

# Vandermonde Varieties in Type B

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Purdue University

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Motivation

Type *B* Symmetry

Monotonicity

Consequences and  
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# Motivation

# The Setting

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$S$  semialgebraic subset of  $\mathcal{R}^n$

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$S$  semialgebraic subset of  $\mathcal{R}^n$

$S$  defined by a formula with atoms  $f > 0$  and  $f = 0$ , where

$$f \in \mathcal{P} = \{f_1, \dots, f_s\} \subset \mathcal{R}[X_1, \dots, X_n]$$

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$$H_i(S, \mathbb{Q})$$

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Betti Numbers

$$b_i(S) = \dim_{\mathbb{Q}} H_i(S, \mathbb{Q})$$

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## Betti Numbers

$$b_i(S) = \dim_{\mathbb{Q}} H_i(S, \mathbb{Q})$$

Central topics:

# The Setting

$S$  semialgebraic subset of  $\mathcal{R}^n$

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## Betti Numbers

$$b_i(S) = \dim_{\mathbb{Q}} H_i(S, \mathbb{Q})$$

Central topics:

- ▶ Bounds on  $b_i(S)$  e.g. in terms of  $n, s, i$ ,  
 $d = \max\{\deg(f_j)\}$ 
  - ▶ singly exponential in  $n$
- ▶ Algorithms computing  $b_i(S)$ 
  - ▶ current best complexity for all Betti numbers doubly exponential in  $n$

# Role of Symmetry

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$\mathfrak{S}_n$  acts on  $\mathcal{R}^n$  by interchanging variables

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$S$  a  $\mathcal{P}$ -set for  $\mathcal{P} \subset \mathcal{R}[X_1, \dots, X_n]^{\mathfrak{S}_n}$  symmetric polynomials

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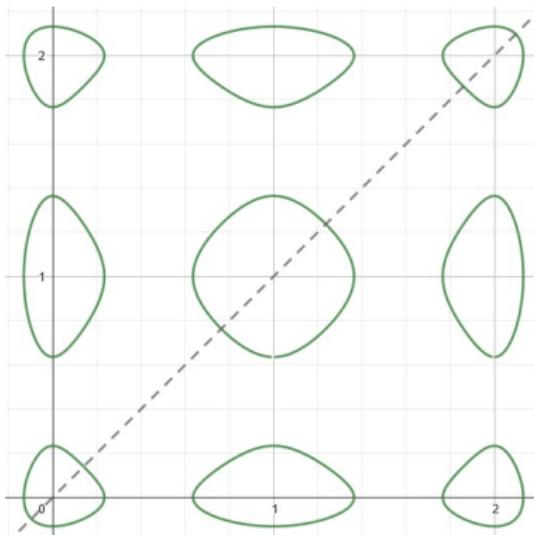
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$$x^2(x-1)^2(x-2)^2 + y^2(y-1)^2(y-2)^2 = 0.1$$

# Symmetry and Betti numbers

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- ▶ Bounds on Betti numbers still singly exponential in  $n$

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- ▶ Bounds on Betti numbers still singly exponential in  $n$
- ▶ Algorithms for  $b_i(S/\mathfrak{S}_n)$  polynomial in  $n$

# Symmetry and Betti numbers

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- ▶ Bounds on Betti numbers still singly exponential in  $n$
- ▶ Algorithms for  $b_i(S/\mathfrak{S}_n)$  polynomial in  $n$
- ▶ Algorithm for  $b_i(S)$  with  $0 \leq i \leq l$  (Basu, Riener; 2021)  
of complexity bounded by

$$(sn^d)^{2^{O(d+l)}}$$

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of complexity bounded by

$$(snd)^{2^{O(d+l)}}$$

What about other finite reflection groups?

# Vandermonde Varieties

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See work of Arnold (1986), Givental (1987), and Kostov (1989)

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# Vandermonde Varieties

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## Weighted Newton power sums

$$p_{A,\mathbf{w},m}^{(n)} = w_1 X_1^m + \cdots + w_n X_n^m$$

for  $\mathbf{w} = (w_1, \dots, w_n) \in \mathcal{R}_{>0}^n$  weight vector

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## Vandermonde variety

$$V_{A,\mathbf{w},d,\mathbf{y}}^{(n)} = \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{R} \mid p_{A,\mathbf{w},1}^{(n)}(\mathbf{x}) = y_1, \dots, p_{A,\mathbf{w},d}^{(n)}(\mathbf{x}) = y_d\}$$

for  $\mathbf{y} = (y_1, \dots, y_d) \in \mathcal{R}^d$

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for  $\mathbf{y} = (y_1, \dots, y_d) \in \mathcal{R}^d$

$$\text{Weyl chamber } \mathcal{W}_A^{(n)} = \{X_1 \leq X_2 \leq \cdots \leq X_n\}$$

