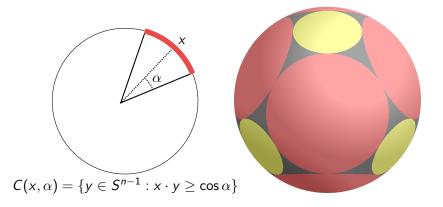
Upper bounds for multiple-size spherical cap packings

David de Laat Joint work with Fernando de Oliveira Filho and Frank Vallentin

Emerging Developments in Real Algebraic Geometry Magdeburg - February 23, 2012

Multiple-size spherical cap packing problem

Given a fixed set $\{\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_N\}$ of spherical cap angles: What is the maximal spherical cap packing density?



$$V = S^{n-1} \times \{1, \ldots, N\}$$

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ □ ● のへで

$$V = S^{n-1} \times \{1, \ldots, N\}$$

$$(x,i) \sim (y,j) \Longleftrightarrow \cos(lpha_i + lpha_j) < x \cdot y ext{ and } (x,i)
eq (y,j)$$

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 臣 のへぐ

$$V = S^{n-1} \times \{1, \ldots, N\}$$

$$(x,i) \sim (y,j) \Longleftrightarrow \cos(lpha_i + lpha_j) < x \cdot y \text{ and } (x,i)
eq (y,j)$$

$$w(x,i) = \frac{\omega_{n-1}(S^{n-2})}{\omega_n(S^{n-1})} \int_{\cos\alpha_i}^1 (1-u^2)^{(n-3)/2} du$$

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 臣 のへぐ

$$V = S^{n-1} \times \{1, \ldots, N\}$$

$$(x,i) \sim (y,j) \Longleftrightarrow \cos(lpha_i + lpha_j) < x \cdot y \text{ and } (x,i)
eq (y,j)$$

$$w(x,i) = \frac{\omega_{n-1}(S^{n-2})}{\omega_n(S^{n-1})} \int_{\cos\alpha_i}^1 (1-u^2)^{(n-3)/2} du$$

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 臣 の�?

Stable sets correspond to packings

$$V = S^{n-1} \times \{1, \ldots, N\}$$

$$(x,i) \sim (y,j) \Longleftrightarrow \cos(lpha_i + lpha_j) < x \cdot y ext{ and } (x,i)
eq (y,j)$$

$$w(x,i) = \frac{\omega_{n-1}(S^{n-2})}{\omega_n(S^{n-1})} \int_{\cos\alpha_i}^1 (1-u^2)^{(n-3)/2} du$$

Stable sets correspond to packings

Weighted stability number gives the maximal packing density

The weighted theta number for finite graphs

- Computing the weighted stability number is NP-hard
- The weighted theta (prime) number gives upper bounds:

$$\vartheta'_{w}(G) = \min \left\{ M: \begin{array}{l} K - \sqrt{w}\sqrt{w}^{\mathsf{T}} \in S^{\mathsf{V}}_{\succeq 0} \\ (K - MI)(u, v) \leq 0 \text{ when } u \not\sim v \end{array} \right\}$$

 This can be computed in polynomial time using semidefinite programming

Infinite graphs

Hilbert-Schmidt kernels:

 $\mathcal{C}(V \times V) = \{K : V \times V \to \mathbb{R} : K \text{ continuous}\}$

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 臣 のへぐ

Infinite graphs

- ► Hilbert-Schmidt kernels: $C(V \times V) = \{K : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : K \text{ continuous}\}$
- ► $K \in C(V \times V)$ is positive if it is symmetric and $(K(u_i, u_j))_{1 \le i,j \le n} \succeq 0$ for all n and all $u_1, \ldots, u_n \in V$

Infinite graphs

► Hilbert-Schmidt kernels: $C(V \times V) = \{K : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : K \text{ continuous}\}$

- ► $K \in C(V \times V)$ is positive if it is symmetric and $(K(u_i, u_j))_{1 \le i,j \le n} \succeq 0$ for all n and all $u_1, \ldots, u_n \in V$
- Generalization of the theta number:

$$\vartheta'_w(G) = \inf \left\{ M: \begin{array}{ll} K - \sqrt{w} \otimes \sqrt{w} \in \mathcal{C}_{\succeq 0}(V \times V) \\ (K - MI)(u, v) \leq 0 \text{ when } u \not\sim v \end{array} \right\}$$

Infinitely many variables/constraints: how to compute this?

