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2022/06/01, 08 東京 名古屋 代数セミナー.

超平面配置の特徴づけ方

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§1. Characteristic polynomials

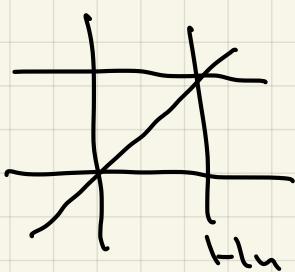
§2. Free arrangements

§3. Edelman-Reiner, Postnikov-Stanley の定理

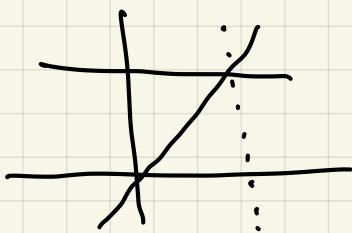
§4. 特徴づけ方の式

§5. ト拉斯配置

§6. Ehrhart 球数と GCD 法

§1. 超平面配置の特徴づけ方 $A = \{H_1, \dots, H_n\}$  : hyp. arr. i.e.  $H_i \subseteq V \cong \mathbb{A}^n$  $A' = \{H_1, \dots, H_{n-1}\} \subseteq A \setminus \{H_n\}$  affine hyp. pl. $A'' = A' \cap H_n$  : arr. on  $H_n$  (forgetting multiplicity) $A$ 

$t^2 - 5t + 6$

 $A'$ 

$t^2 - 4t + 4$

 $A''$ 

$t - 2$

Def - Thm 次を証明する  $\chi(A, t) \in \mathbb{Z}[t]$  の存在. (2)

$$\chi(A, t) = \begin{cases} t^{\dim V} & \text{if } A = \emptyset \\ \chi(A', t) - \chi(A'', t) & \text{if } A \neq \emptyset. \end{cases}$$

ここで  $A \wedge \nexists$  は項の個数を表す.

Rev  $\chi(A, t)$  "counts" the complement  $M(A) := V \setminus \bigcup_{H \in A} H$

$$M(A') = M(A) \sqcup M(A'')$$

∴

$$M(A) = M(A') - M(A'')$$

Facts (Gessel-Rota, Zaslavski, Orlik-Solomon)

(i) If  $K = \mathbb{C}$ ,  $\text{Poin}(M(A), t) = (-t)^{\ell} \chi(A, -\frac{1}{t})$ .

(ii) If  $K = \mathbb{R}$ , # of chambers =  $|\chi(A, -1)|$

# of bdd chambers =  $|\chi(A, 1)|$ .

(iii) If  $K = \mathbb{F}_q$  #  $M(A) = \chi(A, q)$

(iv)  $\chi(A, t)$  is intersection poset

$$L(A) = \left\{ \bigcap_{H \in B} H \neq \emptyset \mid B \subseteq A \right\} \text{ とし ます}$$

Example  $H_{0j} = \{x_i = x_j\} \subseteq \mathbb{K}^l$ .

(3)

$B_r(\#_r, l) := \{H_{0j} \mid 1 \leq i < j \leq l\}$  "braid arr" or "type A<sub>l-1</sub>"

$$M_{\mathbb{K}} := \mathbb{K}^l \setminus \bigcup H_{0j}.$$

$$\cdot \text{Poin}(M_{\mathbb{K}}^1, t) = (1+t)(1+2t) \cdots (1+(l-1)t),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot \# M_{\#_r} &= \#\{(x_1, \dots, x_r) \in \mathbb{K}^l \mid x_i \neq x_j\} \\ &= r \cdot (r-1) \cdots (r-l+1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot \{\text{Chamber of } B_r(\#_r, l)\} &\xrightarrow{\text{1:1}} S_n \\ \{x_{\sigma(1)} < \dots < x_{\sigma(l)}\} &\longleftarrow \sigma \end{aligned}$$

例 (彩色多項式) simple graph  $G = (V = \{1, \dots, l\}, E)$

$\Rightarrow$   $B_r(l)$  の子arr  $A_G$  で

$$A_G = \{H_{ij} \mid (i, j) \in E\} \text{ 2. 定義}$$

$\gamma(A_G, t)$  が  $G$  の chromatic poly.

(4)

## § 2. 自由配置

A: arr. in V LKT A: central  $\Leftrightarrow$  (i.e.  $t_i \geq 0$ )

$d_i \in V^*$   $H_i = \ker d_i$

$S = S(V^*) = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ .

