

Tensors of bounded rank

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Bounded-rank tensors

Definition

Rank of $\omega \in V_0 \otimes \cdots \otimes V_{p-1}$ is minimal k in

$$\omega = \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} v_{i0} \otimes \cdots \otimes v_{i,p-1}$$

Border rank is minimal k such that

$$\omega \in \overline{\{\text{rank} \leq k \text{ tensors}\}}$$

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Flattening and contracting:

$$b : v_0 \otimes \cdots \otimes v_{p-1} \mapsto (v_0 \otimes \cdots \otimes v_{q-1}) \otimes (v_q \otimes \cdots \otimes v_{p-1})$$

$$v_0 \otimes \cdots \otimes v_{p-1} \mapsto x(v_{p-1}) \cdot v_0 \otimes \cdots \otimes v_{p-2}, \quad x \in V_{p-1}^*$$

do not increase (b)rk

Reduction to single V

Lemma

$$\phi_i : V_i \rightarrow U_i \text{ and } \omega \in V_0 \otimes \cdots \otimes V_{p-1}$$
$$\rightsquigarrow \text{brk}(\phi_0 \otimes \cdots \otimes \phi_{p-1})\omega \leq \text{brk}\omega$$

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Lemma

$\omega \in V_0 \otimes \cdots \otimes V_{p-1}$ of $\text{brk} > k$
 $\rightsquigarrow \exists \phi_i : V_i \rightarrow K^{k+1} =: V$ with $\text{brk}(\phi_0 \otimes \cdots \otimes \phi_{p-1})\omega > k$

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$$\omega : \bigotimes_{i \neq j} V_i^* \rightarrow V_i, \text{ image} =: U_i$$

- if $\dim U_i \leq k$ choose $\phi : V_i \rightarrow V, \psi_i : V \rightarrow V_i$ such that $\psi_i \circ \phi_i$ is 1 on U_i
- if $\dim U_i > k$ take ϕ_i restricting to surjection $U_i \rightarrow V$

$$(\psi_0 \otimes \cdots \otimes \psi_{p-1})(\phi_0 \otimes \cdots \otimes \phi_{p-1})\omega = \omega \text{ or } \text{rk} b_{i,[p]-i}\omega > k$$

