$$

(i.e., over all $\sigma \in \text{Sign}_{\ell}(\mathcal{P}')$ with $\dim(\mathcal{R}(\sigma)) \geq n$). For a bounded \mathcal{P} -semi-algebraic set S , let $C_1(S, \bar{\varepsilon}) \subset S'(\bar{\varepsilon})$ be the set of critical points of $\pi_{\mathcal{R}(\sigma)}$ over all sign conditions

$$\sigma \in \bigcup_{\ell \leq m} \text{Sign}_{\ell}(\mathcal{P}') \cap \Sigma'_S$$

(i.e., over all $\sigma \in \Sigma'_S$ with $\dim(\mathcal{R}(\sigma)) \geq n$).

Let $C_2(\bar{\varepsilon}) \subset \mathbb{R}^{m+n}$ be the union of $\mathcal{R}(\sigma)$ over all

$$\sigma \in \bigcup_{\ell > m} \text{Sign}_{\ell}(\mathcal{P}')$$

(i.e., over all $\sigma \in \text{Sign}_{\ell}(\mathcal{P}')$ with $\dim(\mathcal{R}(\sigma)) < n$). For a bounded \mathcal{P} -semi-algebraic set S , let $C_2(S, \bar{\varepsilon}) \subset S'(\bar{\varepsilon})$ be the union of $\mathcal{R}(\sigma)$ over all

$$\sigma \in \bigcup_{\ell > m} \text{Sign}_{\ell}(\mathcal{P}') \cap \Sigma'_S$$

(i.e., over all $\sigma \in \Sigma'_S$ with $\dim(\mathcal{R}(\sigma)) < n$). Denote $C(\bar{\varepsilon}) := C_1(\bar{\varepsilon}) \cup C_2(\bar{\varepsilon})$, and $C(S, \bar{\varepsilon}) := C_1(S, \bar{\varepsilon}) \cup C_2(S, \bar{\varepsilon})$. Notice that, $C(S, \bar{\varepsilon}) = C(\bar{\varepsilon}) \cap S'(\bar{\varepsilon})$.

Lemma 3.7. *For each bounded \mathcal{P} -semi-algebraic S , the set $C(S, \bar{\varepsilon})$ is closed and bounded in \mathbb{R}^{m+n} .*

Proof. The set $C(S, \bar{\varepsilon})$ is bounded since $S'(\bar{\varepsilon})$ is bounded. The union $C_2(S, \bar{\varepsilon})$ of strata of dimensions less than n is closed since $S'(\bar{\varepsilon})$ is closed.

Let $\sigma_1 \in \text{Sign}_{\ell_1}(\mathcal{P}') \cap \Sigma'_S$, $\sigma_2 \in \text{Sign}_{\ell_2}(\mathcal{P}') \cap \Sigma'_S$, where $\ell_1 \leq m$, $\ell_1 < \ell_2$, and if $\sigma_1(P) = 0$, then $\sigma_2(P) = 0$ for any $P \in \mathcal{P}'$. It follows that stratum $\mathcal{R}(\sigma_2)$ lies in the closure of the stratum $\mathcal{R}(\sigma_1)$. Let \mathcal{J} be the finite family of $(\ell_1 \times \ell_1)$ -minors such that $Z(\mathcal{J}) \cap \mathcal{R}(\sigma_1)$ is the set of all critical points of $\pi_{\mathcal{R}(\sigma_1)}$. Then $Z(\mathcal{J}) \cap \mathcal{R}(\sigma_2)$ is either contained in $C_2(S, \bar{\varepsilon})$ (when $\dim(\mathcal{R}(\sigma_2)) < n$), or is contained in the set of all critical points of $\pi_{\mathcal{R}(\sigma_2)}$ (when $\dim(\mathcal{R}(\sigma_2)) \geq n$). It follows that the closure of $Z(\mathcal{J}) \cap \mathcal{R}(\sigma_1)$ lies in the union of the following sets:

- (1) $Z(\mathcal{J}) \cap \mathcal{R}(\sigma_1)$,
- (2) sets of critical points of some strata of dimensions less than $m + n - \ell_1$,
- (3) some strata of the dimension less than n .

Using induction on descending dimensions in case (2), we conclude that the closure of $Z(\mathcal{J}) \cap \mathcal{R}(\sigma_1)$ is contained in $C(S, \bar{\varepsilon})$. Hence, $C(S, \bar{\varepsilon})$ is closed. \square

Definition 3.8. We denote by $G_i(\bar{\varepsilon}) := \pi(C_i(\bar{\varepsilon}))$, $i = 1, 2$ and $G(\bar{\varepsilon}) := G_1(\bar{\varepsilon}) \cup G_2(\bar{\varepsilon})$. Similarly, for each bounded \mathcal{P} -semi-algebraic set S , we denote by $G_i(S, \bar{\varepsilon}) := \pi(C_i(S, \bar{\varepsilon}))$, $i = 1, 2$ and $G(S, \bar{\varepsilon}) := G_1(S, \bar{\varepsilon}) \cup G_2(S, \bar{\varepsilon})$.

Lemma 3.9. *$B \cap G(\bar{\varepsilon}) = \emptyset$ for $0 < \bar{\varepsilon} \ll 1$. In particular, $B \cap G(S, \bar{\varepsilon}) = \emptyset$ for every bounded \mathcal{P} -semi-algebraic set S .*

Proof. By Lemma 3.5, for all $\mathbf{y} \in B$, $0 < \bar{\varepsilon} \ll 1$, and $\sigma \in \text{Sign}_\ell(\mathcal{P}'_{\mathbf{y}})$,

- (1) $0 \leq \ell \leq m$, and
- (2) $\mathcal{R}(\sigma) \cap \pi^{-1}(\mathbf{y})$ is a non-singular $(m - \ell)$ -dimensional manifold such that at every point $(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \in \mathcal{R}(\sigma) \cap \pi^{-1}(\mathbf{y})$, the $(\ell \times m)$ -Jacobi matrix,

$$\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial X_i} \right)_{P \in \mathcal{P}'_{\mathbf{y}}, \sigma(P)=0, 1 \leq i \leq m}$$

has the maximal rank ℓ .

If a point $\mathbf{y} \in B \cap G_1(\bar{\varepsilon}) = B \cap \pi(C_1(\bar{\varepsilon}))$, then there exists $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ such that (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) is a critical point of $\pi_{\mathcal{R}(\sigma)}$ for some $\sigma \in \bigcup_{\ell \leq m} \text{Sign}_\ell(\mathcal{P}')$, and this is impossible by (2).

