## **Discrete and Algorithmic Geometry**

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## Sheet 4

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## Software

The integral Gale complexity of a polytope  $P \subset \mathbb{R}^d$  with n vertices is

$$igc(P) = min\{||G||_{\infty} : G \subset \mathbb{Z}^e \text{ is a Gale diagram of } P\},\$$

where e = n - d - 1,  $\|A\|_{\infty} = \max\{\|v\|_{\infty} : v \in A\}$  and  $\|v\|_{\infty} = \max\{|v_i|\}$  for  $v = (v_1, \dots, v_e)$ . While the existence of nonrational polytopes shows that  $\operatorname{igc}(P) = \infty$  is possible (since  $\min \emptyset = \infty$ ), here we are concerned with the following problem:

**Problem G.** For  $e \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$  and  $n, m \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ , determine

$$q(e,n,m) = \# \left\{ egin{align*} G \subset \mathbb{Z}^e : G \ is \ a \ Gale \ diagram \ of \ a \ polytope \ with \ n \ vertices \ and \ \mathrm{igc}(G) = m \end{array} 
ight\} \left/ combinatorial \ equivalence. 
ight.$$

For example, q(0, n, 0) = 1 and q(1, n, m) = q(1, n, 1) for all  $m, n \ge 1$ .

In more down-to-earth terms, we want to solve the following problem:

**Problem G\*.** Enumerate, up to combinatorial equivalence, all balanced configurations V of n vectors in  $\mathbb{Z}^e$  whose coordinates are all at most m in absolute value, such that

- (1) the maximum m is achieved by some  $v \in \mathcal{V}$ ,
- (2) and such that no hyperplane spanned by e-1 of the vectors strictly separates exactly one vector from the others.

For this, recall

- that a vector configuration  $\mathcal{V} = (v_1, \dots, v_n)$  is **balanced** if  $\sum_i v_i = 0$ ;
- that no hyperplane defined by e-1 elements of  $\mathcal{V}$  separates exactly one vector from the others iff the Gale dual of  $\mathcal{V}$  is in convex position:
- and that two vector configurations are **combinatorially equivalent** if they define the same oriented matroid.

Your job is to write a function in the polymake framework that calculates q(e, n, m). Some considerations to keep in mind:

• Correctness is more important than efficiency, but efficiency is supremely important.

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