Using symmetry

Group action: $O(n) \times V \rightarrow V$, g(x, i) = (gx, i)



Using symmetry

Group action: $O(n) \times V \rightarrow V$, g(x, i) = (gx, i)Observation: If (K, M) is feasible for

$$\vartheta'_w(G) = \inf \left\{ M: \begin{array}{ll} K - \sqrt{w} \otimes \sqrt{w} \in \mathcal{C}_{\succeq 0}(V \times V) \\ (K - MI)(u, v) \leq 0 \text{ when } u \not\sim v \end{array} \right\},$$

then (\overline{K}, M) is also feasible, where

$$\overline{K}(u,v) := \int_{O(n)} K(gu,gv) \mu(dg)$$

and where μ is the normalized Haar measure on O(n)

Using symmetry

Group action: $O(n) \times V \rightarrow V$, g(x, i) = (gx, i)Observation: If (K, M) is feasible for

$$\vartheta'_w(G) = \inf \left\{ M: \begin{array}{ll} K - \sqrt{w} \otimes \sqrt{w} \in \mathcal{C}_{\succeq 0}(V \times V) \\ (K - MI)(u, v) \leq 0 \text{ when } u \not\sim v \end{array} \right\},$$

then (\overline{K}, M) is also feasible, where

$$\overline{K}(u,v) := \int_{O(n)} K(gu,gv) \mu(dg)$$

and where μ is the normalized Haar measure on O(n)

Symmetry reduction:

In the infimum we can restrict to O(n)-invariant kernels

Positive invariant kernels

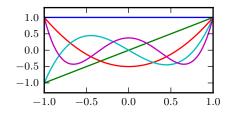
A kernel $K \in C(V \times V)$ is positive and O(n)-invariant if and only if

$$\mathcal{K}((x,i),(y,j)) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f_{k,ij} \mathcal{P}_k^n(x \cdot y),$$

where $(f_{k,ij})_{1 \le i,j \le N} \succeq 0$ for all k (For N = 1 this is a result of Schoenberg)

Jacobi polynomials P_k^n :

Orthogonal with respect to the weight $(1 - s^2)^{(n-3)/2}$ on [-1, 1]Normalized such that $P_k^n(1) = 1$



Simplified program

This gives the following simplified program

$$\vartheta'_{w}(G) = \inf \begin{cases} (f_{0,ij} - \sqrt{w(\alpha_i)}\sqrt{w(\alpha_j)})_{1 \le i,j \le N} \succeq 0 \\ M : (f_{k,ij})_{1 \le i,j \le N} \succeq 0, \ k = 1, 2, \dots \\ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f_{k,ij} P_k^n(u) \le 0, \ -1 \le u \le \cos(\alpha_i + \alpha_j) \\ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f_{k,ii} \le M \end{cases}$$

• Replace ∞ by a large number d

Finitely many variables, but still infinitely many constraints

Use a sum of squares characterization to simplify further:

Simplified program

This gives the following simplified program

$$\vartheta'_{w}(G) = \inf \begin{cases} (f_{0,ij} - \sqrt{w(\alpha_i)}\sqrt{w(\alpha_j)})_{1 \le i,j \le N} \succeq 0 \\ M : (f_{k,ij})_{1 \le i,j \le N} \succeq 0, \ k = 1,2,\dots \\ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f_{k,ij} P_k^n(u) \le 0, \ -1 \le u \le \cos(\alpha_i + \alpha_j) \\ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f_{k,ii} \le M \end{cases}$$

• Replace ∞ by a large number d

- Finitely many variables, but still infinitely many constraints
- Use a sum of squares characterization to simplify further:

If p is a real even univariate polynomial, then

 $p(x) \ge 0$ for all $x \in [a, b] \Leftrightarrow p(x) = q(x) + (x - a)(b - x)r(x)$ where q and r are SOS polynomials

Simplified program

This gives the following simplified program

$$\vartheta'_{w}(G) = \inf \begin{cases} (f_{0,ij} - \sqrt{w(\alpha_i)}\sqrt{w(\alpha_j)})_{1 \le i,j \le N} \succeq 0\\ M: (f_{k,ij})_{1 \le i,j \le N} \succeq 0, \ k = 1, 2, \dots\\ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f_{k,ij} P_k^n(u) \le 0, \ -1 \le u \le \cos(\alpha_i + \alpha_j)\\ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f_{k,ii} \le M \end{cases}$$

• Replace ∞ by a large number d

- Finitely many variables, but still infinitely many constraints
- Use a sum of squares characterization to simplify further:

If p is a real even univariate polynomial, then

$$p(x) \geq 0$$
 for all $x \in [a, b] \Leftrightarrow p(x) = q(x) + (x - a)(b - x)r(x)$

where q and r are SOS polynomials

$$p(x)$$
 is SOS $\Leftrightarrow p(x) = [x]^T Q[x]$ for some $Q \succeq 0$
 $[x] = (1, x, \dots, x^d)^T$

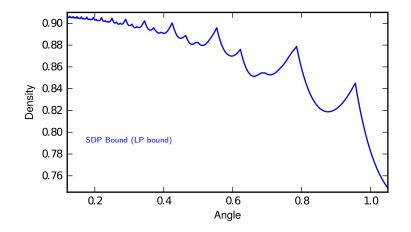
A semidefinite program

This gives the semidefinite program

$$\vartheta'_{w}(G) = \inf \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \left(f_{0,ij} - \sqrt{w(\alpha_{i})}\sqrt{w(\alpha_{j})}\right)_{1 \leq i,j \leq N} \succeq 0\\ \left(f_{k,ij}\right)_{1 \leq i,j \leq N} \succeq 0, \ k = 1, \dots, d \\ M: \quad Q^{ij} \in S^{d/2+1}_{\geq 0}, \ R^{ij} \in S^{d/2}_{\geq 0}, \ 1 \leq i,j \leq N\\ \Sigma^{d}_{k=0}(P^{n}_{l})_{k}f_{l,ij} + \langle Q^{ij}, E_{l} \rangle + \langle R^{ij}, T_{l,ij} \rangle = 0\\ \Sigma^{d}_{k=0}f_{k,ii} \leq M \end{array} \right\}$$