Similarly, $\mathbf{y} \in B \cap G_2(\bar{\varepsilon}) = B \cap \pi(C_2(\bar{\varepsilon}))$, implies that there exists $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ such that $(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \in \mathcal{R}(\sigma)$ for some $\sigma \in \bigcup_{\ell > m} \text{Sign}_\ell(\mathcal{P}')$, and this is impossible by (1). \square

For $0 < \bar{\varepsilon} \ll 1$, let $D(\bar{\varepsilon})$ be a connected component of $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus G(\bar{\varepsilon})$, and for a bounded \mathcal{P} -semi-algebraic set S , let $D(S, \bar{\varepsilon})$ be a connected component of $\pi(S'(\bar{\varepsilon})) \setminus G(S, \bar{\varepsilon})$.

Lemma 3.10. *For every bounded \mathcal{P} -semi-algebraic set S , all fibers $\pi^{-1}(\mathbf{y}) \cap S'(\bar{\varepsilon})$, $\mathbf{y} \in D(\bar{\varepsilon})$ are homeomorphic.*

Proof. Lemma 3.6 implies that $\widehat{S} := \pi_{S'(\bar{\varepsilon})}^{-1}(\pi(S'(\bar{\varepsilon})) \setminus G(S, \bar{\varepsilon}))$ is a Whitney stratified set having strata of dimensions at least n . Moreover, $\pi_{\widehat{S}}$ is a proper stratified submersion. By Thom's first isotopy lemma (in the semi-algebraic version, over

real closed fields [12]) the map $\pi_{\widehat{S}}$ is a locally trivial fibration. In particular, all fibers $\pi_{S'(\bar{\varepsilon})}^{-1}(\mathbf{y})$, $\mathbf{y} \in D(S, \bar{\varepsilon})$ are homeomorphic for every connected component $D(S, \bar{\varepsilon})$. The lemma follows, since the inclusion $G(S, \bar{\varepsilon}) \subset G(\bar{\varepsilon})$ implies that either $D(\bar{\varepsilon}) \subset D(S, \bar{\varepsilon})$ for some connected component $D(S, \bar{\varepsilon})$, or $D(\bar{\varepsilon}) \cap \pi(S'(\bar{\varepsilon})) = \emptyset$. \square

Lemma 3.11. *For each $\mathbf{y} \in B$ and for $0 < \bar{\varepsilon} \ll 1$, there exists a connected component $D(\bar{\varepsilon})$ of $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus G(\bar{\varepsilon})$, such that $\pi^{-1}(\mathbf{y}) \cap S \simeq \pi^{-1}(\mathbf{y}_1) \cap S'(\bar{\varepsilon})$ for every bounded \mathcal{P} -semi-algebraic set S and for every $\mathbf{y}_1 \in D(\bar{\varepsilon})$.*

Proof. By Lemma 3.9, \mathbf{y} belongs to some connected component $D(\bar{\varepsilon})$ for $0 < \bar{\varepsilon} \ll 1$. Lemma 3.5 (2) implies that $\pi^{-1}(\mathbf{y}) \cap S \simeq \pi^{-1}(\mathbf{y}) \cap S'(\bar{\varepsilon})$. Finally, by Lemma 3.10, $\pi^{-1}(\mathbf{y}) \cap S'(\bar{\varepsilon}) \simeq \pi^{-1}(\mathbf{y}_1) \cap S'(\bar{\varepsilon})$ for every $\mathbf{y}_1 \in D(\bar{\varepsilon})$. \square

3.5. Proof of Theorem 2.1. The following proposition gives a bound on the Betti numbers of the projection $\pi(V)$ of a closed and bounded semi-algebraic set V , in terms of the number and degrees of polynomials defining V .

Proposition 3.12 ([19]). *Let $V \subset \mathbb{R}^{m+n}$ be a closed semi-algebraic set defined by a Boolean formula with s distinct polynomials of degrees not exceeding d . Then the k -Betti number of the projection*

$$b_k(\pi(V)) \leq (ksd)^{O(n+km)}.$$

Proof. See [19]. \square

Proof of Theorem 2.1. We will assume that $0 < \bar{\varepsilon} \ll 1$. We also denote the polynomials in the set \mathcal{P}' by $\mathcal{P}' = \{Q_1, \dots, Q_{2s^2}\}$. Recall that $G(\bar{\varepsilon}) = G_1(\bar{\varepsilon}) \cup G_2(\bar{\varepsilon})$, where $G_1(\bar{\varepsilon})$ is the union of sets of critical values of $\pi_{\mathcal{R}(\sigma)}$ over all strata $\mathcal{R}(\sigma)$ with of dimensions at least n , and $G_2(\bar{\varepsilon})$ is the union of projections of all strata of dimensions less than n .

Observe that the set of critical points $C_1(\bar{\varepsilon})$ is a $\widehat{\mathcal{P}}$ -semialgebraic set, where

$$\widehat{\mathcal{P}} = \mathcal{P}' \cup \mathcal{Q},$$

$$\mathcal{Q} = \left\{ \det \left(M_{j_1, \dots, j_\ell}^{i_1, \dots, i_\ell} \right) \mid 1 \leq \ell \leq m, 1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_\ell \leq 2s^2, 1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_\ell \leq m \right\},$$

and

$$M_{j_1, \dots, j_\ell}^{i_1, \dots, i_\ell} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial Q_{i_1}}{\partial X_{j_1}} & \dots & \frac{\partial Q_{i_1}}{\partial X_{j_\ell}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial Q_{i_\ell}}{\partial X_{j_1}} & \dots & \frac{\partial Q_{i_\ell}}{\partial X_{j_\ell}} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Since $\#\mathcal{P}' \leq 2s^2$, we conclude that $\#\widehat{\mathcal{P}} \leq O(s^m)$. The degrees of polynomials from $\widehat{\mathcal{P}}$ do not exceed $O(md)$. The union $C_2(\bar{\varepsilon})$ of all strata of dimensions less than n is a \mathcal{P}' -semialgebraic set. It follows that $C(\bar{\varepsilon})$ is a $\widehat{\mathcal{P}}$ -semialgebraic set which is closed and bounded in \mathbb{R}^{m+n} due to Lemma 3.7.