□

Infinite-dimensional tensors, an impression

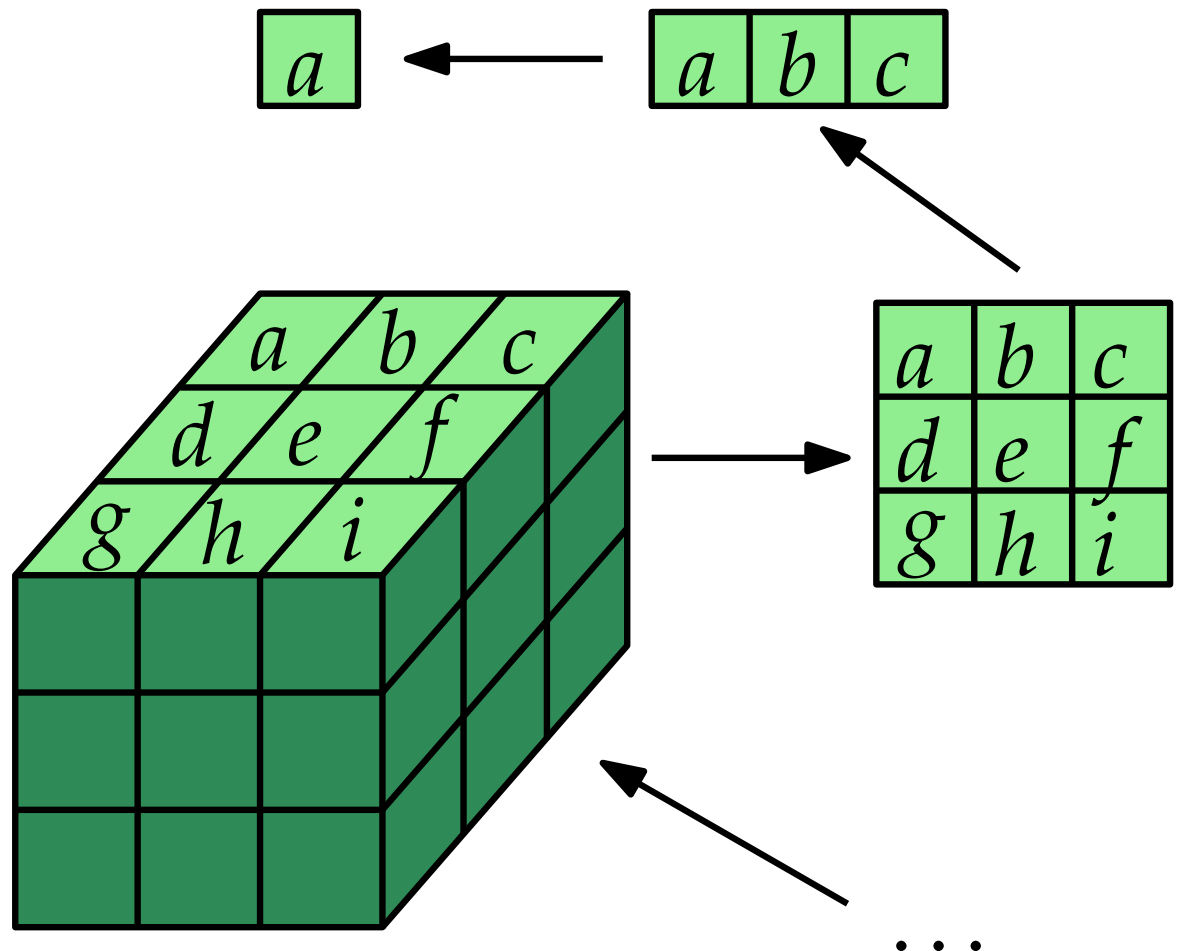
A wrong-titled movie...



Infinite-dimensional tensors, an impression

A wrong-titled movie...

...and an infinite-dimensional tensor



Infinite-dimensional tensors

$x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}$ basis of V^*

$$V^{\otimes 0} \xleftarrow{\langle \cdot, x_0 \rangle} V^{\otimes 1} \xleftarrow{\quad} V^{\otimes 2} \xleftarrow{\quad} \dots \xleftarrow{\quad} V^{\otimes \infty}$$

$V^{\otimes \infty}$ is dual space of U (but not vice versa)

$$(V^*)^{\otimes 0} \xrightarrow{\cdot x_0} (V^*)^{\otimes 1} \longrightarrow (V^*)^{\otimes 2} \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow U$$

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basis of U : $x_w, w \in [n]^{\mathbb{N}}$, finitely many non-zero entries

$SU = K[x_w]$ coordinate ring of $V^{\otimes \infty}$

Example (minor of a flattening)

$$w_1 = 10 \dots, w_2 = 20 \dots, w'_1 = 0 \dots, w'_2 = 030 \dots$$

$$x[(w_1, w_2), (w'_1, w'_2)] = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_{13} \\ x_2 & x_{23} \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{supp}(w_i) \cap \text{supp}(w'_i) = \emptyset)$$

