

Elliptic Fekete points by optimizing the Bombieri-Weyl norm

Random and Deterministic Point Configurations
Lluís Santaló School 2022 - Santander

Matías Valdés

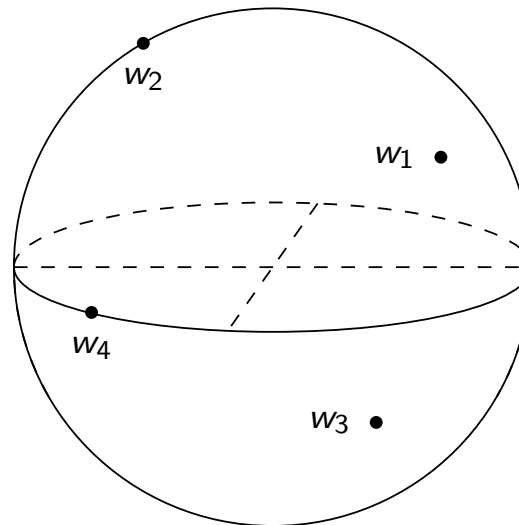
Universidad de la República - Uruguay

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Logarithmic energy

$$E_{\log}(w) := -\log \left(\prod_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^n \|w_i - w_j\|_2 \right) = -\sum_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^n \log(\|w_i - w_j\|_2)$$

$$w = (w_1, \dots, w_n), w_i \in S^2.$$

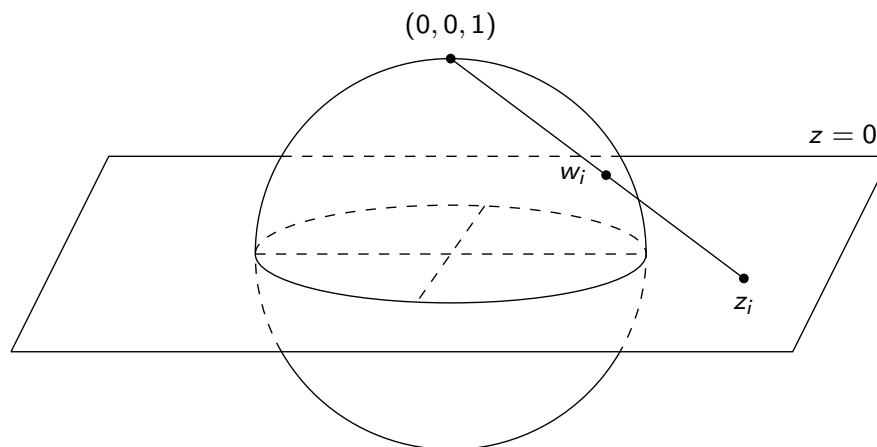


Elliptic Fekete points:

$$\operatorname{argmin}_{w_i \in S^2} E_{\log}(w)$$

Condition number and Bombieri-Weyl norm

$$w_i \in S^2 \rightarrow z_i \in \mathbb{C} \rightarrow p(z) = (z - z_1) \dots (z - z_n)$$



$$\text{Condition number: } \mu(p, z_i) = \sqrt{n} \left(\frac{(1 + |z_i|^2)^{\frac{n}{2}-1}}{|p'(z_i)|} \right) \|p\|$$

$$\text{Bombieri-Weyl norm: } p(z) = a_n z^n + a_{n-1} z^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 z + a_0$$

$$\|p\| = \sqrt{\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{|a_k|^2}{C_k^n}}$$

Log energy, condition number and Bombieri-Weyl norm

Theorem (Armentano, Beltrán, Shub - 2011)

$$E_{\log}(w) = \sum_{i=1}^n \log(\mu(p, z_i)) + n \log \left(\frac{\prod_{i=1}^n \sqrt{1+|z_i|^2}}{\|p\|} \right) + C(n)$$

Conjecture (Beltrán - 2020)