Then Proposition 3.12 implies that the $(n-1)$ -Betti number $b_{n-1}(G(\bar{\varepsilon})) \leq (s^m nd)^{O(nm)}$. By Alexander's duality, the homology groups $\widetilde{H}_0(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus G(\bar{\varepsilon}))$ and $H_{n-1}(G(\bar{\varepsilon}))$ are isomorphic, hence the number of connected components

$$b_0(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus G(\bar{\varepsilon})) \leq (s^m nd)^{O(nm)}.$$

We choose for the set A , one point in each connected component of $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus G(\bar{\varepsilon})$. Now the theorem follows from Lemma 3.11.

□

4. SEMI-PFAFFIAN CASE

Pfaffian functions, introduced in [23], are real analytic functions satisfying triangular systems of Pfaffian (first order partial differential) equations with polynomial coefficients.

Definition 4.1 ([23, 17]). A *Pfaffian chain* of the order $r \geq 0$ and degree $\alpha \geq 1$ in an open domain $U \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is a sequence of real analytic functions f_1, \dots, f_r in U satisfying differential equations

$$(4.1) \quad df_j(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} g_{ij}(\mathbf{x}, f_1(\mathbf{x}), \dots, f_j(\mathbf{x})) dx_i$$

for $1 \leq j \leq r$. Here $g_{ij}(\mathbf{x}, y_1, \dots, y_j)$ are polynomials in $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$, y_1, \dots, y_j of degrees not exceeding α . A function $f(\mathbf{x}) = P(\mathbf{x}, f_1(\mathbf{x}), \dots, f_r(\mathbf{x}))$, where $P(\mathbf{x}, y_1, \dots, y_r)$ is a polynomial of a degree not exceeding $\beta \geq 1$, is called a *Pfaffian function* of order r and degree (α, β) .

The class of Pfaffian functions includes polynomials, real algebraic functions, elementary transcendental functions defined in appropriate domains (see [17]). One of the important subclasses is formed by *fewnomials* [23].

Let \mathcal{P} be a finite set of Pfaffian functions in the open cube $U := (-1, 1)^{m+n} \subset \mathbb{R}^{m+n}$.

Definition 4.2. A set $S \subset U$ is called \mathcal{P} -semi-Pfaffian in U (or just *semi-Pfaffian* when some \mathcal{P} is fixed) if it is defined by a Boolean formula with atoms of the form $P > 0$, $P < 0$, $P = 0$ for $P \in \mathcal{P}$. A \mathcal{P} -semi-Pfaffian set S is *restricted* if its closure in U is compact.

Semi-Pfaffian sets share many of the finiteness properties of semi-algebraic sets [17]. In particular, the proofs of Proposition 3.2 and Lemma 3.3 extend to the semi-Pfaffian case without any difficulty.

Theorem 4.3. *Let \mathcal{P} be a finite set of Pfaffian functions defined on the open cube $U := (-1, 1)^{m+n} \subset \mathbb{R}^{m+n}$, with $\#\mathcal{P} = s$, and such that all functions in \mathcal{P} have degrees (α, β) and are derived from a common Pfaffian chain of order r . Then, there exists a finite set $A \subset \pi(U)$ with*

$$\#A \leq s^{O(nm^2)} 2^{O(nr)^2} (nm(\alpha + \beta))^{O(n(m+r))},$$

such that for every $\mathbf{y} \in \pi(U)$ there exists $\mathbf{z} \in A$ such that for every \mathcal{P} -semi-Pfaffian set $S \subset U$, the set $\pi^{-1}(\mathbf{y}) \cap S$ is homotopy equivalent to $\pi^{-1}(\mathbf{z}) \cap S$. In particular, for any fixed \mathcal{P} -semi-Pfaffian set S , the number of different homotopy types of fibres $\pi_S^{-1}(\mathbf{y})$ for various $\mathbf{y} \in \pi(S)$ is also bounded by

$$s^{O(nm^2)} 2^{O(nr)^2} (nm(\alpha + \beta))^{O(n(m+r))}.$$

Proof. We add to \mathcal{P} the $2(m+n)$ functions, $X_i \pm (1 - \delta), Y_j \pm (1 - \delta), 1 \leq i \leq m, 1 \leq j \leq n$, where $\delta \in \mathbb{R}$ is chosen sufficiently small and positive. We restrict attention to those \mathcal{P} -semi-Pfaffian sets which are contained in the cube defined by, $-1 + \delta < X_i < 1 - \delta, -1 + \delta < Y_j < 1 - \delta, 1 \leq i \leq m, 1 \leq j \leq n$. For any \mathcal{P} -semi-Pfaffian set S , the intersection $S_0 := S \cap (-1 + \delta, 1 - \delta)^{n+m}$, is homotopy equivalent to S .

As in the proof of Theorem 2.1, let $B \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is a fixed finite set of points such that for each \mathcal{P} -semi-Pfaffian set S and $\mathbf{y} \in \pi(S)$, there exists $\mathbf{z} \in B \cap \pi(S)$ (depending on S) such that $\pi_S^{-1}(\mathbf{y}) \simeq \pi_S^{-1}(\mathbf{z})$.

Then, for all sufficiently small $\delta > 0$, for each \mathcal{P} -semi-pfaffian set S , $\pi_{S_0}^{-1}(\mathbf{y}) \simeq \pi_S^{-1}(\mathbf{y})$ for each $\mathbf{y} \in B$. It follows that it is sufficient to bound from above the number of homotopy types of fibres of the projection of the restricted sets S_0 .

The rest of the proof of Theorem 4.3 is identical to the corresponding part of the proof of Theorem 2.1. The only essential difference is the replacement of the reference to Proposition 3.12 by the reference to the following proposition.

Proposition 4.4 ([19]). *Let $V \subset U$ be a closed \mathcal{P} -semi-Pfaffian set defined by a Boolean formula such that $\#\mathcal{P} = s$, all functions from \mathcal{P} are defined in U , have degrees (α, β) , and a common Pfaffian chain is of order r . Then the k -th Betti number of the projection*

$$b_k(\pi(V)) \leq (ks)^{O(n+km)} 2^{O(kr)^2} ((n+km)(\alpha+\beta))^{O(n+km+kr)}.$$

□

In Section 6 we will need the following technical improvement of Theorem 4.3. We first introduce some notations.

Definition 4.5. Let $\tau \in \text{Sign}(\{X_1, \dots, X_m\})$ be a sign condition for the family of coordinate functions. We denote the realization $\mathcal{R}(\tau)$ of τ by \mathbb{R}_τ^m and call it an *octant* of \mathbb{R}^m . In general, for any subset $S \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ and $\tau \in \text{Sign}(\{X_1, \dots, X_m\})$ we introduce $S_\tau := S \cap \mathbb{R}_\tau^m$.

