

# Deterministic reaction networks, part II

## Parameter region of multistationarity

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June 10, 2024

<sup>†</sup> University of Copenhagen



# PLAN FOR TODAY

- I. Steady state equations
- II. Decomposing the parameter space
  - Discriminants
  - Cylindrical Algebraic Decomposition
  - Numerical methods
- III. Parametrizations
- IV. The critical polynomial
  - Verifying/Precluding multistationarity
  - Connectivity of the multistationarity region
- V. Bounds on the number of positive steady states
  - Upper bounds
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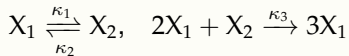
## NOTATION AND THE RUNNING EXAMPLE

species  $\{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$

reactions  $\left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij} X_i \xrightarrow{\kappa_j} \sum_{i=1}^n b_{ij} X_i \right\}_{j=1, \dots, r}$

running example

$X_1, X_2$



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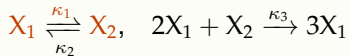
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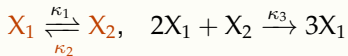
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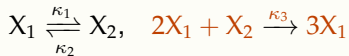
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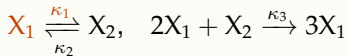
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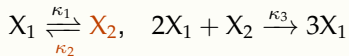
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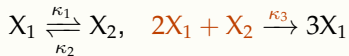
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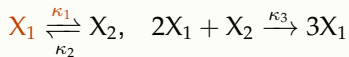
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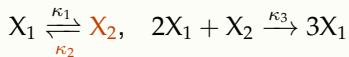
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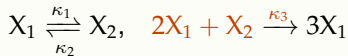
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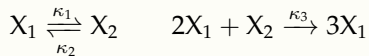
The ODE system (1) is forward invariant on stoichiometric compatibility classes

$$\mathcal{P}_c = \{x \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^n \mid Wx = c\},$$

where  $c \in \mathbb{R}^d$ ,  $W \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times n}$  is a fullrank matrix such that  $WN = 0$ .



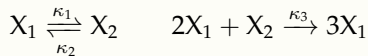
## RUNNING EXAMPLE



$$\dot{x}_1 = \kappa_3 x_1^2 x_2 - \kappa_1 x_1 + \kappa_2 x_2$$

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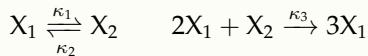
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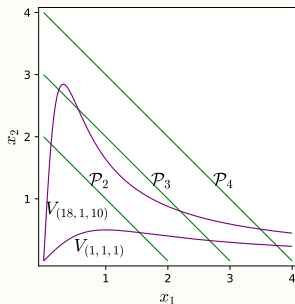


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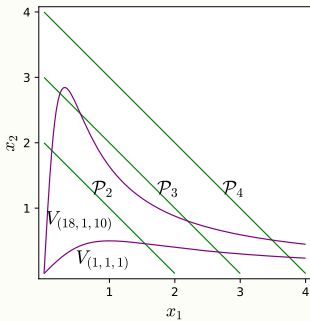
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# THE PARAMETER REGION OF MULTISTATIONARITY

A parameter pair  $(\kappa, c)$  enables multistationarity, if the intersection of  $V_\kappa$  and  $\mathcal{P}_c$  contains at least two positive points.

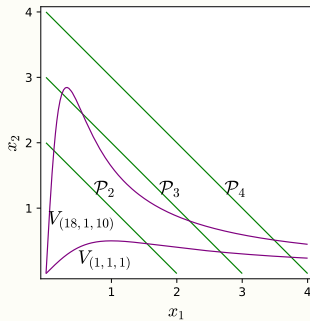


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We call the set of all parameter pairs that enable multistationarity the **parameter region of multistationarity**.

$$\Omega := \{(\kappa, c) \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^r \times \mathbb{R}^d \mid \#(V_\kappa \cap \mathcal{P}_c \cap \mathbb{R}_{>0}^n) \geq 2\}$$



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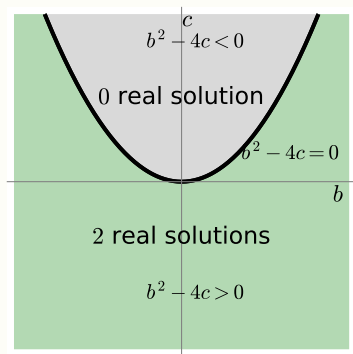
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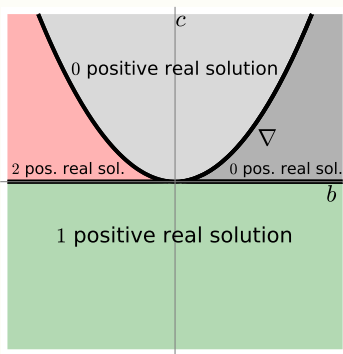
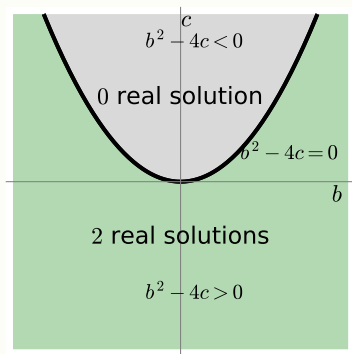
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$$\kappa_3 x_1^2 x_2 - \kappa_1 x_1 + \kappa_2 x_2 = 0, \quad x_1 + x_2 = c$$

There is only one cell with at least two positive solutions. This cell is given by the inequalities

$$\kappa_2 > 0, \quad \kappa_3 > 0, \quad \kappa_1 > 8\kappa_2, \quad \xi_3 < c < \xi_4,$$

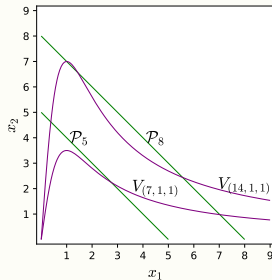
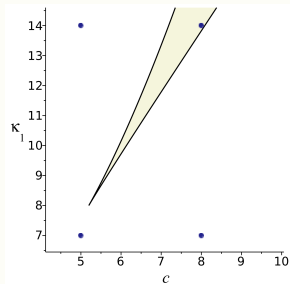
where  $\xi_3, \xi_4$  denote the 3rd and 4th root of the polynomial

$$4c^4 \kappa_2 \kappa_3^2 - c^2 \kappa_1^2 \kappa_3 - 20c^2 \kappa_1 \kappa_2 \kappa_3 + 8c^2 \kappa_2^2 \kappa_3 + 4\kappa_1^3 + 12\kappa_1^2 \kappa_2 + 12\kappa_1 \kappa_2^2 + 4\kappa_2^3.$$

