

# An Extension of Plücker Relations with Applications to Subdeterminant Maximization

Nima Anari Thuy-Duong Vuong

Stanford

November 19, 2022

# Problem Definition

- Input: Rectangular matrix  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ ,  $m \leq n$ . Parameter  $k \leq m, n$

# Problem Definition

- Input: Rectangular matrix  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ ,  $m \leq n$ . Parameter  $k \leq m, n$
- Output: Compute

$$\max\det_k(A) := \max \left\{ |\det(A_{I,J})| \mid I \in \binom{[m]}{k}, J \in \binom{[n]}{k} \right\}$$

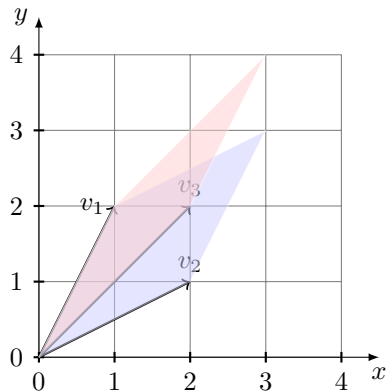
## Theorem (AV'20)

*There is a polynomial time algorithm that on input  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ , outputs sets of indices  $I \in \binom{[m]}{k}$  and  $J \in \binom{[n]}{k}$  guaranteeing*

$$k^{O(k)} \cdot |\det(A_{I,J})| \geq \max \det_k(A).$$

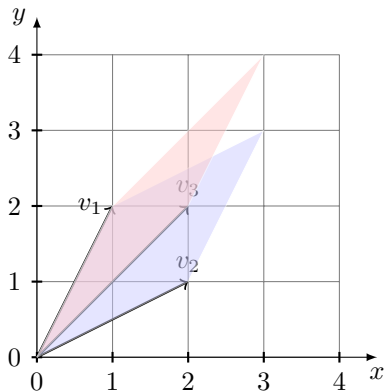
# Background

- Special case:  $k = \min\{m, n\}$  i.e. *maximal* subdeterminant.  
Equivalent formulation: largest volume simplex problem.



# Background

- Special case:  $k = \min\{m, n\}$  i.e. *maximal* subdeterminant.  
Equivalent formulation: largest volume simplex problem.



- [Nik'15]:  $2^{O(k)}$ -approximation  
[Di+14]: matching lower bound.

- Motivation: Determinant lowerbound [LSV'86], approximating hereditary discrepancy.

- Motivation: Determinant lowerbound [LSV'86], approximating hereditary discrepancy.

$$\text{detlb}(A) := \max \left\{ \sqrt[k]{\max \det_k(A)} \mid k \geq 0 \right\}.$$



- Motivation: Determinant lowerbound [LSV'86], approximating hereditary discrepancy.

$$\text{detlb}(A) := \max \left\{ \sqrt[k]{\text{maxdet}_k(A)} \mid k \geq 0 \right\}.$$

$$\text{herdisc}(A) := \max_{J \subseteq [n]} \min_{x \in \{\pm 1\}^{|J|}} \|A_{[m], J} x\|_\infty$$

- Motivation: Determinant lowerbound [LSV'86], approximating hereditary discrepancy.

$$\text{detlb}(A) := \max \left\{ \sqrt[k]{\text{maxdet}_k(A)} \mid k \geq 0 \right\}.$$

$$\text{herdisc}(A) := \max_{J \subseteq [n]} \min_{x \in \{\pm 1\}^{|J|}} \|A_{[m], J} x\|_\infty$$

[LSV'86, Mat'13]

$$1/2 \text{detlb}(A) \leq \text{herdisc}(A) \leq O(\log(mn)) \sqrt{\log n} \text{detlb}(A)$$

Conjecture:  $\text{RHS} \rightarrow O(\log n)$

+  $O(1)$ -approx  $\text{detlb} \Rightarrow O(\log n)$ -approx of  $\text{herdisc}$ .

- Motivation: Determinant lowerbound [LSV'86], approximating hereditary discrepancy.

$$\text{detlb}(A) := \max \left\{ \sqrt[k]{\max \det_k(A)} \mid k \geq 0 \right\}.$$

$$\text{herdisc}(A) := \max_{J \subseteq [n]} \min_{x \in \{\pm 1\}^{|J|}} \|A_{[m], J} x\|_\infty$$

[LSV'86, Mat'13]

$$1/2 \text{detlb}(A) \leq \text{herdisc}(A) \leq O(\log(mn)) \sqrt{\log n} \text{detlb}(A)$$

Conjecture: RHS  $\rightarrow O(\log n)$

+  $O(1)$ -approx  $\text{detlb} \Rightarrow O(\log n)$ -approx of  $\text{herdisc}$ .