Theorem 4.6. *Let*

$$\mathcal{P} = \bigcup_{\tau \in \text{Sign}(\{X_1, \dots, X_m\})} \mathcal{P}_\tau$$

be a finite set of Pfaffian functions such that for each $\tau \in \text{Sign}(\{X_1, \dots, X_m\})$ functions in \mathcal{P}_τ are defined in the domain $U_\tau \times V$, where U is either $(-1, 1)^m$ or \mathbb{R}^m , and V is either $(-1, 1)^n$ or \mathbb{R}^n . Let $\#\mathcal{P} = s$, all functions in \mathcal{P} have degrees (α, β) , and for each τ functions in \mathcal{P}_τ are derived from a common Pfaffian chain of order at most r . Then, there exists a finite set $A \subset U$ with

$$\#A \leq s^{O(nm^2)} 2^{O(nr)^2} (nm(\alpha+\beta))^{O(n(m+r))},$$

such that for every $\mathbf{y} \in U$ there exists $\mathbf{z} \in A$ such that for every set $S = \bigcup_\tau S_\tau \subset (U \times V)$, where every S_τ is a \mathcal{P}_τ -semi-Pfaffian set, the set $\pi^{-1}(\mathbf{y}) \cap S$ is homotopy equivalent to $\pi^{-1}(\mathbf{z}) \cap S$. In particular, for any fixed set S , the number of different homotopy types of fibres $\pi_S^{-1}(\mathbf{y})$ for various $\mathbf{y} \in \pi(S)$ is bounded by

$$s^{O(nm^2)} 2^{O(nr)^2} (nm(\alpha+\beta))^{O(n(m+r))}.$$

Proof. The proof is a straightforward modification of the proof of Theorem 4.3. We express S as a union of realizations of sign conditions $\sigma \wedge \tau$ on the families $\mathcal{P}_\tau \cup \{X_1, \dots, X_m\}$, where $\sigma \in \text{Sign}(\mathcal{P}_\tau)$ and $\tau \in \text{Sign}(\{X_1, \dots, X_m\})$. Thus,

$$(4.2) \quad S = \bigcup_{\tau \in \text{Sign}(\{X_1, \dots, X_m\}), \sigma \in \Sigma_{\tau, S}} \mathcal{R}(\sigma \wedge \tau)$$

with $\Sigma_{\tau, S} \subset \text{Sign}(\mathcal{P}_\tau)$.

Given $\tau \in \text{Sign}_\ell(\{X_1, \dots, X_m\})$, let $\tau_>$ (respectively, $\tau_<$) be a sign condition in $\text{Sign}_{\ell-1}(\{X_1, \dots, X_m\})$ in which some equation $X_i = 0$ is replaced by $X_i > 0$

(respectively, by $X_i < 0$). Since functions in \mathcal{P}_τ are defined in $U_\tau \times V$ and do not depend on X_i , they are also defined in the larger domain $(U_\tau \cup U_{\tau>} \cup U_{\tau<}) \times V$. It follows that for S given by (4.2), the set $S'(\varepsilon)$ is well-defined and is homotopy equivalent to S .

The rest of the proof is the same as the proof of Theorem 4.3. □

5. QUADRATIC CASE

In this section we apply the technique developed in Section 2 to algebraic sets defined by compositions of polynomials and quadratic equations.

Let $Q : \mathbb{R}^{m+n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^s$ be a quadratic map, i.e., $Q = (Q_1, \dots, Q_s)$ with $Q_i \in \mathbb{R}[X_1, \dots, X_m, Y_1, \dots, Y_n]$, $\deg(Q_i) \leq 2$.

Proposition 5.1 ([14]). *Consider a polynomial $P \in \mathbb{R}[Z_1, \dots, Z_s]$ with $\deg(P) = d$, and the algebraic set $V = \{(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \in \mathbb{R}^{m+n} \mid P(Q(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})) = 0\}$. Then the sum of the Betti numbers of V is at most $(d(m+n))^{O(s)}$.*

Corollary 5.2 ([14, 15, 5]). *Consider polynomials $\{P_1, \dots, P_r\} = \mathcal{P} \subset \mathbb{R}[Z_1, \dots, Z_s]$ with $\deg(P_i) < d$ for each i , $1 \leq i \leq r$, and a \mathcal{P} -semi-algebraic set $V \subset \mathbb{R}^{m+n}$. Then the following is true.*

- (1) *The sum of Betti numbers of V is at most $(rd(m+n))^{O(s)}$;*
- (2) *If V is a \mathcal{P} -closed semi-algebraic set, then the k -Betti number of the projection,*

$$b_k(\pi(V)) \leq (rd(m+n))^{O(ks)}.$$

Proposition 5.1 generalizes the earlier result of [1] concerning the system of quadratic equations $Q_1 = \dots = Q_s = 0$, since the latter is equivalent to equation $Q_1^2 + \dots + Q_s^2 = 0$. Corollary 5.2 generalizes the theorem from [1] that the sum of Betti numbers of a semi-algebraic set in \mathbb{R}^{m+n} defined by system of s quadratic inequalities is at most $((m+n)s)^{O(s)}$.

Theorem 5.3. *Consider a polynomial $P \in \mathbb{R}[Z_1, \dots, Z_s]$ with even $\deg(P) = 2d$, and the algebraic set*

$$V = \left\{ (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \in \mathbb{R}^{m+n} \mid P(Q(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})) = \frac{\partial P}{\partial X_1}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \dots = \frac{\partial P}{\partial X_m}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = 0 \right\}.$$

Then the following is true.

- (1) *The sum of Betti numbers of V is at most $(d(m+n))^{O(s+n)}$;*
- (2) *The k -Betti number of the projection,*

$$b_k(\pi(V)) \leq (kd(m+n))^{O(k(s+n))}.$$

Proof. (1) Observe that this statement is *not* a straightforward consequence of Corollary 5.2, because a partial derivative $\partial P / \partial X_i$ is generally not a term of the same type as $P(Q)$, i.e., not a composition of polynomial in s variables and the quadratic map Q . However, the statement can be proved using a direct modification of the main argument from [14, 15], where the particular case of $m = n - 1$ was considered.