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## Vandermonde variety

$$\mathcal{V}_{A,\mathbf{w},d,\mathbf{y}}^{(n)} = \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{R} \mid p_{A,\mathbf{w},1}^{(n)}(\mathbf{x}) = y_1, \dots, p_{A,\mathbf{w},d}^{(n)}(\mathbf{x}) = y_d\}$$

for  $\mathbf{y} = (y_1, \dots, y_d) \in \mathcal{R}^d$

Weyl chamber  $\mathcal{W}_A^{(n)} = \{X_1 \leq X_2 \leq \cdots \leq X_n\}$

Study  $Z_{A,\mathbf{w},d,\mathbf{y}}^{(n)} = \mathcal{V}_{A,\mathbf{w},d,\mathbf{y}}^{(n)} \cap \mathcal{W}_A^{(n)}$

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# Type *B*: New Results

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Group  $W_B(n) = (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^n \rtimes \mathfrak{S}_n$  (acts on  $\mathcal{R}^n$  by interchanging variables and swapping signs).

# Type B: New Results

Group  $W_B(n) = (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^n \rtimes \mathfrak{S}_n$  (acts on  $\mathcal{R}^n$  by interchanging variables and swapping signs).

## Theorem

For every  $\mathbf{w} \in \mathcal{R}_{>0}^n$ ,  $0 \leq d \leq n$ , and  $\mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{R}^d$ ,  $Z_{B,\mathbf{w},d,\mathbf{y}}^{(n)}$  is either empty, a point, or a semi-algebraic regular cell of dimension  $n - d$ .

## Theorem

Let  $d \geq 2$ ,  $\mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{R}^d$ . If  $T \subset \text{Cox}_B(n)$ , then

$$H^i \left( Z_{B,d,\mathbf{y}}^{(n)}, Z_{B,d,\mathbf{y}}^{(n)} \cap \left( \bigcup_{s \in T} \mathcal{W}_{B,s}^{(n)} \right) \right) = 0$$

for all  $(i, T)$  satisfying either  $i \leq \text{card}(T) - 2d$  or  $i \geq \text{card}(T) + 1$

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From classification of finite reflection groups/ finite irreducible Coxeter systems/ irreducible root systems (representation theory of Lie groups and Lie algebras)

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- ▶ Type  $A_n$  ( $\leftrightarrow$  symmetric group)

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- ▶ Type  $B_n$  ( $\leftrightarrow$  signed permutations)

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- ▶ Type  $B_n$  ( $\leftrightarrow$  signed permutations)
- ▶ (Type  $C_n$ )

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- ▶ Type  $D_n$

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- ▶ (Type  $C_n$ )
- ▶ Type  $D_n$
- ▶ *Dihedral groups*

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From classification of finite reflection groups/ finite irreducible Coxeter systems/ irreducible root systems (representation theory of Lie groups and Lie algebras)

- ▶ Type  $A_n$  ( $\leftrightarrow$  symmetric group)
- ▶ Type  $B_n$  ( $\leftrightarrow$  signed permutations)
- ▶ (Type  $C_n$ )
- ▶ Type  $D_n$
- ▶ *Dihedral groups*
- ▶ Exceptional types (e.g.  $E_6, E_7, E_8, F_4, G_2$ )

# Coxeter Systems

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Group  $W$  together with set of generators satisfying certain properties (e.g.  $s^2 = e$ )

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Group  $W$  together with set of generators satisfying certain properties (e.g.  $s^2 = e$ )

$$W_A = \mathfrak{S}_n$$

Generators  $\text{Cox}_A(n) = \{s_1 = (1\ 2), \dots, s_{n-1} = (n-1\ n)\}$   
 $s_j \leftrightarrow$  reflection through  $X_j = X_{j+1}$

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$s_j \leftrightarrow$  reflection through  $X_j = X_{j+1}$

$$W_B = (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^n \rtimes \mathfrak{S}_n$$

Generators  $\text{Cox}_B(n) = \{s_0\} \cup \text{Cox}_A(n)$

$s_0 \leftrightarrow$  reflection through  $X_1 = 0$

# Weyl Chamber

## Fundamental region of $W$

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# Weyl Chamber

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## Fundamental region of $W$

