Computing the delta set of an affine semigroup: a status report

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* = undergraduate student

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Affine semigroups

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A *numerical semigroup* $S \subset \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$: closed under **addition**.

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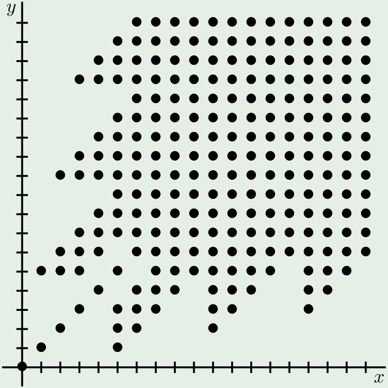

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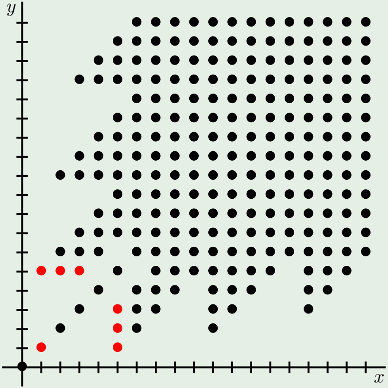

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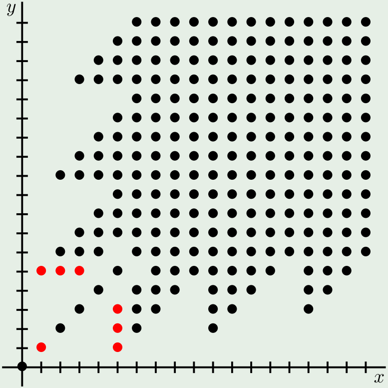

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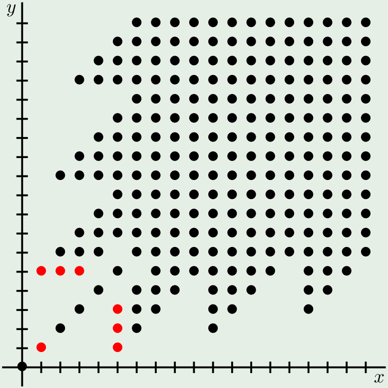

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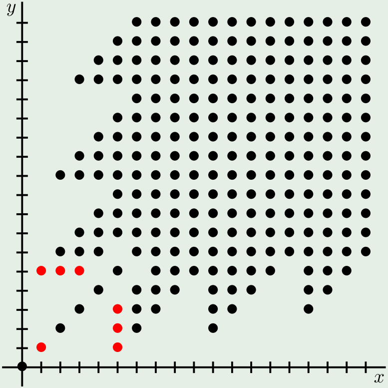

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S numerical semigroup $\leftrightsquigarrow$ $d = 1$

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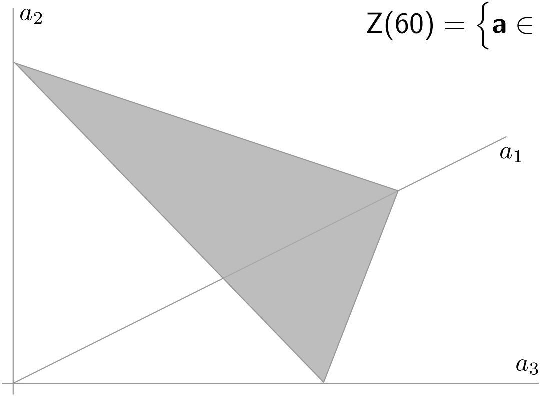

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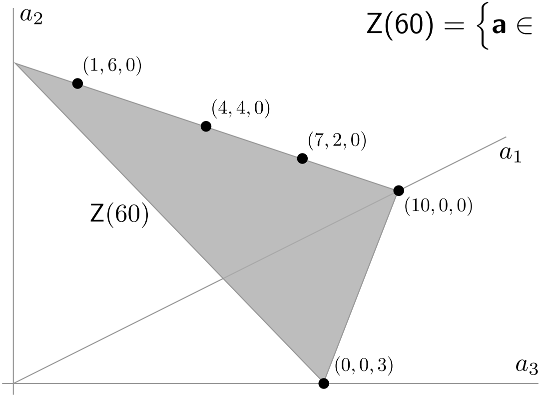

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$$\mathsf{L}(110) = \{16, 18, \ldots, 34, 36\}, \quad \Delta(110) = \{2\}$$

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$S = \langle 42, 86, 245, 285, 365, 463 \rangle$:

$$\mathsf{L}(3023) = \{7, 9, 11, 12, \ldots, 46, 47, 58, 62, 64\}, \quad \Delta(3023) = \{1, 2, 4, 9\}$$

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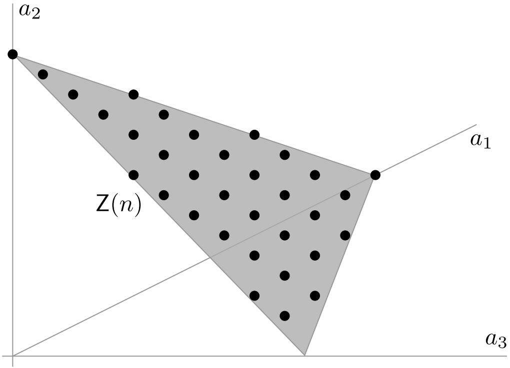

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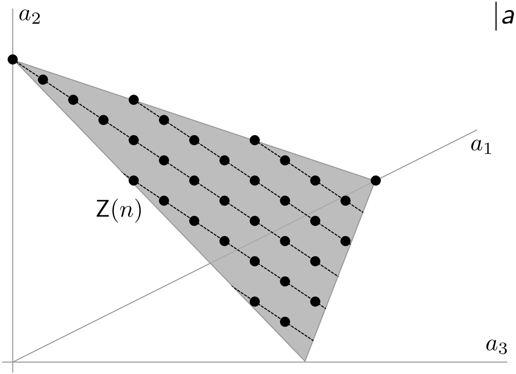

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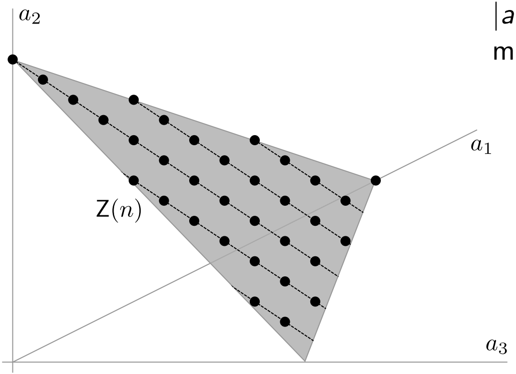

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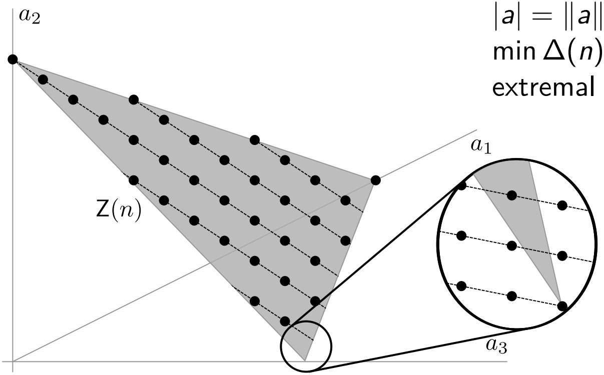

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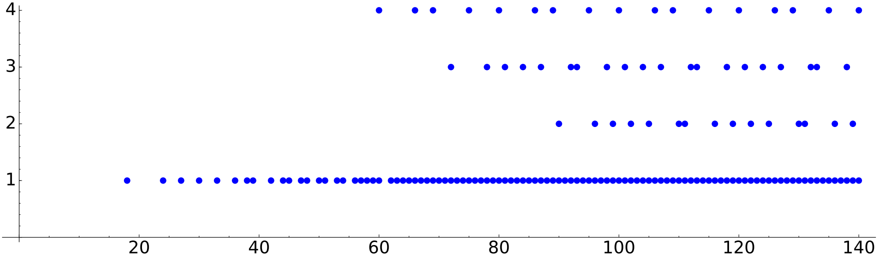

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GAP Numerical Semigroups Package, available at

`http://www.gap-system.org/Packages/numericalsgps.html`.