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There exists an algorithm that decomposes the parameter space into cells such that the **number of positive real solutions is constant within each cell**.

$$\kappa_3 x_1^2 x_2 - \kappa_1 x_1 + \kappa_2 x_2 = 0, \quad x_1 + x_2 = c$$



$$\kappa_2 = 1, \quad \kappa_3 = 1 \quad \kappa_1 > 8, \quad \xi_3 < c < \xi_4$$

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$2^{2^6} = 2^{64} \sim 1.84 \times 10^{19}$  is much larger than the **number of sand grains on the beach...**



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$$S_{pp} + F \xrightleftharpoons[\kappa_8]{\kappa_7} S_{pp} F \xrightarrow{\kappa_9} S_p F \xrightleftharpoons[\kappa_{11}]{\kappa_{10}} S_p + F \quad S_p + F \xrightleftharpoons[\kappa_{13}]{\kappa_{12}} S_p F^* \xrightarrow{\kappa_{14}} SF \xrightleftharpoons[\kappa_{16}]{\kappa_{15}} S + F$$

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$x_1 = [S], x_2 = [S_p], x_3 = [S_{pp}], x_4 = [E], x_5 = [F], x_6 = [SE], x_7 = [S_p E], x_8 = [S_{pp} F], x_9 = [S_p F],$   
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$$\dot{x}_1 = \kappa_2 x_6 + \kappa_{15} x_{11} - \kappa_1 x_1 x_4 - \kappa_{16} x_1 x_5 \quad \dot{x}_3 = \kappa_6 x_7 + \kappa_8 x_8 - \kappa_7 x_3 x_5$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = \kappa_3 x_6 + \kappa_5 x_7 + \kappa_{10} x_9 + \kappa_{13} x_{10} - x_2 x_5 (\kappa_{11} + \kappa_{12}) - \kappa_4 x_2 x_4$$

$$\dot{x}_4 = x_6 (\kappa_2 + \kappa_3) + x_7 (\kappa_5 + \kappa_6) - \kappa_1 x_1 x_4 - \kappa_4 x_2 x_4$$

$$\dot{x}_5 = \kappa_8 x_8 + \kappa_{10} x_9 + \kappa_{13} x_{10} + \kappa_{15} x_{11} - x_2 x_5 (\kappa_{11} + \kappa_{12}) - \kappa_7 x_3 x_5 - \kappa_{16} x_1 x_5$$

$$\dot{x}_6 = \kappa_1 x_1 x_4 - x_6 (\kappa_2 + \kappa_3), \quad \dot{x}_7 = \kappa_4 x_2 x_4 - x_7 (\kappa_5 + \kappa_6)$$

$$\dot{x}_8 = \kappa_7 x_3 x_5 - x_8 (\kappa_8 + \kappa_9), \quad \dot{x}_9 = \kappa_9 x_8 - \kappa_{10} x_9 + \kappa_{11} x_2 x_5$$

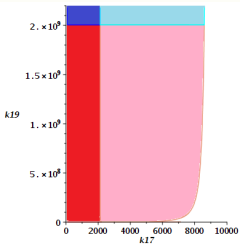
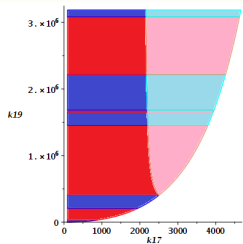
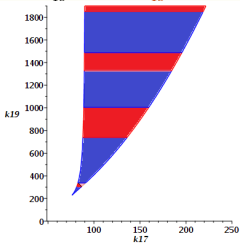
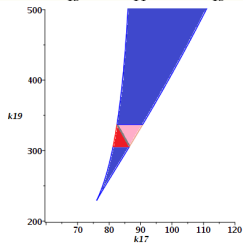
$$\dot{x}_{10} = \kappa_{12} x_2 x_5 - x_{10} (\kappa_{13} + \kappa_{14}), \quad \dot{x}_{11} = \kappa_{14} x_{10} - \kappa_{15} x_{11} + \kappa_{16} x_1 x_5$$

$$x_5 + x_8 + x_9 + x_{10} + x_{11} = \kappa_{17}, \quad x_4 + x_6 + x_7 = \kappa_{18}$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_6 + x_7 + x_8 + x_9 + x_{10} + x_{11} = \kappa_{19}.$$

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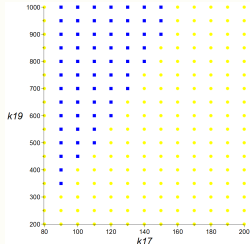
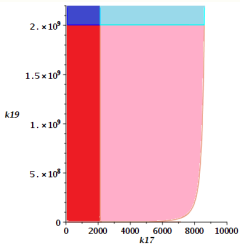
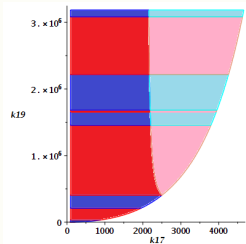
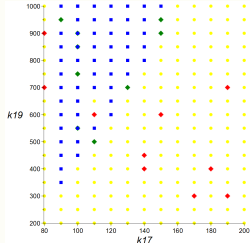
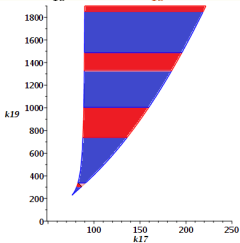
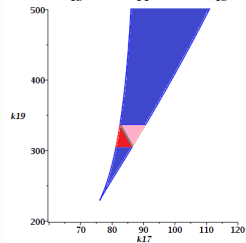
$\kappa_1 = 0.02, \kappa_2 = 1, \kappa_3 = 0.01, \kappa_4 = 0.032, \kappa_5 = 1, \kappa_6 = 15, \kappa_7 = 0.045, \kappa_8 = 1, \kappa_9 = 0.092, \kappa_{10} = 1, \kappa_{11} = 0.01,$   
 $\kappa_{12} = 0.01, \kappa_{13} = 1, \kappa_{14} = 0.5, \kappa_{15} = 0.086, \kappa_{16} = 0.0011, \kappa_{18} = 50$





