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GEOMETRY AND COMPLEXITY THEORY

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This introduction to algebraic complexity theory for graduate students and researchers in computer science and mathematics features concrete examples that demonstrate the application of geometric techniques to real-world problems. Written by a noted expert in the field, it offers numerous open questions to motivate future research. Complexity theory has rejuvenated classical geometric questions and brought different areas of mathematics together in new ways. This book shows the beautiful, interesting, and important questions that have arisen as a result.

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Geometry and Complexity Theory

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Preface

This book describes recent applications of algebraic geometry and representation theory to complexity theory. I focus on two central problems: *the complexity of matrix multiplication* and *Valiant's algebraic variants of $\mathbf{P}$ versus $\mathbf{NP}$* .

I have attempted to make this book accessible to both computer scientists and geometers and the exposition as self-contained as possible. Two goals are to convince computer scientists of the utility of techniques from algebraic geometry and representation theory and to show geometers beautiful, interesting, and important geometry questions arising in complexity theory.

Computer scientists have made extensive use combinatorics, graph theory, probability, and linear algebra. I hope to show that even elementary techniques from algebraic geometry and representation theory can substantially advance the search for lower bounds, and even upper bounds, in complexity theory. I believe such additional mathematics will be necessary for further advances on questions discussed in this book as well as related complexity problems. Techniques are introduced as needed to deal with concrete problems.

For geometers, I expect that complexity theory will be as good a source for questions in algebraic geometry as has been modern physics. Recent work has indicated that subjects such as Fulton-McPherson intersection theory, the Hilbert scheme of points, and the Kempf-Weyman method for computing syzygies all have something to add to complexity theory. In addition, complexity theory has a way of rejuvenating old questions that had been nearly forgotten but remain beautiful and intriguing: questions of Hadamard, Darboux, Lüroth, and the classical Italian school. At the same time, complexity theory has brought different areas of mathematics together in new ways: for instance, combinatorics, representation theory, and algebraic geometry all play a role in understanding the coordinate ring of the orbit closure of the determinant.

This book evolved from several classes I have given on the subject: a spring 2013 semester course at Texas A&M; summer courses at Scuola Matematica Inter-universitaria, Cortona (July 2012), CIRM, Trento (June 2014), the University of Chicago (IMA sponsored) (July 2014), KAIST, Deajeon (August 2015), and Obergurgul, Austria (September 2016); a fall 2016 semester course at Texas A&M; and, most importantly, a fall 2014 semester course at the University of California, Berkeley, as part of the semester-long program Algorithms and Complexity in Algebraic Geometry at the Simons Institute for the Theory of Computing.

Since I began writing this book, even since the first draft was completed in fall 2014, the research landscape has shifted considerably: the two paths toward Valiant's conjecture that had been considered the most viable have been shown to be unworkable, at least as originally proposed. On the other hand, there have been significant advances in our understanding of the matrix multiplication tensor. The contents of this book are the state of the art as of January 2017.

Prerequisites

Chapters 1–8 only require a solid background in linear algebra and a willingness to accept several basic results from algebraic geometry that are stated as needed. Nothing beyond [Sha07] is used in these chapters. Because of the text [Lan12], I am sometimes terse regarding basic properties of tensors and multilinear algebra. Chapters 9 and 10 contain several sections requiring further background.

Layout

All theorems, propositions, remarks, examples, etc., are numbered together within each section; for example, Theorem 1.3.2 is the second numbered item in Section 1.3. Equations are numbered sequentially within each chapter. I have included hints for selected exercises, those marked with the symbol $\odot$ at the end, which is meant to be suggestive of a life preserver. Exercises are marked with (1), (2), or (3), indicating the level of difficulty. Important exercises are also marked with an exclamation mark, sometimes even two, e.g., (1!!) is an exercise that is easy and very important.

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