

Diameter of polytopes and Hirsch conjecture

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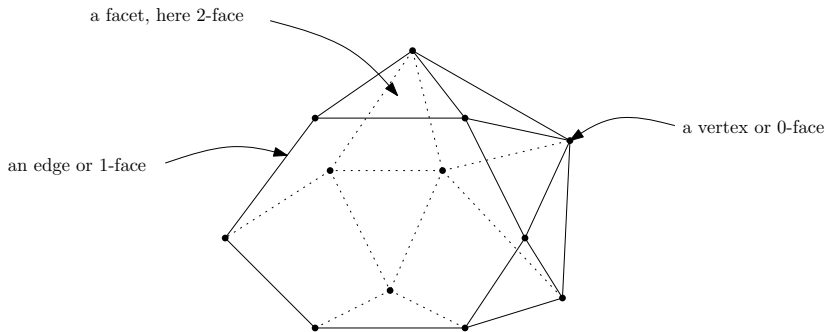
January 14th, 2016

Polytopes

$P \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$ is a **polytope** if $P = \text{conv}(S)$ with $|S| < \infty$.

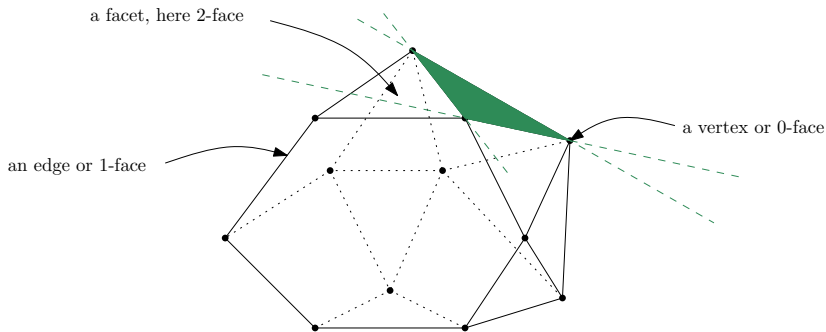
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$P \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$ is a **polytope** if $P = \bigcap_{\mathcal{H} \in \mathcal{H}} \mathcal{H}^+$ and P is bounded.

Polytopes

mathematically: $\text{conv}(S) \iff \bigcap_{\mathcal{H} \in \mathbb{H}} \mathcal{H}^+ + \text{bounded.}$

BUT

algorithmically: $\text{conv}(S) \iff \bigcap_{\mathcal{H} \in \mathbb{H}} \mathcal{H}^+$ is *NP*-hard.

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Prop. The intersection of two polytopes is a polytope.

Prop. The projection of a polytope is a polytope.

Linear Programming

$$\max_{A.x \leq b} c.x = ??$$

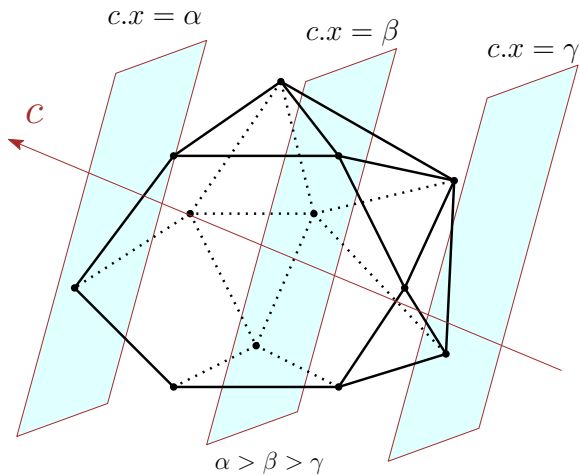
economics, physics, flow problems...

Linear Programming

$$\max_{A.x \leq b} c.x = \max_{x \in P} c.x$$

$$\text{where } \mathcal{H}_i^+ : \sum_{1 \leq j \leq n} a_{i,j} x_j \leq b_i \text{ and } P = \bigcap_{i \in [m]} \mathcal{H}_i^+$$

Linear Programming



\Rightarrow test all vertices!

