

# Seminar 2023

Math

The local solubility for homogeneous polynomials  
with random coefficients over thin sets

## 연기석 Purdue University

2023년 12월 28일(목) 13시

장소: 과학관 254호

ABSTRACT. Let  $d$  and  $n$  be natural numbers greater or equal to 2. Let  $\langle \mathbf{a}, \nu_{d,n}(\mathbf{x}) \rangle \in \mathbb{Z}[\mathbf{x}]$  be a homogeneous polynomial in  $n$  variables of degree  $d$  with integer coefficients  $\mathbf{a}$ , where  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$  denotes the inner product, and  $\nu_{d,n} : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N$  denotes the Veronese embedding with  $N = \binom{n+d-1}{d}$ . Consider a variety  $V_{\mathbf{a}}$  in  $\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ , defined by  $\langle \mathbf{a}, \nu_{d,n}(\mathbf{x}) \rangle = 0$ . In this paper, we examine a set of these varieties defined by

$$\mathbb{V}_{d,n}^P(A) = \{V_{\mathbf{a}} \subset \mathbb{P}^{n-1} \mid P(\mathbf{a}) = 0, \|\mathbf{a}\|_{\infty} \leq A\},$$

where  $P \in \mathbb{Z}[\mathbf{x}]$  is a non-singular form in  $N$  variables of degree  $k$  with  $2 \leq k \leq C(n, d)$  for some constant  $C(n, d)$  depending at most on  $n$  and  $d$ . Suppose that  $P(\mathbf{a}) = 0$  has a nontrivial integer solution. We confirm that the proportion of varieties  $V_{\mathbf{a}}$  in  $\mathbb{V}_{d,n}^P(A)$ , which are everywhere locally soluble, converges to a constant  $c_P$  as  $A \rightarrow \infty$ . In particular, if there exists  $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{Z}^N$  such that  $P(\mathbf{b}) = 0$  and the variety  $V_{\mathbf{b}}$  in  $\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$  admits a smooth  $\mathbb{Q}$ -rational point, the constant  $c_P$  is positive.



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주최: 4단계 BK21 수리과학 및 계산교육 연구단

