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Why bropical?

 $5 \odot x \oplus 3 \odot y \oplus 5$

A tropical polynomial



Why bropical?

This branch of mathematics is called tropical in honor of the Brazilian computer scientist Inre Simon. He lived in São Paulo and commuted across the tropic of Capricorn.

The basics

- The fundamental operations are
 minimum (the tropical "+") denoted by
- addition (the tropical "x") denoted by \oplus

The tropical numbers are $R \cup \{\infty\}$.



EXAMPLE: $2 \oplus 3 = 2$ 1604=20 $20(4 \oplus 23) = 6$ $3 \oplus \infty = 3$



Optimizations problems

Given a weighted graph find the shortest path between two vertices.



Compute A(G)^3

Optimizations problems

0321 8019 71008 A(G)^3=



The shortest path between 4 and 3 is 4->2->3 and has Length 3

Algebraic geometry is the study of the solutions of systems of polynomial equations in many variables. The set of solution is called an algebraic variety.



EXAMPLE: x^2y+y^2+z^2+2xyz-1=0



It is possible to tropicalize polynomials: tropicalization(x+y+2) = $x \oplus y \oplus 2 = \min\{x, y, 2\}$ tropicalization(x^2+y^2+1) = $x \odot x \oplus y \odot y \oplus 1 = \min\{2x, 2y, 1\}$ How to define a tropical variety?

EXAMPLE $x^3+6x^2+11x+6=0$ $x^3+6x^2+11x+6=(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)$ x=1,x=2,x=3

It is possible to tropicalize polynomials: tropicalization(x+y+2) = x⊕y⊕2 = min{x,y,2} tropicalization(x^2+y^2+1) = x⊙x⊕y⊙y⊕1 = min{2x,2y,1} <u>How to define a tropical variety?</u>

EXAMPLE $x^3 \oplus 1 \odot x^2 \oplus 3 \odot x \oplus 6 =$ $min{3x, 1+2x, 3+x, 6} =$ $x \odot x \odot x \oplus x \odot x \oplus 3 \odot x \oplus 6 =$ $(x \oplus 1) \odot (x \oplus 2) \odot (x \oplus 3)$



The tropical variety associated to a tropical polynomial trop f is defined by:

V(trop f)={(x1,x2,...,xn): the minimum in trop f is attained at least twice}

 $V(x^2 \oplus y^2 \oplus -1)$

Algebraic Varieties



Tropical Varieties



Some properties of algebraic varieties hold in the tropical world too.

Given two points there is one straight line passing through them.

L=V(aox+boy+c)

The first major result in tropical geometry

Theorem (Mikhalkin 2005)

The number N(d) of rational curves in the plane of degree d passing through 3d-1 points in general position is equal to number of the tropical curves of degree d passing through those points counted with multiplicities. d=1 lines through 2 points N(1)=1 d=2 conics through 5 points N(2)=1 d=3 cubics through 8 points N(3)= 12 (Steiner 1848) d=4 quartics through 11 points N(4) = 620 (Zeuthen 1873)

Kontsevich in 1992 gives a formula for N(d) for any d.

Applications

Phylogenetics: it is a branch of Biology which studies the evolution of species. The key tool is the phylogenetic tree which records the distance between species. Speyer and Sturmfels proved that the properties that characterize phylogenetic trees are the same that define tropical lines.

Applications

Economics (Auction Theory): E.Baldwin and P.Klemperer used tropical geometry to understand product-mix auctions in Economics. They represented the different agents in the auction by tropical curves and find the equilibrium by looking at the points of intersection

Summary

•Origins of tropical arithmetics in computer science

Tropical geometry as tropical algebraic geometry
Applications
There is many more directions to explore...

References:

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E.Baldwin-P.Klemperer. "Tropical geometry to analyse demand". http://users.ox.ac.uk/~wadh1180/papers/index.html

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