- (2) According to [19],

$$(5.1) \quad b_k(\pi(V)) \leq \sum_{p+q=k} b_q(W_p),$$

where $W_p := \underbrace{V \times_{\pi(V)} \cdots \times_{\pi(V)} V}_{p+1 \text{ times}}$ is a *fibred product* of $p+1$ copies of V over $\pi(V)$.

Since $P(Q)$ is everywhere non-negative, W_p is defined by the system of equations

$$\hat{P} = \frac{\partial \hat{P}}{\partial X_{1,1}} = \cdots = \frac{\partial \hat{P}}{\partial X_{1,p+1}} = \cdots = \frac{\partial \hat{P}}{\partial X_{m,1}} = \cdots = \frac{\partial \hat{P}}{\partial X_{m,p+1}} = 0,$$

where $\hat{P} := P_1 + \cdots + P_{p+1}$, and P_i denotes the polynomial $P(Q)$ in which variables X_1, \dots, X_m are replaced by variables $X_{1,i}, \dots, X_{m,i}$ respectively. By part (1) of this theorem,

$$b_q(W_p) \leq (pd(m+n))^{O(p(s+n))},$$

which in conjunction with (5.1) concludes the proof. \square

We proceed to the main result of this section. Consider an algebraic set

$$S := \{(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \in \mathbb{R}^{m+n} \mid P(Q(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})) = 0\},$$

where $P \in \mathbb{R}[Z_1, \dots, Z_s]$, $\deg(P) < d$.

Theorem 5.4. *The number of different homotopy types of fibres $\pi_S^{-1}(\mathbf{y})$ for various $\mathbf{y} \in \pi(S)$ does not exceed*

$$(nd(m+n))^{O(n(s+n))}.$$

Proof. Without loss of generality we assume that $S \subset [-1, 1]^{m+n}$. The proof is a simplified version of the proof of Theorem 2.1. The analogy of the semi-algebraic set $S'(\bar{\varepsilon})$ from Theorem 2.1 is

$$S'(\bar{\varepsilon}) := \{(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \mid (P(Q(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})))^2 \leq \varepsilon\}.$$

The family \mathcal{P}' for $S'(\bar{\varepsilon})$ is the singleton $\{P^2 - \varepsilon\}$, and the Whitney stratification of $S'(\bar{\varepsilon})$ consists of two strata one of which is an open set, and the other is a non-singular hypersurface. It follows that the set $C_2 = \emptyset$, while

$$C_1 = \left\{ (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \mid P^2 - \varepsilon = \frac{\partial P^2}{\partial X_1} = \cdots = \frac{\partial P^2}{\partial X_m} = 0 \right\}.$$

According to Theorem 5.3 (2), the $(n-1)$ -Betti number of the projection

$$b_{n-1}(\pi(C_1)) \leq (nd(m+n))^{O(n(s+n))}.$$

The rest of the proof is identical to the corresponding part of the proof of Theorem 2.1. \square

6. ON A CONJECTURE OF BENEDETTI AND RISLER

In their book [6], Benedetti and Risler introduced an axiomatic definition of the *complexity* of a polynomial, and consequently, of a semi-algebraic set. They conjectured that there is a finite number of homeomorphism types of semi-algebraic sets of a given complexity. Benedetti and Risler also formulated their conjecture for two particular cases: the number of monomials and *additive complexity*. In these cases the conjecture was proved independently by van den Dries [13] and Coste [8] using o-minimality theory, without producing any explicit upper bounds on the number of homeomorphism types as functions of complexity.

In this section we prove a weaker, but effective, versions of the two mentioned particular cases of the conjecture. Namely, we give explicit, single exponential upper bounds on the number of possible *homotopy types* of semi-algebraic sets.

Our proofs are strongly influenced by arguments of van den Dries in § 3, Chapter 9 of [13].

6.1. Homotopy types of sets defined by fewnomials. We first prove a single exponential upper bound on the number of homotopy types of semi-algebraic subsets of \mathbb{R}^m defined by a family of polynomials having in total at most r monomials.

More precisely, let $\mathcal{M}_{m,r}$ be the family of ordered lists $\mathcal{P} = (P_1, \dots, P_s)$ of polynomials $P_i \in \mathbb{R}[X_1, \dots, X_m]$, with the total number of monomials in all polynomials in \mathcal{P} not exceeding r . Recall Definition 2.3, of the homotopy type of an ordered list of polynomials.

Theorem 6.1. *The number of different homotopy types of ordered lists in $\mathcal{M}_{m,r}$ does not exceed*

$$(6.1) \quad 2^{O(mr)^4}.$$

In particular, the number of different homotopy types of semi-algebraic sets defined by a fixed formula $\phi_{\mathcal{P}}$, where \mathcal{P} varies over $\mathcal{M}_{m,r}$, does not exceed (6.1).

Proof. Observe that the function

$$|X|^Y = e^{(Y \ln |X|)}$$

is Pfaffian of a constant order and degree in the domain $\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x \neq 0\}$.

We first prove the theorem for semialgebraic sets defined in one fixed octant \mathbb{R}_{τ}^m for some sign condition $\tau \in \text{Sign}(\{X_1, \dots, X_m\})$ (see Definition 4.5). Let in τ the strict inequalities be assigned to variables X_{i_1}, \dots, X_{i_t} and only to them. Consider the family of 2^r Pfaffian functions

$$(6.2) \quad \sum_{1 \leq j \leq r} \pm Z_j |X_{i_1}|^{Y_{j i_1}} \dots |X_{i_t}|^{Y_{j i_t}}$$

in $\mathbb{R}_{\tau}^m \times \mathbb{R}^{tr+r}$. Observe that if

$$P := \sum_{1 \leq j \leq r} q_j X_{i_1}^{\alpha_{j i_1}} \dots X_{i_t}^{\alpha_{j i_t}} \in \mathbb{R}[X_{i_1}, \dots, X_{i_t}]$$

is a polynomial having r monomials defined over \mathbb{R}_{τ}^m , then there is a function

$$F_{\tau}(X_{i_1}, \dots, X_{i_t}, Y_{1 i_1}, \dots, Y_{r i_t}, Z_1, \dots, Z_r)$$

in the family (6.2) such that

$$P = F_{\tau}(X_{i_1}, \dots, X_{i_t}, \alpha_{1 i_1}, \dots, \alpha_{r i_t}, q_1, \dots, q_r),$$

whereby the choice of the function is determined by parities (values mod 2) of integers in the sequence $\alpha_{j i_1}, \dots, \alpha_{j i_t}$. For example, if in τ the inequality $X_{i_c} < 0$ occurs, and $\alpha_{j i_c}$ is odd (respectively even), then the term $|X_{i_c}|^{Y_{j i_c}}$ contributes the factor (-1) (respectively 1) to the coefficient of the monomial $Z_j |X_{i_1}|^{Y_{j i_1}} \dots |X_{i_t}|^{Y_{j i_t}}$.