Bounded-rank tensors, proof outline

$X_p \subseteq V^{\otimes p}$ border rank $\leq k$

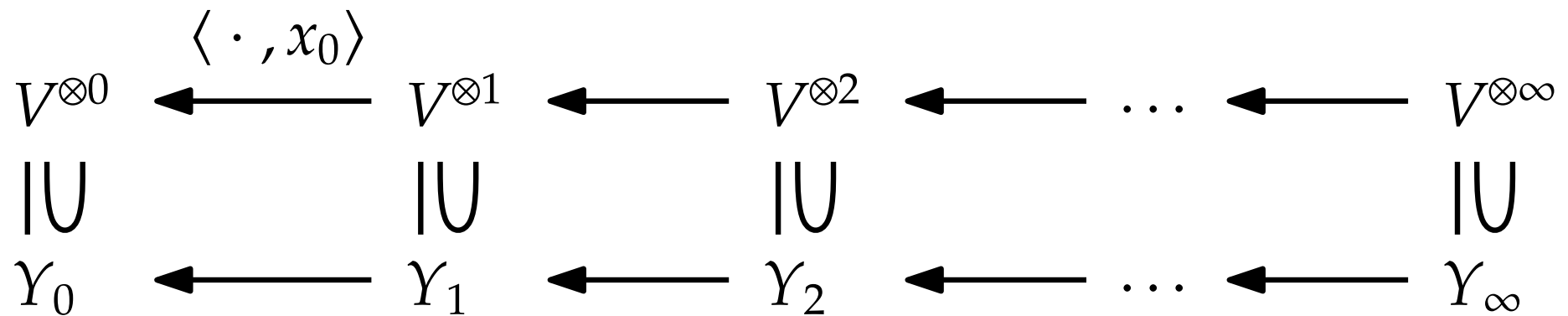
$Y_p \subseteq V^{\otimes p}$ all flattenings have rank $\leq k$

