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► To cite this version:

Jose Rodriguez. Combinatorial Excess Intersection. MEGA'2013 (Special Issue), Jun 2013, Frankfurt am Main, Allemagne. hal-01022877

HAL Id: hal-01022877

<https://hal.science/hal-01022877>

Submitted on 11 Jul 2014

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Combinatorial Excess Intersection

Jose Israel Rodriguez

Abstract

We provide formulas and develop algorithms for computing the excess numbers of an ideal. The solution for monomial ideals is given by the mixed volumes of polytopes. These results enable us to design numerical algebraic geometry homotopies to compute excess numbers of any ideal.

1. Introduction

Consider a homogeneous ideal $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathbb{C}[x_0, \dots, x_n]$, and let f_1, \dots, f_n be homogeneous polynomials in \mathcal{I} . Since $(f_1, \dots, f_n) \subset \mathcal{I}$, we have $\mathbf{V}(f_1, \dots, f_n) \supset \mathbf{V}(\mathcal{I})$. The *excess intersection* of the variety of (f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n) with respect to the variety of \mathcal{I} is defined as the quasiprojective variety $\mathbf{V}(f_1, \dots, f_n) \setminus \mathbf{V}(\mathcal{I})$. We define the *excess number* $E_{\bullet}(\mathcal{I}; f_1, \dots, f_n)$ of an ideal \mathcal{I} to be the number of solutions in $\mathbf{V}(f_1, \dots, f_n) \setminus \mathbf{V}(\mathcal{I})$.

Excess intersections are a well studied problem with applications in enumerative geometry, machine learning [10, 11], and algebraic statistics [9]. In addition, there is a well developed theory of Segre classes to study this problem that has been exploited in [3, 5, 12] using computational algebraic geometry as well. Recent work by Paolo Aluffi has pushed this area even further in [1]. However, the motivation for this paper came at the 2012 Institute for Mathematics and its Applications Participating Institution Summer Program for Graduate Students in Algebraic Geometry for Applications by Mike Stillman. We will focus on the numerical algebraic geometry perspective, where it is ideal to solve *square* systems of equations, meaning the number of unknowns equals the number of equations. So by understanding the zero-dimensional solutions of an excess intersection of an ideal, we can study the ideal itself. Our computations were performed with Bertini, PHCpack, and Macaulay2.

We begin our study in the case that \mathcal{I} is an ideal generated by B_1, B_2, \dots, B_l , and f_1, \dots, f_n define a $B_{\mathcal{I}}$ -system of equations of degree (d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n) .

Definition 1. Let \mathcal{I} be an ideal of $\mathbb{C}[x_0, \dots, x_n]$ generated by B_1, \dots, B_l whose respective degrees are p_1, \dots, p_l . Suppose (d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n) is such that

$$\min(d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n) \geq \max(p_1, \dots, p_l).$$

Let a_{ij} denote a form of degree $d_i - \deg B_j$. If the forms f_1, \dots, f_n are given by

$$\begin{bmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \\ \vdots \\ f_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1l} \\ a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2l} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nl} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} B_1 \\ \vdots \\ B_l \end{bmatrix},$$

then we say f_1, \dots, f_n are a $B_{\mathcal{I}}$ -system of degree (d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n) .

The space of $B_{\mathcal{I}}$ -system's with degree (d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n) is parameterized by the coefficients of the homogeneous polynomials a_{ij} . If \mathcal{I} is generated by B_1, \dots, B_l , then we denote the excess number of a general $B_{\mathcal{I}}$ -system with degree (d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n) as $E_{\bullet}(\mathcal{I}; d_1, \dots, d_n)$.

In the first section we will be interested in determining excess numbers of $B_{\mathcal{I}}$ -system's where B_1, \dots, B_l are monomials.

At times it will be more convenient to work with the equivalence number

$$E_{\circ}(\mathcal{I}; d_1, \dots, d_n) := d_1 \cdots d_n - E_{\bullet}(\mathcal{I}; d_1, \dots, d_n).$$

This definition is inspired by the notion of the *equivalence* in [6] [Chapter 6]. This number is the difference between the Bezout bound and the excess number in the cases we consider. The contributions of the paper include numerical algebraic geometry algorithms to compute excess numbers and a combinatorial proof of the theorem below. This theorem can be proven easily using Fulton-MacPherson intersection theory, and in fact doing so generalizes the result to any ideal generated by a regular sequence. But in the proof we present, we will see how $E_{\bullet}(\mathcal{I}; d_1, \dots, d_n)$ and $E_{\circ}(\mathcal{I}; d_1, \dots, d_n)$ relate to the volume of a subdivided simplex. The algorithms we present take advantage of the polyhedral structure in our problem to give bounds (lower and upper-bound) for an excess number.

Theorem 2. Let \mathcal{I} be an ideal of $\mathbb{C}[x_0, \dots, x_n]$ generated by B_1, B_2, \dots, B_k such that $B_i = x_i^{p_i}$. If f_1, \dots, f_n define a $B_{\mathcal{I}}$ -system of degree (d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n) , then

$$E_{\bullet}(\mathcal{I}; d_1, \dots, d_n) + p_1 \cdots p_k \sum_{\delta=0}^{n-k} \left((-1)^{\delta} \mathcal{D}_{n-k-\delta} \mathcal{P}_{\delta} \right) = d_1 d_2 \cdots d_n$$

where $\mathcal{D}_{n-k-\delta}$ is the degree $n - k - \delta$ elementary symmetric function evaluated at d_1, \dots, d_n and P_δ is the degree δ complete homogenous symmetric function evaluated at p_1, \dots, p_k .