Solving linear Programming

- ◇ ellipsoid method: polynomial but inefficient.
- ◇ simplex algorithm: not polynomial but efficient in practice.

The simplex algorithm

Pick a vertex and move to a better neighbor with a simple **pivot rule**.

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A problem of the century: find a polynomial version of the simplex algorithm.

Strategy:

- keep pivot rules simple;
- achieve paths of polynomial length.

Diameter of polytopes

Conjecture (Hirsch)

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WRONG

Santos

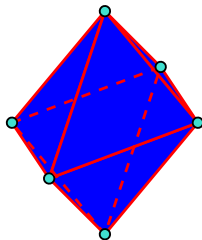
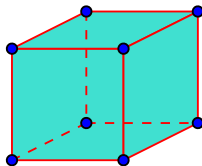
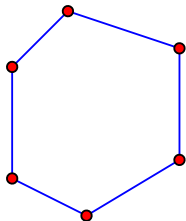
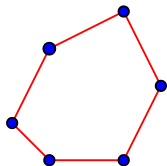
A counterexample in dimension 43.

Conjecture (Polynomial Hirsch)

The diameter of $\text{conv}(v_1, \dots, v_n) \in \mathbb{R}^d$ is smaller than $f(n, d)$.

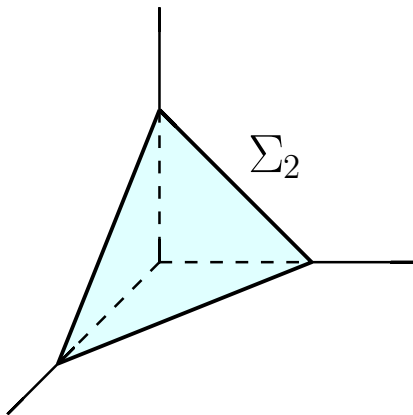
Polytopes

duality on polytopes: reversing the inclusion order on faces.



Geometry

Geometrical **simplex** of dimension n : $\Sigma_n = \text{conv}\{\mathbf{e}_i\}_{i \in [n+1]}$



Geometry

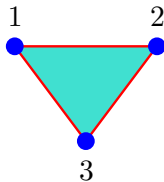
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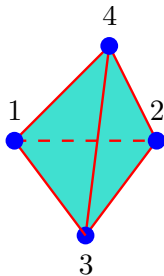
Σ_0



Σ_1



Σ_2



Σ_3

Geometry

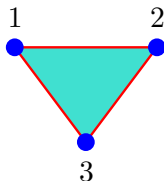
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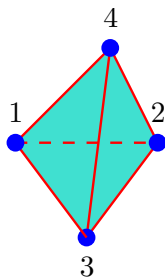
Σ_0



Σ_1



Σ_2



Σ_3

$\forall I \subseteq [n+1], \text{conv}\{e_i\}_{i \in I}$ is a face of Σ_n .

Simplexes: only polytopes with this property.

Simplicial complexes

Definition

$\Delta \subseteq \mathcal{P}(S)$ is a **simplicial complex** if $\sigma' \subseteq \sigma \in \Delta \implies \sigma' \in \Delta$.
 $\sigma \in \Delta$: **simplex** or **face** of Δ .

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Example $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$

$$\Delta = \{\{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}, \{4\}, \{1, 2\}, \{1, 3\}, \{1, 4\}, \{2, 3\}, \{3, 4\}, \{1, 3, 4\}\}$$

Simplicial complexes

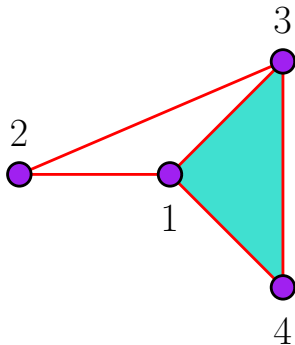
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geometrical representation:



THANK YOU FOR
YOUR CAREFUL
ATTENTION!