# CYLINDRICAL ALGEBRAIC DECOMPOSITION

$\kappa_1 = 0.02, \kappa_2 = 1, \kappa_3 = 0.01, \kappa_4 = 0.032, \kappa_5 = 1, \kappa_6 = 15, \kappa_7 = 0.045, \kappa_8 = 1, \kappa_9 = 0.092, \kappa_{10} = 1, \kappa_{11} = 0.01,$   
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# PLAN FOR TODAY

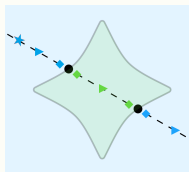
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# NUMERICAL METHODS - MACHINE LEARNING

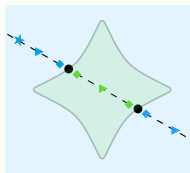
[Bernal, Hauenstein, Mehta, Regan, Tang, Machine learning the real discriminant locus, '22]



Visual representation of the sampling scheme where the star is a uniform random sample point, circles are points on the boundary, triangles are midpoints, and diamonds are near boundary points.

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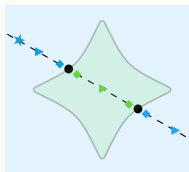
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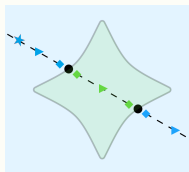
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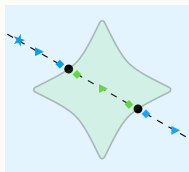
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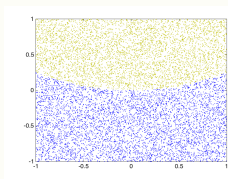
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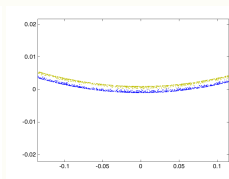
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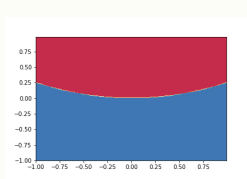
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(a)



(b)



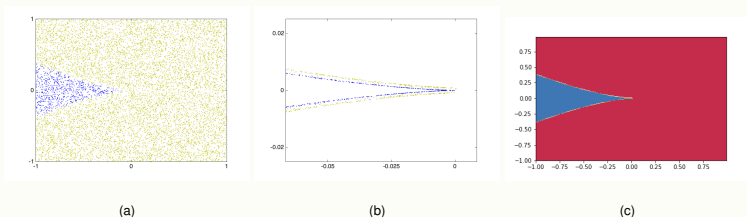
(c)

(a) Uniform random sampled data, (b) near boundary data, and (c) **decision boundary from neural network trained on data from (b) for  $f(x; b, c) = x^2 + bx + c$** . The blue region has 2 real solutions while the gold and red regions have 0 real solutions.



# NUMERICAL METHODS - MACHINE LEARNING

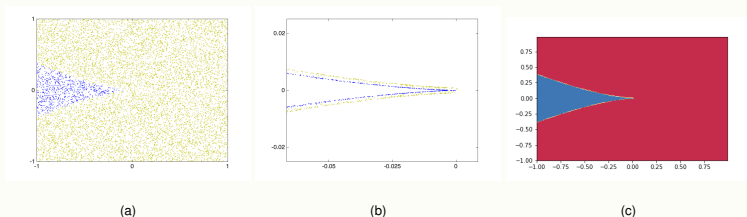
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(a) Uniform random sampled data, (b) near boundary data near the cusp, and (c) **decision boundary from neural network trained on data from (b) for  $f(x; b, c) = x^3 + bx + c$** . The blue region has 3 real solutions while the gold and red regions have 1 real solution.

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[Harrington, Mehta, Byrne, Hauenstein, **Decomposing the parameter space of biological networks via a numerical discriminant approach**, '20]

# NUMERICAL METHODS - KAC-RICE FORMULAS

[Feliu, Sadeghimanesh, Kac-Rice formulas and the number of solutions of parametrized systems of polynomial equations, '22]

$$\begin{array}{l} X_1 \xrightarrow{\kappa_1} X_2 \xrightarrow{\kappa_2} X_3 \xrightarrow{\kappa_3} X_4 \quad X_3 + X_5 \xrightarrow{\kappa_4} X_1 + X_6 \\ X_6 \xrightarrow{\kappa_6} X_5 \quad X_4 + X_5 \xrightarrow{\kappa_5} X_2 + X_6. \end{array}$$

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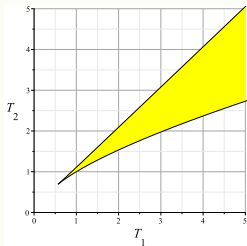
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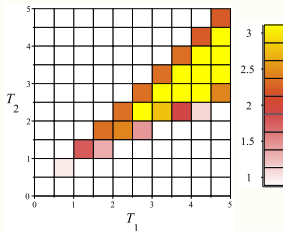
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(a) CAD decomposition



(b) Expected number of solutions

$$(\kappa_1, \dots, \kappa_6) = (0.7329, 100, 73.29, 50, 100, 5)$$

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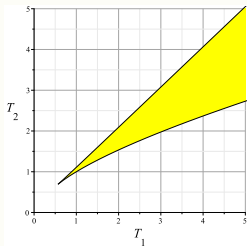
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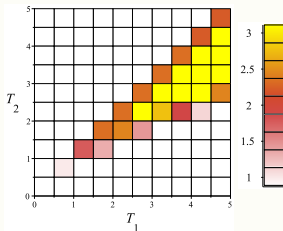
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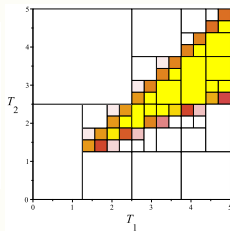
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## PARAMETRIZATIONS - RUNNING EXAMPLE

$$V_\kappa = \{x \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^2 \mid -\kappa_1 x_1 + \kappa_2 x_2 + \kappa_3 x_1^2 x_2 = 0, \kappa_1 x_1 - \kappa_2 x_2 - \kappa_3 x_1^2 x_2 = 0\}$$

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Positive roots of this univariate polynomial correspond one-to-one to positive steady states.