The paper is structured as follows. We consider the case when \mathcal{I} is a monomial ideal, and show excess numbers equal mixed volumes of polytopes (Lemma 7). By further restricting to the case when the ideal \mathcal{I} defines a complete intersection that is also a linear space (though not necessarily reduced), we do a mixed volume computation (Lemma 10) to get an explicit formula for excess numbers. In the final section, we present our algorithms that take advantage of the first sections results.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Alicia Dickenstein for her many helpful comments to improve this paper as well as his advisor Bernd Sturmfels.

2. The Monomial Case

The key idea to Theorem 2 is to cast our excess intersection problem in the language of combinatorial geometry and prove Lemma 7. Since the following proofs will use Newton polytopes, Minkowski sums, and genericity, we set up additional notation here.

The *Newton polytope* of a form f will be denoted as $\mathcal{N}(f)$. The standard n -simplex is the convex hull of the origin ϵ_0 , and the standard basis of unit vectors $\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n$ in \mathbb{R}^n . The binary operation, Minkowski sum, will be denoted as “+”.

Now, we give examples of $B_{\mathcal{I}}$ -system’s.

Example 3. Let $\mathcal{I} = (1)$ be the trivial ideal of $\mathbb{C}[x_0, x_1]$, so $B_1 = 1$ generates \mathcal{I} . Then, a $B_{\mathcal{I}}$ -system of degree d_1 is given by 1 homogenous polynomials f_1

$$f_1 = a_1 \cdot 1.$$

Here, a_1 is a polynomial of degree d_1 . For a general choice of a_1 , the excess number is d_1 . When the coefficients of a_1 are specially chosen the excess number can decrease. In this case, the excess number can only be less than d_i if the discriminant of a_1 vanishes.

Whenever \mathcal{I} is a principal ideal, the excess numbers are easy to determine algebraically.

Example 4. Let $\mathcal{I} = (B_1)$ be a principal ideal of the ring $\mathbb{C}[x_0, \dots, x_n]$, and let $\deg B_1 = p$. Then, a $B_{\mathcal{I}}$ -system of degree (d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n) is given by n homogenous polynomials f_1, \dots, f_n :

$$f_1 = a_1 B_1, f_2 = a_2 B_1, \dots, f_n = a_n B_1.$$

Here, a_i is a polynomial of degree $d_i - p$. To determine the excess number $E_{\bullet}(\mathcal{I}; d_1, \dots, d_n)$, we saturate (f_1, \dots, f_n) by \mathcal{I} . Doing so, we conclude that the excess intersection of (f_1, \dots, f_n) is defined by (a_1, \dots, a_n) and consists of finitely many points. By Bezout's theorem, it follows that $E_{\bullet}(\mathcal{I}; d_1, \dots, d_n) \leq (d_1 - p)(d_2 - p) \cdots (d_n - p)$. When the a_i are general polynomials of degree $d_i - p$, the equality above holds.

Example 5. Let the ideal $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathbb{C}[x, y, z, w]$ be generated by the monomials

$$B_1 = z^2, B_2 = yw, B_3 = yz, B_4 = xw, B_5 = y^2, B_6 = xz.$$

Then, a $B_{\mathcal{I}}$ -system of degree $(2, 2, 2)$ is a system of 3 quadrics which are linear combinations of B_1, \dots, B_6 . A general $B_{\mathcal{I}}$ -system in this case has four solutions not contained in $\mathbf{V}(\mathcal{I})$. So $E_{\bullet}(\mathcal{I}; 2, 2, 2) = 4$. Four is also the mixed volume of the Newton polytopes of f_1, f_2, f_3 . In Lemma 7, we will see that this is not a coincidence.

Example 6. Let the ideal $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathbb{C}[x, y, z, w]$ be generated by the forms

$$B_1 = z^2 - yw, B_2 = yz - xw, B_3 = y^2 - xz,$$

Then a $B_{\mathcal{I}}$ -system of degree $(2, 2, 2)$ is a system of 3 quadrics which are linear combinations of B_1, B_2, B_3 . A general $B_{\mathcal{I}}$ -system in this case is equal to the ideal \mathcal{I} and has no solutions outside of $\mathbf{V}(\mathcal{I})$. So $E_{\bullet}(\mathcal{I}; 2, 2, 2) = 0$.

In Example 5 the excess number was a mixed volume of the Newton polytopes of f_i , but in Example 6, this was not the case. Now, we explain the differences between these two situations.