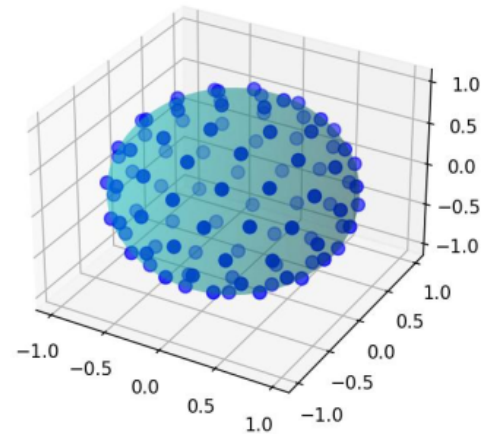
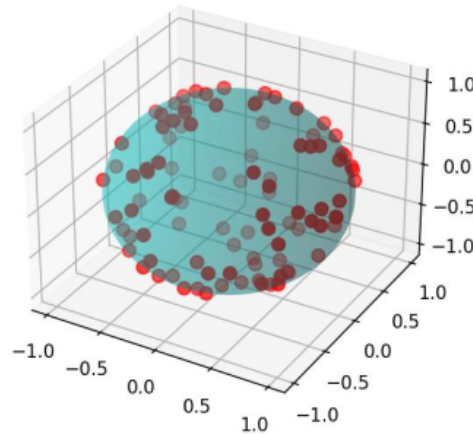
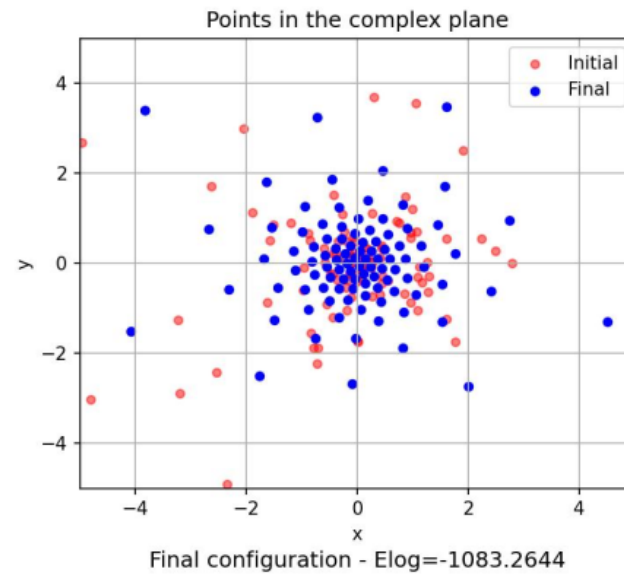
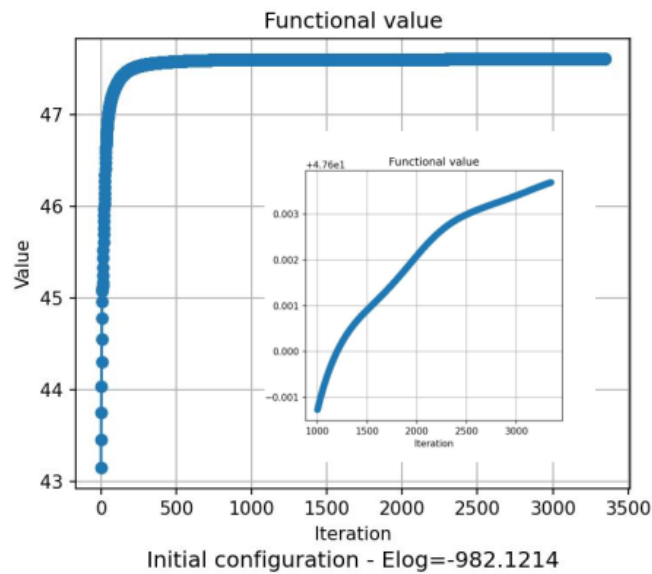
The following problems are equivalent:

$$\operatorname{argmin}_{w_i \in S^2} E_{\log}(w), \quad \operatorname{argmin}_{z_i \in \mathbb{C}} \sum_{i=1}^n \log(\mu(p, z_i))$$