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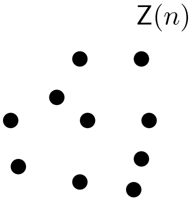

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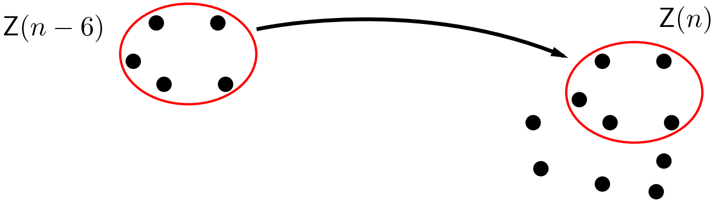
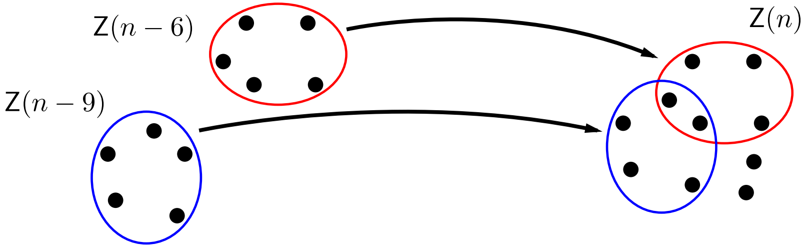


A faster solution: dynamic programming

Fix $n \in S = \langle n_1, \ldots, n_k \rangle$. For each $i \leq k$,

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \phi_i : \mathsf{Z}(n - n_i) & \longrightarrow & \mathsf{Z}(n) \\ \mathbf{a} & \longmapsto & \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{e}_i \end{array}$$

$S = \langle 6, 9, 20 \rangle$:



A faster solution: dynamic programming

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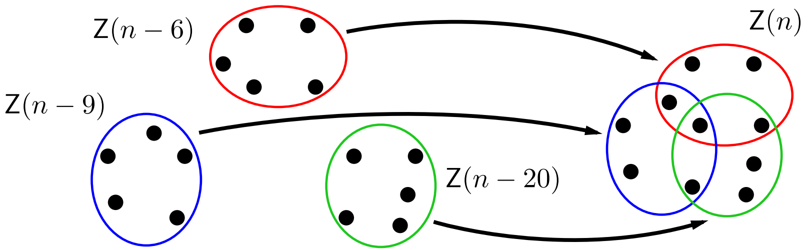

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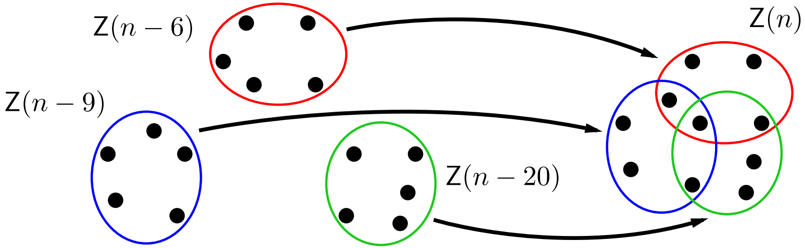
$$\mathsf{Z}(n) = \bigcup_{i \le k} \phi_i(\mathsf{Z}(n - n_i))$$

$S = \langle 6, 9, 20 \rangle$:



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$$\mathsf{Z}(n) = \bigcup_{i \leq k} \phi_i(\mathsf{Z}(n - n_i))$$

$n \in S = \langle 6, 9, 20 \rangle$	$\mathsf{Z}(n)$	$\mathsf{L}(n)$
0	$\{\mathbf{0}\}$	$\{0\}$

A faster solution: dynamic programming

Fix $n \in S = \langle n_1, \ldots, n_k \rangle$. For each $i \le k$,

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \phi_i : \mathsf{Z}(n - n_i) & \longrightarrow & \mathsf{Z}(n) \\ \mathbf{a} & \longmapsto & \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{e}_i \end{array}$$

$$\mathsf{Z}(n) = \textstyle\bigcup_{i \le k} \phi_i(\mathsf{Z}(n - n_i))$$

$n \in S = \langle 6, 9, 20 \rangle$		$\mathsf{Z}(n)$	$\mathsf{L}(n)$
0		$\{\mathbf{0}\}$	$\{0\}$
6	$\mathbf{0} \overset{6}{\rightsquigarrow} \mathbf{e}_1$	$\{\mathbf{e}_1\}$	$\{1\}$

A faster solution: dynamic programming

Fix $n \in S = \langle n_1, \ldots, n_k \rangle$. For each $i \leq k$,

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \phi_i : \mathsf{Z}(n - n_i) & \longrightarrow & \mathsf{Z}(n) \\ \mathbf{a} & \longmapsto & \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{e}_i \end{array}$$

$$\mathsf{Z}(n) = \bigcup_{i \leq k} \phi_i(\mathsf{Z}(n - n_i))$$

$n \in S = \langle 6, 9, 20 \rangle$		$\mathsf{Z}(n)$	$\mathsf{L}(n)$
0		$\{\mathbf{0}\}$	$\{0\}$
6	$\mathbf{0} \overset{6}{\rightsquigarrow} \mathbf{e}_1$	$\{\mathbf{e}_1\}$	$\{1\}$
9	$\mathbf{0} \overset{9}{\rightsquigarrow} \mathbf{e}_2$	$\{\mathbf{e}_2\}$	$\{1\}$

A faster solution: dynamic programming

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$n \in S = \langle 6, 9, 20 \rangle$		$\mathsf{Z}(n)$	$\mathsf{L}(n)$
0		$\{\mathbf{0}\}$	$\{0\}$
6	$\mathbf{0} \overset{6}{\rightsquigarrow} \mathbf{e}_1$	$\{\mathbf{e}_1\}$	$\{1\}$
9	$\mathbf{0} \overset{9}{\rightsquigarrow} \mathbf{e}_2$	$\{\mathbf{e}_2\}$	$\{1\}$
12	$\mathbf{e}_1 \overset{6}{\rightsquigarrow} 2\mathbf{e}_1$	$\{2\mathbf{e}_1\}$	$\{2\}$

A faster solution: dynamic programming

Fix $n \in S = \langle n_1, \ldots, n_k \rangle$. For each $i \leq k$,

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$n \in S = \langle 6, 9, 20 \rangle$		$\mathsf{Z}(n)$	$\mathsf{L}(n)$
0		$\{\mathbf{0}\}$	$\{0\}$
6	$\mathbf{0} \overset{6}{\rightsquigarrow} \mathbf{e}_1$	$\{\mathbf{e}_1\}$	$\{1\}$
9	$\mathbf{0} \overset{9}{\rightsquigarrow} \mathbf{e}_2$	$\{\mathbf{e}_2\}$	$\{1\}$
12	$\mathbf{e}_1 \overset{6}{\rightsquigarrow} 2\mathbf{e}_1$	$\{2\mathbf{e}_1\}$	$\{2\}$
15	$\mathbf{e}_2 \overset{6}{\rightsquigarrow} (1,1,0)$	$\{(1,1,0)\}$	$\{2\}$

A faster solution: dynamic programming

Fix $n \in S = \langle n_1, \ldots, n_k \rangle$. For each $i \le k$,

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$n \in S = \langle 6, 9, 20 \rangle$		$\mathsf{Z}(n)$	$\mathsf{L}(n)$
0		$\{\mathbf{0}\}$	$\{0\}$
6	$\mathbf{0} \overset{6}{\rightsquigarrow} \mathbf{e}_1$	$\{\mathbf{e}_1\}$	$\{1\}$
9	$\mathbf{0} \overset{9}{\rightsquigarrow} \mathbf{e}_2$	$\{\mathbf{e}_2\}$	$\{1\}$
12	$\mathbf{e}_1 \overset{6}{\rightsquigarrow} 2\mathbf{e}_1$	$\{2\mathbf{e}_1\}$	$\{2\}$
15	$\mathbf{e}_2 \overset{6}{\rightsquigarrow} (1,1,0)$	$\{(1,1,0)\}$	$\{2\}$
	$\mathbf{e}_1 \overset{9}{\rightsquigarrow} (1,1,0)$		