Lemma 7. *Let $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathbb{C}[x_0, \dots, x_n]$ be an ideal defined by the monomials B_1, \dots, B_l . If f_1, \dots, f_n are a general $B_{\mathcal{I}}$ -system of degree (d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n) , then the excess number $E_{\bullet}(\mathcal{I}; d_1, \dots, d_n)$ equals the mixed volume of the Newton polytopes $\mathcal{N}(f_1), \dots, \mathcal{N}(f_n)$.*

Proof. The set of $B_{\mathcal{I}}$ -system's of degree (d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n) is parameterized by the coefficients of a_{ij} in Definition 1. We denote the projective space associated to the coefficients of all of the polynomials a_{ij} by \mathbb{P}_A . The dimension of this projective space is one less than the number of coefficients of all the a_{ij} . We denote the projective space associated to the coefficients of the monomials of f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n as \mathbb{P}_C . So we have a natural map ψ from \mathbb{P}_A to \mathbb{P}_C that maps the coefficients of a_{ij} to coefficients of f_1, \dots, f_n . Important for our situation, is that when B_1, \dots, B_n are monomials, the image of this map ψ is onto. Let U_1 denote a Zariski dense open subset of \mathbb{P}_A whose complement contains coefficients that give rise to $B_{\mathcal{I}}$ -system's with excess numbers less than expected. Let V_2 be a Zariski dense open set of coefficients of f_1, \dots, f_n such that the mixed volume is less than expected. If U_2 is in the inverse image of V_2 under ψ , then the intersection of U_1 and U_2 is again a Zariski dense open subset of \mathbb{P}_A . In particular, this means we can say a general $B_{\mathcal{I}}$ -system's for which B_1, \dots, B_l are monomials has $E_{\bullet}(\mathcal{I}; d_1, \dots, d_n)$ equal to the mixed volume of $\mathcal{N}(f_1), \dots, \mathcal{N}(f_n)$. \square

In Example 5, \mathbb{P}_A equals \mathbb{P}^9 and \mathbb{P}_C equals \mathbb{P}^{17} . By a dimension count we see that ψ is not onto and explains why the mixed volume can be different from the excess number in this case.

The key idea of this proof was the notion of a "general $B_{\mathcal{I}}$ -system" so that we could use Bernstein's theorem to count the solutions we are interested in. So to determine excess numbers of monomial ideals, we determine mixed volumes. In general, mixed volume computations are complicated, but in some cases there is hope for an explicit formula. The case we consider is when $\mathcal{I} = (x_1^{p_1}, \dots, x_k^{p_k})$ is generated by powers of unknowns. If f_1, \dots, f_n define a $B_{\mathcal{I}}$ -system of degree (d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n) , then we determine the excess number $E_{\bullet}(\mathcal{I}; d_1, \dots, d_n)$ by calculating the mixed volume of $\mathcal{N}(f_1), \dots, \mathcal{N}(f_n)$. Recall that the mixed volume [13] [Chapter 8.5] can be calculated by determining the coefficient of $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \cdots \lambda_n$ in the polynomial defining the volume of the scaled Minkowski sum

$$\lambda_1 \mathcal{N}(f_1) + \cdots + \lambda_n \mathcal{N}(f_n).$$

If we let \mathfrak{S} denote a simplex, then Lemma 9 shows that slicing \mathfrak{S} by an appropriate hyperplane subdivides \mathfrak{S} into two convex polytopes \mathfrak{S}_0 and \mathfrak{S}_1 . The hyperplane can be chosen so that $\mathfrak{S}_1 = \lambda_1 \mathcal{N}(f_1) + \cdots + \lambda_n \mathcal{N}(f_n)$. Since $\text{Vol } \mathfrak{S} = \text{Vol } \mathfrak{S}_0 + \text{Vol } \mathfrak{S}_1$, we compute our desired mixed volume by determining the coefficients of $\lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_n$ in $\text{Vol } \mathfrak{S}_0$ and $\text{Vol } \mathfrak{S}$ (Lemma 10).

To elucidate our ideas we consider the following example.

Example 8. Let $\mathcal{I} = (x_1^{p_1}, x_2^{p_2})$ be an ideal of the ring $\mathbb{C}[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3]$ and let f_1, f_2, f_3 be a $B_{\mathcal{I}}$ -system of degree (d_1, d_2, d_3) . Then the Newton polytope of f_i will be the convex hull of two tetrahedra. Specifically, the Newton polytope of f_i is the convex hull of the following eight points in \mathbb{R}^3 of which six are vertices of $\mathcal{N}(f_i)$:

$$\begin{array}{cccc} (p_1, 0, 0) & (d_i, 0, 0) & (p_1, d_i - p_1, 0) & (p_1, 0, d_i - p_1) \\ (0, p_2, 0) & (0, d_i, 0) & (p_2, d_i - p_2, 0) & (p_2, 0, d_i - p_2). \end{array}$$

To avoid confusion with points in \mathbb{P}^3 , we describe points in \mathbb{R}^3 as (u_1, u_2, u_3) rather than (x_1, x_2, x_3) . We will also describe the Newton polytope $\mathcal{N}(f_i)$ by its 5 supporting hyperplanes rather than its vertices:

- the 3 coordinate hyperplanes,
- the hyperplane defined by $u_1 + u_2 + u_3 - d_i$, and
- the hyperplane defined by $\frac{u_1}{p_1} + \frac{u_2}{p_2} - 1$.

The normal vectors of the 5 hyperplanes supporting $\mathcal{N}(f_i)$ are the same for every i . Indeed they are the standard unit vectors $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \epsilon_3$, the vector $\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_3$, and the vector $\frac{1}{p_1}\epsilon_1 + \frac{1}{p_2}\epsilon_2$. By standard polytope theory [15][Proposition 7.12], it follows that the scaled Minkowski sum $\lambda_1\mathcal{N}(f_1) + \lambda_2\mathcal{N}(f_2) + \lambda_3\mathcal{N}(f_3)$, has the same 5 normal vectors as those of $\mathcal{N}(f_i)$. Indeed, the supporting hyperplanes are

- the 3 coordinate hyperplanes,
- the hyperplane defined by $u_1 + u_2 + u_3 - (\lambda_1 d_1 + \lambda_2 d_2 + \lambda_3 d_3)$, and
- the hyperplane defined by $\frac{u_1}{p_1} + \frac{u_2}{p_2} - (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)$.