## PARAMETRIZATION OF THE STEADY STATE VARIETY

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- Let  $M_\kappa(x)$  be the matrix obtained from the **Jacobian**  $J_f(x, \kappa)$  of  $f_\kappa(x) := Nv_\kappa(x)$  by replacing some (specific) rows by the rows of  $W$ .

## ”KEY THEOREM”

### Theorem [Conradi, Feliu, Mincheva, Wiuf, '19]

Let  $c \in \mathbb{R}^d$  such that  $\mathcal{P}_c \cap \mathbb{R}_{>0}^n \neq \emptyset$  and let  $s = (N)$ .

Furthermore, assume that

- (I) The reaction network is **dissipative**.
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- (A) If  $(-1)^s \det(M_\kappa(x)) < 0$  for some  $x \in V_\kappa \cap \mathcal{P}_c \cap \mathbb{R}_{>0}^n$ , then the parameter pair  $(\kappa, c)$  enables multistationarity i.e.  $(\kappa, c) \in \Omega$ .



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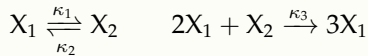
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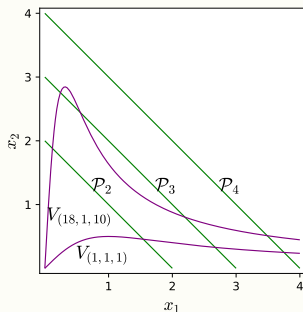
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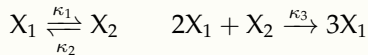
## RUNNING EXAMPLE



$$(-1)^s \det(M_\kappa(x)) = \kappa_3 x_1^2 - 2\kappa_3 x_1 x_2 + \kappa_1 + \kappa_2$$

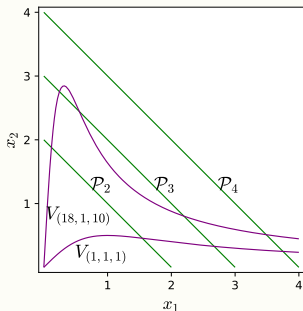


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$(-1)^s \det(M_\kappa(x^*)) < 0$  for  $\kappa = (18, 1, 10)$  and  $x^* \approx (0.25, 2.75)$



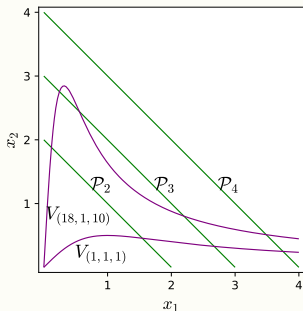
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$$X_1 \xrightleftharpoons[\kappa_2]{\kappa_1} X_2 \quad 2X_1 + X_2 \xrightarrow{\kappa_3} 3X_1$$

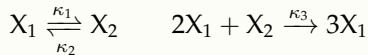
$$(-1)^s \det(M_\kappa(x)) = \kappa_3 x_1^2 - 2\kappa_3 x_1 x_2 + \kappa_1 + \kappa_2$$

$(-1)^s \det(M_\kappa(x^*)) < 0$  for  $\kappa = (18, 1, 10)$  and  $x^* \approx (0.25, 2.75)$

since  $Wx^* = 3$ ,  $((18, 1, 10), 3) \in \Omega$  by the key theorem

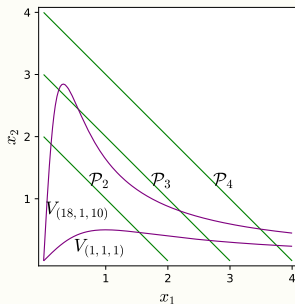


## RUNNING EXAMPLE



$$(-1)^s \det(M_\kappa(x)) = \kappa_3 x_1^2 - 2\kappa_3 x_1 x_2 + \kappa_1 + \kappa_2$$

$(-1)^s \det(M_\kappa(x)) < 0$  for  $\kappa = (1, 1, 1)$ ,  $x = (1, 2)$ ,

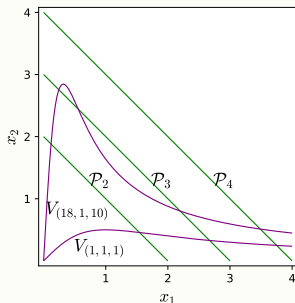


## RUNNING EXAMPLE

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$$(-1)^s \det(M_\kappa(x)) = \kappa_3 x_1^2 - 2\kappa_3 x_1 x_2 + \kappa_1 + \kappa_2$$

$(-1)^s \det(M_\kappa(x)) < 0$  for  $\kappa = (1, 1, 1)$ ,  $x = (1, 2)$ , but  $((1, 1, 1), 3) \notin \Omega$



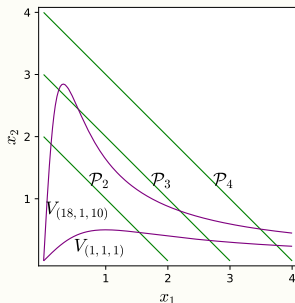
## RUNNING EXAMPLE

$$X_1 \xrightleftharpoons[\kappa_2]{\kappa_1} X_2 \quad 2X_1 + X_2 \xrightarrow{\kappa_3} 3X_1$$

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$(-1)^s \det(M_\kappa(x)) < 0$  for  $\kappa = (1, 1, 1)$ ,  $x = (1, 2)$ , but  $((1, 1, 1), 3) \notin \Omega$

no contradiction, since  $(1, 2) \notin V_{(1,1,1)}$



## RUNNING EXAMPLE

Evaluating  $\det(M_\kappa(x))$  at  $(x_1, x_2) = (x_1, \frac{\kappa_1 x_1}{\kappa_3 x_1^2 + \kappa_2})$ , we get

$$\frac{\kappa_3^2 x_1^4 + (2\kappa_2 \kappa_3 - \kappa_1 \kappa_3) x_1^2 + \kappa_1 \kappa_2 + \kappa_2^2}{\kappa_3 x_1^2 + \kappa_2}, \quad (2)$$



## RUNNING EXAMPLE

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which takes negative values if and only if

$$0 < (-2\kappa_2 \kappa_3 + \kappa_1 \kappa_3)^2 - 4\kappa_3^2(\kappa_1 \kappa_2 + \kappa_2^2) = (\kappa_1 - 8\kappa_2)\kappa_1 \kappa_3^2.$$

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Thus, (2) is negative for some  $x_1 > 0$  if and only if  $\kappa_1 > 8\kappa_2$ .