[NT'14]:  $\log^{3/2} n$ -approx of  $\text{herdisc}$  using  $\gamma_2$ .

## Warm up: maximal case ( $k = m$ )

1 Initialize  $S_{\text{col}} \leftarrow S_{\text{col}}^0$

## Warm up: maximal case ( $k = m$ )

- 1 Initialize  $S_{\text{col}} \leftarrow S_{\text{col}}^0$
- 2 at each step, moves to local maximum  $T_{\text{col}}$  in "1-neighborhood" of  $S_{\text{col}}$  i.e.  $|T_{\text{col}} \Delta S_{\text{col}}| \leq 2$

Consider

$$A := \begin{bmatrix} d_1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & d_2 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & d_n \end{bmatrix}$$

exchange only 1 row/column, stuck with  $\det = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow$  need 2 exchanges per iteration!

# General case: Local Search

Parameter  $\alpha < 1$ .

- 1 Start from a “good” location  $S := (S_{\text{row}}, S_{\text{col}}) \leftarrow (S_{\text{row}}^0, S_{\text{col}}^0)$ .

# General case: Local Search

Parameter  $\alpha < 1$ .

- 1 Start from a “good” location  $S := (S_{\text{row}}, S_{\text{col}}) \leftarrow (S_{\text{row}}^0, S_{\text{col}}^0)$ .
- 2 Move to  $W := (W_{\text{row}}, W_{\text{col}})$  in “2-neighborhood” of  $S$ .



# General case: Local Search

Parameter  $\alpha < 1$ .

- 1 Start from a “good” location  $S := (S_{\text{row}}, S_{\text{col}}) \leftarrow (S_{\text{row}}^0, S_{\text{col}}^0)$ .
- 2 Move to  $W := (W_{\text{row}}, W_{\text{col}})$  in “2-neighborhood” of  $S$ .
- 3 If this move improve the objective by  $\geq 1/\alpha$  i.e.  $\alpha|\det(A_W)| \geq |\det(A_S)|$  then update  $S \leftarrow W$  and go to step 2. Else output  $S$ .

# General case: Local Search

Parameter  $\alpha < 1$ .

- 1 Start from a “good” location  $S := (S_{\text{row}}, S_{\text{col}}) \leftarrow (S_{\text{row}}^0, S_{\text{col}}^0)$ .
- 2 Move to  $W := (W_{\text{row}}, W_{\text{col}})$  in “2-neighborhood” of  $S$ .
- 3 If this move improve the objective by  $\geq 1/\alpha$  i.e.  
 $\alpha|\det(A_W)| \geq |\det(A_S)|$  then update  $S \leftarrow W$  and go to step 2. Else output  $S$ .

Runtime:  $\log_{1/\alpha}(\text{OPT}/|\det(A_{S^0})|) \Rightarrow$  start with  
 $\text{poly}\{n, m\}^k$ -approximation

# Local Search: $(r, \alpha)$ local-maxima

- For indices  $S = (S_{\text{row}}, S_{\text{col}})$ ,  $T = (T_{\text{row}}, T_{\text{col}})$ , let

$$d(S, T) := |S \Delta T|/2 = |S_{\text{row}} \Delta T_{\text{row}}|/2 + |S_{\text{col}} \Delta T_{\text{col}}|/2$$

- Let  $r$ -neighborhood of  $S$  be

$$\mathcal{N}_r(S) := \{T \mid d(S, T) \leq r\}.$$

- $S$  is  $(r, \alpha)$ -local maxima iff

$$|\det(A_S)| \geq \alpha |\det(A_T)| \forall T \in \mathcal{N}_r(S).$$

Observation: Local Search outputs  $(2, \alpha)$ -local maxima.

## Lemma

A  $(2, \alpha)$ -local maximum  $S$  is an  $(k/\alpha)^{O(k)}$ -approximate global optimum:

$$(k/\alpha)^{O(k)} \cdot |\det(A_S)| \geq \max \det_k(A).$$

## Theorem (Exchange Property)

Let  $S, T$  be indices of two  $k \times k$  submatrices, and assume that  $S \neq T$ . Then

$$|\det(A_S)| \cdot |\det(A_T)| \leq O(k^2) |\det(A_{S\Delta U})| \cdot |\det(A_{T\Delta U})|$$

for some  $U \in \mathcal{E}(S, T)$ .