Now note that four of the five hyperplanes are defining facets of a simplex whose volume is $\frac{1}{3!}(\lambda_1 d_1 + \lambda_2 d_2 + \lambda_3 d_3)^3$. The fifth hyperplane subdivides the simplex as seen in Figure 1. By subtracting the volume of the white figure from the volume of the simplex, we attain the mixed volume by considering the coefficients of $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3$ in the difference. In this example, we would find the excess number satisfies $E_{\bullet}(x_1^{p_1}, x_2^{p_2}; d_1, d_2, d_3) + p_1 p_2 (d_1 + d_2 + d_3 - p_1 - p_2) = d_1 d_2 d_3$.

We now precisely define the polytopes $\mathfrak{S}, \mathfrak{S}_0, \mathfrak{S}_1$. Let $D = \lambda_1 d_1 + \dots + \lambda_n d_n$ and $\Lambda = \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_n$. Then \mathfrak{S} is defined as the n -simplex whose $n + 1$ vertices are the origin and $D\epsilon_i$. Moreover, the volume of \mathfrak{S} equals $D^n/n!$ which has a term $d_1 d_2 \dots d_n \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \dots \lambda_n$ when expanded out. If we define the hyperplane h_p by $\frac{u_1}{p_1} + \dots + \frac{u_k}{p_k} - \Lambda$, then h_p slices \mathfrak{S} into two convex polytopes \mathfrak{S}_0 containing the origin, and \mathfrak{S}_1 . We will prove that \mathfrak{S}_1 is the scaled Minkowski sum $\lambda_1 \mathcal{N}(f_1) + \dots + \lambda_n \mathcal{N}(f_n)$.

Lemma 9. *Let f_1, \dots, f_n be a $B_{\mathcal{I}}$ -system of degree (d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n) . If $\mathcal{I} = (x_1^{p_1}, \dots, x_k^{p_k})$, then $\mathfrak{S}_1 = \lambda_1 \mathcal{N}(f_1) + \dots + \lambda_n \mathcal{N}(f_n)$.*

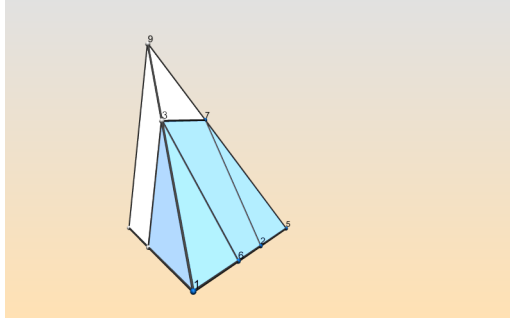


Figure 1:

Proof. We will show that the polytopes \mathfrak{S}_1 and $\lambda_1\mathcal{N}(f_1) + \dots + \lambda_n\mathcal{N}(f_n)$ have the same $n + 2$ supporting hyperplanes so that they must be equal. Specifically, we show that the supporting hyperplanes are

- the n coordinate hyperplanes,
- the hyperplane h_d defined by $u_1 + \dots + u_n = D$, and
- the hyperplane h_p defined by $\frac{u_1}{p_1} + \dots + \frac{u_k}{p_k} = \Lambda$.

The first $n+1$ hyperplanes support the simplex \mathfrak{S} . The last hyperplane h_p slices \mathfrak{S} into two polytopes one containing the origin and a second which is by definition the polytope \mathfrak{S}_1 . Now because $\lambda_i\mathcal{N}(f_i)$ has $n + 2$ supporting hyperplanes consisting of

- the n coordinate hyperplanes,
- the hyperplane defined by $u_1 + \dots + u_n = \lambda_i d_i$, and
- the hyperplane defined by $\frac{u_1}{p_1} + \dots + \frac{u_k}{p_k} = \lambda_i$.

By standard polytope theory [15][Proposition 7.12], it follows $\lambda_1\mathcal{N}(f_1) + \dots + \lambda_n\mathcal{N}(f_n)$ has the desired supporting hyperplanes. \square

With Lemma 9, we are able to calculate the mixed volume by determining the coefficient of $\lambda_1\lambda_2 \dots \lambda_n$ in an integral as seen in Lemma 10.

Lemma 10. *With the previous notation, $\text{Vol}(\mathfrak{S}_0)$ is a polynomial whose coefficient of $\lambda_1\lambda_2 \dots \lambda_n$ equals $p_1 \dots p_k \sum_{\delta=0}^{n-k} \left((-1)^\delta \mathcal{D}_{n-k-\delta} \cdot \mathcal{P}_\delta \right)$.*

Proof. By Lemma 9, it follows that the volume of \mathfrak{S}_0 equals

$$\text{Vol}(\mathfrak{S}_0) = \int \left[\int \dots \int d_{x_n} d_{x_{n-1}} \dots d_{x_{k+1}} \right] d_\Delta$$

with the bounds of each integral inside the brackets with respect to d_{x_i} being $(x_i = 0) \rightarrow (x_i = D - x_{i-1} - \dots - x_1)$ and Δ denotes the simplex in k -dimensional space with $k + 1$ vertices of $\epsilon_0, \Lambda p_1 \cdot \epsilon_1, \dots, \Lambda p_k \cdot \epsilon_k$.

