Mutations of Polynomials

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DIMACS REU at Rutgers University
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Preliminary Definitions

- A lattice $N \cong \mathbb{Z}^2$ can be thought of as a coordinate grid.
- An affine transformation $\varphi : N \to \mathbb{Z}$ is of the form $\varphi(v) = Av + b$.
- The “linear part” of $\varphi$ is $\varphi_o(v) = Av$.
- Given a set of lattice points, their convex hull is the smallest convex polygon that contains all of the points.

The definitions on the following frames go back to Fomin and Zelevinsky in their work, “Cluster Algebras I, Foundations”
Definition of Mutation

- A **mutation data** is a pair \((\varphi, h)\) where \(\varphi : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{Z}\) is a nonconstant affine transformation, and \(h\) is an element of the lattice and in the kernel of \(\varphi\). \(h\) must also be of the form \(1 + x^n y^m\) with \(n, m \in \mathbb{Z}\).

- Given a mutation datum \((\varphi, h)\) and \(f \in \mathbb{C}[\mathbb{N}]\), write
  \[
  f = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} f_k \quad \text{where} \quad f_k \in \mathbb{C}[(\varphi = k) \cap \mathbb{N}].
  \]

- We say that \(f\) is \((\varphi, h)\)-mutable if for all \(k < 0\) we have that \(h^{-k}\) divides \(f_k\).

- If \(f\) is \((\varphi, h)\)-mutable, then the **mutation** of \(f\), with respect to this mutation datum is the polynomial
  \[
  \text{mut}_{(\varphi, h)} f = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} h^k f_k.
  \]
Definition of 0-mutable

Let $N$ be an affine lattice of rank 2. We define the set of 0-mutable polynomials on $N$ in the following way:

- A monomial is 0-mutable.
- The product $f = f_1 f_2$ is 0-mutable if and only if both factors, $f_1, f_2$ are 0-mutable.
- If $f$ is 0-mutable, then every mutation of $f$ is 0-mutable.
Example

This is the polynomial

\[ 1 + 3x + 3x^2 + x^3 + 2y + 2xy + y^2 \]

Here we let \( \varphi = y - 2 \) (the height function minus two)

Thus, any polynomial in just \( x \) will be in the kernel of the linear part \((x)\)

Choose \( h = 1 + x \), and notice

\[ 1 + 3x + 3x^2 + x^3 = (1 + x)^3 \]

\[ 2y + 2xy = 2y(1 + x) \]
This is the polynomial we obtain from the previous mutation, and notice we can continue to reduce (possibly by choosing an affine function that has vertical level sets).

This is the polynomial

\[ 1 + x + 2y + y^2 \]
Early in the summer, I began work on a code project to help us run over examples of mutations. The functionality includes

1. random mutations
2. convex hull illustration
3. reduction
The reduction deserves special mention, as the algorithm may be enlightening for future work. The following is performed for each side of the polynomial’s convex hull.

1. Find the direction determined by the side
2. Group the terms in the polynomial by which parallel line with this given direction they lie on
3. Factor all of the polynomials determined by these groups
4. Check if factors are shared in a way that would allow for a viable mutation

Note, we can find always find at least one mutation for each side, and thus actually infinitely many, but we only keep the ”minimal” mutation
Once reduction was working, we were close to finding an algorithm to efficiently check if a polynomial was 0-mutable. As long as the a 0-mutable polynomial never required a mutation that strictly increased the number of terms to mutate down to a monomial, we would be done.

Unfortunately, a long search found a counterexample, given by the equation

\[ 1 + 3x + 3x^2 + x^3 + y + 3xy + 4x^2y + x^3y + x^2y^2 \]
During our project, Alessio Corti, Matej Philip, and Andrea Petracci published results in their paper ”Mirror Symmetry and Smoothing Gorenstein Toric Affine 3-Folds” related to what we were working on. In it they define ”rigid maximally mutable” polynomials. Let $f$ be a polynomial and let $S$ be a set of mutation data. We define

1. $\psi(f) = \{\text{Mutation data } s = (\phi, h) | f \text{ is } s\text{-mutable}\}$
2. $L(S) = \{f | \forall s \in S, f \text{ is } s\text{-mutable}\}$

A Laurent polynomial such that $L(\psi(f)) = \{\lambda f | \lambda \in \mathbb{C}\}$ is called rigidly maximally mutable.

The paper used a very high level proof to show that 0-mutable and RMM polynomials are equivalent, but I found a simple combinatorial proof showing all 0-mutable polynomials are RMM.
Some Noteworthy Results

- \( \psi(f) \) for any polynomial is infinite, and will always carve out a well-defined convex hull in the plane
- Reducible polynomials that are 0-mutable need not be rigid maximally mutable
- Rigid maximally mutable polynomials must have sides that are completely reducible
Mutating Polygons

Some Initial Definitions:

- Lattice $N$, its dual $M = \text{Hom}(N, \mathbb{Z})$
- Fano Polygon: A convex lattice polygon such that the origin lies in the strict interior, and the vertices are primitive lattice vectors.
Akhtar et al., *Mirror Symmetry and the Classification of Orbifold del Pezzo Surfaces*