$\mathcal{E}(S, T)$  be set of  $U = (U_{\text{row}}, U_{\text{col}})$  satisfying  $S\Delta U, T\Delta U$  are valid location pairs, and  $|U_{\text{row}}| + |U_{\text{col}}| \leq 4$ .

# Example

$$U_{\text{row}} \left( \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline 8 & 8 & 1 & 6 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 3 & 8 & 5 & 7 & 2 & 4 \\ \hline 4 & 8 & 9 & 5 & 3 & 3 \\ \hline 4 & 8 & 9 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline 3 & 7 & 9 & 5 & 3 & 3 \\ \hline 4 & 8 & 6 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline 8 & 8 & 1 & 6 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 3 & 8 & 5 & 7 & 2 & 4 \\ \hline 4 & 8 & 9 & 5 & 3 & 3 \\ \hline 4 & 8 & 9 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline 3 & 7 & 9 & 5 & 3 & 3 \\ \hline 4 & 8 & 6 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \right)$$

Figure:  $U \in \mathcal{E}(S, T)$ ,  $U_{\text{col}} = \emptyset$

# Exchange Property $\Rightarrow$ Approximation Ratio

- Substitute  $S := (2, \alpha)$ -local maxima.  $T$  arbitrary.
- Observe:  $S \Delta U \in \mathcal{N}_2(S)$ .

# Exchange Property $\Rightarrow$ Approximation Ratio

- Substitute  $S := (2, \alpha)$ -local maxima.  $T$  arbitrary.
- Observe:  $S\Delta U \in \mathcal{N}_2(S)$ .

$$|\det(A_S)| \cdot |\det(A_T)| \leq O(k^2) |\det(A_{S\Delta U})| \cdot |\det(A_{T\Delta U})|$$



# Exchange Property $\Rightarrow$ Approximation Ratio

- Substitute  $S := (2, \alpha)$ -local maxima.  $T$  arbitrary.
- Observe:  $S\Delta U \in \mathcal{N}_2(S)$ .

$$|\det(A_S)| \cdot |\det(A_T)| \leq O(k^2) |\det(A_{S\Delta U})| \cdot |\det(A_{T\Delta U})|$$

$$|\det(A_S)| \cdot |\det(A_T)| \leq O(k^2) \frac{|\det(A_S)|}{\alpha} \cdot |\det(A_{T\Delta U})|$$

# Exchange Property $\Rightarrow$ Approximation Ratio

- Substitute  $S := (2, \alpha)$ -local maxima.  $T$  arbitrary.
- Observe:  $S\Delta U \in \mathcal{N}_2(S)$ .

$$|\det(A_S)| \cdot |\det(A_T)| \leq O(k^2) |\det(A_{S\Delta U})| \cdot |\det(A_{T\Delta U})|$$

$$|\det(A_S)| \cdot |\det(A_T)| \leq O(k^2) \frac{|\det(A_S)|}{\alpha} \cdot |\det(A_{T\Delta U})|$$

$$|\det(A_T)| \leq O(k^2) \frac{1}{\alpha} |\det(A_{T\Delta U})|$$

- Observe:  $d(T\Delta U, S) \leq d(T, S) - 1$

- Substitute  $T = OPT$ . Note:  $d(T, S) \leq 2k$ .

$$\begin{aligned} |\det(A_T)| &\leq O\left(\frac{k^2}{\alpha}\right) |\det(A_{T_1})| \leq \left(O\left(\frac{k^2}{\alpha}\right)\right)^2 |\det(A_{T_2})| \\ &\leq \dots \leq \left(O\left(\frac{k^2}{\alpha}\right)\right)^{2k} |\det(A_{T_{2k}})|, \end{aligned}$$

where  $T_i = T_{i-1} \Delta U_i$ . Note

$$d(T_{2k}, S) \leq d(T_{2k-1}, S) - 1 \leq \dots \leq 2k - 2k = 0$$

so  $T_{2k} = S$ .

# Proof of Exchange Property

- *Classical* Plucker relation:

$$\det(A_{[m],S}) \det(A_{[m],T}) = \sum_{i \in S \setminus T} \delta_j^i \det(A_{[m],S \Delta \{i,j\}}) \cdot \det(A_{[m],T \Delta \{i,j\}})$$

where  $j \in T \setminus S$ .