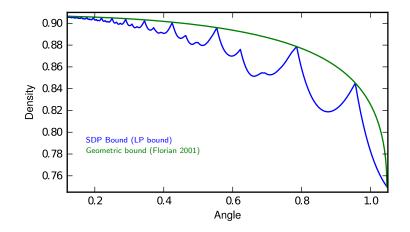
E_l is the 0/1 matrix with (*E_l*)_{*i*+1,*j*+1} = 1 when *i* + *j* = *l T_{l,ij}* = cos(α_{*i*} + α_{*j*})*E_l* + (−1 + cos(α_{*i*} + α_{*j*}))*E_{l-1}* − *E_{l-2}*

Single size packings (n = 3)



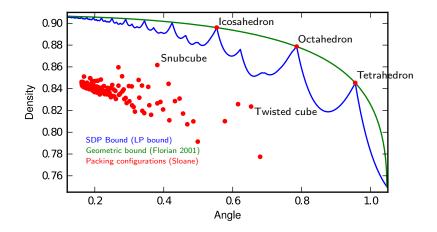
▲ロト ▲圖 ▶ ▲ 国 ▶ ▲ 国 ▶ ● 国 ● のへ(で)

Single size packings (n = 3)



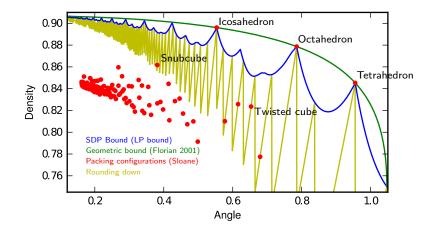
◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 三臣 - のへで

Single size packings (n = 3)



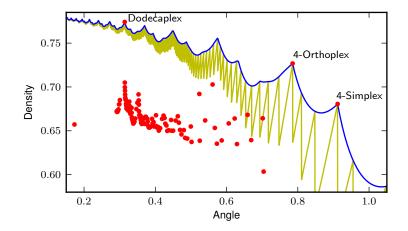
◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 三臣 - のへで

Single size packings for n = 3



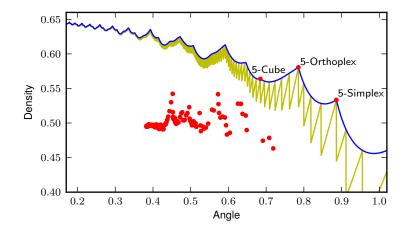
▲ロト ▲園ト ▲ヨト ▲ヨト ニヨー のへ(で)

Single size packings for n = 4



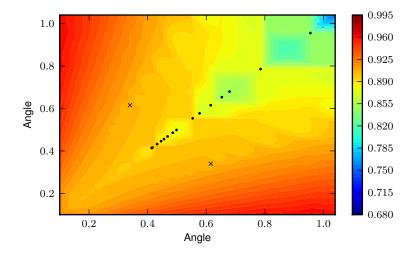
(日)

Single size packings for n = 5



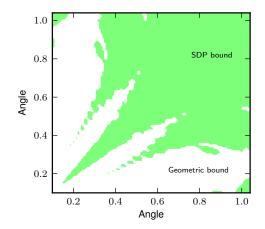
▲ロト ▲圖 ▶ ▲ 国 ▶ ▲ 国 ▶ ● 国 ● のへ(で)

Binary packings for n = 3



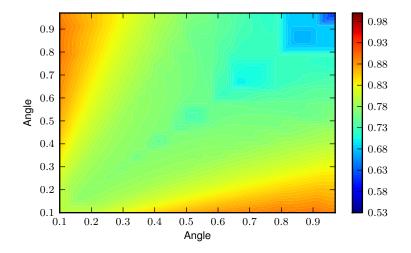
▲ロト ▲園ト ▲ヨト ▲ヨト ニヨー のへ(で)

SDP bound / Geometric bound



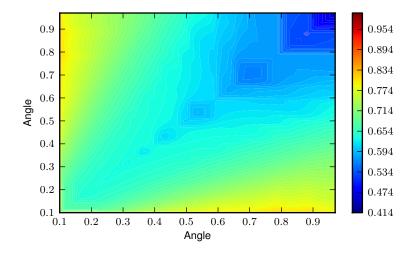
◆□ > ◆□ > ◆□ > ◆□ > ◆□ > ○ < ○

Binary packings for n = 4



▲ロト ▲園ト ▲ヨト ▲ヨト ニヨー のへ(で)

Binary packings for n = 5



▲ロト ▲園ト ▲ヨト ▲ヨト ニヨー のへ(で)