

Looking for a “Local” Gauss-Lucas Theorem

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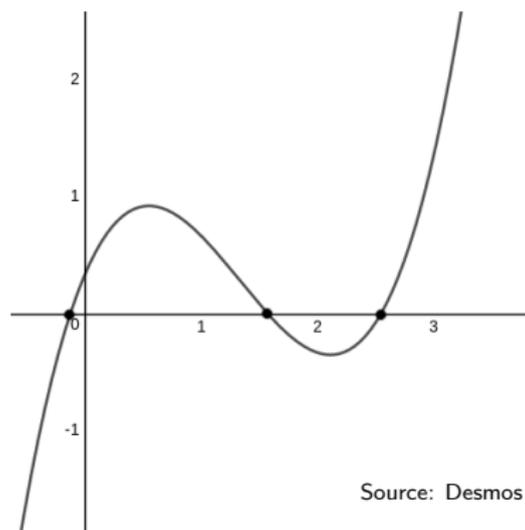
Problem

How do roots of $f(x)$ determine roots of $f'(x)$?

Locating roots: real case

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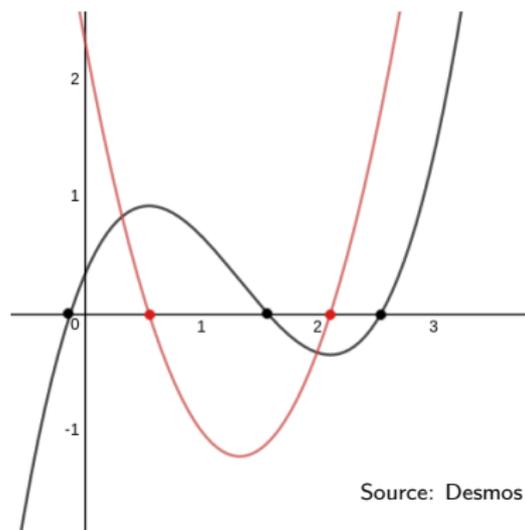
Source: Desmos

$$f(x) \in \mathbb{R}[x]$$

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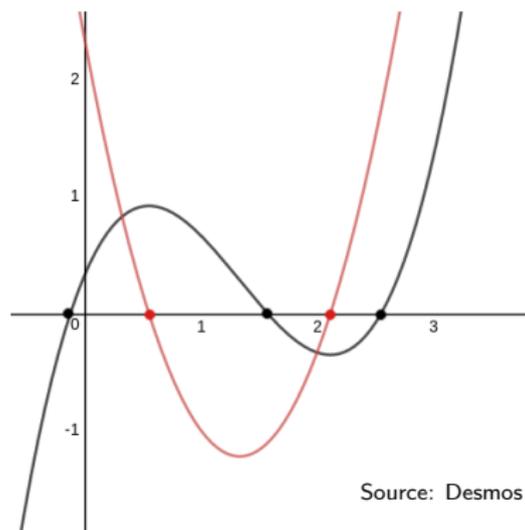
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Theorem (Rolle)

Suppose $f(x) \in \mathbb{R}[x]$ with real roots $a_1 \leq \dots \leq a_n$. Then for any $i < j$, the closed interval

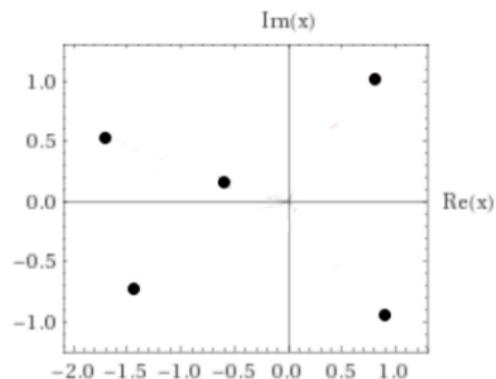
$$I = [a_i, a_j] \subset \mathbb{R}$$

contains some root of $f'(x)$.

Locating roots: complex case

Problem

How do roots of $f(z)$ determine roots of $f'(z)$?