$D_{\text{ers}} := \bigoplus_{i=1}^n S \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$  polynomial vector fields

D<sub>er</sub> (log. vector fields)

$D(A) := \{ \delta \in D_{\text{ers}} \mid \delta d_i \in (d_i) \ \forall i = 1 \dots n \}$

- $(\pi(d_i)) \cdot D_{\text{er}} \subset D(A) \subset D_{\text{ers}}$ .  $\therefore D(A)$ : rank =  $n$
- $D(A)$  ist graded  $S$ -module,  $\text{反對称性}$  (K. Saito)

$D(A)$

↓

$\theta_E := \sum x_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$  (Euler vector field)

$D_0(A) := D(A) / S \cdot \theta_E$ .

$(D(A) \cong D_0(A) \oplus S \cdot \theta_E)$

A: central  $\Leftrightarrow \chi(A, 1) = 0$ .

$\chi_0(A, t) := \frac{\chi(A, t)}{t - 1}$

## Thm (Mustata-Schenck)

(5)

$\widetilde{D_0(A)}$  is  $D_0(A)$  with respect to  $A$  as a sheaf  $\in \mathcal{F}$   
 $\in C(\widetilde{D_0(A)})$  is locally-free  $\mathcal{F}$  in Chern poly.

$$C_t(\widetilde{D_0(A)}) = t^l \chi_0(A, \frac{1}{t})$$

証明.

Cor. (Terao's factorization Thm)

$D(A)$  is free  $S$ -module w.r.t.  $S$ -basis  $\{d_i\}_{i=1}^l$

$$d_1, \dots, d_l \in S$$

$$\chi(A, t) = (t-d_1) \cdots (t-d_l)$$

(Proof "Mustata-Schenck  $\Rightarrow$  Terao's factorization")

$$D_0(A): \text{free} \Rightarrow D_0(\widetilde{A}) = \mathcal{O}(-d_2) \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathcal{O}(-d_l)$$

$$(d_1 = 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Chern poly: } C_t(D_0(\widetilde{A})) = \prod_{i=2}^l (1-d_i t)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{MS}}{\Rightarrow} \chi_0(A, t) = \prod_{i=2}^l (t-d_i) \quad //$$

証明の概要(2)の2. 代数的方針による証明 - 4 章の証明は略す。

(6)

## §. Edelman-Reiner, Postnikov-Stanley Conj.

$V = \mathbb{R}^{\ell} \supset \overline{\Phi} : \text{root sys.}$

$\overline{\Phi}^+ : \text{positive system} \Rightarrow \tilde{\alpha} : \text{highest}$

$\Delta = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_\ell\} : \text{simple roots.}$

exponents:  $e_1, \dots, e_\ell$

Coxeter #:  $r_h$

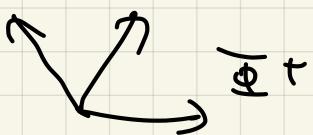
$H_{d,b} := \{x \in V \mid (\alpha, x) = b\}$

Def (truncated affine Weyl arr.)

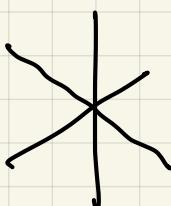
For  $a \leq b$  ( $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ )

$A_{\overline{\Phi}}^{[a,b]} := \{H_{d,b} \mid d \in \overline{\Phi}^+, b = a, a+1, \dots, b\}$

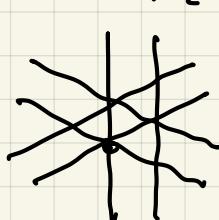
Ex  $\overline{\Phi} = A_2$



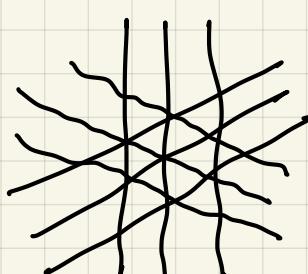
$A_{A_2}^{[0,0]}$



$A_{A_2}^{[0,1]}$



$A_{A_2}^{[-1,1]}$



$$\chi(q,t) = t^2$$

$$(t-1)(t-2)$$

$$(t-3)^2$$

$$(t-4)(t-5)$$

90年(?)以前,  $A_{\overline{\Phi}}^{[a,b]}$  の組合せ論的性質 (e.g. フラクタル数との関係) が Stanley によって研究された。

Conjecture (Edelman-Reiner 1996) (7)

(Weak ver.)

