

Generalizations of the Szemerédi-Trotter Theorem

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Abstract

We generalize the Szemerédi-Trotter incidence theorem, to bound the number of complete *flags* in higher dimensions. Specifically, for each $i = 0, 1, \dots, d-1$, we are given a finite set S_i of i -flats in \mathbb{R}^d or in \mathbb{C}^d , and a (complete) flag is a tuple $(f_0, f_1, \dots, f_{d-1})$, where $f_i \in S_i$ for each i and $f_i \subset f_{i+1}$ for each $i = 0, 1, \dots, d-2$. Our main result is an upper bound on the number of flags which is tight in the worst case.

We also study several other kinds of incidence problems, including (i) incidences between points and lines in \mathbb{R}^3 such that among the lines incident to a point, at most $O(1)$ of them can be coplanar, (ii) incidences with Legendrian lines in \mathbb{R}^3 , a special class of lines that arise when considering flags that are defined in terms of other groups, and (iii) flags in \mathbb{R}^3 (involving points, lines, and planes), where no given line can contain too many points or lie on too many planes. The bound that we obtain in (iii) is nearly tight in the worst case.

Finally, we explore a group theoretic interpretation of flags, a generalized version of which leads us to new incidence problems.

1 Introduction

Our starting point is the classical 1983 result of Szemerédi and Trotter [15], which gives a worst-case tight upper bound on the number of incidences between points and lines in the plane. Specifically, for a finite set P of

distinct points and a finite set L of distinct lines in the plane, the number of incidences between the points of P and the lines of L , denoted $I(P, L)$, is the number of pairs $(p, \ell) \in P \times L$ such that $p \in \ell$. One then has the following result.

Theorem 1 (Szemerédi and Trotter [15]). *Let P be a finite set of distinct points in \mathbb{R}^2 and L a finite set of distinct lines in \mathbb{R}^2 . Then*

$$I(P, L) = O(|P|^{2/3}|L|^{2/3} + |P| + |L|).$$

The bound is asymptotically tight in the worst case for any values of $|P|$ and $|L|$.

The extension of this result to the complex case is also known:

Theorem 2 (Tóth [16] and Zahl [17]). *Let P be a finite set of distinct points in \mathbb{C}^2 and L a finite set of distinct lines in \mathbb{C}^2 . Then*

$$I(P, L) = O(|P|^{2/3}|L|^{2/3} + |P| + |L|).$$

In this paper we study the following generalization of the Szemerédi–Trotter bound. For $i = 0, \dots, d-1$, let S_i be a finite set of distinct i -flats in \mathbb{R}^d or in \mathbb{C}^d . A (complete) *flag* spanned by $\prod_{i=0}^{d-1} S_i$ is a sequence $(f_0, f_1, \dots, f_{d-1})$, such that $f_i \in S_i$ for each i , and $f_i \subset f_{i+1}$ for $i = 0, \dots, d-2$. In this setup, Theorem 1 bounds the number of flags spanned by $P \times L$ in the real plane, while Theorem 2 does the same for the complex plane. Denote by $I(S_0, S_1, \dots, S_{d-1})$ the number of flags spanned by $\prod_{i=0}^{d-1} S_i$. Our main result is the following.

Theorem 3. *Let S_i be a finite set of distinct i -flats in \mathbb{R}^d or in \mathbb{C}^d , for $0 \leq i \leq d-1$. Then*

$$I(S_0, \dots, S_{d-1}) = O\left(\sum_{(a_0, \dots, a_{d-1}) \in \{0, 2/3, 1\}^d} \prod_{i=0}^{d-1} |S_i|^{a_i}\right), \quad (1)$$

where the constant of proportionality depends on d , and where the ordered d -tuples (a_0, \dots, a_{d-1}) in the sum are such that

- (i) no three consecutive a_i 's are nonzero,*
- (ii) every 1 is preceded and followed by 0's (if possible),*
- (iii) every 2/3 is either preceded or followed by another 2/3, and*
- (iv) every 0 is either preceded or followed by a nonzero a_i .*

In other words, (a_0, \dots, a_{d-1}) consists of pairs of consecutive 2/3's or solitary 1's separated by one or two 0's. The bound is tight in the worst case.

For instance, the bound for $d = 4$ is

$$I(S_0, S_1, S_2, S_3) = O(|S_0|^{2/3}|S_1|^{2/3}|S_3| + |S_0||S_2|^{2/3}|S_3|^{2/3} + |S_0||S_2| + |S_0||S_3| + |S_1||S_3| + |S_1|^{2/3}|S_2|^{2/3}).$$

In Section 3, we consider three variants of the incidence problem in \mathbb{R}^3 (we do not know whether they extend to \mathbb{C}^3 too). Theorem 3 seems to suggest that incidence bounds in higher dimensions are just suitable variants of the planar Szemerédi–Trotter bound, where the only exponents that play a role are 0, 1, and $2/3$. This of course is not the case, as evidenced from the rich body of works on incidences in higher dimensions, inaugurated by the seminal studies of Guth and Katz [9, 10]. For example, as shown in [10], the number of incidences between a set P of m distinct points and a set L of n distinct lines in \mathbb{R}^3 , such that no plane contains more than B lines of L , is

$$I(P, L) = O(|P|^{1/2}|L|^{3/4} + |P|^{2/3}|L|^{1/3}B^{1/3} + |P| + |L|). \quad (2)$$

The variants that we will consider in Section 3 will lead to bounds with similar exponents. The first problem involves incidences between points and lines in \mathbb{R}^3 such that, among the lines incident to an input point, at most $O(1)$ can be coplanar. This generalizes the special case of incidences with equally inclined lines (also referred to as “light-like” lines), which are lines that form a fixed angle with, say, the z -axis. This special case has been studied by Sharir and Welzl [13], where several upper and lower bounds have been established. Using a simplified version of the Guth–Katz machinery, we rederive one of these bounds, which, resembling (2), is $O(|P|^{1/2}|L|^{3/4} + |P| + |L|)$, for the more general setup assumed above; see Theorem 8. (Note that a direct application of Guth and Katz [10] does not seem to work, because we do not assume that no plane contains too many (concretely, $O(|L|^{1/2})$) lines.)

The second variant involves incidences between points and *Legendrian lines* in \mathbb{R}^3 ; these are lines that are orthogonal to the vector field $\mathbb{F}(x, y, z) = (-y, x, 1)$ at each of their points. We exploit the special properties of such lines to obtain the same bound $O(|P|^{1/2}|L|^{3/4} + |P| + |L|)$ for the number of incidences with Legendrian lines.

The third variant involves flags formed by points, lines, and planes in \mathbb{R}^3 , under the assumption that each input line contains at most b input points and is contained in at most b input planes, for some parameter b . Using the Guth–Katz bound, we establish a sharp bound on the number of flags, which, for $|P| = |L| = |S| = N$, becomes $O(\min\{b^2N, N^{3/2} \log b + bN\})$;

see Theorem 10 for the details, including the general form of this bound. We also show that this bound is nearly tight in the worst case (it is tight up to the $\log b$ factor).

The reason why the results in Section 3 only hold over the reals is that they use, as in [10], the polynomial partitioning technique, which holds only over \mathbb{R} .

The motivation to study incidences with Legendrian lines is that they arise in a Lie group generalization of the flag variety, replacing the special linear group by the symplectic group (of dimension 4). We discuss this generalization in the concluding section, where the Lie algebraic context is explained in more detail. There is a fairly extensive study of generalized flag varieties (see, e.g., [1]). This topic falls out of the main scope of this paper, but it serves to motivate the study of new kinds of incidence and flag problems, an initial step of which is taken in this paper.

2 Counting Flags in \mathbb{R}^d and \mathbb{C}^d

In this section we generalize the Szemerédi–Trotter Theorem (and its complex counterpart) to flags in higher dimensions, establishing Theorem 3. The analysis holds over both the real and the complex fields. This is because the proof is recursive, and at its bottom we face incidences (i.e., containments) between i -flats and $(i+1)$ -flats. As the following lemma shows, this can be reduced to incidences between points and lines in a common plane, and the bound is then obtained via Theorem 1 or Theorem 2.

Throughout this section, S_i denotes a finite set of distinct i -flats (in some space \mathbb{R}^d or \mathbb{C}^d), and we will be considering $I(S_0, \dots, S_{d-1})$, the number of flags spanned by $S_0 \times \dots \times S_{d-1}$. We denote the right-hand side of (1) by $f_{d-1}(|S_0|, \dots, |S_{d-1}|)$, including a suitable sufficiently large constant of proportionality.