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$n \in S = \langle 6, 9, 20 \rangle$		$\mathsf{Z}(n)$	$\mathsf{L}(n)$
0		$\{\mathbf{0}\}$	$\{0\}$
6	$\mathbf{0} \overset{6}{\rightsquigarrow} \mathbf{e}_1$	$\{\mathbf{e}_1\}$	$\{1\}$
9	$\mathbf{0} \overset{9}{\rightsquigarrow} \mathbf{e}_2$	$\{\mathbf{e}_2\}$	$\{1\}$
12	$\mathbf{e}_1 \overset{6}{\rightsquigarrow} 2\mathbf{e}_1$	$\{2\mathbf{e}_1\}$	$\{2\}$
15	$\mathbf{e}_2 \overset{6}{\rightsquigarrow} (1,1,0)$	$\{(1,1,0)\}$	$\{2\}$
	$\mathbf{e}_1 \overset{9}{\rightsquigarrow} (1,1,0)$		
18	$2\mathbf{e}_1 \overset{6}{\rightsquigarrow} 3\mathbf{e}_1$	$\{3\mathbf{e}_1, 2\mathbf{e}_2\}$	$\{2, 3\}$

A faster solution: dynamic programming

Fix $n \in S = \langle n_1, \ldots, n_k \rangle$. For each $i \le k$,

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \phi_i : \mathsf{Z}(n - n_i) & \longrightarrow & \mathsf{Z}(n) \\ \mathbf{a} & \longmapsto & \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{e}_i \end{array}$$

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$n \in S = \langle 6, 9, 20 \rangle$		$\mathsf{Z}(n)$	$\mathsf{L}(n)$
0		$\{\mathbf{0}\}$	$\{0\}$
6	$\mathbf{0} \overset{6}{\rightsquigarrow} \mathbf{e}_1$	$\{\mathbf{e}_1\}$	$\{1\}$
9	$\mathbf{0} \overset{9}{\rightsquigarrow} \mathbf{e}_2$	$\{\mathbf{e}_2\}$	$\{1\}$
12	$\mathbf{e}_1 \overset{6}{\rightsquigarrow} 2\mathbf{e}_1$	$\{2\mathbf{e}_1\}$	$\{2\}$
15	$\mathbf{e}_2 \overset{6}{\rightsquigarrow} (1, 1, 0)$	$\{(1, 1, 0)\}$	$\{2\}$
	$\mathbf{e}_1 \overset{9}{\rightsquigarrow} (1, 1, 0)$		
18	$2\mathbf{e}_1 \overset{6}{\rightsquigarrow} 3\mathbf{e}_1$	$\{3\mathbf{e}_1, 2\mathbf{e}_2\}$	$\{2, 3\}$
	$\mathbf{e}_2 \overset{9}{\rightsquigarrow} 2\mathbf{e}_2$		

A faster solution: dynamic programming

Fix $n \in S = \langle n_1, \ldots, n_k \rangle$. For each $i \le k$,

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$n \in S = \langle 6, 9, 20 \rangle$		$\mathsf{Z}(n)$	$\mathsf{L}(n)$
0		$\{\mathbf{0}\}$	$\{0\}$
6	$\mathbf{0} \overset{6}{\rightsquigarrow} \mathbf{e}_1$	$\{\mathbf{e}_1\}$	$\{1\}$
9	$\mathbf{0} \overset{9}{\rightsquigarrow} \mathbf{e}_2$	$\{\mathbf{e}_2\}$	$\{1\}$
12	$\mathbf{e}_1 \overset{6}{\rightsquigarrow} 2\mathbf{e}_1$	$\{2\mathbf{e}_1\}$	$\{2\}$
15	$\mathbf{e}_2 \overset{6}{\rightsquigarrow} (1,1,0)$	$\{(1,1,0)\}$	$\{2\}$
	$\mathbf{e}_1 \overset{9}{\rightsquigarrow} (1,1,0)$		
18	$2\mathbf{e}_1 \overset{6}{\rightsquigarrow} 3\mathbf{e}_1$	$\{3\mathbf{e}_1, 2\mathbf{e}_2\}$	$\{2, 3\}$
	$\mathbf{e}_2 \overset{9}{\rightsquigarrow} 2\mathbf{e}_2$		
20	$\mathbf{0} \overset{20}{\rightsquigarrow} \mathbf{e}_3$	$\{\mathbf{e}_3\}$	$\{1\}$

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Fix $n \in S = \langle n_1, \ldots, n_k \rangle$. For each $i \leq k$,

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$$\mathsf{Z}(n) = \bigcup_{i \leq k} \phi_i(\mathsf{Z}(n - n_i))$$

$n \in S = \langle 6, 9, 20 \rangle$		$\mathsf{Z}(n)$	$\mathsf{L}(n)$
0		$\{\mathbf{0}\}$	$\{0\}$
6	$\mathbf{0} \overset{6}{\rightsquigarrow} \mathbf{e}_1$	$\{\mathbf{e}_1\}$	$\{1\}$
9	$\mathbf{0} \overset{9}{\rightsquigarrow} \mathbf{e}_2$	$\{\mathbf{e}_2\}$	$\{1\}$
12	$\mathbf{e}_1 \overset{6}{\rightsquigarrow} 2\mathbf{e}_1$	$\{2\mathbf{e}_1\}$	$\{2\}$
15	$\mathbf{e}_2 \overset{6}{\rightsquigarrow} (1,1,0)$	$\{(1,1,0)\}$	$\{2\}$
	$\mathbf{e}_1 \overset{9}{\rightsquigarrow} (1,1,0)$		
18	$2\mathbf{e}_1 \overset{6}{\rightsquigarrow} 3\mathbf{e}_1$	$\{3\mathbf{e}_1, 2\mathbf{e}_2\}$	$\{2, 3\}$
	$\mathbf{e}_2 \overset{9}{\rightsquigarrow} 2\mathbf{e}_2$		
20	$\mathbf{0} \overset{20}{\rightsquigarrow} \mathbf{e}_3$	$\{\mathbf{e}_3\}$	$\{1\}$
$\vdots$		$\vdots$	$\vdots$

A faster solution: dynamic programming

Fix $n \in S = \langle n_1, \ldots, n_k \rangle$. For each $i \leq k$,

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \phi_i : \mathsf{Z}(n - n_i) & \longrightarrow & \mathsf{Z}(n) \\ \mathbf{a} & \longmapsto & \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{e}_i \end{array} \qquad \psi_i : \mathsf{L}(n - n_i) \longrightarrow \mathsf{L}(n)$$

$$\mathsf{Z}(n) = \bigcup_{i \leq k} \phi_i(\mathsf{Z}(n - n_i))$$

$n \in S = \langle 6, 9, 20 \rangle$		$\mathsf{Z}(n)$	$\mathsf{L}(n)$
0		$\{\mathbf{0}\}$	$\{0\}$
6	$\mathbf{0} \overset{6}{\rightsquigarrow} \mathbf{e}_1$	$\{\mathbf{e}_1\}$	$\{1\}$
9	$\mathbf{0} \overset{9}{\rightsquigarrow} \mathbf{e}_2$	$\{\mathbf{e}_2\}$	$\{1\}$
12	$\mathbf{e}_1 \overset{6}{\rightsquigarrow} 2\mathbf{e}_1$	$\{2\mathbf{e}_1\}$	$\{2\}$
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	$\mathbf{e}_1 \overset{9}{\rightsquigarrow} (1,1,0)$		
18	$2\mathbf{e}_1 \overset{6}{\rightsquigarrow} 3\mathbf{e}_1$	$\{3\mathbf{e}_1, 2\mathbf{e}_2\}$	$\{2, 3\}$
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20	$\mathbf{0} \overset{20}{\rightsquigarrow} \mathbf{e}_3$	$\{\mathbf{e}_3\}$	$\{1\}$
$\vdots$		$\vdots$	$\vdots$

A faster solution: dynamic programming

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$$\mathsf{Z}(n) = \bigcup_{i \leq k} \phi_i(\mathsf{Z}(n - n_i))$$

$n \in S = \langle 6, 9, 20 \rangle$		$\mathsf{Z}(n)$	$\mathsf{L}(n)$
0		$\{\mathbf{0}\}$	$\{0\}$
6	$\mathbf{0} \overset{6}{\rightsquigarrow} \mathbf{e}_1$	$\{\mathbf{e}_1\}$	$\{1\}$
9	$\mathbf{0} \overset{9}{\rightsquigarrow} \mathbf{e}_2$	$\{\mathbf{e}_2\}$	$\{1\}$
12	$\mathbf{e}_1 \overset{6}{\rightsquigarrow} 2\mathbf{e}_1$	$\{2\mathbf{e}_1\}$	$\{2\}$
15	$\mathbf{e}_2 \overset{6}{\rightsquigarrow} (1,1,0)$	$\{(1,1,0)\}$	$\{2\}$
	$\mathbf{e}_1 \overset{9}{\rightsquigarrow} (1,1,0)$		
18	$2\mathbf{e}_1 \overset{6}{\rightsquigarrow} 3\mathbf{e}_1$	$\{3\mathbf{e}_1, 2\mathbf{e}_2\}$	$\{2, 3\}$
	$\mathbf{e}_2 \overset{9}{\rightsquigarrow} 2\mathbf{e}_2$		
20	$\mathbf{0} \overset{20}{\rightsquigarrow} \mathbf{e}_3$	$\{\mathbf{e}_3\}$	$\{1\}$
$\vdots$		$\vdots$	$\vdots$