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \gamma(A_{\overline{\Phi}}^{[l-k, l]}, t) = \prod_{i=1}^l (t - e_i - kh)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \gamma(A_{\overline{\Phi}}^{[1-k, k]}, t) = (t - kh)^k$$

(Strong ver.)

\textcircled{3} The cone of  $A_{\overline{\Phi}}^{[1-k, k]}$  is free with exponents (= degrees of basis of  $D(A)$ )

$$(1, e_1 + kh, e_2 + kh, \dots, e_l + kh)$$

\textcircled{4} The cone of  $A_{\overline{\Phi}}^{[1-k, k]}$  is free with exp.  $\underbrace{(1, kh, kh, \dots, kh)}_{l \geq}$

Rem Terao's factorization theory

$$\textcircled{3} \Rightarrow \textcircled{1}, \quad \textcircled{4} \Rightarrow \textcircled{2} \text{ (not } \textcircled{3} \Rightarrow \textcircled{4})$$

→ It is difficult to prove

1996 \textcircled{3} for  $\overline{\Phi} = A_l$  : Edelman-Reiner

1998 \textcircled{4} for  $\overline{\Phi} = A_l$  : Athanasiadis

2004 \textcircled{1} for all  $\overline{\Phi}$  : Athanasiadis

2002-04 \textcircled{3} \textcircled{4} for all  $\overline{\Phi}$  : Terao, Y.

2018 \textcircled{2} for all  $\overline{\Phi}$  : Y.

2021 \textcircled{3} \textcircled{4} for  $\overline{\Phi} = A_l$  by constructing free basis

Sugama,  
Y.

Conj (Postnikov - Stanley 1997)  $m \geq 1$

(8)

(i) ( $h$ -shift)  $\chi(A_{\underline{\Phi}}^{[1-k, m+k]}, t) = \chi(A_{\underline{\Phi}}^{[1, m]}, t-kh)$

(ii) ("Funct. eq.")  $\chi(A_{\underline{\Phi}}^{[1, m]}, mh-t) = (-1)^k \cdot \chi(A_{\underline{\Phi}}^{[1, m]}, t)$

(iii) ("RH")  $\chi(A_{\underline{\Phi}}^{[1, m]}, t) = 0$   $\Leftrightarrow$   $t = \frac{mh}{2}$   
 $t \in 2\mathbb{Z}.$

Ren "RH"  $\Rightarrow$  "Funct. eq." は A が S.

既に解決済.

1997 (i) ~ (ii) for  $\underline{\Phi} = A_\ell$  : Postnikov - Stanley

1999 (i) ~ (iii) for  $\underline{\Phi} = ABCD$  : Athanasiadis

2018 (i) ~ (ii), (iii) ( $m \gg 0$ ) for all  $\underline{\Phi}$  : Y.

2020 (iii) for  $A \underline{\Phi}$ . S. Tamura.

# 特殊半生三集多項式

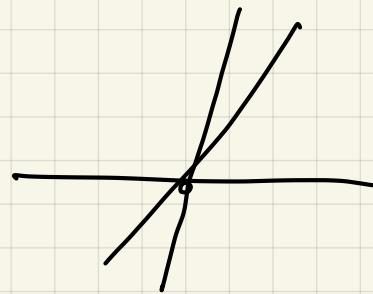
(9)

例

$$H_1 : y = 0$$

$$H_2 : y = 2x$$

$$H_3 : y = 3x$$



For  $g \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ ,

$$\#\left[ (\mathbb{Z}/g\mathbb{Z})^2 \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^3 \overline{H_i} \right] = \begin{cases} g^2 - 3g + 2 & g \equiv 1 \text{ or } 5 \pmod{6} \\ g^2 - 3g + 3 & g \equiv 2, 4 \pmod{6} \\ g^2 - 2g + 4 & g \equiv 3 \pmod{6} \\ g^2 - 3g + 5 & g \equiv 6 \pmod{6} \end{cases}$$

\$H\_i \pmod{g}\$

Thm (Kamiya-Takemura-Terao 2007)

左側もいじ  
少し修正

$A = \{H_1, \dots, H_n\} \subset \text{corr in } \mathbb{Z}^l$  (central)