The proof of the theorem will also involve *partial flags*. That is, let $\mathbf{f} = (f_0, \dots, f_{d-1})$ be a flag in $S_0 \times \dots \times S_{d-1}$. For each pair of indices $0 \leq i \leq j \leq d-1$, put $\mathbf{f}_{i,j} := (f_i, \dots, f_j)$, and refer to it as an (i, j) -(partial) flag. As for complete flags, we denote the number of partial (i, j) -flags by $I(S_i, S_{i+1}, \dots, S_j)$, where the indices indicate the dimension of the flats in the respective sets, and the dimension of the ambient space is implicit in (and actually irrelevant for) this notation.

Lemma 4. *Let K be \mathbb{R} or \mathbb{C} . Suppose that*

$$I(S_0, \dots, S_{d-1}) \leq f_{d-1}(|S_0|, \dots, |S_{d-1}|),$$

for every collection of finite sets of distinct flats S_0, \dots, S_{d-1} in K^d , where each S_i consists of i -flats, for $i = 0, \dots, d-1$. Then, for all $0 \leq j \leq m$,

$$I(S_j, \dots, S_{j+d-1}) \leq f_{d-1}(|S_j|, \dots, |S_{j+d-1}|),$$

for every collection of finite sets of distinct flats S_j, \dots, S_{j+d-1} in K^{d+m} , where, again, each S_i consists of i -flats, for $i = j, \dots, j+d-1$.

Proof. Suppose that the bound in the hypothesis is true and that we are given finite sets S_j, \dots, S_{j+d-1} of distinct flats of the corresponding dimensions in K^{d+m} . Let π be a generic $(d+m-j)$ -flat in K^{d+m} , so that, in particular, π is not parallel to, nor contains any of the elements of S_j, \dots, S_{j+d-1} , and, for each $t = 0, \dots, d-1$, the intersection of any $(j+t)$ -flat in S_{j+t} with π is a t -flat. (This is possible since all the sets S_{j+t} are finite.) Moreover, if, for some $s < t$, a $(j+s)$ -flat of S_{j+s} is contained in a $(j+t)$ -flat of S_{j+t} , then the intersections of these flats with π will also be contained in one another. Therefore, putting $S'_t := \{f \cap \pi \mid f \in S_{j+t}\}$, for each $t = 0, \dots, d-1$, we have

$$I(S'_0, \dots, S'_{d-1}) = I(S_j, \dots, S_{j+d-1}),$$

where the quantity in the left-hand side counts the corresponding flags in π , regarded as a copy of K^{d+m-j} , and these flags are partial, and not complete, unless $j = m$.

Assuming that $j < m$ (that is, π is of dimension greater than d), choose a generic d -flat π_0 in π , so that, in particular, the projection of every element of S'_0, \dots, S'_{d-1} onto π_0 has the same dimension as that of the original flat. Again, if a p -flat is contained in a q -flat, their respective projections are also contained in one another. Therefore, putting $S''_t := \{\text{proj}_{\pi_0}(f) \mid f \in S'_t\}$, for $t = 0, \dots, d-1$, we have

$$I(S'_0, \dots, S'_{d-1}) \leq I(S''_0, \dots, S''_{d-1}),$$

where the right-hand side now counts complete flags in π_0 , regarded as a copy of K^d . By assumption, we have

$$I(S''_0, \dots, S''_{d-1}) \leq f_{d-1}(|S''_0|, \dots, |S''_{d-1}|),$$

and since $|S_t''| = |S_{j+t}|$ for each t , we get the asserted bound

$$I(S_j, \dots, S_{j+d-1}) \leq f_{d-1}(|S_j|, \dots, |S_{j+d-1}|).$$

□

Before we go to the proof of Theorem 3 in arbitrary dimensions, we establish it for $d = 3$, as a warm-up exercise.

Theorem 5. *Let P (resp., L , S) be a finite set of distinct points (resp., lines, planes) in \mathbb{R}^3 or in \mathbb{C}^3 . Then*

$$I(P, L, S) = O(|P|^{2/3}|L|^{2/3} + |L|^{2/3}|S|^{2/3} + |P||S| + |L|).$$

The bound is tight in the worst case.

Proof. Consider first the set of lines in L that are incident to at most one point of P . Clearly, the number of flags involving such lines is at most $I(L, S)$, which, by Lemma 4 and the Szemerédi–Trotter bound (Theorem 1 or 2), is $O(|L|^{2/3}|S|^{2/3} + |L| + |S|)$.

Symmetrically, consider the set of lines in L that are incident to (contained in) at most one plane of S . Again, the number of flags involving such lines is at most $I(P, L)$, which, by Lemma 4 and the Szemerédi–Trotter bound, is $O(|P|^{2/3}|L|^{2/3} + |P| + |L|)$.

This leaves us with the set L_0 of lines that are incident to at least two points of P and are contained in at least two planes of S . For each $\ell \in L_0$, let P_ℓ denote the set of points that are incident to ℓ , and let S_ℓ denote the set of planes that contain ℓ . By the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, the number of flags involving the lines of L_0 is then at most

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\ell \in L_0} |P_\ell||S_\ell| &\leq \left(\sum_{\ell \in L_0} |P_\ell|^2 \right)^{1/2} \left(\sum_{\ell \in L_0} |S_\ell|^2 \right)^{1/2} \\ &= O \left(\left(\sum_{\ell \in L_0} \binom{|P_\ell|}{2} \right)^{1/2} \left(\sum_{\ell \in L_0} \binom{|S_\ell|}{2} \right)^{1/2} \right). \end{aligned}$$

The first sum can be interpreted as the overall number of pairs of points on the same line of L_0 . This quantity is at most $\binom{|P|}{2}$, because each pair of

points can only lie on one common line. Similarly, since any pair of planes of S intersect in only one line, the second sum is at most $\binom{|S|}{2}$. Therefore,

$$I(P, L_0, S) = O\left(\binom{|P|}{2}^{1/2} \binom{|S|}{2}^{1/2}\right) = O((|P|^2)^{1/2}(|S|^2)^{1/2}) = O(|P||S|).$$

Combining these three bounds, we get

$$I(P, L, S) = O(|P|^{2/3}|L|^{2/3} + |L|^{2/3}|S|^{2/3} + |P||S| + |L|),$$

as asserted. \square

Lower bounds. We skip the lower bound construction, because it is a special case of the construction for arbitrary dimension d , which will be described in detail below.

of Theorem 3. The proof is a generalization of the proof of Theorem 5. It holds over both \mathbb{R} and \mathbb{C} .

We recall the notation involving partial flags. Let $\mathbf{f} = (f_0, \dots, f_{d-1})$ be a flag in $S_0 \times \dots \times S_{d-1}$. For each pair of indices $0 \leq i \leq j \leq d-1$, put $\mathbf{f}_{i,j} := (f_i, \dots, f_j)$, and refer to it as a (partial) (i, j) -flag. In general, the (i, j) -flags that we will be considering in the proof will be sub-flags of complete flags counted in $I(S_0, \dots, S_{d-1})$.

A simple yet important observation is that, for any pair of flags \mathbf{f}, \mathbf{f}' , such that $f_{i-1} \neq f'_{i-1}$ but $f_i = f'_i$, the common i -flat of the pair is uniquely determined from $f_{i-1} \neq f'_{i-1}$: it is the unique i -flat that contains these two distinct $(i-1)$ -flats. Symmetrically, if $f_{i+1} \neq f'_{i+1}$ but $f_i = f'_i$, the common i -flat of the pair is uniquely determined from $f_{i+1} \neq f'_{i+1}$: it is the unique intersection i -flat of these two distinct $(i+1)$ -flats. (For an arbitrary pair $f_{i-1} \neq f'_{i-1}$ or $f_{i+1} \neq f'_{i+1}$, the common i -flat f_i need not exist at all, but if it exists it must be unique.)

The theorem holds for $d = 2$ (the standard Szemerédi–Trotter bound in Theorem 1 or its complex counterpart in Theorem 2), and for $d = 3$ (Theorem 5), but here we will only exploit its validity for $d = 2$.