By using the calculus fact $\left[\int \cdots \int d_{x_n} d_{x_{n-1}} \cdots d_{x_{k+1}}\right] = \frac{1}{r!} (D - x_k - \cdots - x_1)^r$ and the binomial theorem, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Vol}(\mathfrak{S}_0) &= \frac{1}{r!} \int (D - x_k - \cdots - x_1)^r d_\Delta \\ &= \frac{1}{r!} \sum_{\delta=0}^r \left((-1)^\delta \binom{r}{\delta} D^{r-\delta} \int (x_k + \cdots + x_1)^\delta d_\Delta \right) \\ &= p_1 \cdots p_k \sum_{\delta=0}^r \left((-1)^\delta \frac{D^{n-k-\delta}}{(n-k-\delta)!} \frac{\Lambda^{k+\delta}}{(\delta+k)!} \mathcal{P}_\delta \right) \end{aligned}$$

with $r = n - k$. It is known how to integrate a linear form raised to some power over the simplex. So to get the last equality, we use [2] [Remark 9], that says $\int (x_k + \cdots + x_1)^\delta d_\Delta = \Lambda^{k+\delta} p_1 \cdots p_k \frac{\delta!}{(\delta+k)!} \mathcal{P}_\delta$.

Note that $L_m(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) := m!$ (the monomials in $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ of degree m) is congruent to Λ^m modulo $\lambda_1^2, \dots, \lambda_n^2$. Similarly, also note that D^m is congruent to $L_m(\lambda_1 d_1, \dots, \lambda_n d_n)$ modulo $\lambda_1^2, \dots, \lambda_n^2$. So we have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Vol}(\mathfrak{S}_0) &\equiv p_1 \cdots p_k \sum_{\delta=0}^{n-k} \left((-1)^\delta L_{n-k-\delta}(\lambda_1 d_1, \dots, \lambda_n d_n) \cdot L_{k+\delta}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) \mathcal{P}_\delta \right) \\ &\equiv \lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_n \cdot p_1 \cdots p_k \sum_{\delta=0}^{n-k} \left((-1)^\delta \mathcal{D}_{n-k-\delta} \mathcal{P}_\delta \right). \end{aligned}$$

The last congruence is shown by an easy combinatorial argument. \square

Remark 11. We remark that the number $E_\bullet(\mathcal{I}; d_1, \dots, d_n)$ depends only on the Newton polytopes $\mathcal{N}(f_1), \dots, \mathcal{N}(f_n)$. For example, consider the ideals $\mathcal{I}_1 = (x^3, y^3)$, $\mathcal{I}_2 = (x^3, y^3, x^2 y, x y^2)$, $\mathcal{I}_3 = (x^3, y^3, x^2 y^2)$ in the ring $\mathbb{C}[w, x, y, z]$. All three of these ideals have the same excess numbers when every d_i is greater than 4 because the Newton polytopes of the defining polynomials of a $B_{\mathcal{I}}$ -system are the same for $i = 1, 2, 3$. In particular, $E_\bullet(\mathcal{I}_i; 5, 5, 5) = 44$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$. But if we consider the ideal $\mathcal{J} = (x^3, y^3) + (xy)$, we find the Newton polytopes of a $B_{\mathcal{J}}$ -system are different from those Newton polytopes of a $B_{\mathcal{I}}$ -system. In particular, one can compute the excess number $E_\bullet(\mathcal{J}; 5, 5, 5)$ to be 65.

3. Numerical Algebraic Geometry Algorithms

We have given a combinatorial description of excess numbers of monomial ideals in the first part of the paper and used this idea to give an explicit formula in Theorem 2. In the last part of this paper, we give algorithms that use homotopy continuation, an idea from numerical algebraic geometry, to compute excess numbers of any ideal $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathbb{C}[x_0, \dots, x_n]$. As mentioned in the introduction there are other ways to compute excess numbers with Segre classes. In addition, one can use off-the-shelf computer algebra software like `Macaulay2` to compute

excess numbers by saturating the ideal of a $B_{\mathcal{I}}$ -system by \mathcal{I} . Also, the examples we present here can also be worked out by hand using Fulton-MacPherson intersection theory.

Our algorithms will construct two homotopies, called \mathbf{h}_{upp} and \mathbf{h}_{ite} , that take the isolated solutions of a $B_{\mathcal{I}}$ -system f'_1, \dots, f'_n as start points and tracks them to solutions of f_1, \dots, f_n giving bounds on $E_{\bullet}(\mathcal{I}; d_1, \dots, d_n)$. In the first algorithm, the monomial ideal \mathcal{I}' is constructed so that $E_{\bullet}(\mathcal{I}'; d_1, \dots, d_n) \geq E_{\bullet}(\mathcal{I}; d_1, \dots, d_n)$. By doing a numerical membership test [13] [Chapter 15], we will determine $E_{\bullet}(\mathcal{I}; d_1, \dots, d_n)$ and isolated solutions of $\mathbf{V}(f_1, \dots, f_n) \setminus \mathbf{V}(\mathcal{I})$ explicitly. In the second algorithm, the monomial ideal \mathcal{I}' is constructed to give lower bounds of $E_{\bullet}(\mathcal{I}; d_1, \dots, d_n)$ instead. But by iterating the second algorithm, we have a probabilistic way to make this bound sharp and compute all isolated solutions of $\mathbf{V}(f_1, \dots, f_n) \setminus \mathbf{V}(\mathcal{I})$ explicitly. The \mathbf{h}_{upp} -homotopy gets its name because it produces an *upper* bound of $E_{\bullet}(\mathcal{I}; d_1, \dots, d_n)$ prior to a membership test. The \mathbf{h}_{ite} -homotopy gets its name because several *iterations* can produce sharp lower bounds of $E_{\bullet}(\mathcal{I}; d_1, \dots, d_n)$ after a membership test.