証明  $\exists P > 0, \exists f_1(t), \dots, f_p(t) \in \mathbb{Z}[t]$  s.t.

$$(1) \quad \#\left[ (\mathbb{Z}/g\mathbb{Z})^l \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^l \overline{H_i} \right] = \begin{cases} f_1(g) & \text{if } g \equiv 1 \pmod{P} \\ f_2(g) & \text{if } g \equiv 2 \pmod{P} \\ \vdots & \\ f_p(g) & \text{if } g \equiv p \pmod{P} \end{cases}$$

$f_1, \dots, f_p$  constituent

(2)  $\forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\} \quad \gcd(f_i, f_j) = 1$

$$\gcd(i, P) = \gcd(j, P) \Rightarrow f_i = f_j$$

$$(3) f_i = \chi(A \otimes \mathbb{R}, t).$$

(10)

$$[\gcd(i, p) = 1 \Rightarrow f_i(t) = \chi(A \otimes \mathbb{R}, t)]$$

この数はまた巡回数を特徴づける多項式となる。

$$\chi_{\text{quasi}}(A, g) = \#\left[ (\mathbb{Z}/g\mathbb{Z})^n \setminus \cup H_i \right]$$

と表す。

Def (Ehrhart quasi-poly.)

$P \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ : 有理多面体とする。

さて、

$L_P(g) := \#\left[ g \cdot P \cap \mathbb{Z}^n \right]$  は quasi-polynomial

である。  $\exists \beta > 0$ ,  $\exists f_1, \dots, f_\beta \in \mathbb{Q}[t]$  s.t.

$$L_P(g) = \begin{cases} f_1(g) & \text{if } g \equiv 1 \pmod{p} \\ \vdots \\ f_\beta(g) & \text{if } g \equiv \beta \pmod{p} \end{cases}$$

前回のまとめ (+α)

Thm (Kamiya-Takemura-Terao)

$A = \{H_1, \dots, H_n\}$ : affine arr. in  $\mathbb{Z}^l$ .

$$\chi_{\text{quasi}}(A, g) := \#\left[ (\mathbb{Z}/g\mathbb{Z})^l \setminus \bigcup_i H_i \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{It's quasi-poly. i.e. } &= \begin{cases} f_i(g) & g \equiv 1 \pmod p \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ f_p(g) & g \equiv p \pmod p \end{cases} \\ (\exists p, \exists f_1 \cdots f_p \in \mathbb{Z}[t]) \end{aligned}$$

with GCD-property (i.e.  $\gcd(i, p) = \gcd(j, p) \Rightarrow f_i = f_j$ )  
 さて  $f_1(t) = \chi(A \otimes \mathbb{R}, t)$  は  $A \otimes \mathbb{R}$  の特徴多項式.

今日の予定 (準備演算式と適用例の紹介と実験)

- ① truncated affine Weyl arr.  $A_{\overline{\alpha}}^{[a, b]}$  の実験
- ②  $f_p(t) \in \mathbb{Z}[t]$  の実験 (j.w. Y. Liu, T.N. Tran)
- ③ GCD 属性と Zonotopalit. (j.w. C. de Vries)

①  $\mathbb{R}^{\ell} > \overline{\mathbb{E}} > \overline{\mathbb{E}}^+ > \Delta = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_\ell\}$ . (2)  $W$ : Weyl gr.

$\tilde{\alpha}$  highest root.

$$\tilde{\alpha} = c_1 \alpha_1 + c_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + c_\ell \alpha_\ell.$$

$$(\alpha_0 := -\tilde{\alpha}, c_0 = 1, \sum_{i=0}^{\ell} c_i \alpha_i = 0)$$

$\tilde{w}_1, \dots, \tilde{w}_\ell$  : dual basis to  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_\ell$ .

$Z(\overline{\mathbb{E}}) := \bigoplus \mathbb{Z} \tilde{w}_i$ . (coweight lattice)

$A = A_{\overline{\mathbb{E}}}^{[a,b]} = \{ H_{\alpha, g} \mid \alpha \in \overline{\mathbb{E}}^+, a \leq g \leq b \} \subset Z(\overline{\mathbb{E}})$  n

arr. 24. 7.  $X_{\text{quasi}}(A_{\overline{\mathbb{E}}}^{[a,b]}, g) \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

( $\leq$   $\in [a,b] = [1,m]$ )

?  $\in$  ?