Assume then that $d \geq 3$, and fix some initial index $0 < i < d-1$. Put $S_{i,1}$ for the set of i -flats $f_i \in S_i$ such that $I(S_0, \dots, S_{i-1}, \{f_i\}) \leq 1$, and $S_{i,2}$ for the set of i -flats $f_i \in S_i$ satisfying $I(\{f_i\}, S_{i+1}, \dots, S_{d-1}) \leq 1$, and put

$S_{i,0} := S_i \setminus (S_{i,1} \cup S_{i,2})$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} I(S_0, \dots, S_{d-1}) &= I(S_0, \dots, S_{i-1}, S_{i,0}, S_{i+1}, \dots, S_{d-1}) \\ &\quad + I(S_0, \dots, S_{i-1}, S_{i,1}, S_{i+1}, \dots, S_{d-1}) \\ &\quad + I(S_0, \dots, S_{i-1}, S_{i,2}, S_{i+1}, \dots, S_{d-1}). \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

By definition, any flag

$$(f_0, \dots, f_{i-1}, f_i, f_{i+1}, \dots, f_{d-1}) \in S_0 \times \dots \times S_{i-1} \times S_{i,1} \times S_{i+1} \times \dots \times S_{d-1}$$

is uniquely determined by its suffix $(i, d-1)$ -flag $(f_i, \dots, f_{d-1}) \in S_i \times \dots \times S_{d-1}$. Therefore,

$$I(S_0, \dots, S_{i-1}, S_{i,1}, S_{i+1}, \dots, S_{d-1}) \leq I(S_i, \dots, S_{d-1}). \quad (4)$$

Similarly, we have

$$I(S_0, \dots, S_{i-1}, S_{i,2}, S_{i+1}, \dots, S_{d-1}) \leq I(S_0, \dots, S_i). \quad (5)$$

The overall number of flags $I := I(S_0, \dots, S_{i-1}, S_{i,0}, S_{i+1}, \dots, S_{d-1})$ can be written as

$$\sum_{f_i \in S_{i,0}} I(S_0, \dots, S_{i-1}, \{f_i\}) \cdot I(\{f_i\}, S_{i+1}, \dots, S_{d-1}).$$

Using the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, we have

$$I \leq \left(\sum_{f_i \in S_{i,0}} I^2(S_0, \dots, S_{i-1}, \{f_i\}) \right)^{1/2} \cdot \left(\sum_{f_i \in S_{i,0}} I^2(\{f_i\}, S_{i+1}, \dots, S_{d-1}) \right)^{1/2}.$$

Each of the terms above is at most proportional to the number of pairs of $(0, i)$ -prefixes or of $(i, d-1)$ -suffixes of flags that end or start at a common i -flat. This follows since, for any $f_i \in S_{i,0}$, both $I(S_0, \dots, S_{i-1}, \{f_i\})$ and $I(\{f_i\}, S_{i+1}, \dots, S_{d-1})$ are larger than 1. In other words, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{f_i \in S_{i,0}} I^2(S_0, \dots, S_{i-1}, \{f_i\}) &= O \left(\sum_{f_i \in S_{i,0}} \binom{I(S_0, \dots, S_{i-1}, \{f_i\})}{2} \right), \\ \sum_{f_i \in S_{i,0}} I^2(\{f_i\}, S_{i+1}, \dots, S_{d-1}) &= O \left(\sum_{f_i \in S_{i,0}} \binom{I(\{f_i\}, S_{i+1}, \dots, S_{d-1})}{2} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Consider a pair \mathbf{f}, \mathbf{f}' of distinct $(0, i)$ -prefixes, with a common last i -flat f_i . Let $k < i$ denote the largest index for which $f_k \neq f'_k$ (so $0 \leq k \leq i - 1$). Assign $(\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{f}')$ to their common $(k + 1, i)$ -flag. Observe that the common $(k + 1)$ -flat of \mathbf{f} and \mathbf{f}' is uniquely determined from their $(0, k)$ -prefixes (in fact just from their k -th components). In other words,

$$\sum_{f_i \in S_{i,0}} I^2(S_0, \dots, S_{i-1}, \{f_i\}) = O \left(\sum_{f_i \in S_{i,0}} \binom{I(S_0, \dots, S_{i-1}, \{f_i\})}{2} \right)$$

can be upper bounded by

$$\sum_{k=0}^{i-1} I(S_{k+2}, \dots, S_i) \binom{I(S_0, \dots, S_k)}{2} \leq \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} I(S_{k+2}, \dots, S_i) I^2(S_0, \dots, S_k).$$

(In this notation, the factor $I(S_{k+2}, \dots, S_i)$ is taken to be 1 for $k = i - 1$.) Indeed, $\binom{I(S_0, \dots, S_k)}{2}$ counts all pairs of flags in $I(S_0, \dots, S_k)$, so it upper bounds the number of pairs that we actually want to count, namely those with different last (that is, k -th) components. Moreover, a specific pair of partial flags that we do want to count uniquely determines the common $(k + 1)$ -flat of the pair, so the number of $(0, i)$ -flags that generate a specific pair of $(0, k)$ -flags is at most the number $I(S_{k+2}, \dots, S_i)$ of $(k + 2, i)$ -flags.

A symmetric argument applies to the suffixes term, and yields the bound

$$\sum_{\ell=i+1}^{d-1} I(S_i, \dots, S_{\ell-2}) I^2(S_\ell, \dots, S_{d-1}),$$

with the same convention that $I(S_i, \dots, S_{\ell-2}) = 1$ for $\ell = i + 1$. That is, we have obtained the following inequality

$$\begin{aligned} & I(S_0, \dots, S_{i-1}, S_{i,0}, S_{i+1}, \dots, S_{d-1}) \\ & \leq \left(\sum_{k=0}^{i-1} I^2(S_0, \dots, S_k) I(S_{k+2}, \dots, S_i) \right)^{1/2} \left(\sum_{\ell=i+1}^{d-1} I(S_i, \dots, S_{\ell-2}) I^2(S_\ell, \dots, S_{d-1}) \right)^{1/2} \\ & = O \left(\sum_{k=0}^{i-1} \sum_{\ell=i+1}^{d-1} I(S_0, \dots, S_k) I(S_{k+2}, \dots, S_i)^{1/2} I(S_i, \dots, S_{\ell-2})^{1/2} I(S_\ell, \dots, S_{d-1}) \right). \end{aligned}$$

We use the following (potentially crude) estimates

$$\begin{aligned} I(S_{k+2}, \dots, S_i) &\leq I(S_{k+2}, \dots, S_{\ell-2}) \\ I(S_i, \dots, S_{\ell-2}) &\leq I(S_{k+2}, \dots, S_{\ell-2}), \end{aligned}$$

and thus

$$I(S_{k+2}, \dots, S_i)^{1/2} I(S_i, \dots, S_{\ell-2})^{1/2} \leq I(S_{k+2}, \dots, S_{\ell-2}),$$

where we use (an extension of) the previous notation, that $I(S_{k+2}, \dots, S_i) = 1$ for $k = i - 1$, $I(S_i, \dots, S_{\ell-2}) = 1$ for $\ell = i + 1$, and $I(S_{k+2}, \dots, S_{\ell-2}) = 1$ for $k = i - 1$ and $\ell = i + 1$. We therefore have

$$\begin{aligned} &I(S_0, \dots, S_{i-1}, S_{i,0}, S_{i+1}, \dots, S_{d-1}) \\ &= O \left(\sum_{k=0}^{i-1} \sum_{\ell=i+1}^{d-1} I(S_0, \dots, S_k) I(S_{k+2}, \dots, S_{\ell-2}) I(S_\ell, \dots, S_{d-1}) \right). \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

Combining Equations (4), (5) and (6), and substituting in Equation (3), we deduce the recurrence formula

$$\begin{aligned} I(S_0, \dots, S_{d-1}) &= O \left(I(S_0, \dots, S_i) + I(S_i, \dots, S_{d-1}) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} \sum_{\ell=i+1}^{d-1} I(S_0, \dots, S_k) I(S_{k+2}, \dots, S_{\ell-2}) I(S_\ell, \dots, S_{d-1}) \right). \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

We now apply Lemma 4 and the induction hypothesis to each of the summands in the double sum in (7), and bound it, up to a constant factor, by

$$\left(\sum_{(a_0, \dots, a_k)} \prod_{i=0}^k |S_i|^{a_i} \right) \left(\sum_{(a_{k+2}, \dots, a_{\ell-2})} \prod_{i=k+2}^{\ell-2} |S_i|^{a_i} \right) \left(\sum_{(a_\ell, \dots, a_{d-1})} \prod_{i=\ell}^{d-1} |S_i|^{a_i} \right),$$

where sums are taken over tuples satisfying the requirements (i)–(iv) in the theorem statement for the respective ranges of indices. This can be rewritten as

$$\sum_{(a_0, \dots, a_{d-1})} \prod_{i=0}^{d-1} |S_i|^{a_i}, \quad (8)$$

where each tuple (a_0, \dots, a_{d-1}) that participates in the sum is of the form

$$(a_0, \dots, a_k, 0, a_{k+2}, \dots, a_{\ell-2}, 0, a_\ell, \dots, a_{d-1}),$$

and each of its sub-tuples (a_0, \dots, a_k) , $(a_{k+2}, \dots, a_{\ell-2})$, (a_ℓ, \dots, a_{d-1}) satisfies (i)–(iv) for the respective ranges of indices.