# Proof of Exchange Property

- *Classical* Plucker relation:

$$\det(A_{[m],S}) \det(A_{[m],T}) = \sum_{i \in S \setminus T} \delta_j^i \det(A_{[m],S \Delta \{i,j\}}) \cdot \det(A_{[m],T \Delta \{i,j\}})$$

where  $j \in T \setminus S$ .

- *2-dimensional* Plucker relation (new!):

Similar algebraic expression, but involves terms of form

$$\det(A_{S_{\text{row}} \Delta U_{\text{row}}, S_{\text{col}} \Delta U_{\text{col}}}) \cdot \det(A_{T_{\text{row}} \Delta U_{\text{row}}, T_{\text{col}} \Delta U_{\text{col}}})$$

where  $U = (U_{\text{row}}, U_{\text{col}}) \in \mathcal{E}(S, T)$ .

# Plucker relation

## ■ Classical:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \boxed{8} & \boxed{8} & \boxed{1} & \boxed{6} & \boxed{1} & \boxed{0} \\ \boxed{3} & \boxed{8} & \boxed{5} & \boxed{7} & \boxed{2} & \boxed{4} \\ \boxed{4} & \boxed{8} & \boxed{9} & \boxed{5} & \boxed{3} & \boxed{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \color{red}\boxed{\phantom{0}} & \color{blue}\boxed{\phantom{0}} & \color{red}\boxed{\phantom{0}} & \color{blue}\boxed{\phantom{0}} \\ \color{red}\boxed{\phantom{0}} & \color{blue}\boxed{\phantom{0}} & \color{red}\boxed{\phantom{0}} & \color{blue}\boxed{\phantom{0}} \\ \color{red}\boxed{\phantom{0}} & \color{blue}\boxed{\phantom{0}} & \color{red}\boxed{\phantom{0}} & \color{blue}\boxed{\phantom{0}} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \color{red}\boxed{\phantom{0}} & \color{blue}\boxed{\phantom{0}} & \color{red}\boxed{\phantom{0}} & \color{blue}\boxed{\phantom{0}} \\ \color{red}\boxed{\phantom{0}} & \color{blue}\boxed{\phantom{0}} & \color{red}\boxed{\phantom{0}} & \color{blue}\boxed{\phantom{0}} \\ \color{red}\boxed{\phantom{0}} & \color{blue}\boxed{\phantom{0}} & \color{red}\boxed{\phantom{0}} & \color{blue}\boxed{\phantom{0}} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \color{red}\boxed{\phantom{0}} & \color{blue}\boxed{\phantom{0}} & \color{red}\boxed{\phantom{0}} & \color{blue}\boxed{\phantom{0}} \\ \color{red}\boxed{\phantom{0}} & \color{blue}\boxed{\phantom{0}} & \color{red}\boxed{\phantom{0}} & \color{blue}\boxed{\phantom{0}} \\ \color{red}\boxed{\phantom{0}} & \color{blue}\boxed{\phantom{0}} & \color{red}\boxed{\phantom{0}} & \color{blue}\boxed{\phantom{0}} \end{pmatrix}$$

# Plucker relation

## ■ Classical:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 8 & 8 & 1 & 6 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 8 & 5 & 7 & 2 & 4 \\ 4 & 8 & 9 & 5 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \color{red}\square & \color{blue}\square & \color{red}\square & \color{blue}\square \\ \color{red}\square & \color{blue}\square & \color{red}\square & \color{blue}\square \\ \color{red}\square & \color{blue}\square & \color{red}\square & \color{blue}\square \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \color{red}\square & \color{blue}\square & \color{red}\square & \color{blue}\square \\ \color{red}\square & \color{blue}\square & \color{red}\square & \color{blue}\square \\ \color{red}\square & \color{blue}\square & \color{red}\square & \color{blue}\square \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \color{red}\square & \color{blue}\square & \color{red}\square & \color{blue}\square \\ \color{red}\square & \color{blue}\square & \color{red}\square & \color{blue}\square \\ \color{red}\square & \color{blue}\square & \color{red}\square & \color{blue}\square \end{pmatrix}$$

## ■ 2-dimensional:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 8 & 8 & 1 & 6 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 8 & 5 & 7 & 2 & 4 \\ 4 & 8 & 9 & 5 & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 8 & 9 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 7 & 9 & 5 & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 8 & 6 & 1 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \color{red}\square & 1 & \color{red}\square & 1 & 0 \\ & 5 & \color{red}\square & 2 & 4 \\ 4 & 8 & \color{blue}\square & 5 & \color{blue}\square \\ \color{red}\square & 9 & \color{red}\square & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 7 & \color{blue}\square & 5 & \color{blue}\square \\ 4 & 8 & \color{blue}\square & 1 & \color{blue}\square \end{pmatrix} + \dots$$

# Proof of Exchange Property (continue)

Triangle inequality:  $|a + b| \leq |a| + |b|$ .