It follows that all polynomials having r_0 monomials defined in \mathbb{R}_{τ}^m can be divided into 2^{r_0} disjoint classes so that each class is *represented* by a Pfaffian function in the family (6.2).

Consider an ordered list $\mathcal{P}_{\tau} = (P_1, \dots, P_s)$ of polynomials $P_i \in \mathbb{R}[X_{i_1}, \dots, X_{i_t}]$. Assume that the total number of monomials appearing in all polynomials P_1, \dots, P_s is r . Let $\mathcal{F}_{\tau} = (F_{\tau 1}, \dots, F_{\tau s})$ be the list of Pfaffian functions representing respective polynomials in \mathcal{P}_{τ} . We say that \mathcal{F}_{τ} *represents* \mathcal{P}_{τ} .

Let

$$\pi_{\tau} : \mathbb{R}_{\tau}^m \times \mathbb{R}^{tr+r} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{tr+r}$$

be the projection map. According to Theorem 4.3, for each list \mathcal{F}_τ there exists a finite set $A_{\mathcal{F}_\tau} \subset \mathbb{R}^{tr+r}$ with the cardinality not exceeding

$$(6.3) \quad 2^{O(mr)^4},$$

such that for every $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^{tr+r}$ there exists $\mathbf{z} \in A_{\mathcal{F}_\tau}$ such that for every \mathcal{F}_τ -semi-Pfaffian set S , the set $\pi_\tau^{-1}(\mathbf{y}) \cap S$ is homotopy equivalent to $\pi_\tau^{-1}(\mathbf{z}) \cap S$. In particular, (6.3) is an upper bound on the number of homotopy types of lists \mathcal{P}_τ which are represented by \mathcal{F}_τ . Since there are 2^r different lists \mathcal{F}_τ , the number of homotopy types of all lists \mathcal{P}_τ is at most (6.3) multiplied by 2^r .

Now we consider the general case of a semi-algebraic set defined in the whole \mathbb{R}^m . The proof will follow the same pattern as the just described simpler case of a set defined in an octant \mathbb{R}_τ^m . Observe that

$$\mathbb{R}^m = \bigcup_{\tau \in \text{Sign}(\{X_1, \dots, X_m\})} \mathbb{R}_\tau^m.$$

Each ordered list $\mathcal{P} = (P_1, \dots, P_s) \subset \mathbb{R}[X_1, \dots, X_m]$, having in total r monomials, and defined in \mathbb{R}^m , has its representative list $\mathcal{F}_\tau = (F_{\tau 1}, \dots, F_{\tau s})$ of Pfaffian functions (among 2^r lists) when restricted on the octant \mathbb{R}_τ^m . Thus, each \mathcal{P} , defined in \mathbb{R}^m , is *represented* by a family of lists $\{\mathcal{F}_\tau \mid \tau \in \text{Sign}(\{X_1, \dots, X_m\})\}$ of Pfaffian functions, corresponding to all 3^m octants. For a given \mathcal{P} , the corresponding family of lists $\{\mathcal{F}_\tau \mid \tau \in \text{Sign}(\{X_1, \dots, X_m\})\}$ is determined by the parities (values mod 2) of integers in the total ordered sequence of powers of all r monomials appearing in the polynomials in \mathcal{P} . Since the number of different sequences of parities of r monomials in m variables is 2^{mr} , the total number of families we need to consider is bounded by 2^{mr} .

For a Boolean formula ϕ with atoms $\{a_i, b_i, c_i \mid 1 \leq i \leq s\}$ denote by $\phi_{\mathcal{F}_\tau}$ the formula obtained from ϕ by replacing for each i , $1 \leq i \leq s$, the atom a_i (respectively, b_i and c_i) by $F_{\tau i} = 0$ (respectively, $F_{\tau i} > 0$ and $F_{\tau i} < 0$). Let $S(\phi_{\mathcal{F}_\tau})$ be the semi-Pfaffian set defined by $\phi_{\mathcal{F}_\tau}$.

Let

$$\pi : \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^{mr+r} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{mr+r}$$

be the projection map. According to Theorem 4.6, for each fixed family of lists $\{\mathcal{F}_\tau \mid \tau \in \text{Sign}(\{X_1, \dots, X_m\})\}$, there exists a finite set $A \subset \mathbb{R}^{mr+r}$ with the cardinality not exceeding (6.3), such that for every $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^{mr+r}$ there exists $\mathbf{z} \in A$ such that for every Boolean formula ϕ and

$$S := \bigcup_{\tau \in \text{Sign}(\{X_1, \dots, X_m\})} S(\phi_{\mathcal{F}_\tau}),$$

the set $\pi_\tau^{-1}(\mathbf{y}) \cap S$ is homotopy equivalent to $\pi_\tau^{-1}(\mathbf{z}) \cap S$. Hence (6.3) is also an upper bound on the number of homotopy types of lists \mathcal{P} represented by the fixed family $\{\mathcal{F}_\tau \mid \tau \in \text{Sign}(\{X_1, \dots, X_m\})\}$ of Pfaffian functions. It follows that the number of all homotopy types of lists $\mathcal{P} \in \mathcal{M}_{m,r}$ is at most (6.3) multiplied by 2^{mr} since there are 2^{mr} different families of lists to consider. \square

6.2. Homotopy types of sets with bounded additive complexity.

Definition 6.2. A polynomial $P \in \mathbb{R}[X_1, \dots, X_m]$ has *additive complexity at most* a if there are polynomials $Q_1, \dots, Q_a \in \mathbb{R}[X_1, \dots, X_m]$ such that

- (i) $Q_1 = a_1 X_1^{\alpha_{11}} \cdots X_m^{\alpha_{1m}} + b_1 X_1^{\beta_{11}} \cdots X_m^{\beta_{1m}}$,
where $a_1, b_1 \in \mathbb{R}$, and $\alpha_{11}, \dots, \alpha_{1m}, \beta_{11}, \dots, \beta_{1m} \in \mathbb{N}$;
- (ii) $Q_j = a_j X_1^{\alpha_{j1}} \cdots X_m^{\alpha_{jm}} \prod_{1 \leq i \leq j-1} Q_i^{\gamma_{ji}} + b_j X_1^{\beta_{j1}} \cdots X_m^{\beta_{jm}} \prod_{1 \leq i \leq j-1} Q_i^{\delta_{ji}}$,
where $1 < j \leq a$, $a_j, b_j \in \mathbb{R}$, and $\alpha_{j1}, \dots, \alpha_{jm}, \beta_{j1}, \dots, \beta_{jm}, \gamma_{ji}, \delta_{ji} \in \mathbb{N}$ for $1 \leq i < j$;
- (iii) $P = c X_1^{\zeta_1} \cdots X_m^{\zeta_m} \prod_{1 \leq j \leq a} Q_j^{\eta_j}$,
where $c \in \mathbb{R}$, and $\zeta_1, \dots, \zeta_m, \eta_1, \dots, \eta_a \in \mathbb{N}$.