We bound the two initial terms in (7) in a similar way, and expand each resulting tuple (a_0, \dots, a_i) or (a_i, \dots, a_{d-1}) into a full tuple by padding it with a suffix or a prefix of 0's, as appropriate.

We claim that all the terms in the resulting bound involve tuples (a_0, \dots, a_{d-1}) that satisfy restrictions (i)–(iii) in the theorem statement. Indeed, there can be no three consecutive nonzero a_j 's, because this holds for the three sub-tuples of the tuple, and the only entries that have been added are $a_{k+1} = 0$ and $a_{\ell-1} = 0$. Also, every 1 is still preceded and followed by 0's, and every $2/3$ is either preceded or followed by another $2/3$, for similar reasons.

Condition (iv) may be violated, but if we have a run of three or more consecutive 0's, we can replace its inner portion (excluding the first and last 0's) by a valid sub-tuple that starts and ends with nonzero values. For example a single inner 0 can be replaced by 1, two inner zeros by a pair of $2/3$'s, three by $(1, 0, 1)$, four by, say, $(2/3, 2/3, 0, 1)$, and so on. The product that corresponds to the modified tuple is certainly at least as large as the original product, and this allows us to upper bound the sum in (8) by a similar sum that only involves valid tuples (that satisfy (i)–(iv) for the full range $(0, \dots, d-1)$). Note that this modification of the tuples (a_0, \dots, a_{d-1}) might result in tuples that appear multiple times. Nevertheless, the maximum multiplicity of a tuple is at most some constant that depends on d , so there is no effect on the asymptotic bound that we set to establish.

Finally, substituting the modified bounds in (8) into (7), we get the desired bound asserted in the theorem. This establishes the induction step and thus completes the proof. \square

Lower bounds. We next give examples that show that the bound in Theorem 3 is tight in the worst case. In particular, for each of the terms, we can construct an example where the number of flags is at least the bound given by that term. First we note that the known lower bound constructions in two dimensions, e.g., the one due to Elekes [6], can be lifted to any higher dimension. That is, for any dimension $d \geq 3$, any $0 \leq i \leq d-2$, and any pair of integers m, n with $n^{1/2} \leq m \leq n^2$, we can construct a set S_i of m

distinct i -flats, and a set S_{i+1} of n distinct $(i+1)$ -flats in \mathbb{R}^d or \mathbb{C}^d with $\Theta(m^{2/3}n^{2/3})$ incidences (i.e., containments). To do so, we fix a 2-plane π_0 and place on it a set P of m points and a set L of n lines in a configuration that has $\Theta(m^{2/3}n^{2/3})$ incidences, as in [6]. Then we fix a generic $(i-1)$ -flat Q , and note that there exists a generic $(i+2)$ -flat R that contains Q and π_0 . For each point $p \in P$ we construct the i -flat p^* spanned by p and Q , and for each line $\ell \in L$ we construct the $(i+1)$ -flat spanned by ℓ and Q . If we choose Q and R (that is, Q and π_0) sufficiently generic, we can ensure that all the flats p^* are distinct i -flats, and all the flats ℓ^* are distinct $(i+1)$ -flats. Moreover, all our flats contain Q and are contained in R . Finally, if $p \in P$ is incident to $\ell \in L$ then p^* is contained in ℓ^* . This completes this basic construction.

Recall that each of the tuples (a_0, \dots, a_{d-1}) that appear in the bound of Theorem 3 consists of pairs of consecutive $2/3$'s or solitary 1 's separated by one or two 0 's. For each tuple (a_0, \dots, a_{d-1}) , we can construct sets S_i of i -flats, of any prescribed nonzero sizes $|S_i|$, for $i = 0, \dots, d-1$, for which

$$I(S_0, \dots, S_{d-1}) = \Omega \left(\prod_{i=0}^{d-1} |S_i|^{a_i} \right). \quad (9)$$

To do so, for each i with $a_i = 0$ we construct a generic i -flat π_i , so that these flats contain one another, and include π_i in S_i ; if $|S_i| > 1$, we augment it with $|S_i| - 1$ additional arbitrary i -flats, but use only π_i in our construction. For the remaining indices, if $a_i = 1$, we take S_i to be an arbitrary collection of $|S_i|$ i -flats, all contained in π_{i+1} and containing π_{i-1} (whenever applicable), recalling that we must have $a_{i-1} = a_{i+1} = 0$. Finally, if $a_i = a_{i+1} = 2/3$, we apply the lifting of the planar lower bound construction, as described above, to obtain sets S_i of $|S_i|$ i -flats, and S_{i+1} of $|S_{i+1}|$ $(i+1)$ -flats, all contained in π_{i+2} and containing π_{i-1} , with $\Theta(|S_i|^{2/3}|S_{i+1}|^{2/3} + |S_i| + |S_{i+1}|)$ incidences (again, we must have $a_{i-1} = a_{i+2} = 0$). The overall number of flags in $\prod_{i=0}^{d-1} S_i$ clearly satisfies (9).

Remark. A simple extension of Theorem 3 yields similar worst-case tight bounds not only for complete flags but also for partial flags, namely, flags that are sequences of flats, of increasing dimensions, so that each flat is contained in the next one, but where only some of the dimensions are being used. For example, in the notation $I(S_0, S_1, S_3, S_4, S_5, S_7, S_8)$, S_i is a finite set of distinct i -flats, for the indices i appearing in the notation, and

$I(S_0, S_1, S_3, S_4, S_5, S_7, S_8)$ is the number of sequences $(f_0, f_1, f_3, f_4, f_5, f_7, f_8)$, where $f_i \in S_i$ for each i , and $f_i \subset f_j$ for every pair $i < j$.

To obtain a bound on the number of such partial flags, we simply break the sequence of indices into maximal runs of consecutive indices, and apply the bound of Theorem 3 to each run separately. Concretely, we obtain the following corollary.

Corollary 6. *Let σ be a nonempty subsequence of $(0, \dots, d-1)$, and write it as a concatenation of maximal runs of consecutive indices, in the form*

$$\sigma = (i_1, \dots, j_1, i_2, \dots, j_2, \dots, i_k, \dots, j_k),$$

where $i_t \leq j_t$ for each t and $i_{t+1} \geq j_t + 2$, for $t = 0, \dots, k-1$. For each $i \in \sigma$, let S_i be a set of distinct i -flats in \mathbb{R}^d , and let $I((S_t)_{t \in \sigma})$ denote the number of tuples $(f_t)_{t \in \sigma}$, where $f_t \in S_t$ for each $t \in \sigma$, and $f_t \subset f_{t'}$ for each pair of consecutive elements $t, t' \in \sigma$. Then we have

$$I((S_t)_{t \in \sigma}) \leq I(S_{i_1}, \dots, S_{j_1}) I(S_{i_2}, \dots, S_{j_2}) \cdots I(S_{i_k}, \dots, S_{j_k}),$$

where each of the factors in the right-hand side is defined as in Lemma 4, and can be bounded by the bound given in that lemma. The resulting bound is tight in the worst case.

For instance, for the example just given, we have

$$I(S_0, S_1, S_3, S_4, S_5, S_7, S_8) \leq I(S_0, S_1) I(S_3, S_4, S_5) I(S_7, S_8),$$

from which an upper bound can be worked out, as above. The tightness of the bound can be argued via a modified version of the construction given above for the lower bound in Theorem 3.