A faster solution: dynamic programming

Fix $n \in S = \langle n_1, \ldots, n_k \rangle$. For each $i \le k$,

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \phi_i : \mathsf{Z}(n - n_i) & \longrightarrow & \mathsf{Z}(n) \\ \mathbf{a} & \longmapsto & \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{e}_i \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{rcl} \psi_i : \mathsf{L}(n - n_i) & \longrightarrow & \mathsf{L}(n) \\ \ell & \longmapsto & \ell + 1 \end{array}$$

$$\mathsf{Z}(n) = \textstyle\bigcup_{i \le k} \phi_i(\mathsf{Z}(n - n_i)) \qquad \mathsf{L}(n) = \textstyle\bigcup_{i \le k} \psi_i(\mathsf{L}(n - n_i))$$

$n \in S = \langle 6, 9, 20 \rangle$		$\mathsf{Z}(n)$	$\mathsf{L}(n)$
0		$\{\mathbf{0}\}$	$\{0\}$
6	$\mathbf{0} \overset{6}{\rightsquigarrow} \mathbf{e}_1$	$\{\mathbf{e}_1\}$	$\{1\}$
9	$\mathbf{0} \overset{9}{\rightsquigarrow} \mathbf{e}_2$	$\{\mathbf{e}_2\}$	$\{1\}$
12	$\mathbf{e}_1 \overset{6}{\rightsquigarrow} 2\mathbf{e}_1$	$\{2\mathbf{e}_1\}$	$\{2\}$
15	$\mathbf{e}_2 \overset{6}{\rightsquigarrow} (1,1,0)$	$\{(1,1,0)\}$	$\{2\}$
	$\mathbf{e}_1 \overset{9}{\rightsquigarrow} (1,1,0)$		
18	$2\mathbf{e}_1 \overset{6}{\rightsquigarrow} 3\mathbf{e}_1$	$\{3\mathbf{e}_1, 2\mathbf{e}_2\}$	$\{2, 3\}$
	$\mathbf{e}_2 \overset{9}{\rightsquigarrow} 2\mathbf{e}_2$		
20	$\mathbf{0} \overset{20}{\rightsquigarrow} \mathbf{e}_3$	$\{\mathbf{e}_3\}$	$\{1\}$
$\vdots$		$\vdots$	$\vdots$

A faster solution: dynamic programming

Fix $n \in S = \langle n_1, \ldots, n_k \rangle$. For each $i \le k$,

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \phi_i : \mathsf{Z}(n - n_i) & \longrightarrow & \mathsf{Z}(n) \\ \mathbf{a} & \longmapsto & \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{e}_i \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{rcl} \psi_i : \mathsf{L}(n - n_i) & \longrightarrow & \mathsf{L}(n) \\ \ell & \longmapsto & \ell + 1 \end{array}$$

$$\mathsf{Z}(n) = \textstyle\bigcup_{i \le k} \phi_i(\mathsf{Z}(n - n_i)) \qquad \mathsf{L}(n) = \textstyle\bigcup_{i \le k} \psi_i(\mathsf{L}(n - n_i))$$

$n \in S = \langle 6, 9, 20 \rangle$	$\mathsf{L}(n)$
0	$\{0\}$
6	
9	
12	
15	
18	
20	
$\vdots$	

A faster solution: dynamic programming

Fix $n \in S = \langle n_1, \ldots, n_k \rangle$. For each $i \leq k$,

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$$\mathsf{Z}(n) = \textstyle\bigcup_{i \leq k} \phi_i(\mathsf{Z}(n - n_i)) \qquad \mathsf{L}(n) = \textstyle\bigcup_{i \leq k} \psi_i(\mathsf{L}(n - n_i))$$

$n \in S = \langle 6, 9, 20 \rangle$	$\mathsf{L}(n)$	
0	$\{0\}$	
6	$\{1\}$	$0 \overset{6}{\rightsquigarrow} 1$
9		
12		
15		
18		
20		
$\vdots$		

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Fix $n \in S = \langle n_1, \ldots, n_k \rangle$. For each $i \le k$,

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$n \in S = \langle 6, 9, 20 \rangle$	$\mathsf{L}(n)$	
0	$\{0\}$	
6	$\{1\}$	$0 \overset{6}{\rightsquigarrow} 1$
9	$\{1\}$	$0 \overset{9}{\rightsquigarrow} 1$
12		
15		
18		
20		
$\vdots$		

A faster solution: dynamic programming

Fix $n \in S = \langle n_1, \ldots, n_k \rangle$. For each $i \leq k$,

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$n \in S = \langle 6, 9, 20 \rangle$	$\mathsf{L}(n)$	
0	$\{0\}$	
6	$\{1\}$	$0 \overset{6}{\rightsquigarrow} 1$
9	$\{1\}$	$0 \overset{9}{\rightsquigarrow} 1$
12	$\{2\}$	$1 \overset{6}{\rightsquigarrow} 2$
15		
18		
20		
$\vdots$		

A faster solution: dynamic programming

Fix $n \in S = \langle n_1, \ldots, n_k \rangle$. For each $i \leq k$,

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$$\mathsf{Z}(n) = \bigcup_{i \leq k} \phi_i(\mathsf{Z}(n - n_i)) \qquad \mathsf{L}(n) = \bigcup_{i \leq k} \psi_i(\mathsf{L}(n - n_i))$$

$n \in S = \langle 6, 9, 20 \rangle$	$\mathsf{L}(n)$	
0	$\{0\}$	
6	$\{1\}$	$0 \overset{6}{\rightsquigarrow} 1$
9	$\{1\}$	$0 \overset{9}{\rightsquigarrow} 1$
12	$\{2\}$	$1 \overset{6}{\rightsquigarrow} 2$
15	$\{2\}$	$1 \overset{6}{\rightsquigarrow} 2$
18		
20		
$\vdots$		

A faster solution: dynamic programming

Fix $n \in S = \langle n_1, \ldots, n_k \rangle$. For each $i \leq k$,

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \phi_i : \mathsf{Z}(n - n_i) & \longrightarrow & \mathsf{Z}(n) \\ \mathbf{a} & \longmapsto & \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{e}_i \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{rcl} \psi_i : \mathsf{L}(n - n_i) & \longrightarrow & \mathsf{L}(n) \\ \ell & \longmapsto & \ell + 1 \end{array}$$

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$n \in S = \langle 6, 9, 20 \rangle$	$\mathsf{L}(n)$	
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Theorem (García-García–Moreno-Frías–Vigneron-Tenorio, 2014)

$S = \langle n_1, \ldots, n_k \rangle$. *For* $n \geq N_S$, $\Delta(n) = \Delta(n + \operatorname{lcm}(n_1, n_k))$.

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S	N_S	$\Delta(S)$	Manual	Dynamic
$\langle 7, 15, 17, 18, 20 \rangle$	1935	$\{1, 2, 3\}$	1m 28s	146ms
$\langle 11, 53, 73, 87 \rangle$	14381	$\{2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 22\}$	0m 49s	2.5s
$\langle 31, 73, 77, 87, 91 \rangle$	31364	$\{2, 4, 6\}$	400m 12s	4.2s
$\langle 100, 121, 142, 163, 284 \rangle$	24850	$\{21\}$	———	0m 3.6s
$\langle 1001, 1211, 1421, 1631, 2841 \rangle$	2063141	$\{10, 20, 30\}$	———	1m 56s

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GAP Numerical Semigroups Package, available at

`http://www.gap-system.org/Packages/numericalsgps.html`.

Generalize to affine semigroups?