$Z(\overline{\mathbb{E}}) \longrightarrow Z(\overline{\mathbb{E}})/gZ(\overline{\mathbb{E}})$

U

$\xrightarrow{\sim}$   
bij.

$$g \cdot P^\diamond \cap Z = \sum_i [1,g] \tilde{w}_i$$

"

$$\{ k_1 \tilde{w}_1 + \dots + k_\ell \tilde{w}_\ell \mid 1 \leq k_i \leq g \}$$

$g \cdot P^\diamond \cong \{ \text{finitely many } \tilde{w}_i \}$ .

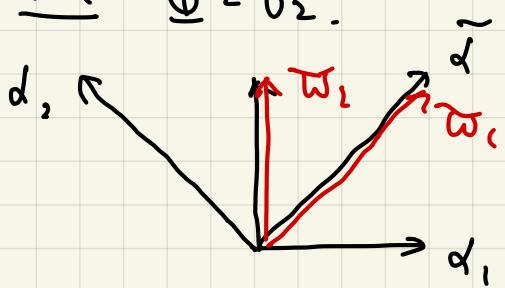
$$P^\diamond := \sum (0,1] \cdot \tilde{w}_i$$

(half open  $\mathbb{R}$  intervals)

$$A^0 := \{ q_i \geq 0, -\alpha_i \geq 0, \tilde{\alpha} \leq 1 \}$$

$$X_{\text{quasi}}(A, g) = \# [g \cdot P^\diamond \cap Z] \setminus \bigcup_{\substack{\alpha \in \overline{\mathbb{E}}^+ \\ r \in \mathbb{Z}}} H_{\alpha, g+r}$$

$$\text{[5]} \quad \overline{\Theta} = \beta_2.$$



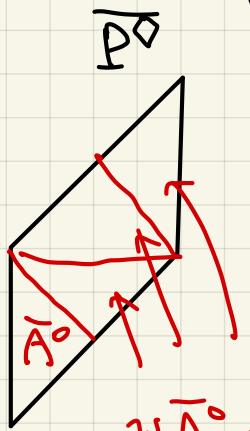
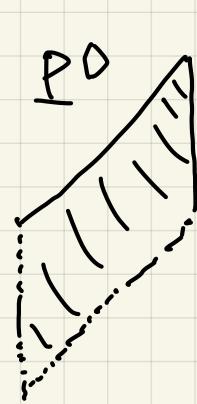
$$P^\diamond := [0,1] \cdot \tilde{w}_1 + [0,1] \tilde{w}_2$$