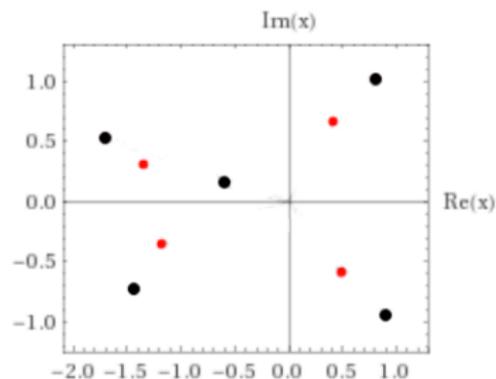


$$f(z) \in \mathbb{C}[z]$$

Locating roots: complex case

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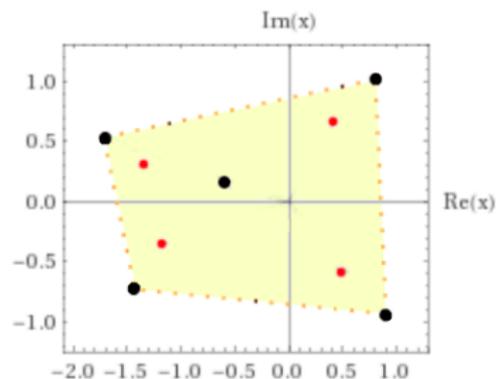


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$f(z) \in \mathbb{C}[z]$

Theorem (Gauss-Lucas)

Suppose $f(z) \in \mathbb{C}[z]$ with roots a_1, \dots, a_n , and convex hull

$$K = K(a_1, \dots, a_n) \subset \mathbb{C}.$$

Then all roots of $f'(z)$ lie inside K .

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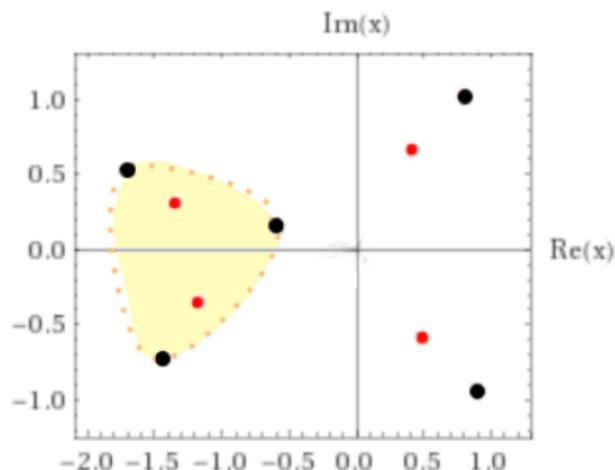
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Then K contains **all** roots of $f'(z)$.

- non-local condition

Conjecture

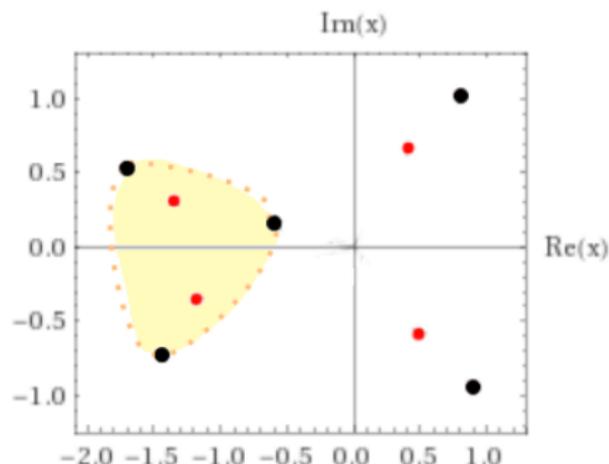
For $f(z) \in \mathbb{C}[z]$ with roots at $a_1, a_2, a_3 \in \mathbb{C}$, there is a compact region $I(a_1, a_2, a_3) \subset \mathbb{C}$ such that $f'(z)$ has a root inside $I(a_1, a_2, a_3)$.



Local Gauss-Lucas: guesses?

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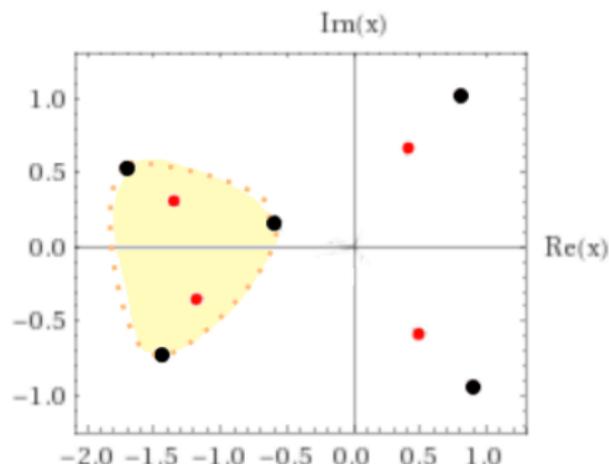
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$I(a_1, a_2, a_3) = \text{convex hull}$.