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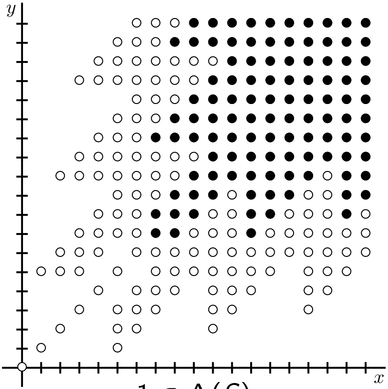

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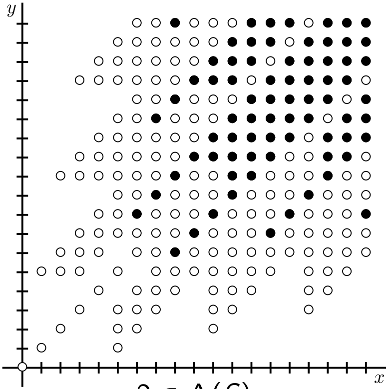

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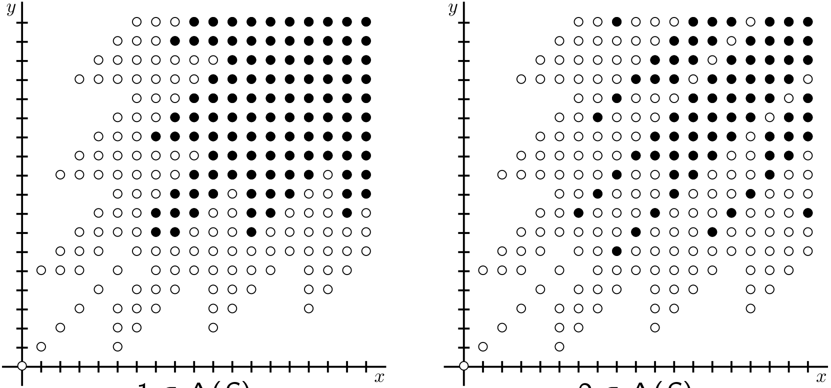

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Need a new approach!

Commutative algebra hiding in the background

Fix an **affine** semigroup $S = \langle n_1, \ldots, n_k \rangle \subset \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^d$.

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Commutative algebra hiding in the background

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Definition

The *kernel* $\ker \pi$ is the relation $\sim$ on $\mathbb{Z}^k_{\geq 0}$ with $\mathbf{a} \sim \mathbf{b}$ whenever

$$\pi(\mathbf{a}) = \pi(\mathbf{b}) \qquad\qquad x^{\mathbf{a}} - x^{\mathbf{b}} \in I_S = \ker \varphi$$

$\ker \pi$ is a *congruence*: an equivalence relation

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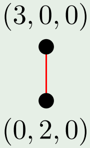

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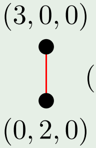

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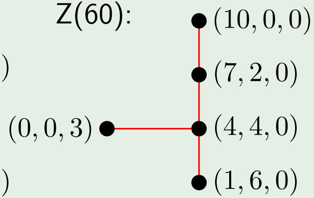

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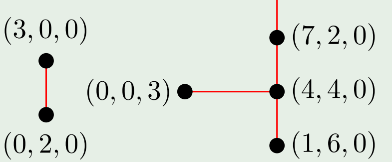

$$x^7y^2 - x^4y^4 = x^4y^2(x^3 - y^2)$$

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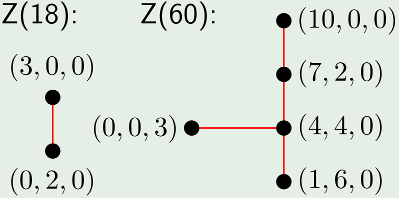

$$\begin{aligned} x^7y^2 - x^4y^4 &= x^4y^2(x^3 - y^2) \\ x^7y^2 - z^3 &= (x^7y^2 - x^4y^4) \\ &\quad + (x^4y^4 - z^3) \end{aligned}$$

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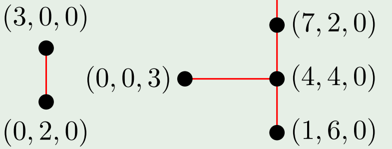

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Generating set for I_S $\Leftrightarrow$ $\pi^{-1}(n)$ connected for all $n \in S$

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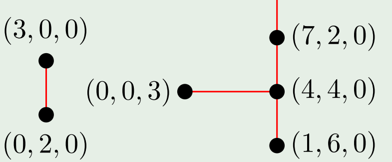

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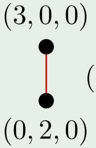

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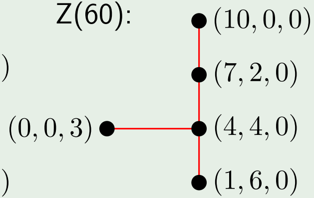

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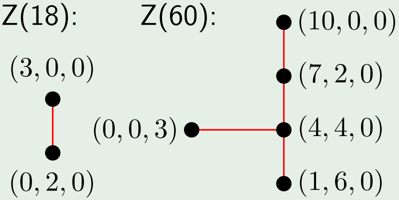

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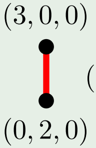

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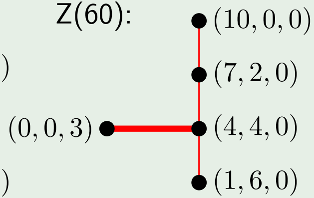

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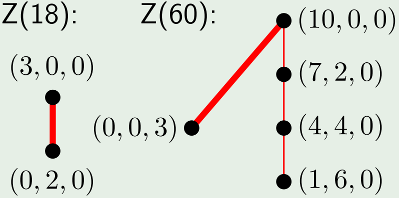

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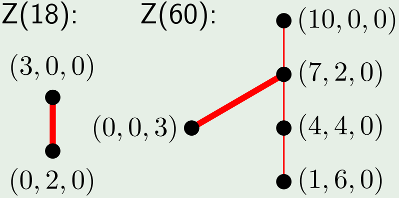

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$$\begin{array}{rcl} \pi : \mathbb{Z}^k_{\geq 0} & \longrightarrow & \langle n_1, \ldots, n_k \rangle \\ \mathbf{a} & \longmapsto & a_1 n_1 + \cdots + a_k n_k \end{array}$$

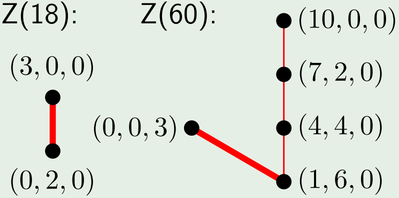
Monomial map:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \varphi : \Bbbk[x_1, \ldots, x_k] & \longrightarrow & \Bbbk[w] \\ x_i & \longmapsto & w^{n_i} \end{array}$$

Example

$S = \langle 6, 9, 20 \rangle$: $\quad I_S = \langle x^3 - y^2,\ x^4y^4 - z^3 \rangle \subset \Bbbk[x, y, z]$

Z(18): Z(60):



All minimal generating sets:

$$\begin{aligned} I_S &= \langle x^3 - y^2,\ x^{10} - z^3 \rangle \\ &= \langle x^3 - y^2,\ x^7y^2 - z^3 \rangle \\ &= \langle x^3 - y^2,\ x^4y^4 - z^3 \rangle \\ &= {\color{red}\langle x^3 - y^2,\ x^6y - z^3 \rangle} \end{aligned}$$

Commutative algebra hiding in the background

Fix an **affine** semigroup $S = \langle n_1, \ldots, n_k \rangle \subset \mathbb{Z}^d_{\geq 0}$.

$$n = a_1 n_1 + \cdots + a_k n_k \qquad \leftrightsquigarrow \qquad \mathbf{a} = (a_1, \ldots, a_k) \in \mathbb{Z}^k_{\geq 0}$$

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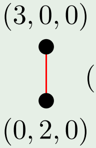

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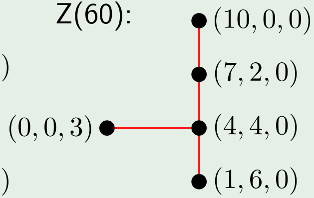

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Commutative algebra hiding in the background

$$S = \langle n_1, \ldots, n_k \rangle \subset \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^d \quad \text{(affine)} \qquad \pi : \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^k \longrightarrow S$$

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A larger example: $S = \langle 13, 44, 106, 120 \rangle$.