$$P^\diamond = [0,1] \tilde{w}_1 + [0,1] \tilde{w}_2$$

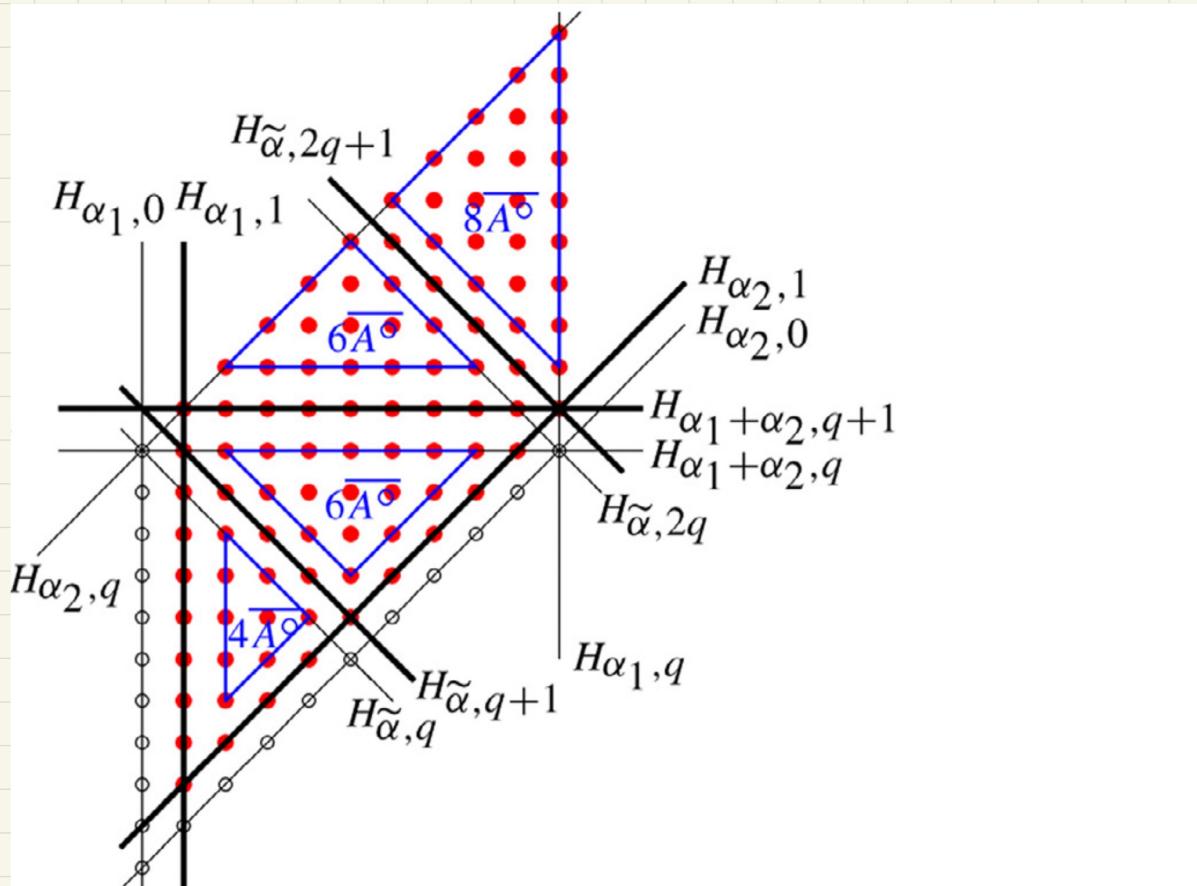
$$\underbrace{A_{B_2}}^{[1,1]}$$

$$g P^\diamond \cap \mathcal{Z}(B_2) \setminus \bigcup_{\substack{i \\ r \in \mathbb{Z}}} H_{\alpha_i, 1+r\beta}$$

(13)



"z."  
z-cover.



cl cover  $\overline{A^0}$  ( $\forall w \in W$  2. j  $\geq -3 \cdot (T_2 + 1)$ )  $\Rightarrow$   $\overline{A^0}$   
+  $\overline{A^0}$   $\subseteq$   $\overline{A^0}$   $\cap$   $\overline{A^0}$ .

(14)

$\overline{A^0} \cap$  Ehrhart quasi-poly.  $\Sigma$

$$L_{\frac{g}{k}} := |\{g \cdot \overline{A^0} \cap \Sigma(\overline{\mathbb{I}})\}| \quad \text{と定義}.$$

$$\chi_{\text{quasi}}(A_{\frac{g}{k}}^{[1,1]}, g) = \sum_i q_i \cdot L(g-i)$$

よって  $\Gamma^0$  の表す多角形を定めよう。

$S$ : shift operator  $(SL)(g) = L(g-i)$

$$f(S) = \sum a_i \cdot S^i \quad | = \text{?} \quad (2)$$

$$(f(S)L)(g) = \sum a_i L(g-i)$$

よって  $f(S) \in \mathbb{Z}[S] \oplus \mathbb{Z}$  であることを示す。

Def  $\text{asc}: W \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$  とするに?

$$\text{asc}(w) = \sum_{\substack{0 \leq i \leq l \\ w(x_i) > 0}} c_i$$

$\text{dasc}(w)$

$$\text{dsc}(w) = \sum_{\substack{0 \leq i \leq l \\ w(x_i) < 0}} c_i$$

Def  $\text{asc}(w) + \text{dsc}(w) = h$ .

Def (Lam - Postnikov 2012 "Eulerian polynomial for  $\overline{\mathbb{I}}$ ")

$$R_{\overline{\mathbb{I}}} (t) := \frac{1}{t} \sum_{w \in W} t^{\text{acc}(w)} = \frac{1}{t} \sum_{w \in W} t^{\text{dsc}(w)}$$

$t = \text{triangular}$ .  $f$ : connecting index.

$$\text{Prop (ductity)} \quad R_{\underline{\Phi}}\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) \cdot t^h = R_{\underline{\Phi}}(t).$$

(15)

Thm (Y. 2018)

$$X_{\text{quasi}}\left(A_{\underline{\Phi}}^{[l,m]}, \beta\right) = R_{\underline{\Phi}}(S^{h+l}) \cdot L_{\underline{\Phi}}(i)$$

Cor (Thm + duality of  $R_{\underline{\Phi}}$ )

$$X\left(A_{\underline{\Phi}}^{[l,m]}, mh-t\right) = (-1)^l \cdot X\left(A_{\underline{\Phi}}^{[l,m]}, t\right)$$

(Postnikov-Stanley's conj "Funct. eq.")