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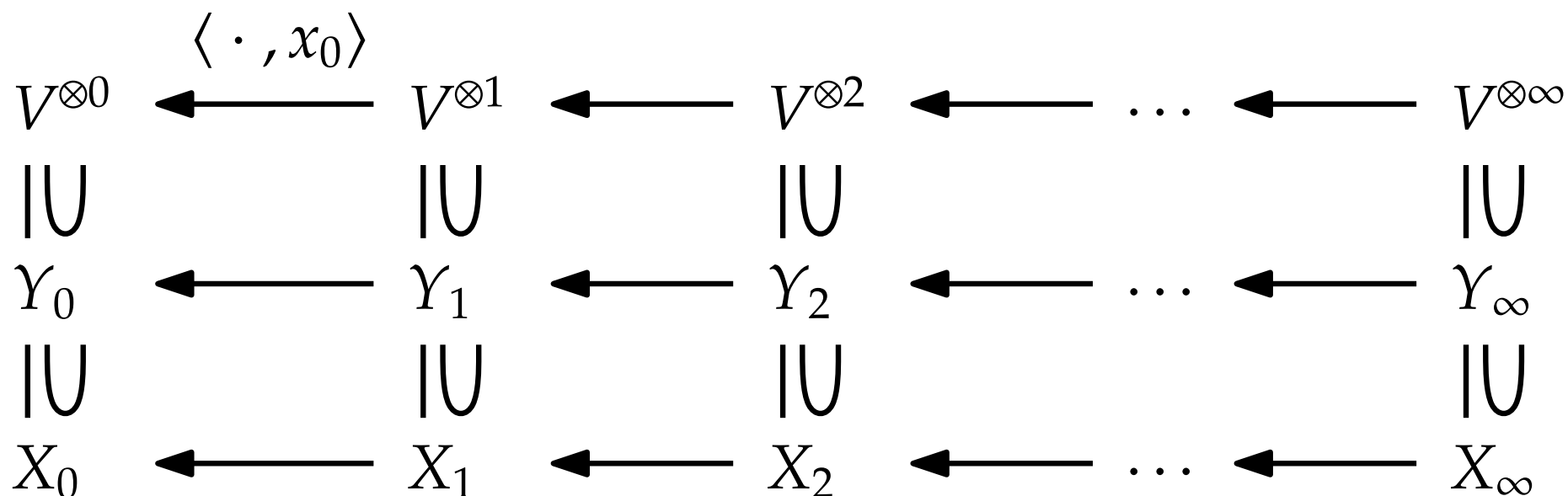
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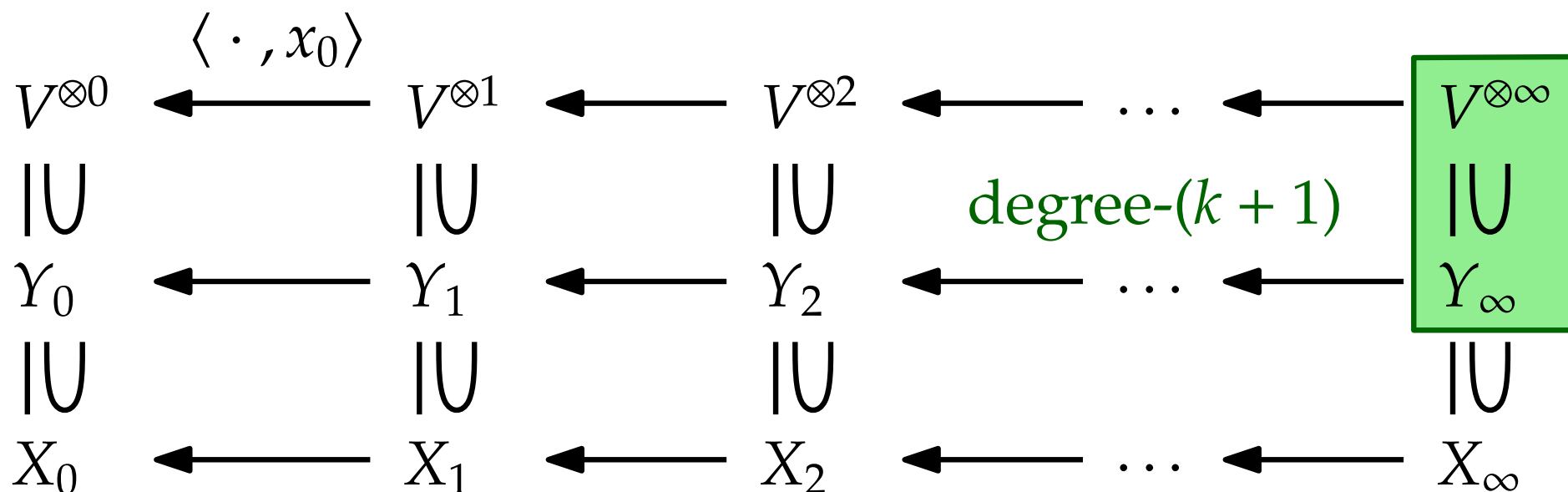