- Let $P \subset N_{\mathbb{Q}}$ be a lattice polygon. Choose an orientation of $N$.
- A *mutation data* for $P$, $(h, f)$ is a choice of primitive vectors $h \in M$ and $f \in h^\perp \subset N$ satisfying the following conditions:
  - The vertices of $P$ are labeled $\rho_1, \rho_2, \cdots$ counterclockwise, such that $h(\rho_1) = h_{max}$.
  - There is an edge $E_i = [\rho_i, \rho_{i+1}]$ such that $h(\rho_i) = h(\rho_{i+1}) = h_{min}$.
  - $\rho_{i+1} - \rho_i = wf$ where $w \geq -h_{min}$ is an integer.
Consider the polygon \( \text{conv}((-1, -1), (1, 0), (0, 1)) \) and the mutation data \((h, f)\) where 
\[
h(x, y) = -x - y 
\]
and 
\[
f = (-1, 1). 
\]
Then, we have that 
\[
h_{\text{max}} = h(\rho_1) = 2, 
\]
\[
h_{\text{min}} = h(\rho_2) = h(\rho_3) = -1, \text{ and } 
\]
i = 2.
Two Cases

Mutating $P$ with respect to the mutation data $(h, f)$:

- **Case 1:** $P$ has $m$ vertices, $\rho_1, \cdots, \rho_m$, and $\rho_1$ is the unique maximum for $h$ on $P$.

  
  $$\rho'_j = \begin{cases} 
  \rho_j & 1 \leq j \leq i \\
  \rho_j + h(\rho_j)f & i < j \leq m \\
  \rho_1 + h_{\text{max}}f & j = m + 1
  \end{cases}$$

- **Case 2:** $P$ has $m+1$ vertices, $\rho_1, \cdots, \rho_{m+1}$, and $h(\rho_1) = h(\rho_{m+1}) = h_{\text{max}}$.

  $$\rho'_j = \begin{cases} 
  \rho_j & 1 \leq j \leq i \\
  \rho_j + h(\rho_j)f & i < j \leq m \\
  \rho_{m+1} + h_{\text{max}}f & j = m + 1
  \end{cases}$$
Since we are in Case 1 the mutation is given by

\[ \rho'_j = \begin{cases} 
\rho_j & 1 \leq j \leq 2 \\
\rho_j + h(\rho_j)f & j = 3 \\
\rho_1 + 2f & j = 4.
\end{cases} \]

This yields the polygon on the right.
Another Definition

Akhtar, Coates, Galkin, Kasprzyk, *Minkowski Polynomials and Mutations*

- Let $P \subset N_Q$ be a lattice polygon with vertices $\mathcal{V}(P)$, and let $w \in M$ be primitive.
- For each height $h \in \mathbb{Z}$, $w$ defines a hyperplane $H_{w,h} := \{ x \in N_Q : w(x) = h \}$.
- Let $w_h(P) := \text{conv}(H_{w,h} \cap P \cap N)$.
- The lattice polygon $F \subset N_Q$ is a factor of $P$ with respect to $w$ if $w(F) = 0$, and if for every height $h_{\text{min}} \leq h < 0$ there exists a lattice polygon $G_h \subset N_Q$ satisfying

\[ H_{w,h} \cap \mathcal{V}(P) \subseteq G_h + (-h)F \subseteq w_h(P). \]
Consider the polygon \( P = \text{conv}((-1, -1), (1, 0), (0, 1)) \) and the mutation data \((w, F)\) where
\[
w(x, y) = -x - y
\]
and
\[
F = \text{conv}((0, 0), (-1, 1))
\]
is a factor of \( P \) with associated
\[
G_{-1} = \{(1, 0)\}.
\]
• The combinatorial mutation given by width vector $w$, factor $F$, and polygons $\{G_h\}$ is the convex lattice polygon
\[ \text{mut}(P; w, F) \]
\[ = \text{conv} \left( \bigcup_{h=h_{\text{min}}}^{-1} G_h \cup \bigcup_{h=0}^{h_{\text{max}}} (w_h(P) + hF) \right) \subset \mathbb{N}_\mathbb{Q}. \]
Mutating $P$ with respect to $w$ and $F$ yields

$$\text{mut}(P; w, F) = \text{conv} \left( G_{-1} \cup \bigcup_{h=0,2} (w_h(P) + hF) \right)$$

$$= \text{conv}((1, 0), (-1, -1), (-3, 1)).$$

which is the same polygon we got when mutating with the previous definition.
Results

- Given a Fano polygon, applying either mutation gives the same mutated polygon up to isomorphism.
- Thus, we can combine statements about the mutations from both mentioned papers.
- Let $N$ be a 2-dimensional lattice and $g \in \mathbb{C}[x, y]$ a Laurent polynomial in two variables such that the convex hull of $g$ is a Fano polygon $P$. Then, the set of the convex hulls up to isomorphism of all possible mutations of $g$ is finite.
If given the time, we would still like to explore the following questions

- is reduction monotone in some other variable, like number of sides of the convex hull?
- is there a simple combinatorial proof showing that any RMM polynomial is 0-mutable?
- what is the relationship with cluster algebras?
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