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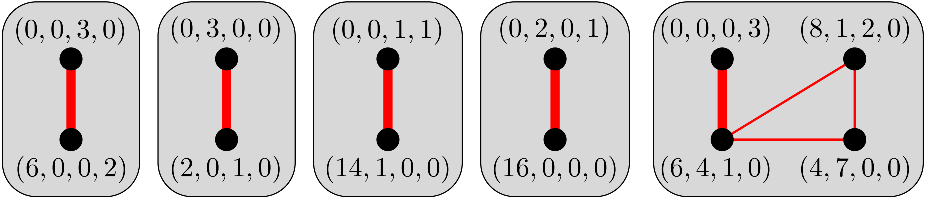

Z(132) Z(318) Z(226) Z(208) Z(360)

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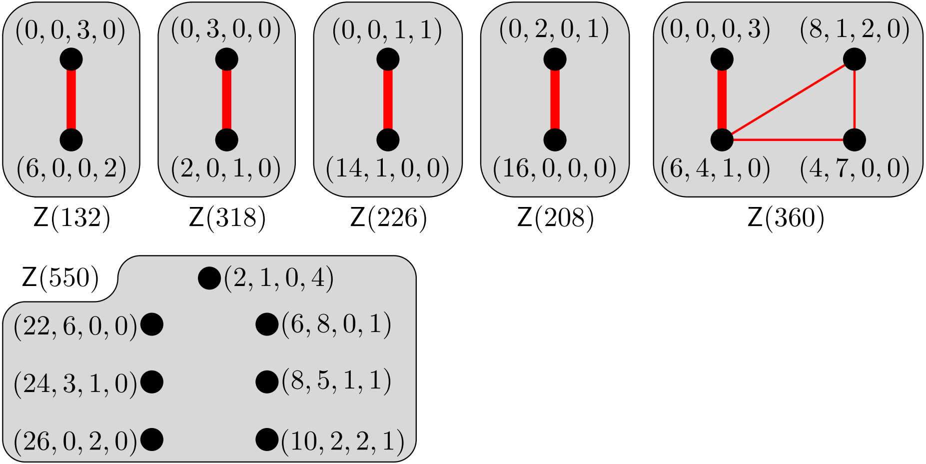

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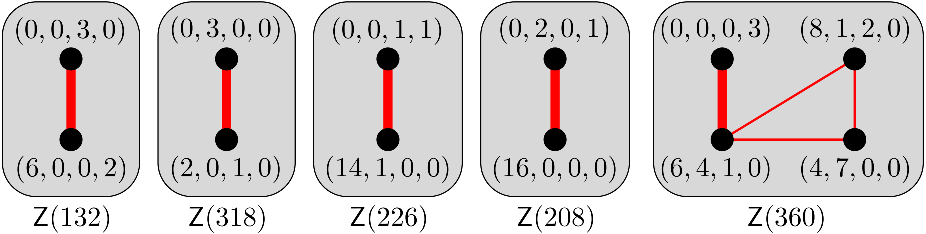

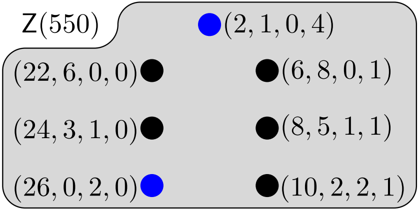

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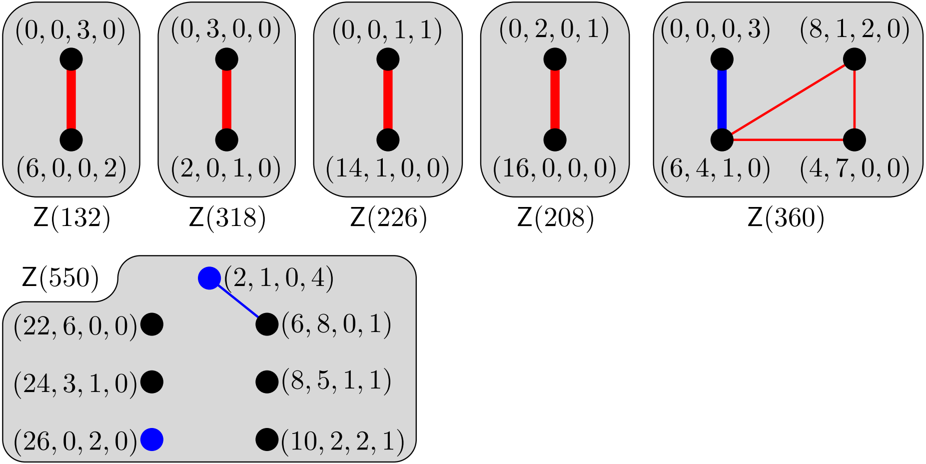

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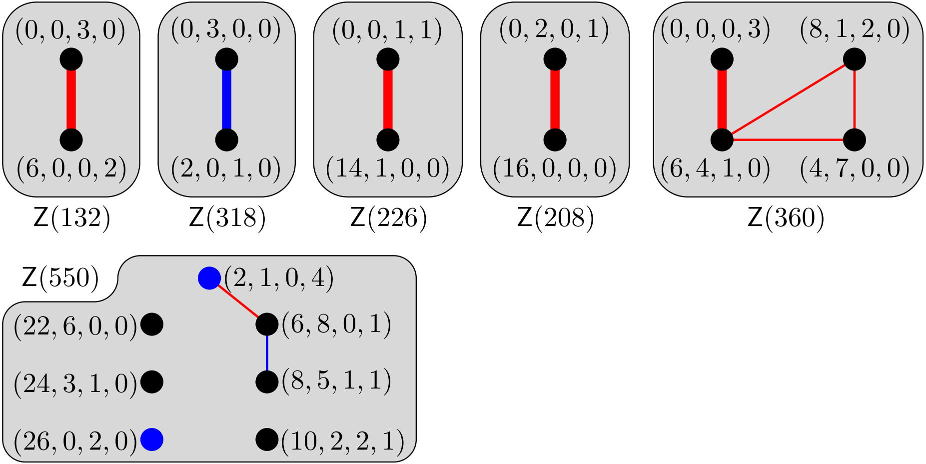

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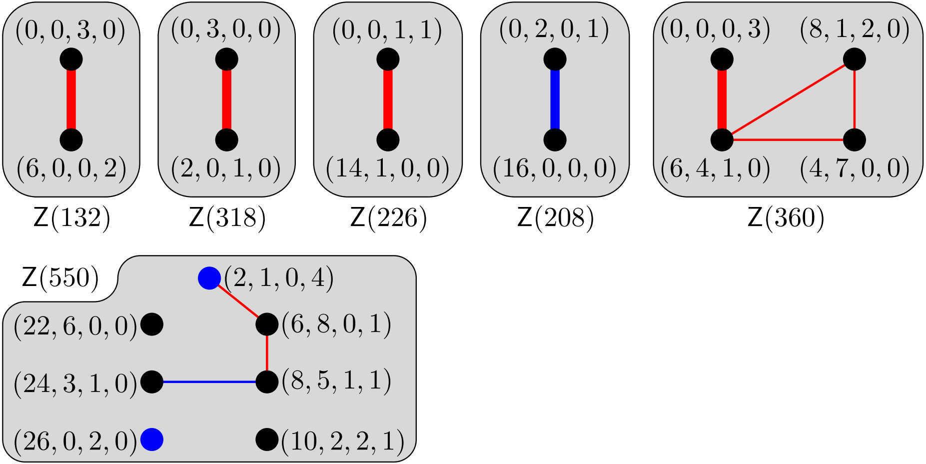

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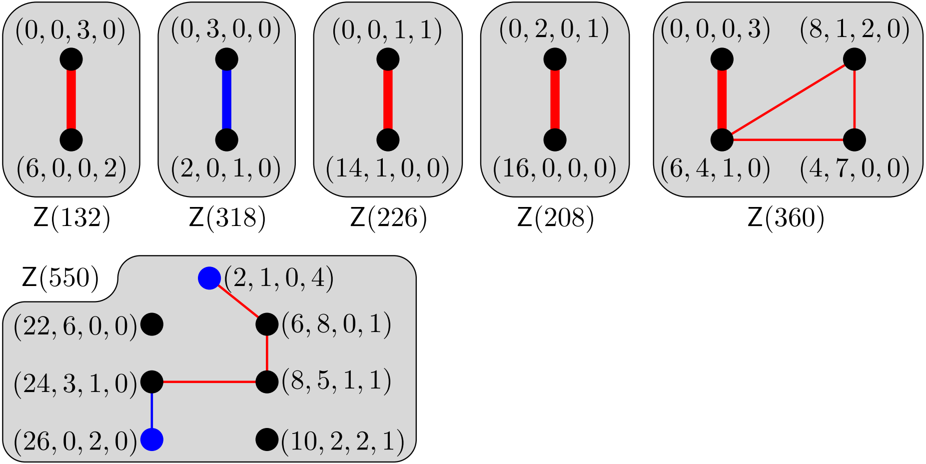