3 Variants of the Incidence Problem in \mathbb{R}^3

In this section, we consider three variants of the classical incidence problem studied in the previous section. As already discussed in the introduction, the motivation behind these problems is to show that, in many natural cases, the reduction of incidence problems in higher dimensions to the planar Szemerédi–Trotter bound, as done in the previous section, is too weak and leads to inferior bounds. The problems studied in this section provide new examples where sharper bounds can be established, adding to the growing body of such results, initiated by Guth and Katz in [9, 10]. In all of these, we use the following polynomial partitioning lemma due to Guth and Katz:

Lemma 7 (Guth and Katz [9]). *If S is a set of points in \mathbb{R}^d and D is an integer, then there is a nonzero d -variate polynomial Q of degree at most D so that $\mathbb{R}^d \setminus Z(Q)$ is the union of $O(D^d)$ open connected components, each of which contains $O\left(\frac{|S|}{D^d}\right)$ points of S .*

3.1 Not too many lines are both concurrent and coplanar

First, we consider a generalized version of a problem studied by Sharir and Welzl in [13], involving the number of incidences between a set P of points and a set L of “light-like” lines (also referred to as equally inclined lines) in \mathbb{R}^3 ; these are lines that are parallel to some fixed double cone (such as $z^2 = x^2 + y^2$), or, equivalently, form a fixed angle with, say, the z -axis. Sharir and Welzl [13] gave an example with $\Theta(|P|^{2/3}|L|^{1/2})$ incidences. They also proved that the number of incidences is $O(|P|^{3/4}|L|^{1/2} \log |P| + |P| + |L|)$ and $O(|P|^{4/7}|L|^{5/7} + |P| + |L|)$. In Elekes et al. [7], the latter bound was improved to $O(|P|^{1/2}|L|^{3/4} + |P| + |L|)$. Here we use the polynomial cell decomposition technique, in an analysis that resembles that of Guth and Katz [10, Theorem 4.5] and of Elekes et al. [7], but is considerably simpler, to give a different proof of this latter bound in a more general context.

Theorem 8. *Let b be a constant, and let P be a set of points and L a set of lines in \mathbb{R}^3 , so that each point of P has at most b coplanar lines of L through it. Then*

$$I(P, L) = O\left(|P|^{1/2}|L|^{3/4} + |P| + |L|\right),$$

where the constant of proportionality depends on b .

Proof. As noted, the proof is a simplified version of the proof of Guth and Katz [10, Theorem 4.5].

Put $m = |P|$ and $n = |L|$. We may ignore points that are incident to at most b lines, as they contribute a total of at most $bm = O(m)$ incidences. Let P denote the set of remaining points. Then each point of P is a *joint* of L , that is, it is incident to at least three non-coplanar lines of L . As shown by Guth and Katz [9], we have $m = |P| = O(n^{3/2})$.

Assume that $m \geq n^{1/2}$ (otherwise we have the trivial bound $I(P, L) = O(n)$ from the Szemerédi–Trotter theorem). Apply Lemma 7 to P , to obtain a polynomial $f \in \mathbb{R}[x, y, z]$ of degree $D = am^{1/2}/n^{1/4}$, for some sufficiently small constant a , so that the complement of the zero set $Z(f)$ of f consists

of $O(D^3)$ open connected cells, each containing at most $O(m/D^3)$ points of P .

Now we show that the number of incidences involving lines that are not fully contained in $Z(f)$ is $O(m^{1/2}n^{3/4} + m)$. Let m_i denote the number of points contained in cell O_i , and n_i denote the number of lines intersecting O_i . Note that each line can intersect $Z(f)$ at most D times, so it can intersect at most $D+1$ components, i.e. $\sum_i n_i \leq n(D+1)$. Using Holder's inequality and the Szemerédi-Trotter bound, the total number of incidences is then bounded (up to a constant factor) by

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_i \left(m_i^{2/3} n_i^{2/3} + m_i + n_i \right) &\leq \left(\sum_i m_i^2 \right)^{1/3} \left(\sum_i n_i \right)^{2/3} + m + (D+1)n \\ &= \left(D^3 \cdot O\left(\frac{m}{D^3}\right)^2 \right)^{1/3} (O(nD))^{2/3} + m + O(nD) \\ &= O(m^{2/3} n^{2/3} D^{-1/3} + m + nD) = O(m^{1/2} n^{3/4} + m). \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

(Note that this also bounds the number of incidences between lines of this kind and points on $Z(f)$.)

Let $P_0 := P \cap Z(f)$, and let L_0 denote the subset of the lines $\ell \in L$ that are fully contained in $Z(f)$. It remains to bound $I(P_0, L_0)$.

We may assume, without loss of generality, that f is square-free. Consider a point $p \in P_0$ that is a non-singular point of f . Then all the lines of L_0 that are incident to p lie in the tangent plane to $Z(f)$ at p , and, by assumption, there are at most b such lines. Hence, the non-singular points in P_0 contribute a total of at most $bm = O(m)$ to $I(P_0, L_0)$. Let P_0^s denote the set of the points in P_0 that are singular points of $Z(f)$. It now remains to bound the quantities $I(P_0^s, L_0)$.

We may ignore lines of L_0 that are incident to at most D points of P_0^s , because they contribute to $I(P_0^s, L_0)$ a total of at most $nD = O(m^{1/2}n^{3/4})$ incidences. Any remaining line is fully contained in the common zero set $Z(f, f')$ of f and f' , where f' is any of the first-order partial derivatives of f that is not identically zero. As argued in [7, 9], by Bézout's Theorem, the number of such lines is at most $D(D-1) < D^2$. By choosing a sufficiently small, we have $D^2 = a^2 m / n^{1/2} < n/2$ (because $m = O(n^{3/2})$), and we can bound the number of remaining incidences by the maximum number of incidences involving (at most) m points and (at most) $n/2$ lines.

By a simple inductive argument¹ on $|L|$ we can show that

$$I(P, L) \leq C (|P|^{1/2} |L|^{3/4} + |P| + L)$$

for a suitable sufficiently large constant C . Indeed, for the induction step, writing $m' = |P_0^s|$, the bounds collected so far in (10) add up to at most $c(m^{1/2}n^{3/4} + (m - m') + n)$, for some suitable constant c . Adding this to the inductive bound for the remaining incidences, we get the bound

$$\begin{aligned} I(P, L) &\leq c (m^{1/2}n^{3/4} + (m - m') + n) + C (m^{1/2}(n/2)^{3/4} + m' + (n/2)) \\ &\leq C(m^{1/2}n^{3/4} + m + n) \end{aligned}$$

by choosing C sufficiently large. \square

Clearly, the above theorem applies to light-like lines, with $b = 2$, because the double cone centered at any point can only intersect a plane through that point in at most two lines. The theorem can also apply when we restrict the direction of the lines in a different way. For example, we recall the identification of lines in \mathbb{R}^3 through the origin with points in \mathbb{RP}^2 (representing the direction of the line), and take some irreducible nonlinear algebraic curve γ of constant degree b in \mathbb{RP}^2 , and restrict the directions of our lines to lie on this curve. Then at most $b = O(1)$ lines through any point can be coplanar (since the directions of coplanar lines through the origin lie on a line in \mathbb{RP}^2 , and such a line can intersect a curve of degree b in at most b points). The light-like lines arise when γ is a circle.

3.2 Incidences with Legendrian lines

We call a line in \mathbb{R}^3 *Legendrian* (see, e.g., Buczyński [2] for a more general discussion of Legendrian subvarieties) if it is orthogonal to the vector field $\mathbb{F}(x, y, z) := (y, -x, 1)$ at each of its points. Legendrian lines arise as a special case of generalized flags, where the flags are determined by the action of the symplectic group $Sp(4)$ instead of the general linear group $GL_4(\mathbb{R})$. See the concluding section for details concerning this interpretation. For readers unfamiliar with this theory, we stress that this is only a motivation for considering Legendrian lines. Once the motivation is accepted, we face

¹Clearly, the condition that each point is incident to at most b coplanar lines continues to hold in the inductive subproblems.

a standard (and in our opinion interesting) incidence problem, involving a special class of lines in three dimensions.

We explore some geometric properties of Legendrian lines.

First, we note that if a line $(a+ut, b+vt, c+wt)$ is orthogonal to $\mathbb{F}(a, b, c) = (b, -a, 1)$ at one point (a, b, c) , it is orthogonal to \mathbb{F} everywhere, because the scalar product $(u, v, w) \cdot (b + vt, -a - ut, 1) = bu - av + w$ is independent of t . This means that for every point (a, b, c) , we have an associated plane $\pi(a, b, c)$, namely, the plane through (a, b, c) with normal vector $(b, -a, 1)$, so that every line in $\pi(a, b, c)$ through (a, b, c) is Legendrian.