3.1. Algorithm one and the \mathbf{h}_{upp} -homotopy

We now give a definition of the \mathbf{h}_{upp} -homotopy and prove that it does indeed provide an upper bound of $E_{\bullet}(\mathcal{I}; d_1, \dots, d_n)$ prior to a membership test.

Definition 12. Let $B_1, \dots, B_l \in \mathbb{C}[x_0, \dots, x_n]$ be forms such that $B_j = \sum_k A_{j,k}$ with $A_{j,k}$ being a monomial multiplied by a scalar. To ease notation, let $\vec{A_j} = [A_{j,1}, \dots, A_{j,k_j}]$ be a row vector whose entries sum to B_j , $\vec{\alpha_{i,j}}$ be a row vector of k_j different general forms, and $\vec{\beta_{i,j}}$ be a row vector of a general form that is repeated k_j times. Define the \mathbf{h}_{upp} -homotopy as $\mathbf{h}_{\text{upp}}(t; d_1, \dots, d_n) :=$

$$\left(t \begin{bmatrix} \vec{\alpha_{1,1}} & \vec{\alpha_{1,2}} & \cdots & \vec{\alpha_{1,l}} \\ \vdots & & & \vdots \\ \vec{\alpha_{n,1}} & \vec{\alpha_{n,2}} & \cdots & \vec{\alpha_{n,l}} \end{bmatrix} + (1-t) \begin{bmatrix} \vec{\beta_{1,1}} & \vec{\beta_{1,2}} & \cdots & \vec{\beta_{1,l}} \\ \vdots & & & \vdots \\ \vec{\beta_{n,1}} & \vec{\beta_{n,2}} & \cdots & \vec{\beta_{n,l}} \end{bmatrix} \right) \begin{bmatrix} \vec{A_1^T} \\ \vec{A_2^T} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{A_l^T} \end{bmatrix},$$

with the degrees of the general forms of $\vec{\alpha_{i,j}}$ and $\vec{\beta_{i,j}}$ chosen so that $\mathbf{h}_{\text{upp}}(t, d_1, \dots, d_n)$ is a system of n forms of degrees d_1, \dots, d_n . We denote the start points of $\mathbf{h}_{\text{upp}}(t; d_1, \dots, d_n)$ as $S_{\mathbf{h}_{\text{upp}}}$ and take them to be the isolated solutions of $\mathbf{h}_{\text{upp}}(1; d_1, \dots, d_n)$. Denote the end points of $\mathbf{h}_{\text{upp}}(t; d_1, \dots, d_n)$ as $T_{\mathbf{h}_{\text{upp}}}$.

With this definition, we have when $t = 1$ that $\mathbf{h}_{\text{upp}}(t; d_1, \dots, d_n)$ is a general $B_{\mathcal{I}}$ -system f'_1, \dots, f'_n of degrees (d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n) . On the other hand, when $t =$

0 we have $\mathbf{h}_{\text{upp}}(t; d_1, \dots, d_n)$ is a $B_{\mathcal{I}}$ -system of degree (d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n) . By the fundamental theorem of parameter continuation of isolated roots [13] [Theorem 7.1.6] it follows that $T_{\mathbf{h}_{\text{upp}}}$ contains all isolated solutions of f_1, \dots, f_n . In particular, this proves Theorem 13 because $\#S_{\mathbf{h}_{\text{upp}}} \geq \#T_{\mathbf{h}_{\text{upp}}}$.

Theorem 13. *Let $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathbb{C}[x_0, \dots, x_n]$ be generated by the forms B_1, \dots, B_l such that $B_j = \sum_k A_{j,k}$ with $A_{j,k}$ being a monomial multiplied by a scalar. If we let \mathcal{I}' be generated by $A_{j,k}$, then*

$$E_{\bullet}(\mathcal{I}'; d_1, \dots, d_n) \geq E_{\bullet}(\mathcal{I}; d_1, \dots, d_n).$$

Moreover, the parameter homotopy $\mathbf{h}_{\text{upp}}(t; d_1, \dots, d_n)$ has endpoints $T_{\mathbf{h}_{\text{upp}}}$ containing all isolated solutions of f'_1, \dots, f'_n .

Now that we have the theorem, we present our algorithm.

