

Rigid Continuation Paths II: Structured Polynomial Systems

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We design a probabilistic algorithm that, on input a polynomial system F given by black-box evaluation functions and $\epsilon > 0$, outputs a (validated) approximate zero of F , with probability at least $1 - \epsilon$. When applying this algorithm to $u \cdot F$, where u is uniformly random in the product of unitary groups, the algorithm performs at most $\text{poly}(n, d) L(F) (\Gamma(F) \log \Gamma(F) + \log \log 1/\epsilon)$ operations on average. Here n is the number of variables, d the maximum degree, $L(F)$ denotes the evaluation cost of F , and $\Gamma(F)$ reflects a numerical aspect of F . Moreover, we prove that for inputs given by random Gaussian algebraic branching programs, the algorithm runs on average in time polynomial in n and d . Our result may be interpreted as a first step towards providing an affirmative answer to a refined version of Smale's 17th question, concerned with structured systems of polynomial equations.

This is joint work with Felipe Cucker and Pierre Lairez. It is a continuation of Pierre Lairez's paper "Rigid Continuation Paths I" (J. AMS 33.2, 2020). We hope to finalize a version for the arXiv soon.