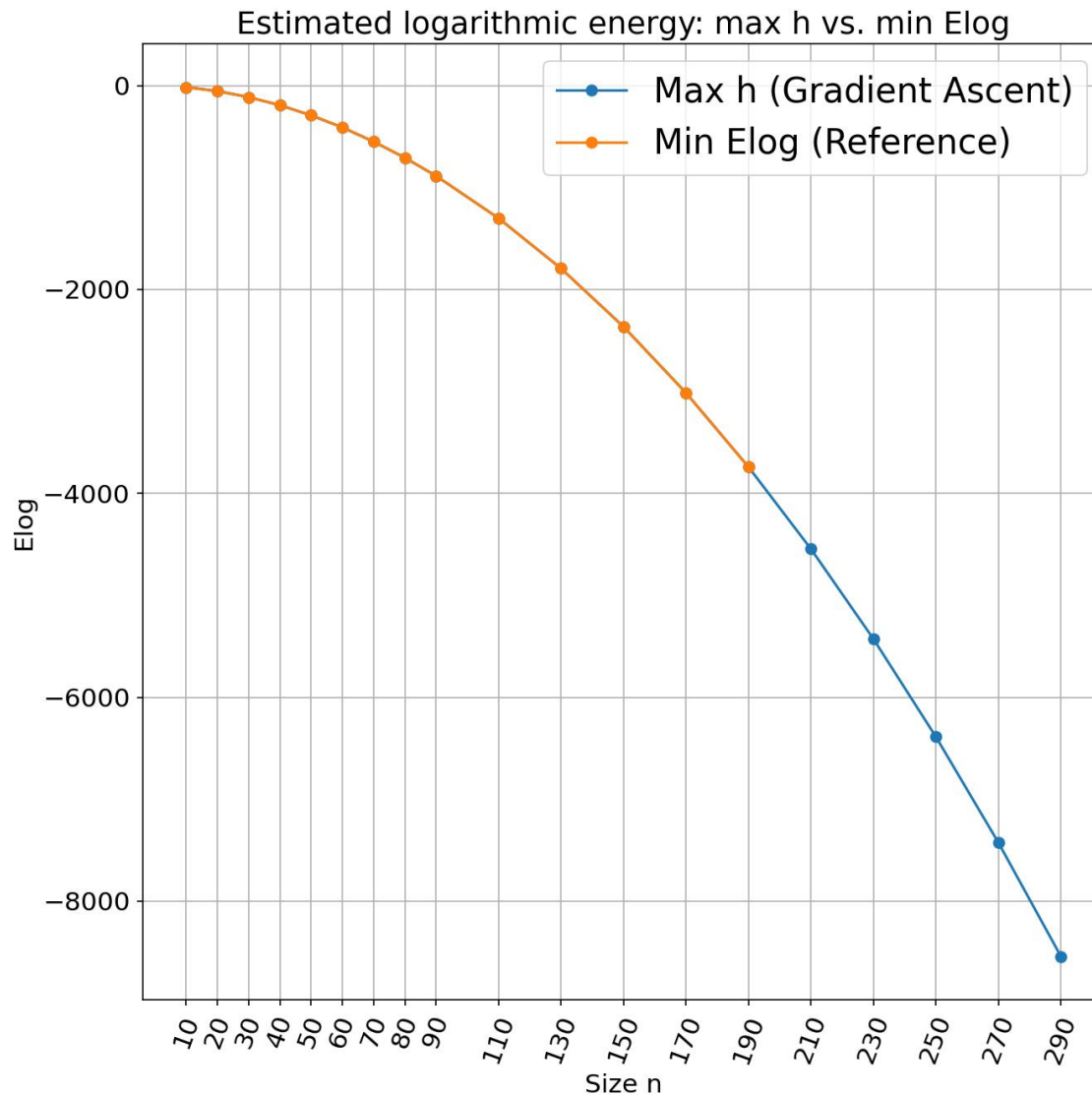
$$\operatorname{argmax}_{z_i \in \mathbb{C}} \log \left(\frac{\prod_{i=1}^n \sqrt{1+|z_i|^2}}{\|p\|} \right)$$

Gradient Ascent ($n = 100$)

$$h(z) := \log \left(\frac{\prod_{i=1}^n \sqrt{1+|z_i|^2}}{\|p\|} \right), \quad \operatorname{argmax}_{z_i \in \mathbb{C}} h(z), \quad z^{(k+1)} = z^{(k)} + \alpha_k \nabla h(z^{(k)})$$