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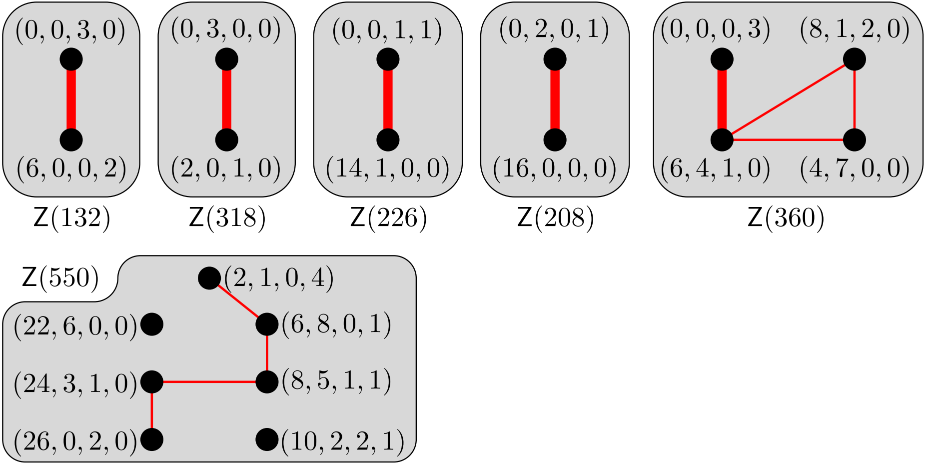

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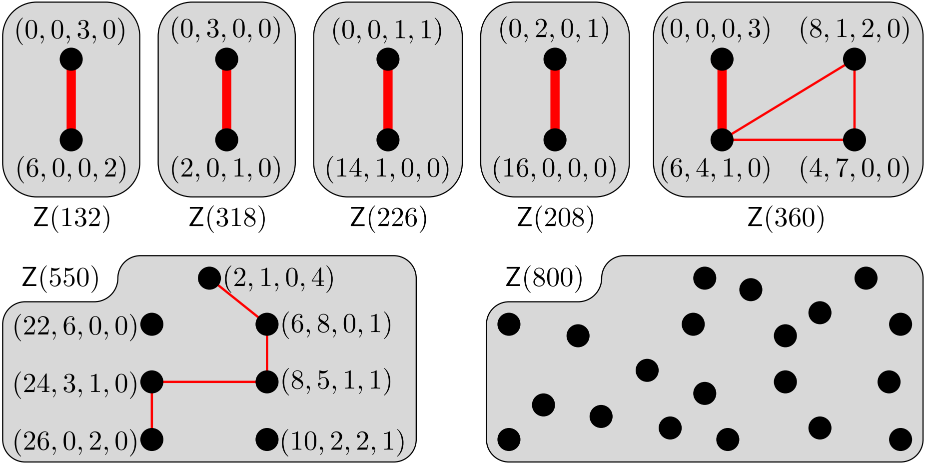

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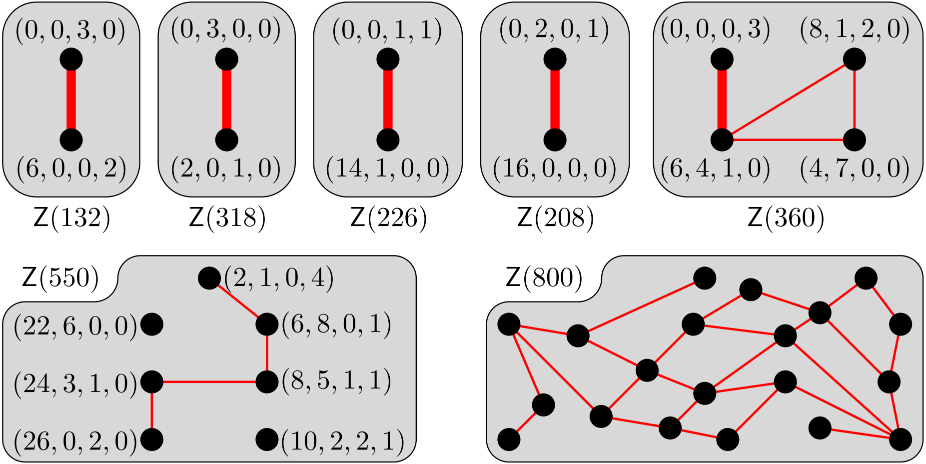

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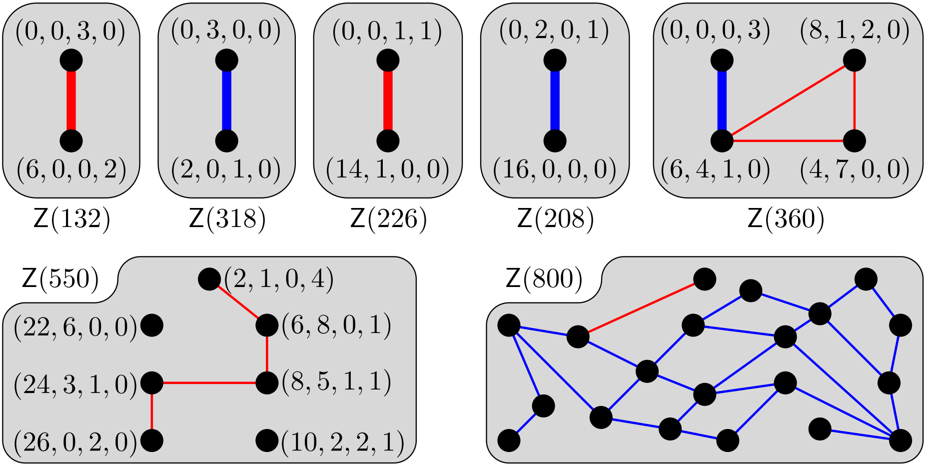

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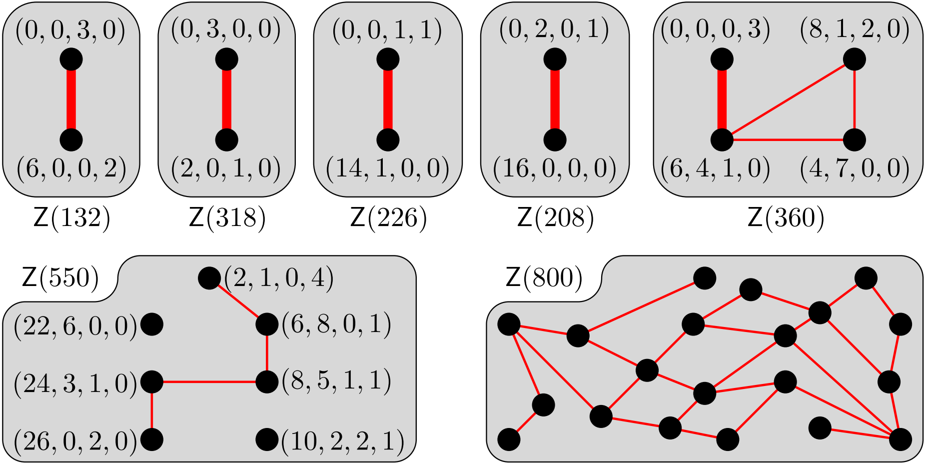

The delta set via commutative algebra

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \pi : \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^k & \longrightarrow & S = \langle n_1, \ldots, n_k \rangle \\ \mathbf{a} & \longmapsto & a_1 n_1 + \cdots + a_k n_k \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{rcl} \varphi : \Bbbk[x_1, \ldots, x_k] & \longrightarrow & \Bbbk[w] \\ x_i & \longmapsto & w^{n_i} \end{array}$$

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Idea: only connect *some* of the factorizations

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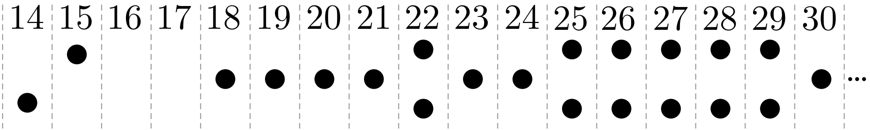
Z(244): connected components: 28