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Type *A*:

$$\mathcal{W}_A^{(n)} = \{X_1 \leq \cdots \leq X_n\}$$

# Weyl Chamber

Fundamental region of  $W$

Type A:

$$\mathcal{W}_A^{(n)} = \{X_1 \leq \cdots \leq X_n\}$$

Type B:

$$\mathcal{W}_B^{(n)} \{0 \leq X_1 \leq \cdots \leq X_n\}$$

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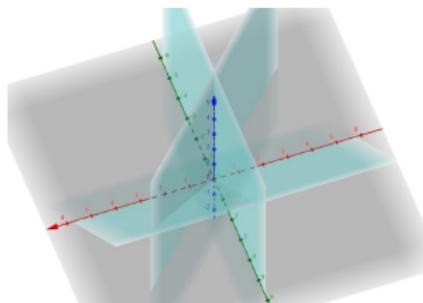


Figure:  $\mathcal{W}_B^{(n)}$  and walls

# Weyl Chamber

## Fundamental region of $W$

Type A:

$$\mathcal{W}_A^{(n)} = \{X_1 \leq \cdots \leq X_n\}$$

Type B:

$$\mathcal{W}_B^{(n)} \{0 \leq X_1 \leq \cdots \leq X_n\}$$

$$\text{Walls } \mathcal{W}_{s_j}^{(n)} = \mathcal{W}^{(n)} \cap \{X_j = X_{j+1}\}$$

For  $T \subset \text{Cox}(n)$ ,

$$\mathcal{W}_T^{(n)} = \bigcap_{s \in T} \mathcal{W}_s^{(n)}$$

$$\mathcal{W}^{(n, T)} = \bigcup_{s \in T} \mathcal{W}_s^{(n)}$$

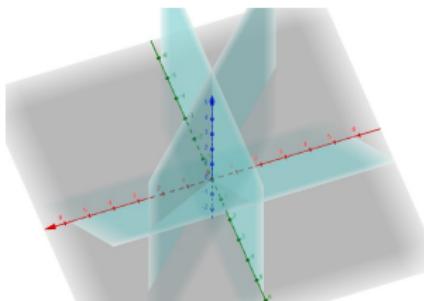


Figure:  $\mathcal{W}_B^{(n)}$  and walls

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$V_{A,d,y}^{(n)}$  intersection of level sets of first  $d$  generators of invariant ring of  $\mathfrak{S}_n$

Type A

$$p_{A,m}^{(n)} = X_1^m + \cdots + X_n^m$$

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Type A

$$p_{A,m}^{(n)} = X_1^m + \cdots + X_n^m$$

Type B

$$p_{B,m}^{(n)} = X_1^{2m} + \cdots + X_n^{2m}$$

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$$p_{A,m}^{(n)} = X_1^m + \cdots + X_n^m$$

Type B

$$p_{B,m}^{(n)} = X_1^{2m} + \cdots + X_n^{2m}$$

Weighted Vandermonde varieties:  $\mathbf{w} \in \mathcal{R}_{>0}^n$

$$p_{B,\mathbf{w},m}^{(n)} = w_1 X_1^{2m} + \cdots + w_n X_n^{2m}$$

$$V_{B,\mathbf{w},d,\mathbf{y}}^{(n)} = \{p_{B,\mathbf{w},1}^{(n)} = y_1, \dots, p_{B,\mathbf{w},d}^{(n)} = y_d\}$$

# Some Vandermonde Varieties

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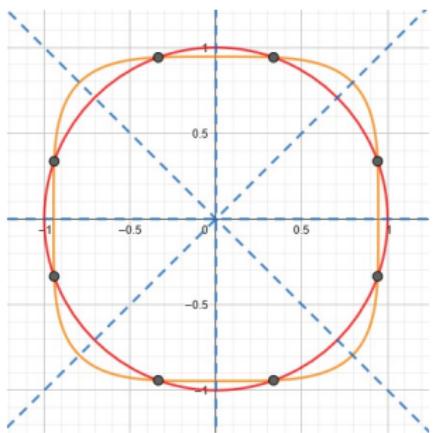