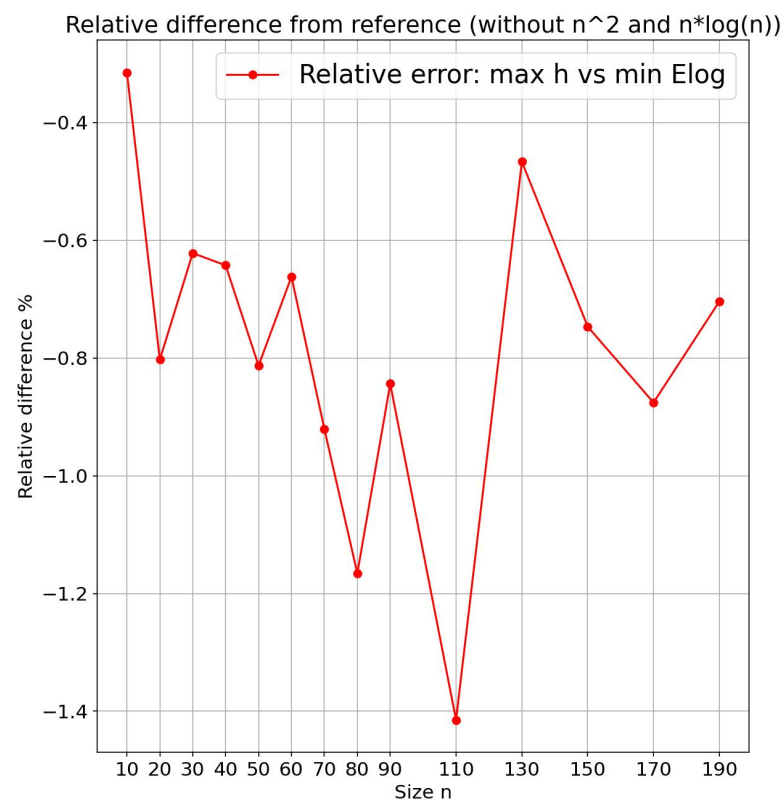
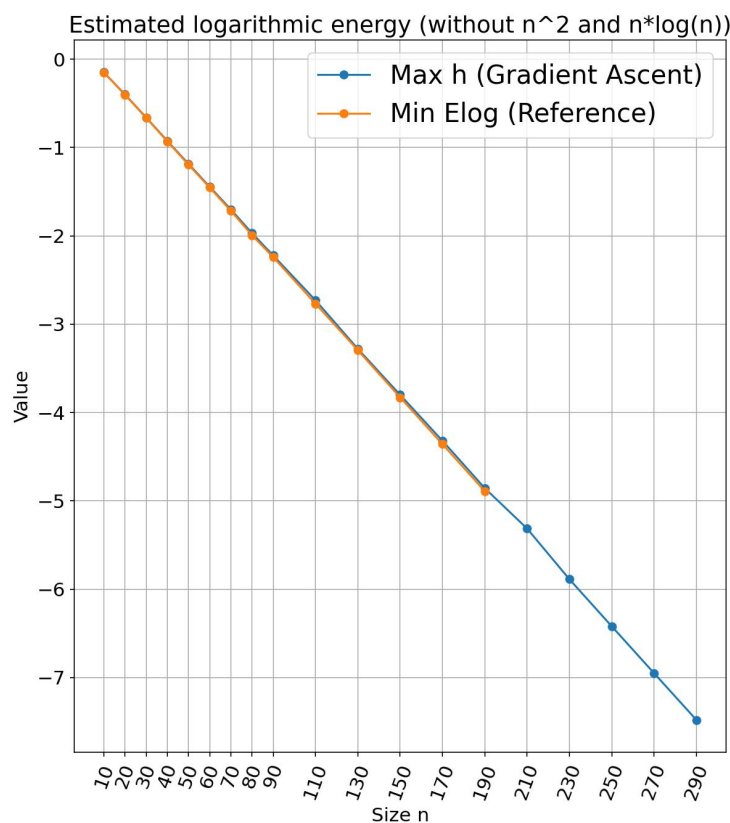
Logarithmic energy of $\operatorname{argmax} h(z)$ vs. $\operatorname{argmin} E_{\log}(w)$ [1]



Reference [1]: “Electrons on the sphere” - Zhou, Saff, Rakhmanov (1995)

Logarithmic energy of $\operatorname{argmax} h(z)$ vs. $\operatorname{argmin} E_{\log}(w)$ [1]

$$E_{\log}^*(n) = Kn^2 - \frac{n \log(n)}{4} + Cn + o(n), \quad K = -\frac{1}{4} \log\left(\frac{4}{e}\right), \quad C = ?$$



Reference [1]: “Electrons on the sphere” - Zhou, Saff, Rakhmanov (1995)

Challenges and future work

$$E_{\log}(w) = \sum_{i=1}^n \log(\mu(p, z_i)) + n \log \left(\frac{\prod_{i=1}^n \sqrt{1+|z_i|^2}}{\|p\|} \right) + C(n)$$

1. We analyzed argmax of $h(z) = \log \left(\frac{\prod_{i=1}^n \sqrt{1+|z_i|^2}}{\|p\|} \right)$; $n \leq 300$
2. Analyze argmin of

$$g(z) := \sum_{i=1}^n \log(\mu(p, z_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^n \log \left(\sqrt{n} \left(\frac{(1+|z_i|^2)^{\frac{n}{2}-1}}{|p'(z_i)|} \right) \|p\| \right)$$

3. g and h depend on $\|p\| = \sqrt{\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{|a_k|^2}{C_k^n}}$. But gradient is w.r.t. z
4. Lower than $O(n^3)$ gradient \Rightarrow bigger n and smaller tolerance