## **Discrete and Algorithmic Geometry**

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## Sheet 4

## UNDER CONSTRUCTION

- The (d,k)-hypersimplex is the polytope  $\Delta(d,k) = \Box_0^d \cap H_k$ , where  $\Box_0^d$  is the cube  $\Box_0^d = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d : 0 \le x_i \le 1 \text{ for all } i \in [d]\}, \text{ and } H_k = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d : \sum_{i=1}^d x_i = k\}.$ •  $\Delta'(d,k) = \Box_0^d \cap S_k$ , where  $S_k$  is the slab  $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^d : k-1 \le \sum_{i=1}^d x_i \le k\}.$ • Analogously, define  $\Sigma(d,k) = \Delta^d \cap H_k$ , where  $\Delta^d = \text{conv}\{0,e_1,\ldots,e_1+\cdots+e_d\}$ ,

  - and  $\Sigma'(d,k) = \Delta^d \cap S_k$ .
  - A polytope P is  $\ell$ -simplicial if all  $\ell$ -dimensional faces of P are simplices.
  - P is  $\ell$ -simple if all  $\ell$ -dimensional faces of the polar polytope  $P^{\Delta}$  are simplices.
  - (a) "All faces of hypersimplices are hypersimplices". True or false?
  - (b) "All faces of a  $\Sigma(d,k)$  are of the form  $\Sigma(d',k')$ ". True or false?
  - (c) Calculate  $f_0$  and  $f_{d-1}$  for  $\Delta(d,k)$ ,  $\Delta'(d,k)$ ,  $\Sigma(d,k)$  and  $\Sigma'(d,k)$ .
  - (d) Is there any relationship between  $\Delta(d,k)$  and  $\Delta'(d',k')$ ?
  - (e) Is there any relationship between  $\Sigma(d,k)$  and  $\Sigma'(d',k')$ ?
  - (f) For each triple  $(k, \ell, d) \in \mathbb{N}^3$  with  $0 \le k, \ell \le d$ , decide the truth of the following statements, where P is, in turn,  $\Delta(d,k)$ ,  $\Delta'(d,k)$ ,  $\Sigma(d,k)$  and  $\Sigma'(d,k)$ :
    - (i) P is  $\ell$ -simplicial; (ii) P is  $\ell$ -simple; (iii) P is  $\ell$ -neighborly. Hint: Use polymake for some small cases, and extrapolate using (a), (b).
- (2) Let R be an integral rectangle whose edges are parallel to the coordinate axes in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , and let T be a rectangular triangle two of whose edges are parallel to the coordinate axes. Show that Pick's Theorem holds for R and T.
- (3) (a) For any  $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{N}$ , consider the line segment  $S = \text{conv}\{(a, b), (c, d)\}$ . Prove that the number of integer points on S is gcd(a-c,b-d)+1.
  - (b) For any two fixed positive integers a, b, let T be the lattice triangle with vertices (0,0), (a,0), (0,b).
    - (i) Compute  $L_T(t)$  and  $Ehr_T(z)$ .
    - (ii) Use (i) to derive the following formula for the greatest common divisor of a and b:

$$\gcd(a,b) = 2\sum_{k=1}^{b-1} \left\lfloor \frac{ka}{b} \right\rfloor + a + b - ab.$$

## Turning in your work

Put your answers into a .pdf file. To turn it in, use gpg and the public key julian.gpg.pub in the github repository to create an encrypted copy that is only readable by me. Then commit and push this encrypted file to the repository.