Moreover, let π be any non-vertical plane, write its normal as $(b, -a, 1)$, and let p be the unique point on π with x -coordinate a and y -coordinate b . Then, by the preceding argument, every line incident to p and contained in π is Legendrian. On the other hand, any other point $q \neq p$ contained in π is incident to exactly one Legendrian line, which is the line through q orthogonal to both $(b, -a, 1)$ and to $(q_y, -q_x, 1)$. We refer to p as the *Legendrian point* of π .

We now apply these facts, in a manner that resembles the proof of Theorem 8, and establish the following upper bound.

Theorem 9. *Let P be a finite set of distinct points and L a finite set of distinct non-vertical Legendrian lines in \mathbb{R}^3 . Then*

$$I(P, L) = O(|P|^{1/2}|L|^{3/4} + |P| + |L|).$$

Proof. Assume first that $n^{1/2} \leq m \leq n^{3/2}$ (when $m \leq n^{1/2}$ we have the trivial bound $I(P, L) = O(n)$). Apply Lemma 7 to P , to obtain a polynomial $f \in R[x, y, z]$ of degree $D = am^{1/2}/n^{1/4}$, for some suitable constant a , so that the complement of the zero set $Z(f)$ of f consists of $O(D^3)$ open connected cells, each containing at most $O(m/D^3)$ points of P . Arguing as in the preceding proof, it is easy to show that the number of incidences involving lines that are not fully contained in $Z(f)$ is $O(m^{1/2}n^{3/4})$.

Let $P_0 := P \cap Z(f)$, and let L_0 denote the subset of lines $\ell \in L$ that are fully contained in $Z(f)$. The lines in $L \setminus L_0$ contribute at most $O(nD) = O(m^{1/2}n^{3/4})$ incidences with P_0 (since each of them crosses $Z(f)$ in at most D points), so it only remains to bound $I(P_0, L_0)$.

As above, we may assume, without loss of generality, that f is square-free, and we decompose it into distinct irreducible factors f_1, \dots, f_k . Assign each point $p \in P_0$ (resp., line in L_0) to the first zero set $Z(f_i)$ such that $p \in Z(f_i)$ (resp., $\ell \subset Z(f_i)$). As is easily seen, for each $\ell \in L_0$, the number of

incidences (p, ℓ) , where $p \in P_0$ is not assigned to the same f_i as ℓ is at most D , yielding a total of at most $nD = O(m^{1/2}n^{3/4})$ incidences. Therefore, it suffices to bound incidences involving points and lines assigned to the same component $Z(f_i)$.

First, suppose that $Z(f_i)$ is a plane. Let $p \in P_0$ be assigned to $Z(f_i)$. As observed above, unless p is the Legendrian point of $Z(f_i)$, p is incident to at most one Legendrian line contained in $Z(f_i)$; if p is the Legendrian point, we bound the number of its incidences by the trivial bound n . Summing over the at most D planar components $Z(f_i)$, we obtain a total of $O(m + nD)$ incidences.

If $Z(f_i)$ is not a plane, the points $p \in P_0$ that are assigned to $Z(f_i)$ and are incident to at most two lines of L_0 yield at most $2m$ incidences. The other points of $Z(f_i)$ are either *singular* points or *flat* points of $Z(f_i)$; as in Guth and Katz [9] and in Elekes et al. [7], a non-singular point of $Z(f_i)$ is said to be (linearly) flat if it is incident to (at least) three lines fully contained in $Z(f_i)$. As argued in these works, each singular point lies on the one-dimensional singular locus of $Z(f_i)$, a curve of degree smaller than $\deg(f_i)^2$, and each flat point lies (in $Z(f_i)$ and) in the common zero set of three polynomials, each of degree smaller than $3 \deg(f_i)$. Moreover (as shown in [7, 9]), since $Z(f_i)$ is not a plane, at least one of these polynomials does not vanish identically on $Z(f_i)$, and so the flat points lie on a curve of degree at most $3 \deg(f_i)^2$. A line $\ell \in L_0$ assigned to $Z(f_i)$ that is not contained in either of this pair of curves yields at most $4 \deg(f_i)$ incidences (because each such incidence is a proper crossing of the line with either the zero set of one of the partial derivatives of f_i or the zero set of one of the “flatness polynomials” mentioned above. Summing over all components, this results in a total of at most $4nD$ incidences. The remaining lines assigned to $Z(f_i)$ are contained in an algebraic curve (the union of the two curves) of degree at most $4 \deg(f_i)^2$, so there can be at most these many lines of the latter kind (see, e.g., [7, 9]). Summing over all (non-planar) components, we get a total of at most $4D^2$ lines, which, with a suitable choice of the constant a in the definition of D , is at most, say, $n/2$ (since $m \leq n^{3/2}$). An induction applied to these remaining lines finishes the proof for this case, just as in Guth and Katz [10], and in the preceding proof.

Finally, when $m > n^{3/2}$, we apply the same reasoning, taking the degree of f to be $D = an^{1/2}$, for a sufficiently small constant a . The analysis proceeds more or less identically to the case $m \leq n^{3/2}$, as it does in the cited works [7, 10].

In both cases, we thus get the asserted bound

$$I(P, L) = O(|P|^{1/2}|L|^{3/4} + |P| + |L|).$$

□

We do not know whether the bound in Theorem 9 is tight, and leave this as an open question for further research.

3.3 Flags with limited point/plane incidences with a line

Now we move on to our third variant of the three-dimensional incidence problem. Here we consider the number of flags determined by sets of points, lines, and planes in \mathbb{R}^3 that satisfy the constraints in the following theorem.

Theorem 10. *Let P (resp., L , S) be a finite set of distinct points (resp., lines, planes) in \mathbb{R}^3 , so that each line of L contains at most b points of P and is contained in at most b planes of S , for some parameter b . Then*

$$I(P, L, S) = O(\min\{b^2|L|, (|P| + |S|)|L|^{1/2} + (|P||S|^{1/2} + |S||P|^{1/2})\log b + (|P| + |S|)b).$$

In particular, when each of $|P|$, $|L|$, and $|S|$ is at most some number N , we have

$$I(P, L, S) = O(\min\{b^2N, N^{3/2}\log b + bN\}).$$

Proof. For each line $\ell \in L$, let P_ℓ denote the set of points of P that are incident to ℓ , and let S_ℓ denote the set of planes of S that contain ℓ . By assumption, we have $p_\ell := |P_\ell|$, $s_\ell := |S_\ell| \leq b$. Our goal is to bound

$$I(P, L, S) = \sum_{\ell \in L} p_\ell s_\ell.$$

Let $N_{k,l}$ (resp., $N_{\geq k, \geq l}$) denote the number of lines $\ell \in L$ for which $p_\ell = k$ and $s_\ell = l$ (resp., $p_\ell \geq k$ and $s_\ell \geq l$). Then we have

$$I(P, L, S) = \sum_{k=1}^b \sum_{l=1}^b kl N_{k,l}.$$

As is easily checked, we have

$$N_{k,l} = N_{\geq k, \geq l} - N_{\geq k+1, \geq l} - N_{\geq k, \geq l+1} + N_{\geq k+1, \geq l+1}.$$

Substituting this and rearranging the preceding sum, we get

$$\begin{aligned} I(P, L, S) &= \sum_{k=1}^b \sum_{l=1}^b kl N_{k,l} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^b \sum_{l=1}^b kl \left(N_{\geq k, \geq l} - N_{\geq k+1, \geq l} - N_{\geq k, \geq l+1} + N_{\geq k+1, \geq l+1} \right) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^b \sum_{l=1}^b \left(kl - (k-1)l - k(l-1) + (k-1)(l-1) \right) N_{\geq k, \geq l} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^b \sum_{l=1}^b N_{\geq k, \geq l}. \end{aligned}$$

We proceed to estimate $N_{\geq k, \geq l}$. We fix k and l , and assume, without loss of generality, that $l \leq k$. Otherwise, we apply a point-plane duality to 3-space, turn P into a set of $|P|$ dual planes, S into a set of $|S|$ dual points, and L into a set of $|L|$ dual lines, so that a point-line (resp., line-plane) incidence in the primal space become a plane-line (resp., line-point) incidence in dual space, and vice versa, so the number of flags in the dual setting is equal to that in the primal setting. In this manner the roles of k and l are interchanged, and this justifies our assumption.