Figure:  $V_{B,2,y}^{(2)}$  for  $y = (1, 0.8)$

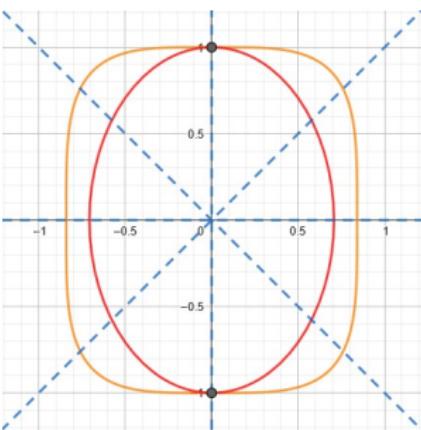


Figure:  $V_{B,w,2,y}^{(2)}$  for  $w = (2, 1)$ ,  
 $y = (1, 1)$

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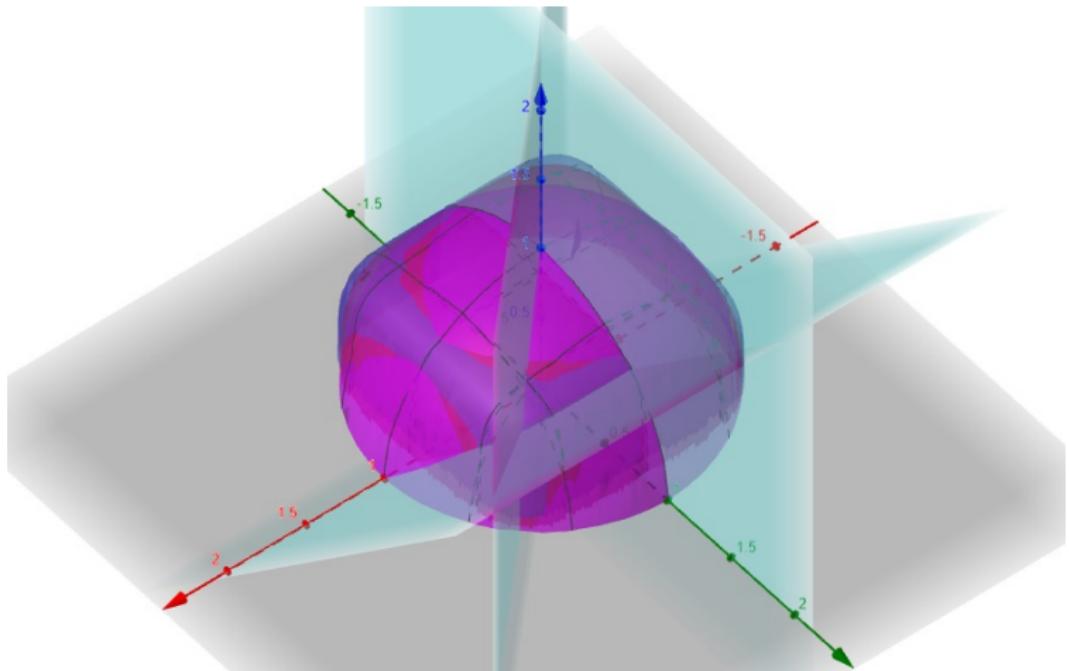


Figure:  $V_{B,3,y}^{(3)}$  for  $y = (1, 0.5, 0.27)$

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# Monotonicity

# Monotone Sets and Maps

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# Monotone Sets and Maps

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Assume sets and functions definable in some fixed o-minimal structure over  $\mathbb{R}$

Coordinate Cone in  $\mathbb{R}^n$

$$C = \bigcap_{j \in A \subset \{1, \dots, n\}} \{X_j \sigma_j c_j\} \text{ where } \sigma_j \in \{<, =, >\} \text{ and } c_j \in \mathbb{R}$$

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## Definition

An open bounded set  $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  is *semi-monotone* if  $X \cap C$  is connected for every coordinate cone  $C$  in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  (can also define monotone maps)

Assume sets and functions definable in some fixed o-minimal structure over  $\mathbb{R}$

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## Theorem (Basu, Gabrielov, Vorobjov; 2013 )

If  $X$  is monotone, then  $X$  is a regular cell, i.e.  $(\overline{X}, X)$  is homeomorphic as a pair to  $(\overline{B}^k, B^k)$

# Monotonicity of Vandermonde Varieties

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## Lemma (Basu, Riener; 2021)

$Z_{A,w,d,y}^{(n)}$  is either empty, a single point, or the closure of a monotone cell of dimension  $n - d$ .

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Note  $Z_{B,\mathbf{w},d,\mathbf{y}}^{(n)}$  is homeomorphic to  $Z_{A,\mathbf{w},d,\mathbf{y}}^{(n)} \cap \mathcal{R}_{\geq 0}^n$

# Monotonicity of Vandermonde Varieties

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$\mathcal{R}_{>0}^n$  coordinate cone in  $\mathcal{R}^n$ , intersection of a monotone set with a coordinate cone is monotone

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## Lemma (Basu, Riener; 2021)

$Z_{A,w,d,y}^{(n)}$  is either empty, a single point, or the closure of a monotone cell of dimension  $n - d$ .