# Proof of Exchange Property (continue)

Triangle inequality:  $|a + b| \leq |a| + |b|$ .

1-dimensional:

$$\det(A_{[m],S}) \det(A_{[m],T}) = \sum_{i \in S \setminus T} \delta_j^i \det(A_{[m],S \Delta \{i,j\}}) \cdot \det(A_{[m],T \Delta \{i,j\}})$$

# Proof of Exchange Property (continue)

Triangle inequality:  $|a + b| \leq |a| + |b|$ .

1-dimensional:

$$\det(A_{[m],S}) \det(A_{[m],T}) = \sum_{i \in S \setminus T} \delta_j^i \det(A_{[m],S \Delta \{i,j\}}) \cdot \det(A_{[m],T \Delta \{i,j\}})$$

$$|\det(A_{[m],S})| \cdot |\det(A_{[m],T})| \leq k \max |\det(A_{[m],S \Delta \{i,j\}})| |\det(A_{[m],T \Delta \{i,j\}})|$$

# Proof of Exchange Property (continue)

Triangle inequality:  $|a + b| \leq |a| + |b|$ .

1-dimensional:

$$\det(A_{[m],S}) \det(A_{[m],T}) = \sum_{i \in S \setminus T} \delta_j^i \det(A_{[m],S \Delta \{i,j\}}) \cdot \det(A_{[m],T \Delta \{i,j\}})$$

$$|\det(A_{[m],S})| \cdot |\det(A_{[m],T})| \leq k \max |\det(A_{[m],S \Delta \{i,j\}})| |\det(A_{[m],T \Delta \{i,j\}})|$$

2-dimensional:

$$\det(A_S) \det(A_T) = \sum_{U \in \mathcal{E}(S,T)} c(U) \det(A_{S \Delta U}) \det(A_{T \Delta U}),$$

# Proof of Exchange Property (continue)

Triangle inequality:  $|a + b| \leq |a| + |b|$ .

1-dimensional:

$$\det(A_{[m],S}) \det(A_{[m],T}) = \sum_{i \in S \setminus T} \delta_j^i \det(A_{[m],S \Delta \{i,j\}}) \cdot \det(A_{[m],T \Delta \{i,j\}})$$

$$|\det(A_{[m],S})| \cdot |\det(A_{[m],T})| \leq k \max |\det(A_{[m],S \Delta \{i,j\}})| |\det(A_{[m],T \Delta \{i,j\}})|$$

2-dimensional:

$$\det(A_S) \det(A_T) = \sum_{U \in \mathcal{E}(S,T)} c(U) \det(A_{S \Delta U}) \det(A_{T \Delta U}),$$

where  $\sum |c(U)| = O(k^2)$

# Proof of Exchange Property (continue)

Triangle inequality:  $|a + b| \leq |a| + |b|$ .

1-dimensional:

$$\det(A_{[m],S}) \det(A_{[m],T}) = \sum_{i \in S \setminus T} \delta_j^i \det(A_{[m],S \Delta \{i,j\}}) \cdot \det(A_{[m],T \Delta \{i,j\}})$$

$$|\det(A_{[m],S})| \cdot |\det(A_{[m],T})| \leq k \max |\det(A_{[m],S \Delta \{i,j\}})| |\det(A_{[m],T \Delta \{i,j\}})|$$

2-dimensional:

$$\det(A_S) \det(A_T) = \sum_{U \in \mathcal{E}(S,T)} c(U) \det(A_{S \Delta U}) \det(A_{T \Delta U}),$$

where  $\sum |c(U)| = O(k^2)$

$$|\det(A_S)| \cdot |\det(A_T)| \leq O(k^2) \max |\det(A_{S \Delta U})| \cdot |\det(A_{T \Delta U})|$$

- 2-dim Plucker relation  $\longleftrightarrow$  relations between size- $k$  Pfaffians of

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & A \\ -A^T & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

General skew symmetric  $Y$ :

no such relation, but Exchange Property probably exist

- $2^{O(k)}$ -approximation?  
 $\Rightarrow O(1)$ -approximation for  $\det \text{lb}(A)$ .