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The projection of the **parameter region of multistationarity** onto the **parameters**  $(\kappa_1, \kappa_2, \kappa_3)$  is given by the inequality  $\kappa_1 > 8\kappa_2$ .

## RUNNING EXAMPLE

Evaluating  $\det(M_\kappa(x))$  at  $(x_1, x_2) = (x_1, \frac{\kappa_1 x_1}{\kappa_3 x_1^2 + \kappa_2})$ , we get

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The projection of the **parameter region of multistationarity** onto the **parameters**  $(\kappa_1, \kappa_2, \kappa_3)$  is given by the inequality  $\kappa_1 > 8\kappa_2$ .

This is the **same region** as we computed using **Cylindrical Algebraic Decomposition!**

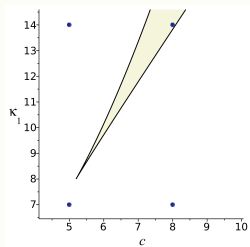
# PLAN FOR TODAY

- I. Steady state equations ✓
- II. Decomposing the parameter space ✓
  - Discriminants ✓
  - Cylindrical Algebraic Decomposition ✓
  - Numerical methods ✓
- III. Parametrizations ✓
- IV. The critical polynomial
  - Verifying/Precluding multistationarity ✓
  - Connectivity of the multistationarity region
- V. Bounds on the number of positive steady states
  - Upper bounds
  - Lower bounds

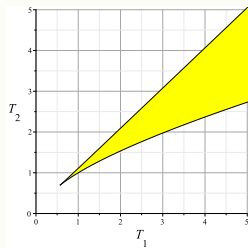
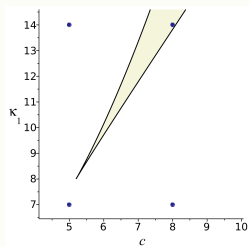
# PLAN FOR TODAY

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## IS THE PARAMETER REGION OF MULTISTATIONARITY CONNECTED?

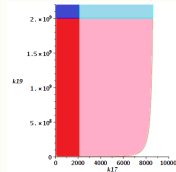
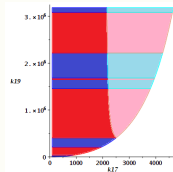
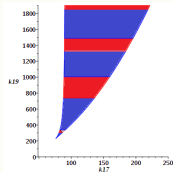
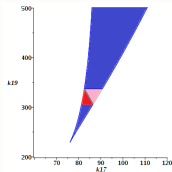
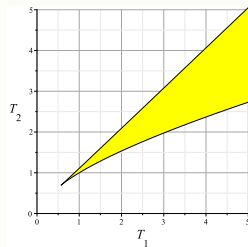
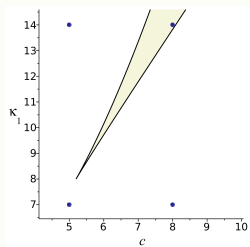


## IS THE PARAMETER REGION OF MULTISTATIONARITY CONNECTED?





# IS THE PARAMETER REGION OF MULTISTATIONARITY CONNECTED?



## CRITERION FOR CONNECTIVITY

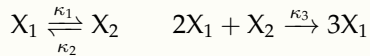
### Theorem [Feliu, T., '23]

For a **dissipative** reaction network **without relevant boundary steady states**, there exists a polynomial

$$q: \mathbb{R}_{>0}^n \times \mathbb{R}_{>0}^\ell \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

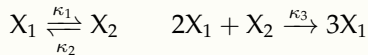
such that if  $q^{-1}(\mathbb{R}_{<0})$  is **connected** and its **closure equals**  $q^{-1}(\mathbb{R}_{\leq 0})$ , then the **parameter region of multistationarity is connected**.

## RUNNING EXAMPLE



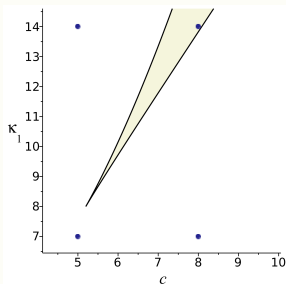
$$q(h, \lambda) = h_1 \lambda_2 - h_1 \lambda_1 + h_2 \lambda_1 + h_2 \lambda_2$$

## RUNNING EXAMPLE



$$q(h, \lambda) = h_1 \lambda_2 - h_1 \lambda_1 + h_2 \lambda_1 + h_2 \lambda_2$$

One can check that  $q^{-1}(\mathbb{R}_{<0})$  is path connected and its closure equals  $q^{-1}(\mathbb{R}_{\leq 0})$ . So we can conclude that **the parameter region of multistationarity is connected.**

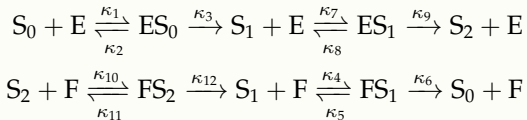
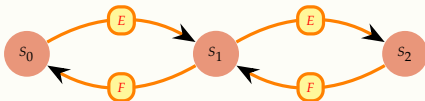


## 2-SITE PHOSPHORYLATION SYSTEM

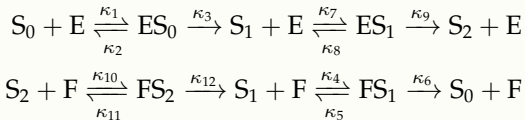
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## 2-SITE PHOSPHORYLATION SYSTEM

Example: 2-site phosphorylation system



## 2-SITE PHOSPHORYLATION SYSTEM



- Is  $q^{-1}(\mathbb{R}_{<0})$  connected?