即ち  $X_{\text{quasi}}$  と  $\mathcal{R}$  は  $\mathcal{D}$  の対称性を満たす。

(16)

## §. トーラス配達

例1  $A: y=0, y=2x, y=3x$

午後問題

$\chi(A \otimes \mathbb{R}, t)$

$$\chi_{\text{quasi}}(A, g) = \begin{cases} g^2 - 3g + 2 & g \equiv 1 \text{ or } 5 \pmod{6} \\ f_1, f_5 \\ g^2 - 3g + 3 & g \equiv 2 \text{ or } 4 \pmod{6} \\ f_2, f_4 \\ g^2 - 3g + 4 & g \equiv 3 \pmod{6} \\ f_3 \\ g^2 - 3g + 5 & g \equiv 6 \pmod{6} \\ f_6 \\ f_p ? \end{cases}$$

$f_p$  は "トーラス"  $\otimes \mathbb{C}^\times$  の  $\mathbb{Z}$  位数

$A \otimes \mathbb{C}^\times: \left\{ t_1=1, t_2=t_1^2, t_3=t_1^3 \right\} \text{ in } (\mathbb{C}^\times)^2$ .

Thm (Y. Liu, T.N. Tran, Y. 2021)

$A$ : (central) aw. in  $\mathbb{Z}^d$ .

$f_p(t)$ :  $\chi_{\text{quasi}}(A, g)$  の構成要素

$$N(A) := (\mathbb{C}^\times)^d \setminus (A \otimes \mathbb{C}^\times)$$

と定義

$$\text{Point}(N(A), t) = (-t)^d \chi(A, -\frac{1}{t})$$

$$\text{Point}(N(A), t) = (-t)^d \cdot f_p\left(-\frac{1+t}{t}\right)$$

例1  $d=1, A = \{x_1=0\}$   $\chi_{\text{quasi}}(A, g) = g-1 = f_p(g)$

$$A \otimes \mathbb{C}^\times: \left\{ t_1=1 \right\} \text{ in } \mathbb{C}^\times \quad N = \emptyset \cup \{0, 1\}$$

$$(-t)^d \cdot f_p\left(-\frac{1+t}{t}\right) = (-t) \cdot \left(-\frac{1+t}{t} - 1\right) = 1+2t$$

Thm (T.N. Tran, '1.)

(1)

他、 $f_n \in \text{L}^2$  配る  $A \otimes C^*$  の

intersection poset (a subposet) を定義する.

証明は基本的に '複数法' + Mayer-Vietoris.

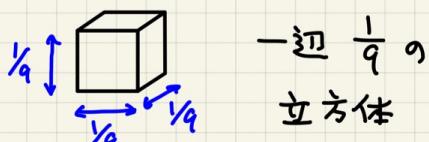
(ただし、複数法の構成が複雑で、 $\Delta$ -複化した

複数法が必要 (G-Tutte の様式).

# §. 多面体の計数法 - Ehrhart 線形理論 (18)

1) -  $\mathbb{R}^n$  の fundamental alcove  $\tilde{\Delta}^0$  が Ehrhart 体積である  
 すなはち  $\text{GCD}(t)$  で割った一般に有理多面体の  
 Ehrhart 体積は  $\text{GCD}(t) > 1$ ?