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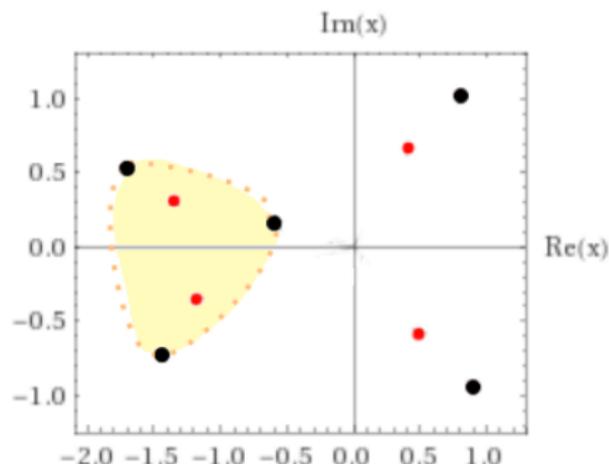
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Guess 2

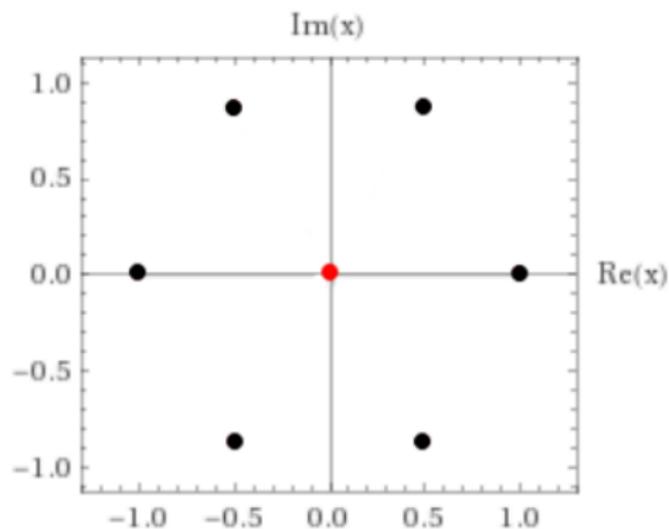
$I(a_1, a_2, a_3) = \text{circumcircle}$.



Local Gauss-Lucas: false guess

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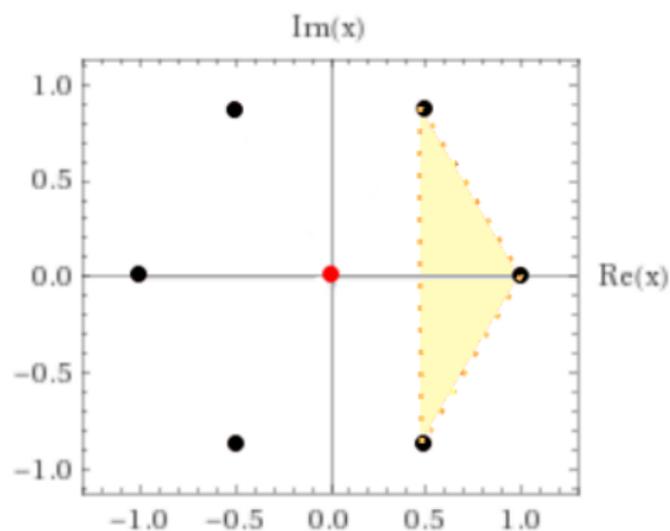


$$f(z) = z^6 - 1$$

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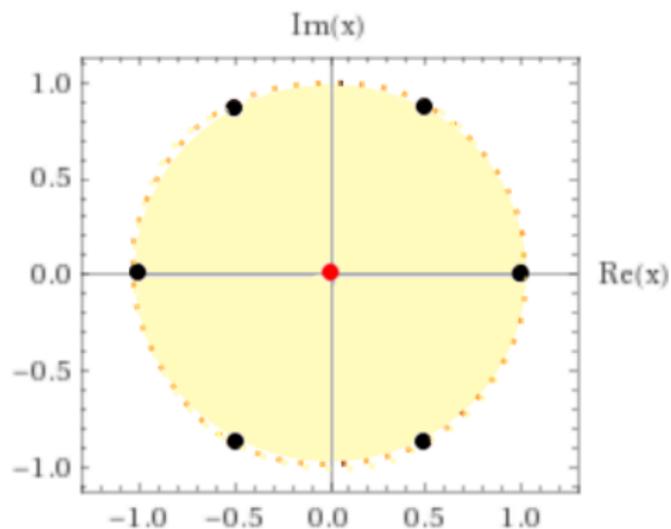