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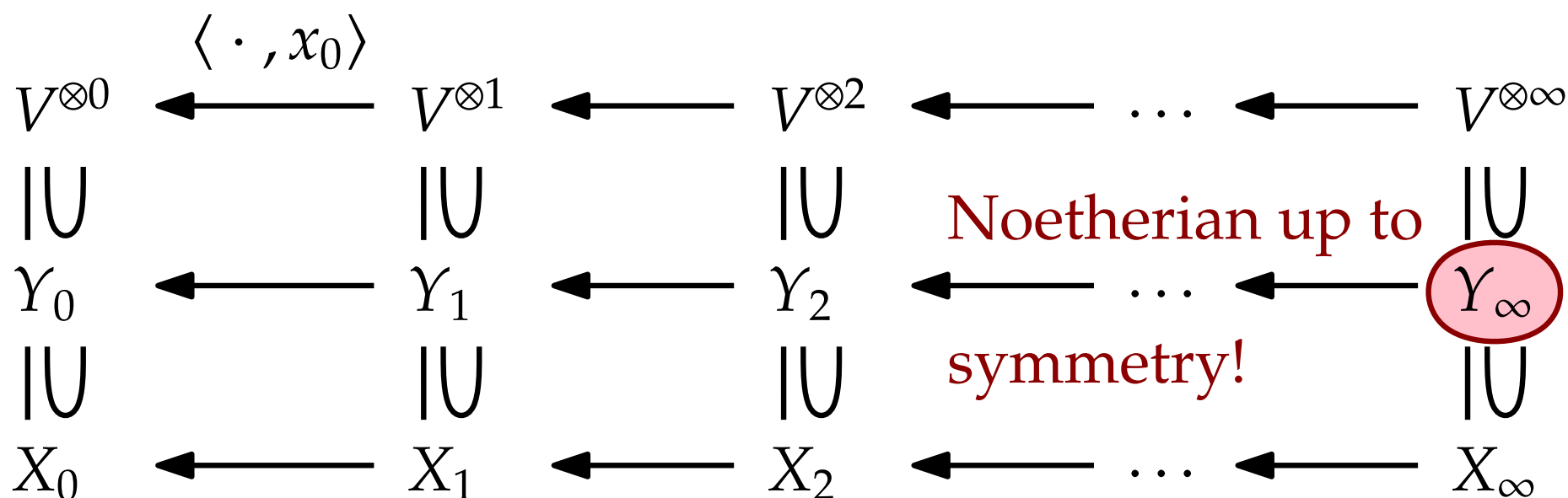
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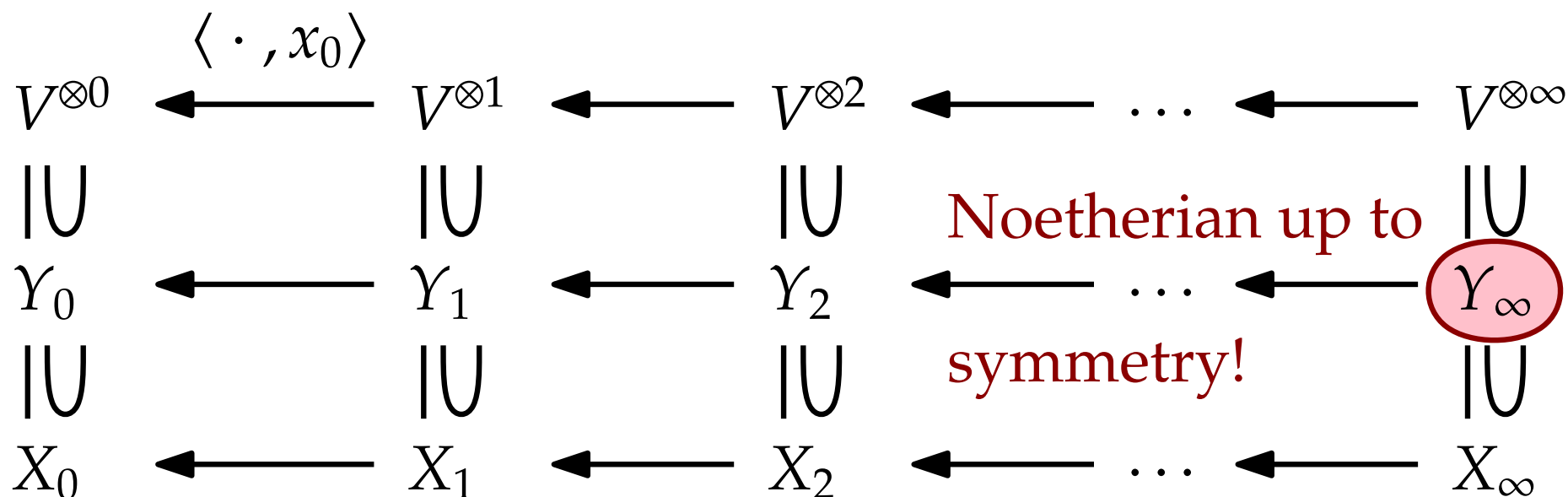