In other words, it suffices to bound the sum

$$I'(P, L, S) := \sum_{k=1}^b \sum_{l=1}^k N_{\geq k, \geq l}. \quad (11)$$

We thus fix $1 \leq l \leq k$, and consider the set

$$L_0 := \{\ell \in L \mid p_\ell \geq k \text{ and } s_\ell \geq l\};$$

these are the lines counted in $N_{\geq k, \geq l}$.

We claim that no plane can contain more than $B := |S|/(l-1)$ lines of L_0 . Indeed, fix a plane π (not necessarily in S), and observe that each line $\ell \in L_0$ that is contained in π is also contained in at least $l-1$ planes of S

(other than π), and that all these planes are distinct, over all lines $\ell \in \pi$, so the claim follows. (For $l = 1$ the bound is simply $|S|$.)

We can therefore apply the incidence bound of Guth and Katz [10], as mentioned in (2) in the introduction, to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} I(P, L_0) &= O\left(|P|^{1/2}|L_0|^{3/4} + |P|^{2/3}|L_0|^{1/3}B^{1/3} + |P| + |L_0|\right) \\ &= O\left(|P|^{1/2}|L_0|^{3/4} + |P|^{2/3}|S|^{1/3}|L_0|^{1/3}/l^{1/3} + |P| + |L_0|\right). \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, by definition, we have $I(P, L_0) \geq k|L_0|$. This implies that

$$k|L_0| = O\left(|P|^{1/2}|L_0|^{3/4} + |P|^{2/3}|S|^{1/3}|L_0|^{1/3}/l^{1/3} + |P| + |L_0|\right),$$

or, assuming that k is at least some sufficiently large constant k_0 ,

$$|L_0| = O\left(\frac{|P|^2}{k^4} + \frac{|P||S|^{1/2}}{k^{3/2}l^{1/2}} + \frac{|P|}{k}\right). \quad (12)$$

We now return to the sum $I'(P, L, S)$ in (11). For technical reasons that will become clear shortly, we fix a threshold parameter $t < b$ (larger than the constant k_0 used above), and split the sum in (11) as

$$\sum_{k=1}^t \sum_{l=1}^k N_{\geq k, \geq l} + \sum_{k=t+1}^b \sum_{l=1}^k N_{\geq k, \geq l}. \quad (13)$$

In the first sum we use the trivial bound $N_{\geq k, \geq l} \leq |L|$, making the sum bounded by $O(|L|t^2)$. We then substitute the bound in (12) into the second sum, and get

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=t+1}^b \sum_{l=1}^k N_{\geq k, \geq l} &= O\left(\sum_{k=t+1}^b \sum_{l=1}^k \left(\frac{|P|^2}{k^4} + \frac{|P||S|^{1/2}}{k^{3/2}l^{1/2}} + \frac{|P|}{k}\right)\right) \\ &= O\left(\sum_{k=t+1}^b \left(\frac{|P|^2}{k^3} + \frac{|P||S|^{1/2}}{k} + |P|\right)\right) \\ &= O\left(\frac{|P|^2}{t^2} + |P||S|^{1/2} \log b + |P|b\right). \end{aligned}$$

In the complementary case, where $k \leq l$, we get the symmetric bound (where the roles of P and S are interchanged)

$$\sum_{l=1}^b \sum_{k=1}^l N_{\geq k, \geq l} = O\left(|L|t^2 + \frac{|S|^2}{t^2} + |S||P|^{1/2} \log b + |S|b\right).$$

Choosing $t = \left(\frac{|P|^2 + |S|^2}{|L|}\right)^{1/4}$, the preceding reasoning is easily seen to yield the bound

$$I(P, L, S) = O\left((|P| + |S|)|L|^{1/2} + (|P||S|^{1/2} + |S||P|^{1/2}) \log b + (|P| + |S|)b\right).$$

When $b < \left(\frac{|P|^2 + |S|^2}{|L|}\right)^{1/4}$, the second sum in (13), and its counterpart in the case $k \leq l$, become vacuous, and we get the bound $I(P, L, S) = O(|L|b^2)$. This completes the proof of the theorem. \square

Lower bounds. We now show that the bound in Theorem 10 is almost tight in the worst case (except for the $\log b$ factor), for sets P, L, S with $|P| = |L| = |S| = N$; actually, because of the asymptotic nature of the bound, it suffices to consider sets whose sizes are (at most) proportional to N . Recall that in this case the bound that we want to establish is $I(P, L, S) = O(\min\{b^2 N, N^{3/2} \log b + bN\})$.

(i) To obtain a configuration with $\Theta(bN)$ flags, take N/b parallel lines, each incident to b points and contained in b planes. In total we have N points, at most N lines, and N planes, with $(N/b) \cdot b \cdot b = bN$ flags.

(ii) In the case under consideration, we have $t = \left(\frac{|P|^2 + |S|^2}{|L|}\right)^{1/4} = \Theta(N^{1/4})$.

Assume that $b \geq t = \Omega(N^{1/4})$. We adapt the lower bound construction of Guth and Katz [10], which in turn is based on the aforementioned construction of Elekes [6]. Concretely, we fix two integer parameters k, l , and construct the $k \times 2kl \times 2kl$ integer grid

$$P = [1, k] \times [1, 2kl] \times [1, 2kl],$$

(where $[1, m]$ is a shorthand notation for the set of integers $\{1, 2, \dots, m\}$); we have $|P| = 4k^3 l^2$. For the set of lines we take

$$L = \{y = ax + b, z = cx + d \mid a, c \in [1, l], b, d \in [1, kl]\};$$

we have $|L| = k^2 l^4$. By taking $k = l^2$ and putting $N = l^8$, we get $|P| = 4N$ and $|L| = N$. The sets P and L have the property that each line of L is incident to exactly k points of P .

So far, this is the construction used in [10]. We now construct the set S of planes. For each point $p = (x, y, z)$ in P , we take L_p to be the set of all lines of L that pass through p . We note that, for a constant fraction of the choices of $p \in P$, and $a, c \in [1, l]$, the integers $b = y - ax$, $d = z - cx$ belong to $[1, kl]$, and the quadruple (a, b, c, d) determines a line of L that passes through p . In other words, a constant fraction of points $p \in P$ are incident to $\Omega(l^2)$ lines of L (the concrete constants of proportionality can easily be worked out).

For each point p and each pair of distinct lines $\ell, \ell' \in L_p$, we form the plane spanned by ℓ and ℓ' and include it in S . Clearly, the same plane in S might arise for multiple choices of p, ℓ , and ℓ' . To estimate $|S|$ we proceed as follows. For a constant fraction of the choices of $p \in P$, $a, c, a', c' \in [1, l]$, so that the pairs (a, c) and (a', c') are distinct, we get a pair of lines $\ell, \ell' \in L_p$, parallel to the respective vectors $(1, a, c)$, $(1, a', c')$. The plane π that they determine has a normal

$$\mathbf{n}_\pi = (1, a, c) \times (1, a', c') = (ac' - a'c, c - c', a' - a),$$

so \mathbf{n}_π is determined just from the choices of $a, c, a', c' \in [1, l]$, so there are at most l^4 different normals. The number of planes π with a given normal \mathbf{n} is at most the number of distinct scalar products $p \cdot \mathbf{n}$, over $p \in P$. Noting that the coordinates of any normal lie in $[-l^2, l^2] \times [-l, l] \times [-l, l]$ (and those of the points of P in $[1, k] \times [1, 2kl] \times [1, 2kl]$), the value of each scalar product is a whole number of maximum absolute value $O(kl^2)$. Hence

$$|S| = O(l^4 \cdot kl^2) = O(kl^6) = O(N).$$

We now estimate $I(P, L, S)$. Pick a line $\ell \in L$, given by $y = ax + b$, $z = cx + d$. Pick any point $p \in P \cap \ell$, and let (a', c') be a pair in $[1, l]^2$ distinct from (a, c) . For a constant fraction of these choices, the line passing through p in direction $(1, a', c')$ belongs to L , and spans with ℓ a plane in S . An easy calculation shows that the normal vectors

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{n}' &= (1, a, c) \times (1, a', c') = (ac' - a'c, c - c', a' - a), \\ \mathbf{n}'' &= (1, a, c) \times (1, a'', c'') = (ac'' - a''c, c - c'', a'' - a) \end{aligned}$$

have different directions if and only if the vectors $(c' - c, a' - a)$ and $(c'' - c, a'' - a)$ are not parallel. A standard argument in number theory (see, e.g.,

[5] for a similar application thereof) shows that there are $\Theta(l^2)$ choices of a', c' that yield normals with distinct directions. In other words, a constant fraction of lines of L are incident to $\Theta(l^2)$ planes of S , and no line is incident to more than $O(l^2)$ planes. (The latter statement follows since, for a fixed line ℓ , each plane π containing ℓ is spanned by ℓ and another line ℓ' , and the direction of ℓ' suffices to determine π ; since there are $O(l^2)$ such directions, the claim follows.) Since each line of L is incident to exactly k points of P , the number of flags satisfies the bound

$$I(P, L, S) = \Omega(kl^2|L|) = \Omega(N^{3/2}).$$

Since both k and l^2 are $O(N^{1/4})$, it follows that, with a suitable choice of the constant of proportionality, each line is incident to at most $b = \Omega(N^{1/4})$ points of P and is contained in at most b planes of S . This completes the analysis for this case.

