

Let's Get Real

Wrap up and Computations

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1. Express the *regular* hexagon as a basic semialgebraic set over \mathbb{Q} . Is that hexagon a spectrahedron over \mathbb{Q} ? A spectrahedral shadow over \mathbb{Q} ?
2. Give an explicit homogeneous polynomial $f \in \mathbb{Z}[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3]$ of degree 3 whose *cubic surface* in \mathbb{P}^3 is smooth and contains precisely 15 real lines. Can you arrange for the coefficients of f to lie in $\{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$?
3. What is the maximum number of connected components of a curve in \mathbb{RP}^3 that is the intersection of a quadric and a cubic? Give an example.
4. What is the maximum number of connected components of a surface in \mathbb{RP}^4 that is the intersection of a quadric and a cubic? Give an example.
5. How many real inflection points can a plane cubic curve have? Prove your claim. Express the coordinates of the inflection points in radicals.
6. For 1000 random polynomials $f(x, y)$ of degree 5 with real coefficients, compute the global minimum of $x^6 + y^6 + f(x, y)$ in \mathbb{R}^2 . How many real critical points are there on average? How many local minima?
7. Consider the principal ideal in $\mathbb{R}[x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5]$ that is generated by $\sum_{i=1}^5 \prod_{j \in \{1, \dots, 5\} \setminus \{i\}} (x_i - x_j)$. Determine the *real radical* of this ideal, i.e. the vanishing ideal of the set of all real zeros of this polynomial.
8. Arrange for your cubic surface $V(f)$ in # 2 to contain $p = (0 : 0 : 0 : 1)$, and project $V(f)$ onto \mathbb{P}^2 from center p . Draw the branch curve in \mathbb{RP}^2 , and also draw the images of the 15 lines. What happens to p in \mathbb{P}^2 ?

9. Identify the topology of each smooth quartic curve in $\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^2$ in the pencil $25(x^4+y^4+z^4)-34(x^2y^2+x^2z^2+y^2z^2)+t\cdot((x-z)^4+(x-y+z)^4+(y+2z)^4)$. As t ranges over \mathbb{R} , which of the six types occur, and how often?
10. Pick an explicit hyperbolic polynomial of degree 6 in $\mathbb{R}[x_0, x_1, x_2]$ and draw the hyperbolic curve. Can you find an example where the outer oval is convex but the middle oval is not? How about in $\mathbb{R}[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3]$?
11. For the previous problem, sketch the Riemann surface, indicate the involution given by complex conjugation, and highlight the real curve.
12. Give an explicit cubic spectrahedron in \mathbb{R}^3 that has only two real nodes.
13. Arrange for your curve in # 3 to be compact in \mathbb{R}^3 . Describe all faces of its convex hull. Express this convex body as a spectrahedral shadow.
14. Consider the preordering of all polynomials in two variables that are nonnegative on a regular hexagon. Is it finitely generated? Stable? Archimedean? Does the choice of field (like \mathbb{Q} , $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$, \mathbb{R} or $\mathbb{R}\{\{\epsilon\}\}$) matter?
15. Repeat the first task in # 6 using sum of squares (SOS) optimization, where you maximize λ such that $x^6 + y^6 + f(x, y) - \lambda$ is a SOS.
16. Compare random real curves of degree 4 in \mathbb{P}^2 with random real curves of degree (2, 5) in $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$. Which has more connected components?
17. True or false: every nonnegative ternary quartic over \mathbb{R} is a sum of 4th powers of linear forms over \mathbb{R} . How to compute such a representation?
18. True or false: every combinatorial type of 3-polytope with 8 vertices arise as the convex hull of the intersection of three real quadrics in \mathbb{R}^3 . What if we restrict to simplicial polytopes?
19. Describe the Torelli map for complex K3 surfaces as explicitly as possible. Which period points correspond to quartic surfaces in \mathbb{P}^3 ? Real quartic surfaces in \mathbb{P}^3 ? Real quartic surfaces in \mathbb{P}^3 with no real points?
20. Pick one of the 35 tropical quadrilaterals in Figure 5.2.4 of my book with Diane Maclagan. Determine four points in the positive orthant of $\mathbb{R}\{\{\epsilon\}\}^2$ whose convex hull exhibits your choice as its tropicalization.