$G_\infty = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \text{Sym}(p) \ltimes \text{GL}(V)^p$ acts on $V^{\otimes \infty}, Y_\infty, X_\infty$

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Subgoal

Y_∞ defined by finitely many G_∞ -orbits of minors

The flattening variety I

Proposition

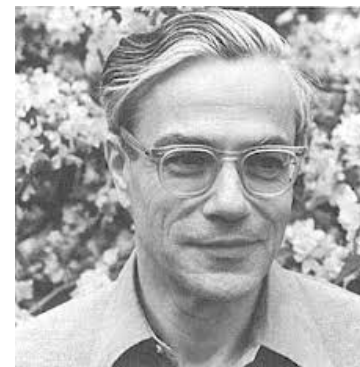
$W \subseteq V^{\otimes p}$ subspace, $k < p \rightsquigarrow$ if $\dim W > k$
then $\exists x \in V^*, i \in [p]: \dim \langle W, x \rangle_i > k$

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otherwise $\exists$ counterexample W spanned by
vectors $e_{i_0} \otimes \cdots \otimes e_{i_{p-1}}, i_0, \dots, i_{p-1} \in [n]$ (Borel fixpoint thm)



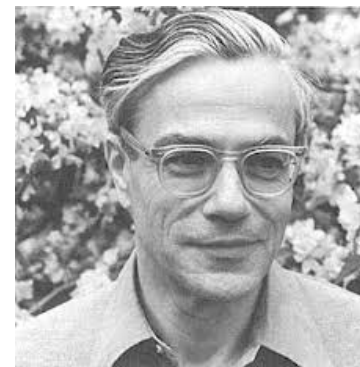
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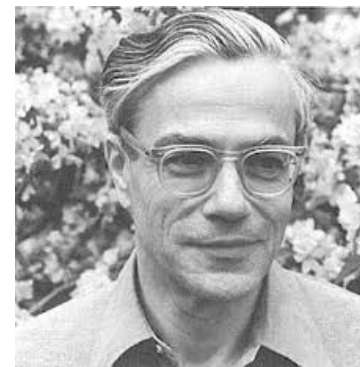
$W \rightsquigarrow k + 1$ distinct words $u_0, \dots, u_k \in [n]^p$



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$W \rightsquigarrow k + 1$ distinct words $u_0, \dots, u_k \in [n]^p$

$\exists i \in [p] : u_0, \dots, u_k$ remain distinct when deleting i -th letter

corresponding basis vectors remain linearly independent
when contracting with $\sum x_j$ at position i □

Corollary

$Y_{\infty}^{\leq k}$ is defined by finitely many orbits of minors

The flattening variety II

Theorem

$\forall k \ Y_{\infty}^{\leq k} \subseteq V^{\otimes \infty}$ is G_{∞} -Noetherian

induction on k : $Y_{\infty}^{\leq 0} = \{0\}$ is, assume true for $k - 1$

The flattening variety II

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$Y_{\infty}^{\leq k-1}$ defined by G_{∞} orbits of $\det_0, \dots, \det_{N-1}$

$U_a := \{y \in Y_{\infty}^{\leq k} \mid \det_a \neq 0\}$

$Y_{\infty}^{\leq k} = Y_{\infty}^{\leq k-1} \cup G_{\infty}U_0 \cup \dots \cup G_{\infty}U_{N-1}$

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Claim

each $G_{\infty}U_i$ is G_{∞} -Noetherian

$\rightsquigarrow$ both theorems

The flattening variety III

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each $G_\infty U_i$ is G_∞ -Noetherian

Example

$k = 2$ and U open set where $\det$

$$\begin{matrix} & 00 & 03 \\ 10 & \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_{13} \end{bmatrix} \\ 20 & \begin{bmatrix} x_2 & x_{23} \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix} \neq 0$$

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on $U \subseteq Y_\infty^{\leq 3}$ all x_w are expressible in terms of $x_{w'}$ with $|\text{supp}(w') \setminus \{0, 1\}| \leq 1$

e.g. $w = 2113 = 2010 + 0103 \rightsquigarrow \det \begin{matrix} & 0000 & 0300 & 0103 \\ 1000 & \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_{13} & x_{1103} \end{bmatrix} \\ 2000 & \begin{bmatrix} x_2 & x_{23} & x_{2103} \end{bmatrix} \\ 2010 & \begin{bmatrix} x_{201} & x_{231} & x_{2113} \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$

$= dx_{2113} + \text{smaller support} = 0 \rightsquigarrow x_{2113} = (\text{smaller supp})/d$

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Fundamental theorem $\rightsquigarrow U \text{ Sym}(\{2, 3, \dots\})$ -Noetherian

