

Tverberg's theorem is 50 years old

MATH 818.01 Midterm Survey

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Abstract

This survey presents an overview of the winning artificial intelligence of the board game, Rumikub. We discuss the topological, linear-algebraic, and combinatorial aspects of Tverberg's theorem and its applications. The survey contains several open problems and conjectures. 한글도 사용 가능합니다. 루미큐브 필승전략 아니 필승 AI

1 Introduction

본문에서도 당연히 한글 사용 가능합니다..만, CJK 환경으로 지정해야 합니다. 텍 소스를 보세요.

Tverberg's theorem has been a cornerstone of combinatorial convexity for over fifty years. Its impact and influence is only comparable to that of the famous and classic theorems of Carathéodory and Helly. This gem lies at the crossroads of combinatorics, topology, and linear algebra, and continues to yield challenging and interesting open problems. It states the following.

Theorem 1 (Helge Tverberg 1966 [?]). *Given $(r - 1)(d + 1) + 1$ points in \mathbb{R}^d , there is a partition of them into r parts whose convex hulls intersect.*

More formally, given $X \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ of $(r - 1)(d + 1) + 1$ points, there is a partition $X = X_1 \cup \dots \cup X_r$ such that $\bigcap_{j=1}^r \text{conv } X_j \neq \emptyset$. Such a partition is called a *Tverberg partition*. The number of points in this result is optimal, as a dimension-counting argument shows. In fact, if X is in general enough position and in the partition $X = X_1 \cup \dots \cup X_r$ we have $1 \leq |X_j| \leq d + 1$ for every j , then $\bigcap_{j=1}^r \text{aff } X_j$ is a single point if $|X| = (r - 1)(d + 1) + 1$, and is empty if $|X| \leq (r - 1)(d + 1)$.

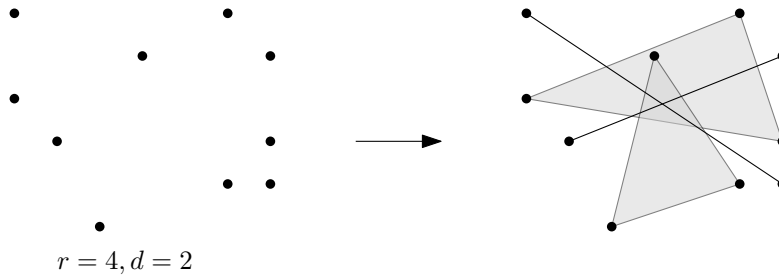


Figure 1: An example of a Tverberg partition. The partition is not unique.

The last decade has seen an impressive sequence of results around Tverberg’s theorem. The purpose of this survey is to give a broad overview of the current state of the field and point out key open problems. Other surveys covering different aspects of Tverberg’s theorem can be found in [?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?].

The paper is organized as follows. In sections ?? and 3 we describe the topological and colorful versions of Tverberg’s theorem, which have received the most attention in recent years. In sections ?? and ?? we discuss a large number of variations and conjectures around Tverberg’s theorem. In Section 6 we describe some applications of Tverberg’s theorem. Finally, in Section 7 we present Tverberg-type results where the settings have changed dramatically, such as Tverberg for convexity spaces or quantitative versions. In that last section, we focus mostly on results which are related to geometry.

1.1 Interlude: a short history of Tverberg’s theorem

An early predecessor of Tverberg’s theorem is Radon’s lemma from 1921 [?, ?]. Radon used it in his proof of Helly’s theorem. It says that *any set X of $d + 2$ points in \mathbb{R}^d can be split into two sets whose convex hulls intersect*. So it is the case $r = 2$ of Tverberg’s theorem. Its proof is simple: the $d + 2$ vectors in X have a nontrivial affine dependence $\sum_{x \in X} \alpha(x)x = 0$ and $\sum_{x \in X} \alpha(x) = 0$. The sets $X_1 = \{x \in X : \alpha(x) \geq 0\}$ and $X_2 = \{x \in X : \alpha(x) < 0\}$ form a partition of X and their convex hulls intersect, as one can easily check.

Another result linked to this theorem is Rado’s centerpoint theorem. This states that *for any set X of n points in \mathbb{R}^d , there is a point p such that any closed half-space that contains p also contains at least $\left\lceil \frac{n}{d+1} \right\rceil$ points of X* . The standard proof of this result uses Helly’s theorem. Tverberg’s theorem implies it in few lines: setting $r = \left\lceil \frac{n}{d+1} \right\rceil$, there is a partition of X into r parts X_1, \dots, X_r and a point $p \in \mathbb{R}^d$ such that $p \in \bigcap_{j=1}^r \text{conv } X_j$. Then p is a centerpoint of X : every closed halfspace containing p contains at least one point from each X_j .

In a paper entitled “On $3N$ points in a plane” Birch [?] proves that any $3N$ points in the plane determine N triangles that have a point in common. His motivation was the (planar) centerpoint theorem. Actually, he proves more, namely the case $d = 2$ of Tverberg’s theorem and states the general case as a conjecture.

Tverberg’s original motivation was also the centerpoint theorem and he learned about Birch’s result and conjecture only later. He proved it first for $d = 3$ in 1963, and in full generality in 1964. Here is, in his own words, how he found the proof: “I recall that the weather was bitterly cold in Manchester. I awoke very early one morning shivering, as the electric heater in the hotel room had gone off, and I did not have an extra shilling to feed the meter. So, instead of falling back to sleep, I reviewed the problem once more, and then the solution dawned on me!” [?].

2 Complete and Incomplete Information Game

3 Case Study: AlphaGo

As seen in the last section, the game of Go is a complete information game.

4 Case Study: Prisoner's Dilemma

As seen in the first section, the Prisoner's Dilemma is an incomplete information game.

5 Integer Linear Programming

6 ILP on Rummikub

7 Implementation