Input: Natural numbers d_1, \dots, d_n and generators B_1, \dots, B_l of an ideal \mathcal{I} in $\mathbb{C}[x_0, \dots, x_n]$ such that $B_j = \sum_k A_{j,k}$.
Output : The excess number $E_{\bullet}(\mathcal{I}; d_1, \dots, d_n)$.
Step 1 : Construct the \mathbf{h}_{upp} -homotopy $\mathbf{h}_{\text{upp}}(t; d_1, \dots, d_n)$.
Step 2: Solve the start system $\mathbf{h}_{\text{upp}}(1; d_1, \dots, d_n) := [f'_1, \dots, f'_n]^T$ and compute $S_{\mathbf{h}_{\text{upp}}}$.
Step 3: Use the \mathbf{h}_{upp} -homotopy to determine $T_{\mathbf{h}_{\text{upp}}}$ and an upper bound of $E_{\bullet}(\mathcal{I}; d_1, \dots, d_n)$.
Step 4: Use a numerical membership test to determine $E_{\bullet}(\mathcal{I}; d_1, \dots, d_n)$ and the isolated solutions of $\mathbf{h}_{\text{upp}}(0; d_1, \dots, d_n) := f_1, \dots, f_n$.

For this algorithm, we assume in Step 2 that the excess intersection of a monomial ideal can be determined. We now give an example where \mathcal{I} defines the twisted cubic.

Example 14. Let the ideal $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathbb{C}[x, y, z, w]$ be generated by the forms

$$B_1 = z^2 - yw, \quad B_2 = yz - xw, \quad B_3 = y^2 - xz,$$

and suppose we want to calculate $E_{\bullet}(\mathcal{I}; 3, 3, 3)$. To run the first algorithm, we in-

put $d_1 = d_2 = d_3 = 3$ and B_1, B_2, B_3 . In Step 1, we determine $\mathbf{h}_{\text{upp}}(t; d_1, \dots, d_n) =$

$$\left(t \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{16} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{26} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & \cdots & a_{36} \end{bmatrix} + (1-t) \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{12} & b_{13} & b_{13} \\ b_{21} & b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{22} & b_{23} & b_{23} \\ b_{31} & b_{31} & b_{32} & b_{32} & b_{33} & b_{33} \end{bmatrix} \right) \begin{bmatrix} z^2 \\ -yw \\ yz \\ -xw \\ y^2 \\ -xz \end{bmatrix}.$$

The forms a_{ij} and b_{ij} are general linear forms of $\mathbb{C}[x, y, z, w]$. Once we have solved the system $\mathbf{h}_{\text{upp}}(1; 3, 3, 3)$ in Step 2, we path track in Step 3 to calculate $T_{\mathbf{h}_{\text{upp}}}$ giving an upper bound $\#T_{\mathbf{h}_{\text{upp}}}$ of $E_{\bullet}(\mathcal{I}; 3, 3, 3)$. In Step 4, we use a numerical membership test [13] to conclude $E_{\bullet}(\mathcal{I}; 3, 3, 3) = 10$. Indeed, if

$$\begin{bmatrix} b_{11} \\ b_{12} \\ \vdots \\ b_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 1 & 4/5 & 1/3 & 1/5 & 7/8 & 13 & 1/3 \\ 3 & 7 & 9/7 & 1/8 & 4 & 1/6 & 5 & -1 \\ -5 & 4 & 7/8 & 8/9 & 3 & 1/15 & 1/6 & -8 \\ -1/4 & 2 & 1/3 & -1 & -1 & -2 & 7/9 & 1/4 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ w \end{bmatrix},$$

then we find the ten excess points are $s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4, s_5, s_6, s_7, s_8 = \bar{s}_5, s_9 = \bar{s}_6, s_{10} = \bar{s}_7$:

	s_1	s_2	s_3	s_4
x	-6.1999	-0.2081	-1.0024	-0.1530
y	5.9766	0.5979	3.1208	0.3771
z	-2.3702	-2.1386	-5.1077	-0.6183
w	1	1	1	1

	s_5	s_6	s_7
x	$-.6493 + 1.4057i$	$0.4713 - 0.0461i$	$2.9076 + 0.0384i$
y	$.4134 - 1.4061i$	$0.2603 - 0.5271i$	$-1.0341 + 1.7553i$
z	$-1.1267 + 0.3173i$	$-0.9278 + 0.1923i$	$-0.7082 - 1.2392i$
w	1	1	1

3.2. Algorithm two and the \mathbf{h}_{ite} -homotopy

The second algorithm we present is probabilistic. The algorithm uses the \mathbf{h}_{ite} -homotopy to compute a lower bound of excess numbers. By iterating this algorithm, the lower bounds can become sharp.

Definition 15. Let $B_1, \dots, B_l \in \mathbb{C}[x_0, \dots, x_n]$ be forms that generate \mathcal{I} and A_1, \dots, A_l be monomials that generate \mathcal{I}' such that $\deg B_j = \deg A_j$. The \mathbf{h}_{ite} -homotopy is defined as $\mathbf{h}_{\text{ite}}(t; d_1, \dots, d_n) :=$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1l} \\ \vdots & & & \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nl} \end{bmatrix} \left(t \begin{bmatrix} A_1 \\ \vdots \\ A_l \end{bmatrix} + \gamma(1-t) \begin{bmatrix} B_1 \\ \vdots \\ B_l \end{bmatrix} \right),$$

with the degrees of the general forms a_{ij} equal to $\deg f_i - \deg A_j$. We denote the start points of \mathbf{h}_{ite} as S_{ite} and take them to be the isolated solutions of $\mathbf{h}_{\text{ite}}(1; d_1, \dots, d_n)$ and denote the end points of $\mathbf{h}_{\text{ite}}(t; d_1, \dots, d_n)$ as T_{ite} .