$\rightsquigarrow G_\infty U$ is G_∞ -Noetherian



Alternating tensors

$$V = \langle \dots, \mathbf{3}/\mathbf{2}, \mathbf{1}/\mathbf{2}, -\mathbf{1}/\mathbf{2}, -\mathbf{3}/\mathbf{2}, \dots \rangle$$

$$V_{p,n} := \langle \mathbf{p} - \mathbf{1}/\mathbf{2}, \dots, -\mathbf{n} + \mathbf{1}/\mathbf{2} \rangle \subseteq V$$

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$$\bigwedge^{\infty/2} V := \lim_{\rightarrow p,n} \bigwedge^n V_{pn} \text{ infinite wedge}$$

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Conjecture

the k -th secant variety of X is defined in bounded degree

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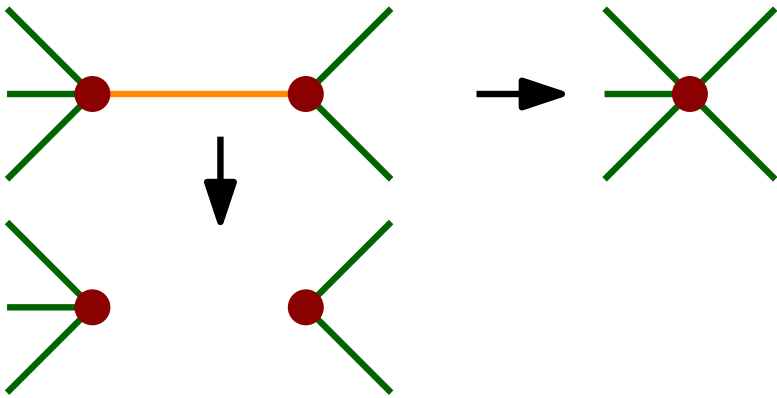
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HARD!

Matroid minor conjecture

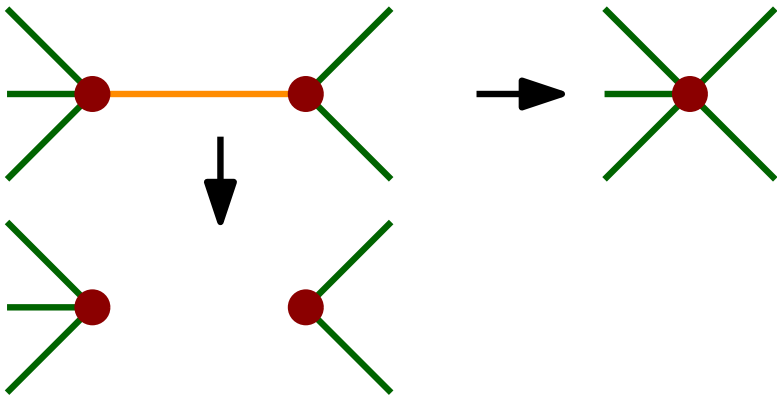
Robertson-Seymour
Graphs well-partially-ordered by



Matroid minor conjecture

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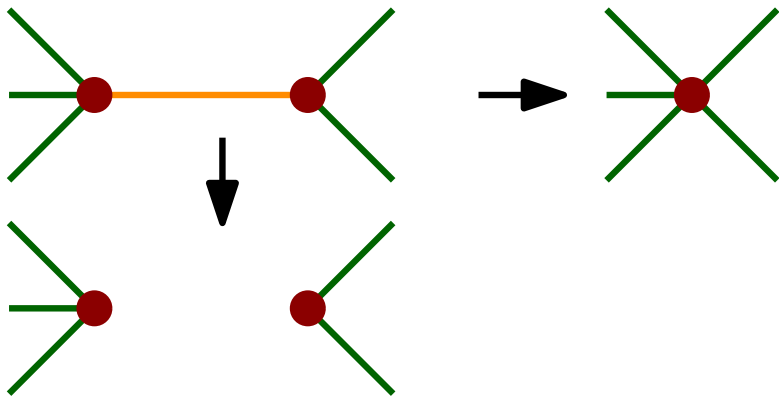
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Other finite fields?



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Conjecture

Inverse Grassmannian (set-theoretically)

$\text{Sym}(\mathbb{Z} + 1/2)$ -Noetherian makes sense for infinite fields!