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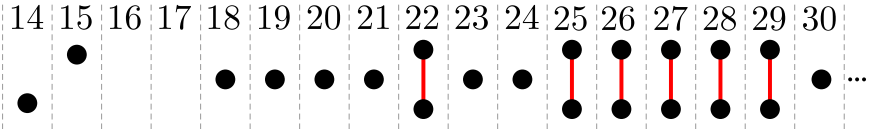
Z(244): connected components: 21



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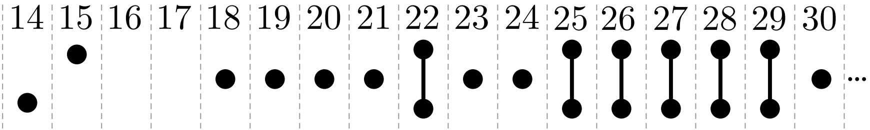
Idea: only connect *some* of the factorizations

$$I_0 \subset I_1 \subset I_2 \subset I_3 \subset I_4 \subset \cdots \subset I_S$$

Example: $S\langle 6, 9, 20 \rangle$ $\quad I_S = \langle x^3 - y^2, x^4 y^4 - z^3 \rangle \subset \Bbbk[x, y, z]$

Z(244): connected components: 21



The delta set via commutative algebra

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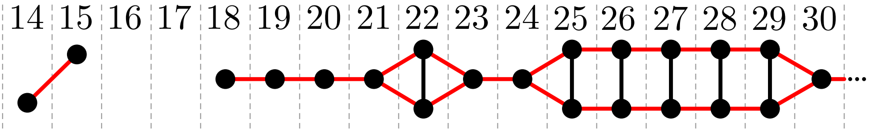
Z(244): connected components: 2



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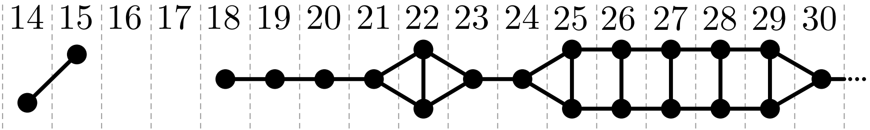

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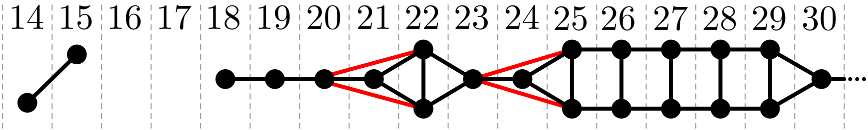

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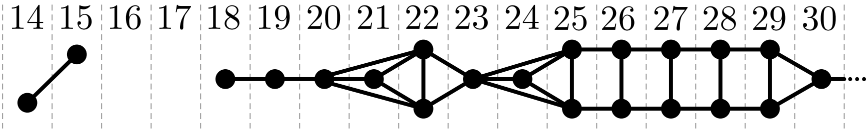

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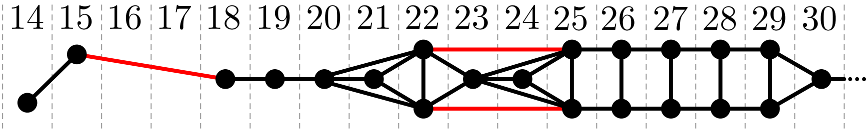

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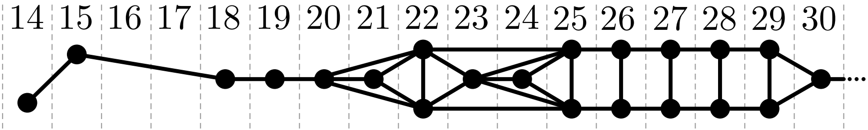

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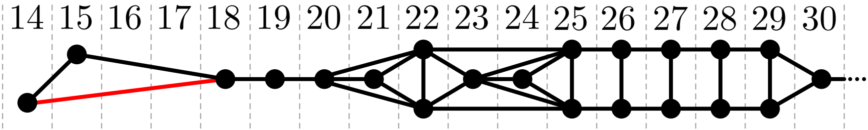

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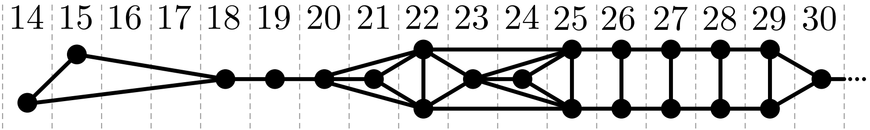

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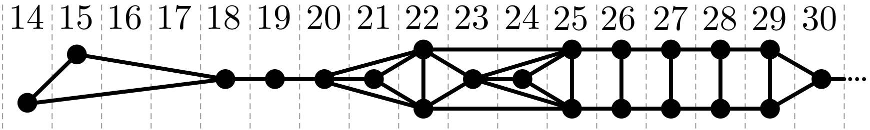

$I_0 = \langle x^{11} z^3 - y^{14} \rangle$

$I_1 = I_0 + \langle x^3 - y^2, x^8 z^3 - y^{12} \rangle$

$I_2 = I_1 + \langle x^5 z^3 - y^{10} \rangle$

$I_3 = I_2 + \langle x^2 z^3 - y^8 \rangle$

$I_4 = I_3 + \langle x^4 y^4 - z^3 \rangle$

$\quad = I_5 = I_6 = \cdots = I_S$

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Theorem (O, 2016)

In the ascending chain $I_0 \subset I_1 \subset I_2 \subset \cdots \subset I_S$,

$$j \in \Delta(S) \quad \textit{if and only if} \quad I_{j-1} \subsetneq I_j$$

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Algorithm for computing $\Delta(S)$:

- Compute generators for $I_0, I_1, \ldots$
- At each step, check if $I_{j-1} \neq I_j$
- Stop when I_S reached

The delta set via commutative algebra

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I_{hom}: homogenization of I_S

$$x^{\mathbf{a}} - x^{\mathbf{b}} \in I_S \qquad \longrightarrow \qquad x^{\mathbf{a}} - t^{|\mathbf{a}| - |\mathbf{b}|} x^{\mathbf{b}} \in I_{\text{hom}}$$

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Lex Gröbner basis for I_{hom}:

$$\begin{aligned} I_{\text{hom}} = \langle & x^{11}z^3 - y^{14}, \\ & x^3 - ty^2, x^8z^3 - ty^{12}, \\ & t^2x^5z^3 - y^{10}, \\ & t^3x^2z^3 - y^8, \\ & xy^6 - t^4z^3 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

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$$I_S = \ker(\varphi) = \langle x^{\mathbf{a}} - x^{\mathbf{b}} : \pi(\mathbf{a}) = \pi(\mathbf{b}) \rangle$$

$$I_j = \langle x^{\mathbf{a}} - x^{\mathbf{b}} : \pi(\mathbf{a}) = \pi(\mathbf{b}) \text{ and } \big||\mathbf{a}| - |\mathbf{b}|\big| \leq j \rangle \subset I_S$$

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Algorithm to compute $\Delta(S)$ (García-Sánchez–O–Webb, 2018)

- Homogenize the ideal I_S with a new variable t
- Compute a reduced lex Gröbner basis G with $t < x_i$
- $\Delta(S) = \{d : t^d x^{\mathbf{a}} - x^{\mathbf{b}} \in G\}$

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S	$\Delta(S)$	Manual	Dynamic	Algebraic
$\langle 100, 121, 142, 163, 284 \rangle$	$\{21\}$	Days	0m 3.6s	$<$ 10 ms
$\langle 1001, 1211, 1421, 1631, 2841 \rangle$	$\{10, 20, 30\}$	Days	1m 56s	$<$ 10 ms

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$\left\langle \begin{array}{l} 550, 1060, 1600, 1781, 4126, \\ 4139, 4407, 5167, 6073, 6079, \\ 6169, 7097, 7602, 8782, 8872 \end{array} \right\rangle$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, \\ 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, \\ 14, 15, 16, 17, 19 \end{array} \right\}$	Years	Days	$<$ 1 min

References

T. Barron, C. O'Neill, R. Pelayo (2015)
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J. García-García, M. Moreno-Frías, A. Vigneron-Tenorio (2014)
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Thanks!