(iii) Finally, assume that $b \leq t = O(N^{1/4})$; that is, assume that $b^4 = O(N)$. Apply the preceding construction with b^4 instead of N , and construct N/b^4 independent copies thereof. We get in total $\Theta(N)$ points, lines, and planes, each line is incident to at most b points and is contained in at most b planes, and the number of flags is $\Omega((b^4)^{3/2} \cdot (N/b^4)) = \Omega(Nb^2)$, as required.

4 Discussion

4.1 On generalized flags and Legendrian lines

In this section we briefly review the following generalization of flags, which serves as a motivation for studying incidences with Legendrian lines (Theorem 9). This is a topic that has received considerable attention in the theory of Lie groups. This discussion is fairly disjoint from the main study of the paper, and is included only to put things into perspective, as well as in the hope that it will help to motivate additional kinds of incidence problems. We will not go into details concerning this topic; they can be found, e.g., in Baston and Eastwood [1].

Consider first a standard flag $\mathbf{f} = (f_1, \dots, f_d)$ in \mathbb{R}^d , where each f_i is an i -dimensional subspace, and $f_i \subset f_{i+1}$ for $i = 1, \dots, d-1$. (The flags we refer to in this discussion are the projective versions of the affine flags which we have dealt with thus far.) We can write \mathbf{f} as a full-rank $d \times d$ matrix $M_{\mathbf{f}}$, with rows v_1, \dots, v_d , such that f_i is the span of v_{d-i+1}, \dots, v_d for each i ; clearly,

such a representation is not unique. The *stabilizer* of this representation is the set of all non-singular upper triangular $d \times d$ matrices, in the sense that, for each such matrix T and for each flag \mathbf{f} , if \mathbf{f} is represented by some matrix M then it is also represented by TM . We can thus interpret the set of all flags in \mathbb{R}^d , the so-called (standard) *flag variety*, as the quotient group $GL(d)/UT(d)$, where $GL(d)$ is the general linear group in d dimensions, and $UT(d)$ is the set of all $d \times d$ invertible upper triangular matrices.

Similarly, we may consider the following notion of *generalized flags*. Given a Lie group G (in the above example, $G = GL(d)$, but we may also consider the symplectic group $Sp(d)$, or the orthogonal group $O(d)$, etc.), a *Borel* subgroup is a maximal Zariski closed and connected solvable subgroup. When $G = GL(d)$, (it is actually sufficient to restrict ourselves to the special linear group $SL(d)$), the subgroup $UT(d)$ of invertible upper triangular matrices is a Borel subgroup. A *parabolic* subgroup of G is any subgroup of G that contains a Borel subgroup of G .

When $G = GL(d)$, the flag variety of G is, as mentioned above, the quotient group $GL(d)/UT(d)$. In the general setup, if G is a semisimple Lie group, the *generalized flag variety* for G of type P is G/P , where P is a parabolic subgroup of G . The points of G/P can be interpreted in terms of the more intuitive notion of “flags”. We demonstrate this generalization by considering two examples: the split orthogonal group $O(2, 2)$, and the symplectic group $Sp(4)$; in both cases we consider a nested sequence of real vector subspaces in \mathbb{R}^4 that are all annihilated by a certain symmetric or symplectic form.

In the case of the group $O(2, 2)$, a flag is a sequence of nested subspaces of \mathbb{R}^4 , so that some fixed symmetric form of signature $(2, 2)$ vanishes on all its proper subspaces. This can be shown to be possible only for one- and two-dimensional subspaces. Identifying $\mathbb{R}^4 \setminus \{0\}$ with \mathbb{RP}^3 , this will correspond to point-line pairs in \mathbb{RP}^3 . Concretely, if we simply choose the form to have the matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix},$$

then a vector (a, b, c, d) is annihilated by (i.e., has length 0 with respect to) this form if and only if $a^2 + b^2 = c^2 + d^2$. We identify $\mathbb{R}^4 \setminus \{0\}$ with \mathbb{RP}^3 , by regarding each point $(a, b, c, d) \in \mathbb{R}^4 \setminus \{0\}$ as the homogeneous coordinates of a point in \mathbb{RP}^3 . Then, for $d \neq 0$, the corresponding affine

point $(x, y, z) = (\frac{a}{d}, \frac{b}{d}, \frac{c}{d})$ satisfies $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 1$. In other words, the only admissible points must lie on this hyperboloid. In this case the resulting incidence problem involves points and lines on a hyperboloid. Since each point can be incident to at most two lines of this kind, we get a trivial linear bound, and an “uninteresting” incidence question.

Things brighten up when we pass to the symplectic group $Sp(4)$. Here flags correspond to sequences of nested subspaces of \mathbb{R}^4 , so that some fixed symplectic form (i.e., a non-degenerate skew-symmetric form) vanishes on all the proper subspaces. Again, this can be shown to be possible only for one- and two-dimensional subspaces, and the same identification of $\mathbb{R}^4 \setminus \{0\}$ with \mathbb{RP}^3 will result in point-line pairs in \mathbb{R}^3 . By the definition of a symplectic form, every vector has length 0 with respect to the form. Therefore the form annihilates all one-dimensional subspaces, and so all points in \mathbb{R}^3 are admissible. If we take our form to have the matrix

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

then it evaluates to zero on the affine span ℓ of a pair of points (a_1, b_1, c_1, d_1) and (a_2, b_2, c_2, d_2) , if and only if

$$(a_1, b_1, c_1, d_1)T \begin{pmatrix} a_2 \\ b_2 \\ c_2 \\ d_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0,$$

namely, $a_1b_2 + c_1d_2 = a_2b_1 + c_2d_1$. Again, identifying $\mathbb{R}^4 \setminus \{0\}$ with \mathbb{RP}^3 , we get $x_1y_2 + z_1 = x_2y_1 + z_2$. This means that two points (x_1, y_1, z_1) and $(x_2, y_2, z_2) = (x_1, y_1, z_1) + (u, v, w)$ lie on an admissible line if they satisfy the above condition. That is,

$$\begin{aligned} x_1(y_1 + v) + z_1 &= (x_1 + u)y_1 + z_1 + w, \quad \text{or} \\ y_1u - x_1v + w &= (u, v, w) \cdot (y_1, -x_1, 1) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

at every point $(x_1, y_1, z_1) \in \ell$. In other words, for any point (x_1, y_1, z_1) , the admissible lines through that point lie on a plane with normal vector $(y_1, -x_1, 1)$. These are exactly the Legendrian lines whose incidences have been studied in Theorem 9.

4.2 Conclusion and Future Research

In this paper, we have studied several new problems in incidence geometry. These include a tight bound for the number of complete and partial flags in \mathbb{R}^d and \mathbb{C}^d , as well as an almost tight bound on a three-dimensional variant of this problem, and two bounds, resembling those obtained by Guth and Katz [10], for two special point-line incidence problems in three dimensions. One of these problems (involving Legendrian lines) has been motivated by the theory of generalized flag varieties in the theory of Lie groups.

There are several interesting open problems that our work raises. The bounds obtained in Theorems 8 and 9 are not known to be tight, and it would be interesting to obtain lower bounds for these problems (for the case of light-like lines, the goal would be to improve the lower bound given in [13]).

It would also be interesting to find additional (natural) classes of generalized flag varieties that lead to new incidence questions in three and higher dimensions.

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