$$\begin{aligned}
 q(h, \lambda) = & -\lambda_0 \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \lambda_4 \lambda_5 h_0 h_1 h_2 h_3 h_6 h_7 - \lambda_0 \lambda_2^2 \lambda_3 \lambda_4 \lambda_5 h_0 h_1 h_2 h_3 h_6 h_7 - \\
 & \lambda_1 \lambda_2^2 \lambda_3 \lambda_4 \lambda_5 h_0 h_1 h_2 h_3 h_6 h_7 - \lambda_2^3 \lambda_3 \lambda_4 \lambda_5 h_0 h_1 h_2 h_3 h_6 h_7 - \\
 & \lambda_0 \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \lambda_5^2 h_0 h_1 h_2 h_3 h_6 h_7 - \lambda_0 \lambda_2^2 \lambda_3 \lambda_5^2 h_0 h_1 h_2 h_3 h_6 h_7 - \\
 & \lambda_1 \lambda_2^2 \lambda_3 \lambda_5^2 h_0 h_1 h_2 h_3 h_6 h_7 - \lambda_2^3 \lambda_3 \lambda_5^2 h_0 h_1 h_2 h_3 h_6 h_7 - \lambda_0 \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_4 \lambda_5^2 h_0 h_1 h_2 h_3 h_6 h_7 - \\
 & \lambda_0 \lambda_2^2 \lambda_4 \lambda_5^2 h_0 h_1 h_2 h_3 h_6 h_7 - \lambda_1 \lambda_2^2 \lambda_4 \lambda_5^2 h_0 h_1 h_2 h_3 h_6 h_7 - \lambda_2^3 \lambda_4 \lambda_5^2 h_0 h_1 h_2 h_3 h_6 h_7 - \\
 & \lambda_0 \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_5^3 h_0 h_1 h_2 h_3 h_6 h_7 - \lambda_0 \lambda_2^2 \lambda_5^3 h_0 h_1 h_2 h_3 h_6 h_7 - \lambda_1 \lambda_2^2 \lambda_5^3 h_0 h_1 h_2 h_3 h_6 h_7 - \\
 & \lambda_2^3 \lambda_5^3 h_0 h_1 h_2 h_3 h_6 h_7 - \lambda_0 \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \lambda_4 \lambda_5 h_0 h_1 h_2 h_4 h_6 h_7 - \\
 & \lambda_0 \lambda_2^2 \lambda_3 \lambda_4 \lambda_5 h_0 h_1 h_2 h_4 h_6 h_7 - \lambda_1 \lambda_2^2 \lambda_3 \lambda_4 \lambda_5 h_0 h_1 h_2 h_4 h_6 h_7 - \\
 & \lambda_2^3 \lambda_3 \lambda_4 \lambda_5 h_0 h_1 h_2 h_4 h_6 h_7 - \lambda_0 \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \lambda_5^2 h_0 h_1 h_2 h_4 h_6 h_7 - \\
 & \lambda_0 \lambda_2^2 \lambda_3 \lambda_5^2 h_0 h_1 h_2 h_4 h_6 h_7 - \lambda_1 \lambda_2^2 \lambda_3 \lambda_5^2 h_0 h_1 h_2 h_4 h_6 h_7 - \lambda_2^3 \lambda_3 \lambda_5^2 h_0 h_1 h_2 h_4 h_6 h_7
 \end{aligned}$$



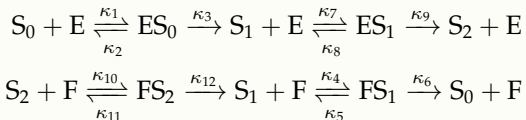
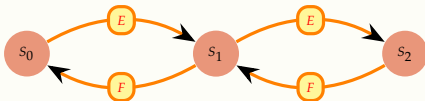






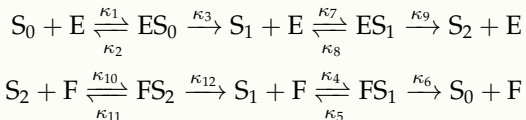
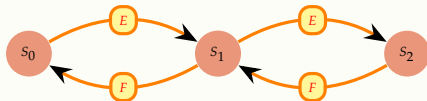


## 2-SITE PHOSPHORYLATION SYSTEM



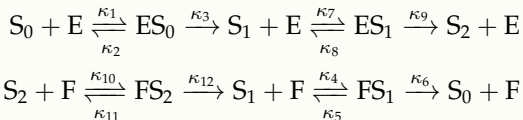
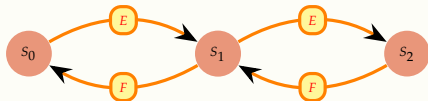
- number of variables of  $q = 15$
- number of monomials of  $q = 400$

## 2-SITE PHOSPHORYLATION SYSTEM



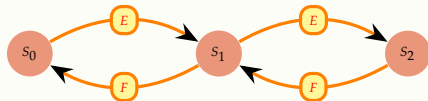
- number of variables of  $q = 15$
- number of monomials of  $q = 400$
- Is  $q^{-1}(\mathbb{R}_{<0})$  connected?

## 2-SITE PHOSPHORYLATION SYSTEM



- number of variables of  $q = 15$
- number of monomials of  $q = 400$
- Is  $q^{-1}(\mathbb{R}_{<0})$  connected?
- Yes, its signed support has a separating hyperplane [Feliu, T., '22]

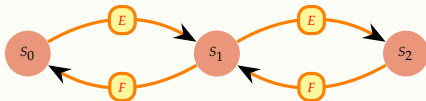
# NETWORKS WITH CONNECTED MULTISTATIONARITY REGION



	$n$	$r$	$\ell$	$\#\sigma_+(q)$	$\#\sigma_-(q)$	t. comp. $q$	t. find sep. hyp.
HHK	6	6	2	17	2	0.03 s	0.01 s
2-site	9	12	6	288	112	0.99 s	0.28 s
3-site	12	18	9	2560	1536	1 m 24 s	4.4 s
4-site	15	24	12	??	??	$\infty$	??
2 site $F_i$	10	12	6	304	48	1.84 s	0.4 s
2 substr.	12	15	8	5088	224	35.68 s	10.36 s
ERK	12	18	9	15040	3432	4 m 4 s	49 s

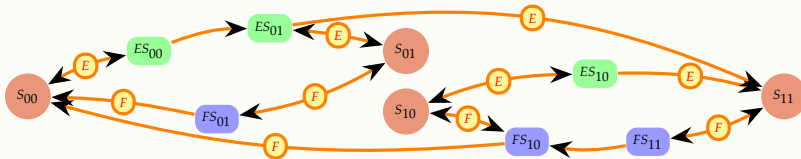
[Feliu, T., '23]