Note  $Z_{B,w,d,y}^{(n)}$  is homeomorphic to  $Z_{A,w,d,y}^{(n)} \cap \mathcal{R}_{\geq 0}^n$

$\mathcal{R}_{>0}^n$  coordinate cone in  $\mathcal{R}^n$ , intersection of a monotone set with a coordinate cone is monotone

## Lemma

$Z_{B,w,d,y}^{(n)}$  is either empty, a single point, or the s.a.-homeomorphic image of the closure of a monotone cell of dimension  $n - d$ .

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Notice: for  $T \subset \text{Cox}_B(n)$ ,  $V_{B,d,y}^{(n)} \cap \mathcal{W}_{B,T}^{(n)}$  is again a weighted Vandermonde variety

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Notice: for  $T \subset \text{Cox}_B(n)$ ,  $V_{B,d,y}^{(n)} \cap \mathcal{W}_{B,T}^{(n)}$  is again a weighted Vandermonde variety

$\Rightarrow Z_{B,d,y}^{(n)}$  a regular cell complex

$\Rightarrow$  vanishing of various cohomologies of certain sets of the form  $V_{B,d,y}^{(n)} \cap \mathcal{W}_B^{(n,T)}$  for  $T \subset \text{Cox}_B(n)$

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$S$  is  $G$ -symmetric: induced action of  $G$  on  $H_*(S)$ ,  $H^*(S)$

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$S$  is  $G$ -symmetric: induced action of  $G$  on  $H_*(S)$ ,  $H^*(S)$

Assume  $d \geq 2$

Know  $H^i \left( Z_{B,d,y}^{(n)}, Z_{B,d,y}^{(n)} \cap \mathcal{W}_B^{(n,T)} \right) = 0$  for all  $(i, T)$   
satisfying either  $i \leq \text{card}(T) - 2d$  or  $i \geq \text{card}(T) + 1$

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$S$  is  $G$ -symmetric: induced action of  $G$  on  $H_*(S)$ ,  $H^*(S)$

Assume  $d \geq 2$

$$H_*(V_{B,d,y}^{(n)}) \simeq_{\mathcal{W}_B(n)} \bigoplus_{T \subset \text{Cox}_B(n)} H_*(Z_{B,d,y}^{(n)}, Z_{B,d,y}^{(n)} \cap \mathcal{W}_B^{(n,T)}) \otimes \Psi_{B,T}^{(n)}$$

where  $\Psi_{B,T}^{(n)}$  is the Solomon module in type  $B_n$  indexed by  $T$

Know  $H^i(Z_{B,d,y}^{(n)}, Z_{B,d,y}^{(n)} \cap \mathcal{W}_B^{(n,T)}) = 0$  for all  $(i, T)$   
satisfying either  $i \leq \text{card}(T) - 2d$  or  $i \geq \text{card}(T) + 1$

# Next Steps

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In Type A:  $S$  a  $\mathcal{P}$ -set for  $\mathcal{P} \subset \mathcal{R}[X_1, \dots, X_n]_{\leq d}^{\mathfrak{S}_n}$

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# Next Steps

In Type A:  $S$  a  $\mathcal{P}$ -set for  $\mathcal{P} \subset \mathcal{R}[X_1, \dots, X_n]_{\leq d}^{\mathfrak{S}_n}$

$$H^i(S) \cong_{\mathfrak{S}_n} \bigoplus_{\lambda \vdash n} m_{i,\lambda}(S) \mathbb{S}^\lambda$$

( $\lambda$  a partition of  $n$ ,  $S^\lambda$  Specht module associated to  $\lambda$ ,  
 $m_{i,\lambda}(S)$  multiplicity of  $S^\lambda$  in  $H^i(S)$ )

# Next Steps

In Type A:  $S$  a  $\mathcal{P}$ -set for  $\mathcal{P} \subset \mathcal{R}[X_1, \dots, X_n]_{\leq d}^{\mathfrak{S}_n}$

$$H^i(S) \cong_{\mathfrak{S}_n} \bigoplus_{\lambda \vdash n} m_{i,\lambda}(S) \mathbb{S}^\lambda$$

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 $m_{i,\lambda}(S)$  multiplicity of  $S^\lambda$  in  $H^i(S)$ )

**Theorem (Basu, Riener; 2021)**

For  $d \geq 2$ ,  $m_{i,\lambda}(V_{B,d,y}^{(n)}) = 0$  if either  $i \leq \text{length}(\lambda) - 2d + 1$   
or  $i \geq n - \text{length}({}^t \lambda) + 1$

**Theorem (Basu, Riener; 2021)**

For  $d \geq 2$ ,  $m_{i,\lambda}(S) = 0$  if either  $i \leq \text{length}(\lambda) - 2d + 1$  or  
 $i \geq n - \text{length}({}^t \lambda) + d + 1$

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