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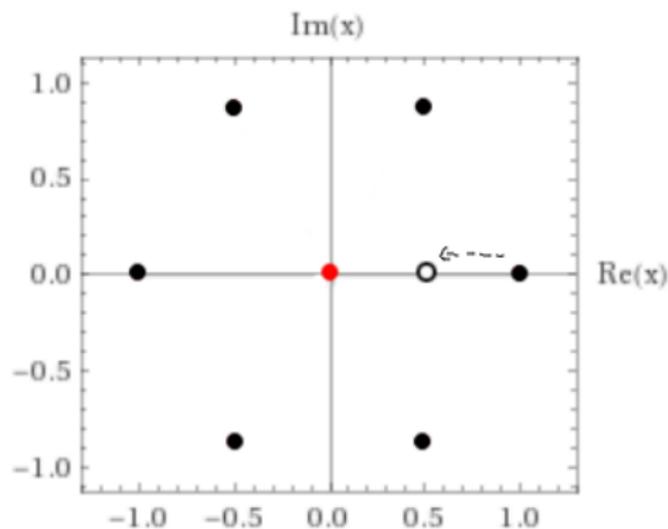


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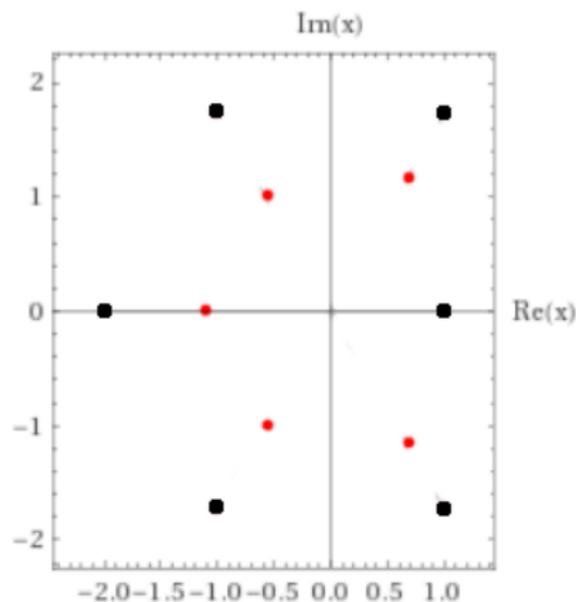


$$f(z) = (z^6 - 1) \cdot \frac{z - 1/2}{z - 1}$$

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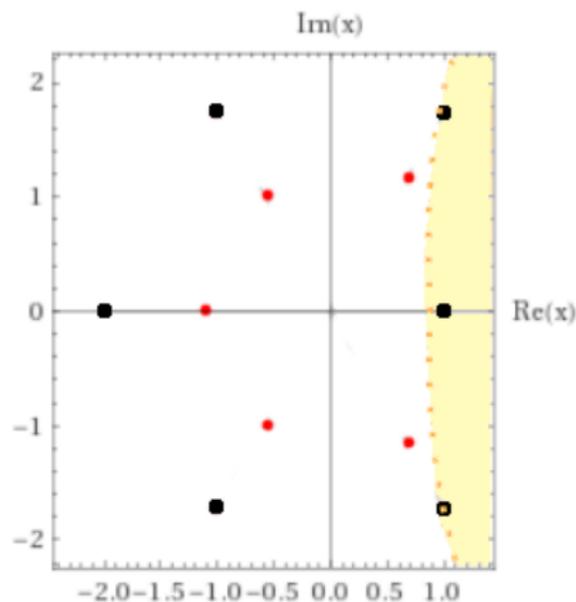


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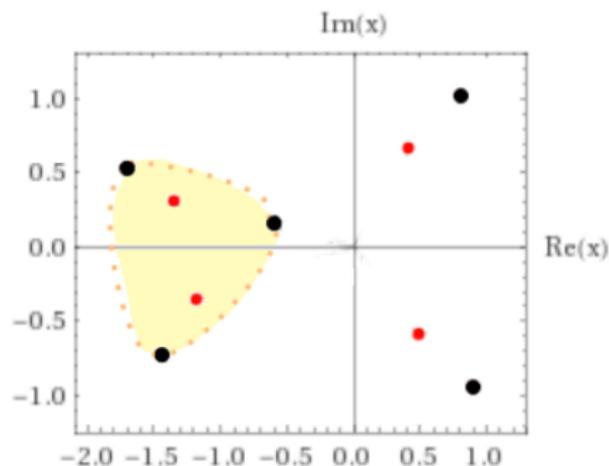


$$f(z) = (z^6 - 1) \cdot \frac{z^{-1/2+\epsilon}}{z-1}$$

Local Gauss-Lucas: more guesses?