In other words, P has additive complexity at most a if, starting with variables X_1, \dots, X_m and constants in \mathbb{R} , and applying additions and multiplications, a formula representing P can be obtained using at most a additions (and an unlimited number of multiplications).

Example 6.3. The polynomial $P := (X + 1)^d \in \mathbb{R}[X]$ with $0 < d \in \mathbb{Z}$, has $d + 1$ monomials when expanded but additive complexity at most 1.

Let $\mathcal{A}_{m,a}$ be the family of ordered lists $\mathcal{P} = (P_1, \dots, P_s)$ of polynomials $P_i \in \mathbb{R}[X_1, \dots, X_m]$, with the additive complexity of every P_k not exceeding a_k , and $\sum_{1 \leq k \leq s} a_k = a$.

Theorem 6.4. *The number of different homotopy types of ordered lists in $\mathcal{A}_{m,a}$ does not exceed*

$$(6.4) \quad 2^{O((m+a)a^4)}.$$

In particular, the number of different homotopy types of semi-algebraic sets defined by a fixed formula $\phi_{\mathcal{P}}$, where \mathcal{P} varies over $\mathcal{A}_{m,a}$, does not exceed (6.4).

Proof. Fix an ordered list $\mathcal{P} \in \mathcal{A}_{m,a}$. For each polynomial $P_k \in \mathcal{P}$, $1 \leq k \leq s$, consider the sequence of polynomials Q_{k1}, \dots, Q_{ka_k} as in Definition 6.2, so that

$$P_k := c_k X_1^{\zeta_{k1}} \cdots X_m^{\zeta_{km}} \prod_{1 \leq j \leq a_k} Q_{kj}^{\eta_{kj}}.$$

Introduce a_k new variables Y_{k1}, \dots, Y_{ka_k} . Fix a semi-algebraic set $S \subset \mathbb{R}^m$, defined by a formula $\phi_{\mathcal{P}}$. Consider the semi-algebraic set \hat{S} , defined by the conjunction of a 3-nomial equations obtained from equalities in (i), (ii) of Definition 6.2 by replacing Q_j by Y_{kj} for all $1 \leq k \leq s$, $1 \leq j \leq a_k$, and the formula $\phi_{\mathcal{P}}$ in which every occurrence of an atomic formula of the kind $P_k * 0$, where $*$ $\in \{=, >, <\}$, is replaced by the formula

$$c_k X_1^{\zeta_{k1}} \cdots X_m^{\zeta_{km}} \prod_{1 \leq j \leq a_k} Y_{kj}^{\eta_{kj}} * 0.$$

Note that \hat{S} is a semi-algebraic set in \mathbb{R}^{m+a} defined by a formula $\hat{\phi}_{\hat{\mathcal{P}}}$, where $\hat{\mathcal{P}} \in \mathcal{M}_{m+a, s+3a}$. According to Theorem 6.1, the number of different homotopy types of ordered lists in $\mathcal{M}_{m+a, s+3a}$ does not exceed (6.4).

Let $\rho : \mathbb{R}^{m+a} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ be the projection map on the subspace of coordinates X_1, \dots, X_m . It is clear that the restriction $\rho_{\hat{S}} : \hat{S} \rightarrow S$ is a homeomorphism. Therefore, if two lists $\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Q} \in \mathcal{A}_{m,a}$ are not homotopy equivalent, then the corresponding lists $\hat{\mathcal{P}}, \hat{\mathcal{Q}} \in \mathcal{M}_{m+a, s+3a}$ are also not homotopy equivalent. It follows, that the number of different homotopy types of lists in $\mathcal{A}_{m,a}$ does not exceed the number of different homotopy types of lists in $\mathcal{M}_{m+a, s+3a}$, and therefore does not exceed (6.4). \square

Remark 6.5. A polynomial $P \in \mathbb{R}[X_1, \dots, X_m]$ is said to have *rational additive complexity at most a* if there are *rational functions* $Q_1, \dots, Q_a \in \mathbb{R}(X_1, \dots, X_m)$ satisfying conditions (i), (ii), and (iii) with \mathbb{N} replaced by \mathbb{Z} . For example, the polynomial $X^d + \dots + X + 1 = (X^{d+1} - 1)/(X - 1) \in \mathbb{R}[X]$ with $0 < d \in \mathbb{Z}$, has rational additive complexity at most 2. Define the family of ordered lists of polynomials $\mathcal{A}_{m,s,a}$ as above but interpreting a as the sum rational additive complexities. According to [13] that there is a finite the number of different homeomorphism types of semi-algebraic sets defined by s polynomials in $\mathbb{R}[X_1, \dots, X_m]$, with the sum of additive complexities at most a . We conjecture that the number of different homotopy types of lists in $\mathcal{A}_{m,s,a}$ does not exceed

$$(ma)^{(ma)^{O(1)}}.$$

7. METRIC UPPER BOUNDS

In this section we consider semi-algebraic sets defined by polynomials with integer coefficients, and use the technique from previous sections to obtain some “metric” upper bounds related to homotopy types.

Let $V \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ be a \mathcal{P} -semi-algebraic set, where $\mathcal{P} \subset \mathbb{Z}[X_1, \dots, X_m]$. Let for each $P \in \mathcal{P}$, $\deg(P) < d$, and the maximum of the absolute values of coefficients in P be less than some constant M , $0 < M \in \mathbb{Z}$. For $a > 0$ we denote by $B_m(0, a)$ the open ball of radius a in \mathbb{R}^m centered at the origin.