With this definition, we have when t equals 1 that $\mathbf{h}_{\text{ite}}(t; d_1, \dots, d_n)$ is a $B_{\mathcal{I}'}$ -system f'_1, \dots, f'_n of degrees (d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n) . On the other hand, when $t = 0$ we have $\mathbf{h}_{\text{ite}}(t; d_1, \dots, d_n)$ is a system of n \mathcal{I} -general forms of degrees d_1, \dots, d_n . While the \mathbf{h}_{ite} -homotopy is easy to set up, the fundamental theorem of parameter continuation of isolated roots [13] [Theorem 7.1.6] cannot be applied. So $T_{\mathbf{h}_{\text{ite}}}$ does not necessarily contain all isolated solutions of f_1, \dots, f_n . However, after doing a membership test, we can determine some points in $T_{\mathbf{h}_{\text{ite}}}$ are isolated solutions of f_1, \dots, f_n . So what we have is a lower bound on $E_{\bullet}(\mathcal{I}; d_1, \dots, d_n)$. But, by iterating this homotopy, we can find more isolated solutions and give a better lower bound.

Input: Natural numbers d_1, \dots, d_n , generators B_1, \dots, B_l of an ideal $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathbb{C}[x_0, \dots, x_n]$, monomials A_1, A_2, \dots, A_l such that $\deg A_j = \deg B_j$, and a (possibly empty) set W of isolated solutions of f_1, \dots, f_n .
Output : A set W_{ite} containing W of isolated solutions of f_1, \dots, f_n , and $\#W_{\text{ite}}$ a lower bound for the excess number $E_{\bullet}(\mathcal{I}; d_1, \dots, d_n)$.
Step 1 : Construct the \mathbf{h}_{ite} -homotopy $\mathbf{h}_{\text{ite}}(t; d_1, \dots, d_n)$ and track start solutions S_{ite} to target solutions T_{ite} .
Step 2: Use a membership test to determine which solutions of T_{ite} are isolated and set W_{ite} to be the union of W and isolated solutions of T_{ite} .
Step 3: Output W_{ite} and $\#W_{\text{ite}}$ OR repeat steps 1–3 by making a different choice of γ in the \mathbf{h}_{ite} -homotopy.

By taking different choices of γ in the \mathbf{h}_{ite} -homotopy we were able to produce the following example.

Example 16. If we take $A_1 = z^2, A_2 = yz, A_3 = y^2$, then we have the excess number $E_{\bullet}(\mathcal{I}; 3, 3, 3) = 7$. Next, we construct the \mathbf{h}_{ite} -homotopy as $\mathbf{h}_{\text{ite}}(t; d_1, \dots, d_n) =$

$$\begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} \\ b_{33} & b_{32} & b_{33} \end{bmatrix} \left(t \begin{bmatrix} z^2 \\ yz \\ y^2 \end{bmatrix} + \gamma(1-t) \begin{bmatrix} z^2 - yw \\ yz - xw \\ y^2 - xz \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

with a_{ij} the same as in Example 14. We find the 7 isolated solutions of $\mathbf{h}_{\text{ite}}(1; d_1, d_2, d_3)$ are $s'_1, s'_2, s'_3, s'_4, \bar{s}'_2, \bar{s}'_3, \bar{s}'_4$:

	s'_1	s'_2	s'_3	s'_4
x	-8.4814	$-.0354 + .7868i$	$.8876 + .0702i$	$-.3053 + .4774i$
y	8.2976	$-.1201 + -.7446i$	$.3006 - .5880i$	$.3779 - .7007i$
z	-2.9043	$-.9638 + .1650i$	$-1.2929 + .2635i$	$-1.8276 + .6092i$
w	1	1	1	1

By taking γ to be different complex numbers and keeping b_{ij} fixed, with 4 iterations, we were able to find that $E_{\bullet}(\mathcal{I}; d_1, \dots, d_n)$ has a lower bound of 10. By the previous subsection, we know that this lower bound is actually sharp.

We comment that with some choices of A_1, A_2, A_3 defining \mathcal{I} , it can happen that $E_{\bullet}(\mathcal{I}'; 3, 3, 3)$ is greater than, equal to, or less than $E_{\bullet}(\mathcal{I}; 3, 3, 3)$. So one may be tracking too many paths, too few paths, or perhaps luckily the right number. Open questions remain about for which choice of monomials A_1, \dots, A_l yield the best computational results. In addition, how should we choose γ to find new solutions as we iterate; and how can we verify that our lower bound has become sharp are also interesting questions. These questions will remain for future work, and their answers may depend heavily on the context of the problem.

Remark 17. We remark that the \mathbf{h}_{ite} -homotopy need not have had the A_j be monomials. Any choice of a form A_j whose degree equals B_j could have been used. However, in this section, we have made the assumption that excess intersections of monomial ideals can be computed effectively, as we saw combinatorics can be used to understand excess numbers of monomial ideals.

To conclude, we have shown that determining excess numbers of monomial ideals can be reduced to computing a mixed volume in some cases. With this idea, we are able to provide an explicit formula for excess numbers of ideals with general generators. We presented two algorithms using numerical algebraic geometry to determine excess numbers of any ideal. We also demonstrated that these algorithms have successfully lead to the calculation of excess numbers of an ideal defining the twisted cubic. We believe that the \mathbf{h}_{upp} -homotopy can compute excess numbers of many other ideals defined by sparse forms in many unknowns.

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