# NETWORKS WITH CONNECTED MULTISTATIONARITY REGION



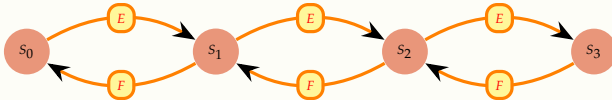
	n	r	$\ell$	$\#\sigma_+(q)$	$\#\sigma_-(q)$	t. comp. $q$	t. find sep. hyp.
HHK	6	6	2	17	2	0.03 s	0.01 s
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4-site	15	24	12	??	??	$\infty$	??
2 site $F_i$	10	12	6	304	48	1.84 s	0.4 s
2 substr.	12	15	8	5088	224	35.68 s	10.36 s
<b>ERK</b>	12	18	9	<b>15040</b>	<b>3432</b>	<b>4 m 4 s</b>	<b>49 s</b>

[Feliu, T., '23]



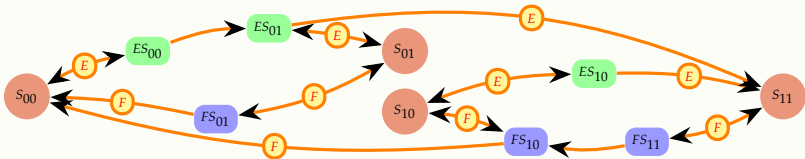


# NETWORKS WITH CONNECTED MULTISTATIONARITY REGION

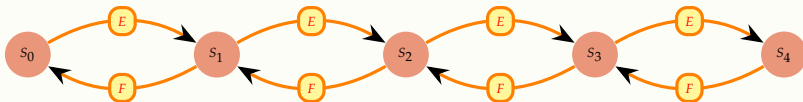


	n	r	$\ell$	$\#\sigma_+(q)$	$\#\sigma_-(q)$	t. comp. $q$	t. find sep. hyp.
HHK	6	6	2	17	2	0.03 s	0.01 s
2-site	9	12	6	288	112	0.99 s	0.28 s
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[Feliu, T., '23]

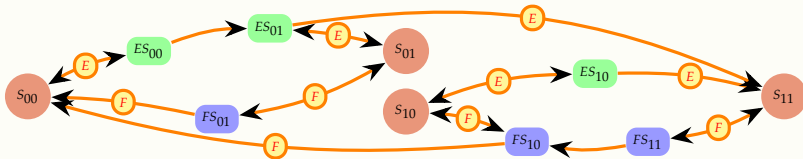


# NETWORKS WITH CONNECTED MULTISTATIONARITY REGION

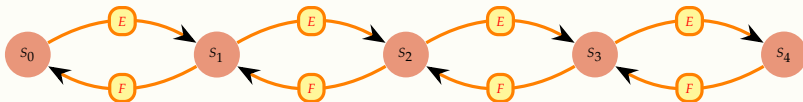


	$n$	$r$	$\ell$	$\#\sigma_+(q)$	$\#\sigma_-(q)$	t. comp. $q$	t. find sep. hyp.
HHK	6	6	2	17	2	0.03 s	0.01 s
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ERK	12	18	9	15040	3432	4 m 4 s	49 s

[Feliu, T., '23]

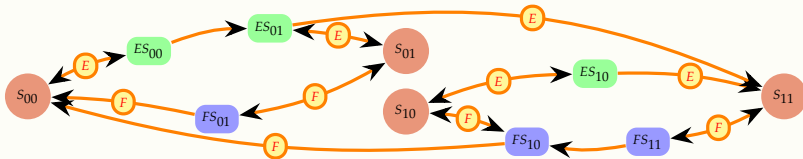


# NETWORKS WITH CONNECTED MULTISTATIONARITY REGION



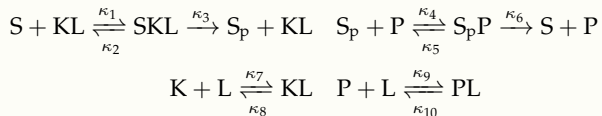
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3-site	12	18	9	2560	1536	1 m 24 s	4.4 s
4-site	15	24	12	75	54	0.53 s	does not exist
2 site $F_i$	10	12	6	304	48	1.84 s	0.4 s
2 substr.	12	15	8	5088	224	35.68 s	10.36 s
ERK	12	18	9	15040	3432	4 m 4 s	49 s

[Feliu, T., '23], [T., '24], [Kaihnsa, T., '24+]



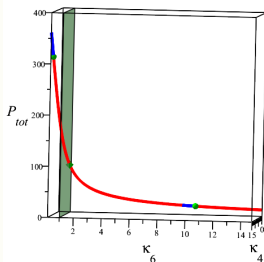
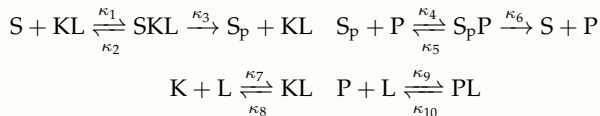
## Allosteric reciprocal enzyme regulation

[Reciprocal enzyme regulation as a source of bistability in covalent modification cycles, Straub, Conradi, '13]



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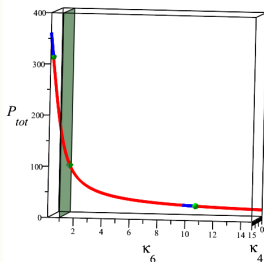
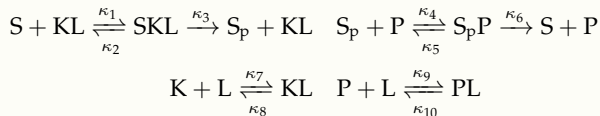
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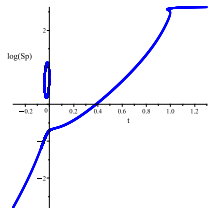
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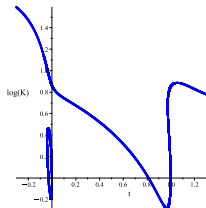


Using the Key Theorem, one can show that  $\{(\kappa, c) \mid \kappa_3 = \kappa_6\} \cap \Omega = \emptyset$   
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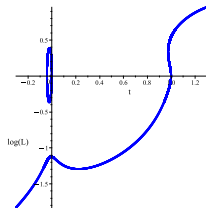
# ALLOSTERIC RECIPROCAL ENZYME REGULATION



