

Asymptotic Spectrum Duality

Part 2

Jeroen Zuiddam

1. Shannon capacity and duality

independence number $\alpha(G)$

strong product $G \boxtimes H$

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Strassen 86
Z 18

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Duality

k	$\Theta(C_k)$	
5	2.23	2.23
7	3.25	3.31
9	4.32	4.36
11	5.28	5.38
13	6.27	6.40
15	7.30	7.41

Shannon 56, Lovasz 79

Polak-Schrijver 18

Baumert et al. 71

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de Boer, Buys, Z 24

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Asymptotic
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- Complexity/Universality Anna, Jim
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new lower bounds for Θ

Algebraic geometry

Hilbert

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"Asymptotic" real geometry

Strassen

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$$\mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n] \supseteq x_1^2 + x_2 x_3 + 1$$

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$$\phi \in X : G_1 \mapsto a_1, G_2 \mapsto a_2, \dots$$

-evaluation in $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^n$

Duality

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Convexity Theorem $X \longleftrightarrow X_{\text{prob}}$ convex!

2. Proof of Duality Theorem

Strassen preorder $\preceq$ such that:

$$(1) \forall G, H, K, G \preceq H \Rightarrow GK \preceq HK \text{ and } G \sqcup K \preceq H \sqcup K$$

$$(2) \forall n, m \in \mathbb{N}, n \leq m \text{ in } \mathbb{N} \Leftrightarrow n \preceq m \quad (\text{i.e. } E_n \preceq E_m)$$

$$(3) \forall G \neq 0, \exists n, 1 \preceq G \preceq n \quad \text{"Archimedean"}$$

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$$\text{Lemma} \quad \preceq_{\sim} \text{ is closed} \quad (\text{i.e. } \preceq_{\sim} = \preceq_{\sim})$$

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Proof: Zorn. Maximal $\Rightarrow$ closed. Maximal & closed $\Rightarrow$ total.

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So $mG \preceq n$ (totality)

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So $mG \preceq n$ (totality)  so $\rho(G) \leq \frac{n}{m} \nless \square$.

Duality Theorem

$$G \stackrel{\leq}{\sim} H \iff \forall \phi \in X, \phi(G) \leq \phi(H).$$

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Proof $\Rightarrow$ is easy

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$$\mathcal{G} = \{ \text{graphs} \},$$

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• **Ingredient:** $\forall$ v.t. $G, S \subseteq V(G), \phi \in X, \phi(G[S]) \leq \phi(G) \leq \frac{|G|}{|S|} \phi(G[S])$.

• $\phi((GH)^n[P]) \leq \phi(G^n[P_G] H^n[P_H]) \leq \frac{|G^n[P_G]| \cdot |H^n[P_H]|}{|(GH)^n[P]|} \phi((GH)^n[P])$

• Take appropriate roots and limits. $\square$

Proof of (P₃): $\phi(G \sqcup H, rP \oplus (1-r)Q) = \phi(G, P)^r \phi(H, Q)^{1-r} 2^{h(r)}$

• $(G \sqcup H)^n[rP \oplus (1-r)Q] \cong \binom{n}{pn} G^{rn}[P] H^{(1-r)n}[Q]$

• Apply ϕ , take appropriate roots and limits. $\square$

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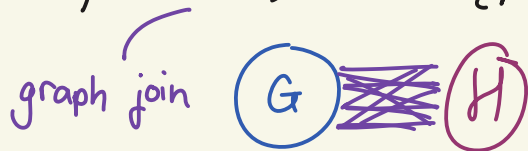
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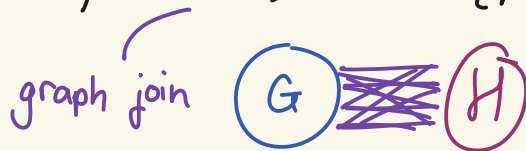
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Failed: counterexample
to proof

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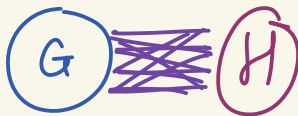
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graph join



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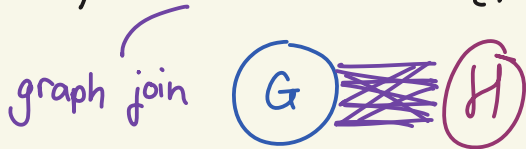
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