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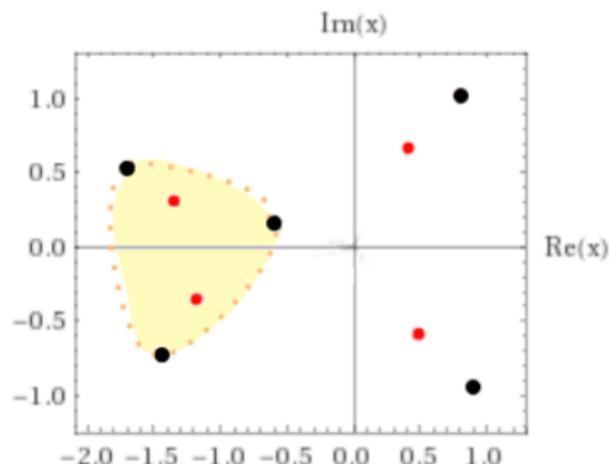
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$I(a_1, a_2, a_3) = 2 \cdot (\text{circumcircle})$.



Local Gauss-Lucas: more guesses?

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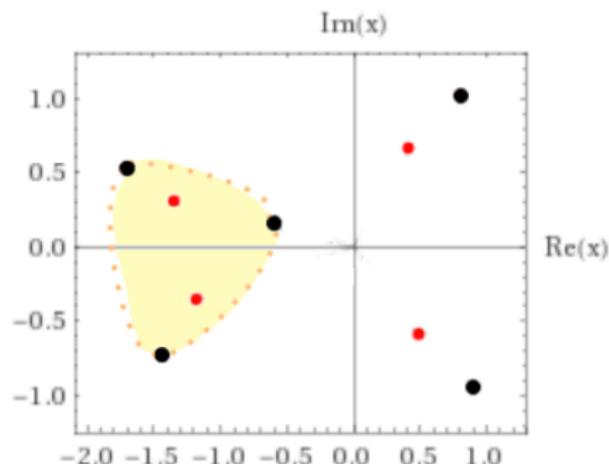
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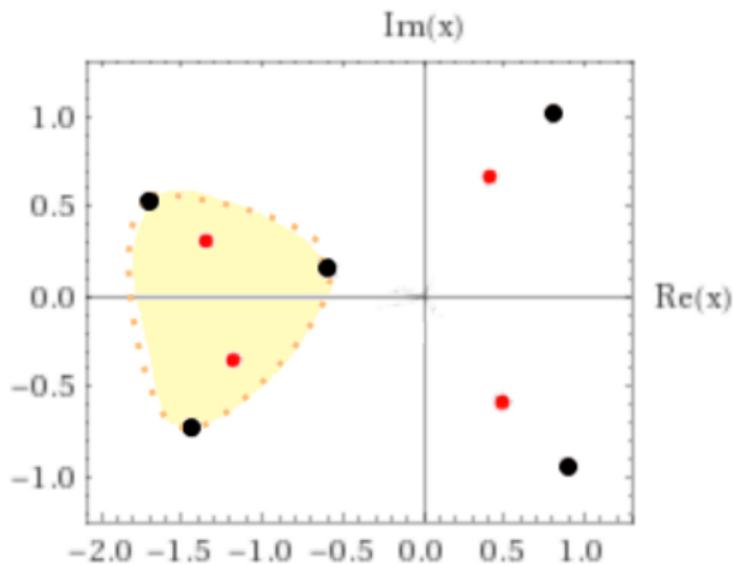
Guess 4

$I(a_1, a_2, a_3) = \text{circumcircle}$, if they span **acute** triangle.



-  Harry Richman (2017)
“Local” Gauss-Lucas theorem?,
MathOverflow, <https://mathoverflow.net/q/262906>

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Source: WolframAlpha

Thank you!