The following proposition is well-known (see, for instance, Theorem 4.1.1 in [2]).

Proposition 7.1 ([24, 16, 22, 2]). *There exists a constant $c > 0$, such that for any $R > M^{d^{cm}}$, and for any connected component W of V the intersection $W \cap B_m(0, R) \neq \emptyset$, and $W \subset B_m(0, R)$ if W is bounded.*

Notice, that there is no dependence in the bound on the cardinality of the family \mathcal{P} . On the other hand, the dependence on the absolute values of integer coefficients is essential, as shown by an example of the semi-algebraic set defined by the system of equations

$$X = Y, X = (1 - \varepsilon)Y + 1,$$

in which all coefficients are $\Theta(1)$, independently of any small real $\varepsilon > 0$.

We prove the following generalization of Proposition 7.1.

Theorem 7.2. *There exists a constant $c > 0$, such that for any $R_1 > R_2 > M^{d^{cm}}$ we have,*

- (1) $V \cap B_m(0, R_1) \simeq V \cap B_m(0, R_2)$, and
- (2) $V \setminus B_m(0, R_1) \simeq V \setminus B_m(0, R_2)$.

In the proof of Theorem 7.2 it will be convenient to use *infinitesimals* instead of sufficiently small (or large) elements of the ground real closed field \mathbb{R} . We do this by considering non-archimedean extensions of \mathbb{R} . More precisely, denote by $\mathbb{R}\langle\varepsilon\rangle$ the real closed field of algebraic Puiseux series in ε with coefficients in \mathbb{R} (see, for instance, [3] for more details about Puiseux series). The sign of a Puiseux series in $\mathbb{R}\langle\varepsilon\rangle$ agrees with the sign of the coefficient of the lowest degree term in ε . This induces a unique order on $\mathbb{R}\langle\varepsilon\rangle$ which makes ε infinitesimal: ε is positive and smaller than any positive element of \mathbb{R} . When $a \in \mathbb{R}\langle\varepsilon\rangle$ is bounded from above by an element of \mathbb{R} , the symbol $\lim_\varepsilon(a)$ denotes the constant term of a , obtained by substituting 0 for ε in a , clearly $\lim_\varepsilon(a) \in \mathbb{R}$. We will also denote by $\mathbb{R}\langle\varepsilon\rangle$ the

field $\mathbb{R}\langle\varepsilon_1\rangle\cdots\langle\varepsilon_s\rangle$, where ε_{i+1} is infinitesimal with respect to $\mathbb{R}\langle\varepsilon_1\rangle\cdots\langle\varepsilon_i\rangle$ for every $0 \leq i < s$.

Proof of Theorem 7.2. We will only prove the homotopy equivalence (1), the proof of (2) being similar.

Let ϕ be the \mathcal{P} -formula defining V . Let $S \subset \mathbb{R}^{m+1}$ be the set defined by the formula, $\phi \wedge (X_1^2 + \cdots + X_m^2 - Y^2 \leq 0)$, and let $\pi : \mathbb{R}^{m+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be the projection on the Y coordinate. We will follow the notations introduced in the proof of Theorem 2.1, but in the definition of $S' = S'(\bar{\varepsilon})$ (cf. Definition 3.1) we let $1 \gg \frac{1}{\omega} \gg \bar{\varepsilon} > 0$ be infinitesimals and let \mathbb{R}' be the field of Puiseux series, $\mathbb{R}\langle\frac{1}{\omega}\rangle\langle\bar{\varepsilon}\rangle$. The set S' is then a semi-algebraic subset of \mathbb{R}'^{m+1} .

Consider now the set $G(S, \bar{\varepsilon}) \subset \mathbb{R}'$ (cf. Definition 3.8). It follows as a consequence of the complexity analysis of efficient quantifier elimination algorithms (see [16, 3]), that $G(S, \bar{\varepsilon})$ is a finite subset of \mathbb{R}' consisting of roots in \mathbb{R}' of the univariate polynomials $h \in \mathbb{Z}[\omega, \bar{\varepsilon}][Y]$, whose degrees do not exceed $d^{O(k)}$, and whose coefficients are integers with absolute values not exceeding $M^{d^{O(k)}}$. Now suppose that $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}'$, $h(\alpha) = 0$ and α is bounded from above by an element of \mathbb{R} . Then, $\lim_{\omega \rightarrow 0} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ is a root of some polynomial in $\mathbb{Z}[Y]$ of degree not exceeding $d^{O(k)}$, with absolute values of coefficients at most $M^{d^{O(k)}}$. It follows that $|\alpha| \leq M^{d^{O(k)}}$.

Now let $G_b(S, \bar{\varepsilon}) \subset G(S, \bar{\varepsilon})$ be the set of all elements of G which are bounded from above by some element of \mathbb{R} . Let $R = \max_{\alpha \in G_b} |\alpha|$, then $R \leq M^{d^{O(k)}}$. Moreover, if elements $R_1, R_2 \in \mathbb{R}$, are both greater than R , and belong to the same connected of $\mathbb{R}' \setminus G(S, \bar{\varepsilon})$, then $\pi_{S'}^{-1}(R_1) \simeq \pi_{S'}^{-1}(R_2)$. Since $\pi_S^{-1}(y) \simeq V$ for all sufficiently large $y \in \mathbb{R}$, and $\pi_{S'}^{-1}(y) \simeq \pi_S^{-1}(y)$ for all $y \in \mathbb{R}$, it follows that

$$\pi_{S'}^{-1}(R_1) \simeq \pi_{S'}^{-1}(R_2) \simeq \pi_S^{-1}(R_1) \simeq \pi_S^{-1}(R_2) \simeq V.$$

This proves the theorem. □

It is well-known that a semi-algebraic set has a *local conic structure* (see, e.g., [9]). In particular, a semi-algebraic set is locally contractible. The following theorem gives a quantitative version of the latter statement.

Theorem 7.3. *Let $V \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ be a \mathcal{P} -semi-algebraic set, such that $\mathcal{P} \subset \mathbb{Z}[X_1, \dots, X_m]$ and $0 \in V$. Let $\deg(P) < d$ for each $P \in \mathcal{P}$, and the maximum of absolute values of coefficients of $P \in \mathcal{P}$ be less than M , $0 < M \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then, there exists a constant $c > 0$ such that for every $0 < r < M^{-d^{cm}}$ the set $V \cap B_m(0, r)$ is contractible.*

Proof. Similar to the proof of Theorem 7.2. □

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