例 1  $P_1 = [0, \frac{1}{q}]^3$



$$p=9,$$

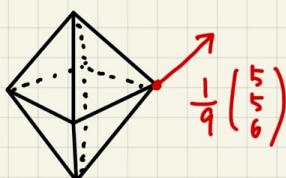
$$L_{P_1}(t) = \#(tP_1 \cap \mathbb{Z}^3)$$

$$= \begin{cases} \left(\frac{t+9}{9}\right)^3 & t \equiv 0 \pmod{9} \\ \left(\frac{t+8}{9}\right)^3 & t \equiv 1 \pmod{9} \\ \left(\frac{t+7}{9}\right)^3 & t \equiv 2 \pmod{9} \\ \left(\frac{t+6}{9}\right)^3 & t \equiv 3 \pmod{9} \\ \vdots \\ \left(\frac{t+1}{9}\right)^3 & t \equiv 8 \pmod{9} \end{cases}$$

$f_0, \dots, f_8$  がすべて異なる。

例 2

$$P_2 = \text{conv}\{\pm e_1, \pm e_2, \pm e_3\} + \frac{1}{9} \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)$$



正8面体を平行移動したもの。

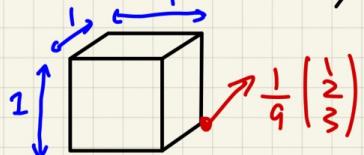
$$L_{P_2}(t) = \#(t \cdot P_2 \cap \mathbb{Z}^3)$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{4}{3}t^3 - \frac{4}{3}t & t \equiv 1, 8 \pmod{9} \\ \frac{4}{3}t^3 + \frac{2}{3}t & t \equiv 2, 7 \pmod{9} \\ \frac{4}{3}t^3 + t^2 + \frac{2}{3}t & t \equiv 3, 6 \pmod{9} \\ \frac{4}{3}t^3 - \frac{1}{3}t & t \equiv 4, 5 \pmod{9} \\ \frac{4}{3}t^3 + 2t^2 + \frac{8}{3}t + 1 & t \equiv 9 \pmod{9} \end{cases}$$

$$f_k = f_{9-k} \text{ 対称性をもつ。}$$

例 3

$$P_3 = [0, 1]^3 + \frac{1}{9} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$



単位立方体を平行移動したもの。

$$L_{P_3}(t) = \#(t \cdot P_3 \cap \mathbb{Z}^3)$$

$$= \begin{cases} t^3, & t \equiv 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8 \pmod{9} \\ t^3 + t^2, & t \equiv 3, 6 \pmod{9} \\ (t+1)^3, & t \equiv 9 \pmod{9} \end{cases}$$

$\text{gcd}(9, k)$  だけに依存して  $f_k(t)$  が決まる。

Def Quasi poly.  $L(q) = \begin{cases} f_1 \\ \vdots \\ f_p \end{cases}$   $\leftarrow$  symmetric

$$\xrightarrow{\text{def}} f_i = f_{p-i}.$$

L17 j.w. C. deVries (2021).

(4)

Thm A  $P \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$  を格子多面体とする. このとき以下の  
同値.

(a-1)  $P$  は中心対称 (i.e.  $\exists v \in \mathbb{R}^d$  s.t.  $-P = v + P$ )

(a-2)  $\forall v \in \mathbb{Q}^d$ ,  $L_{P+v}(t)$  は FFT-な quasi poly.

Thm B  $P \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$  を格子多面体とする. TFAE

(b-1)  $P$  は zonotope (i.e. Minkowski sum of segments)

(b-2)  $\forall v \in \mathbb{Q}^d$ ,  $L_{P+v}(t)$  は GCD なし.

多面体の性質	準多項式の性質
-	-
U4	U5
中心対称	FFT-なし
U4	U4
zonotope	GCD なし

Thm C  $P \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$  格子多面体,  $v \in \underline{\mathbb{R}^d}$  とすると

$$L_{(P,v)}(t) := \#[(v + tP) \cap \mathbb{Z}^d]$$

は  $t$  の 多項式.

Cor  $v \in \mathbb{Q}^d$  のとき  $L_{P+v}(t)$  の  $t$  乗の constituent  
は  $L_{(P, \frac{1}{t}v)}(t)$ .

20  
 い証明は、 $(a-1) \Rightarrow (a-2)$ ,  $(b-1) \Rightarrow (b-2)$  は  
 「これで証明が成り立つ」。  
 $\Leftarrow$  は証の特徴(付く)。

Minkowski  $P: \text{凸多角形} \iff P \text{ 有 } d \text{ facet } F \in \mathbb{R}^d$ .  
 $F \in \mathbb{R}^d$  ( $d-1$ ) 次元。  
 すべての  $F \in \mathbb{R}^d$ .

McMullen ( $d \geq 4$ )  $P: \text{zonotope} \iff P \text{ 有 } 2n \text{ codim}=2 \text{ face}$   
 すべての  $F \in \mathbb{R}^d$ .