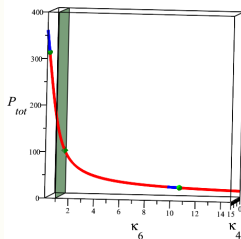
(a)



(b)



(c)



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# VERTICALLY PARAMETRIZED POLYNOMIAL EQUATION SYSTEMS

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Bézout bound: in  $\mathbb{C}^2$  the system has at most

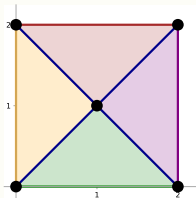
$$\deg(f_1) \cdot \deg(f_2) = 4 \cdot 4 = 16 \text{ solutions}$$

# VERTICALLY PARAMETRIZED POLYNOMIAL EQUATION SYSTEMS

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BKK bound: the system has at most

$MV(\operatorname{Conv}(A), \operatorname{Conv}(A)) = \operatorname{vol}(\operatorname{Conv}(A)) = 8$  solutions in  $(\mathbb{C}^*)^2$ .



The BKK bound has been applied to reaction networks in

- [The **steady-state degree and mixed volume** of a chemical reaction network, Gross, Hill, '20]

The **n-site phosphorylation network** has mixed volume

$$\frac{(n+1)(n+4)}{2} - 1$$

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- [Mixed volumes of networks with **binomial steady-states**, Coons, Curiel, Gross, '24]

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For generic  $\kappa \in \mathbb{C}^5$ , the system has

$4 < 8 = \operatorname{MV}(\operatorname{Conv}(A), \operatorname{Conv}(A)) = \operatorname{vol}(\operatorname{Conv}(A))$  solutions in  $(\mathbb{C}^*)^2$ .

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It is given by a **tropical intersection number** [Helminck, Ren '22],  
[Helminck, Henriksson, Ren '24].



# PLAN FOR TODAY

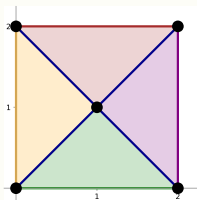
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## LOWER BOUNDS: POSITIVELY DECORATED SIMPLICES

Let  $A \in \mathbb{Z}^{n \times r}$ ,  $N \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times r}$  with  $\text{rk } A = \text{rk } N = n \leq r$ , let  $h \in \mathbb{Q}$ ,  $t^h := (t^{h_1}, \dots, t^{h_r})$  and let  $\Gamma_h$  be a subdivision of the columns of  $A$  induced by  $h$ .



$$h = (0, 0, 0, 0, -1)$$

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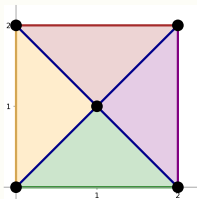
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**Theorem [Bihan, Santos, Spaenlehauer, '18]**

There exists  $\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$  such that for all  $t \in (0, \varepsilon)$  the number of positive real solutions of

$$N \text{diag}(t^h)x^A = 0$$

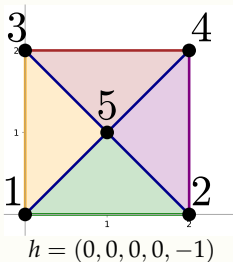
is at least the number of positively decorated  $n$ -simplices in  $\Gamma_h$ .



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## POSITIVELY DECORATED SIMPLICES

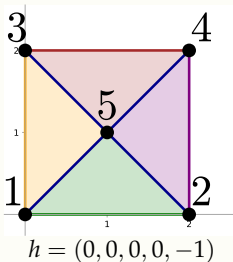
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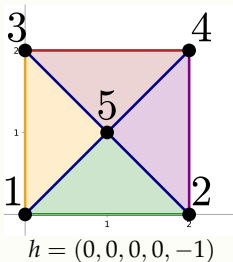
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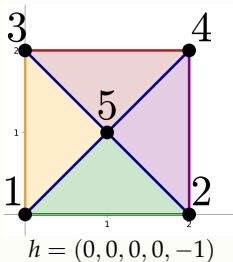


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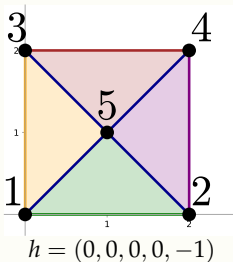


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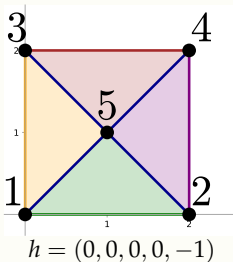
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$\implies$  number of positive solutions of  $N \operatorname{diag}(t^h)x^A = 0$  is at least 1 for  $t \in (0, \varepsilon)$



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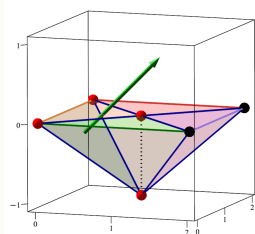
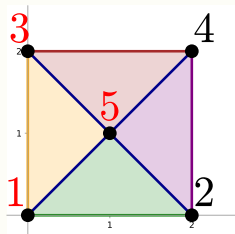
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# POSITIVE TROPICALIZATION

## Proposition [Rose, T., '24+]

Assume  $h \in \mathbb{Q}^r$ . Then there is an injective map

$$\left\{ \text{positively decorated } n\text{-simplex in } \Gamma_h \right\} \rightarrow \text{Trop}^+ \left( \ker N_{t^h} \cap \text{im } \varphi_A \right)$$



# POSITIVE TROPICALIZATION

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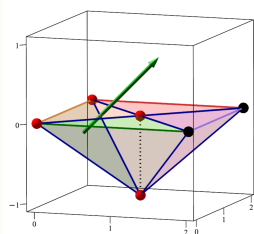
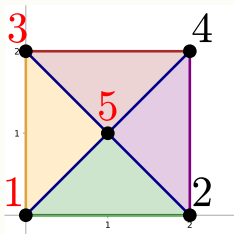
Assume  $h \in \mathbb{Q}^r$ . Then there is an **injective map**

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For  $t > 0$  small enough, the **number of positive real solutions** of

$$N \text{diag}(t^h)x^A = 0$$

is **at least the number of points** in  $\text{Trop}^+ \left( \ker N_{t^h} \cap \text{im } \varphi_A \right)$ .





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