Counting integer points in polyhedra

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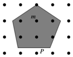
Definitions

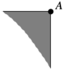
- Polyhedra: $\left\{\vec{x} \in \mathbb{Q}^d \mid Ax \leq \vec{b}\right\}$
- Polytope: bounded polyhedra.
- Cone: $cone(\vec{u_i}) = \left\{\sum_i \lambda_i \vec{u_i} \mid \lambda_i \geq 0\right\}$, $\vec{u_i} \in \mathbb{Q}^d$
- Simple cone: $SK = cone(\vec{u_i}), \vec{u_i} \in \mathbb{Z}^d$, $\vec{u_i}$ are linearly independent.
- Unimodular cone: $UK = cone(\vec{u_i})$, $Volume(\vec{u_i}) = 1$
- Line: subspace.

Pictures of defintions!

- polytope



- cone



- polyhedra

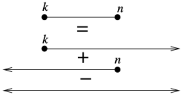
Example 1: valuation of line

- P is a polyhedra, then $\mathcal{F}([P]) = \sum_{\vec{m} \in P \cap \mathbb{Z}^d} (x^{\vec{m}})$
- $\mathcal{F}([P])(\vec{1})$ = number of points.

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{F}((-\infty, \infty)) &= \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} x^i \\
\text{count}(x) &= \mathcal{F}((-\infty, \infty)) \\
&= \mathcal{F}((-\infty, 0]) + \mathcal{F}([0, \infty)) - \mathcal{F}(0) \\
&= (\ldots + x^{-2} + x^{-1} + x^0) + (x^0 + x^1 + x^2 + \ldots) - x^0 \\
&= \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{x}} + \frac{1}{1-x} - 1 \\
&= \frac{-x}{1-x} + \frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{1-x}{1-x} - 1 = 0
\end{aligned}
$$

- number of points in a line is 0!

Example 2: valuation of interval



$$
\begin{aligned}
\text{count}(x) &= \mathcal{F}([0,n]) = \mathcal{F}([k,\infty)) + \mathcal{F}((-\infty,n]) - \mathcal{F}((\infty, infty)) \\
&= (x^k + x^{k+1} + \ldots) + \\
&(\ldots + x^{n-2} + x^{n-1} + x^n) + \\
&(\ldots + x^{-2} + x^{-1} + x^0 + x^1 + \ldots) \\
&= \frac{x^k}{1-x} + \frac{x^n}{1-x^{-1}} + 0 \\
&= \frac{x^k - x^{n+1}}{1-x} \\
\text{count}(1) &= \text{L'hospital} = (n+1) - k = n - k + 1
\end{aligned}
$$

Proof outline

- Algbra of polyhedra, $P(\mathbb{Q}^d)$
- $[\,] : \mathbb{Q}^d \to P(\mathbb{Q}^d)$
- Existence of $\mathcal{F} : P(\mathbb{Q}^d) \to \mathbb{C}(x)$, such that:
  - F is linear
  - P is a polyhedra, then $\mathcal{F}([P]) = \sum_{\vec{m} \in P \cap \mathbb{Z}^d} (x^{\vec{m}})$
  - $\mathcal{F}([\text{line}]) = 0$ (important, allows modulo line decompositions)
- $\mathcal{F}(P)(1) =$ number of points in$P$
- reduction: F for cones gives full F
- reduction: F for simple cones gives F for cones

Caveats

- Do not understand subtleties of convergence arguments (how is evaluating at $\vec{1}$ correct?).
- No intuition for LLL, Lattice reduction.

Assuming $\mathcal{F}$ for cones, derive full $\mathcal{F}$: Part 1 (Polytopes)

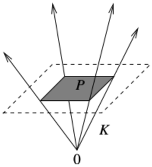


FIGURE 66. A polytope $P \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ and a cone $K \subset \mathbb{R}^{d+1}$ based on P.

- Write polytope as intersection of hyperplane + cone.
- $\mathcal{F}(\text{polytope}) = (\frac{d}{dx_{d+\mathbf{1}}}\mathcal{F}(\text{cone}))(\langle\vec{1}^d, 0\rangle)$
- $\mathcal{F}(\text{cone}) = {x_{d+\mathbf{1}}}^0(\ldots) + x_{d+\mathbf{1}}(\texttt{POLYTOPE}) + {x_{d+\mathbf{1}}}^2(\ldots) + \ldots$
- $\frac{d}{dx_d}\mathcal{F}(\text{cone}) = 0 + 0 \cdot (\ldots) + 1 \cdot \texttt{POLYTOPE} + 2x_{d+\mathbf{1}}(\ldots) + \ldots$
- $\frac{d}{dx_d}\mathcal{F}(\text{cone})(\langle\vec{1}^d, 0\rangle) = \texttt{POLYTOPE}(\vec{1}) + 2 \cdot 0 \cdot (\ldots) + \ldots$
- $\frac{d}{dx_d}\mathcal{F}(\text{cone})(\langle\vec{1}^d, 0\rangle) = \texttt{POLYTOPE}(\vec{1})$

Assuming $\mathcal{F}$ for cones, derive full $\mathcal{F}$: Part 2 (Lines)

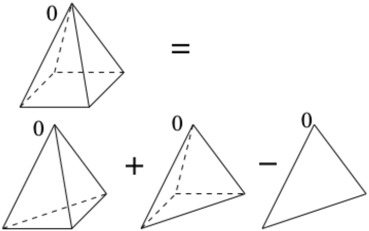
- Line = cone + cone - point.
- Since line can be translated, $\forall \vec{x} \in L, L = \vec{x} + L$
  - $\forall x \in L, \mathcal{F}(L) = \mathcal{F}(L) + \mathcal{F}(\vec{x})$
  - $\mathcal{F}(L) = 0$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text{count}(x) &= \mathcal{F}((-\infty, \infty)) \\
&= (\ldots + x^{-2} + x^{-1} + x^0) + (x^0 + x^1 + x^2 + \ldots) - x^0 \\
&= \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{x}} + \frac{1}{1 - x} - 1
\end{aligned}
$$

- In 1-d example, radius of convergence of left and right cone was 0
- Is this really well-defined? (what is this ring which admits $f(x) = \ldots + x^{-1} + x^0 + x^1 + \ldots$)

Assuming $\mathcal{F}$ for simple cone, derive for cone

- Simple cone: $SK = co(u_i) = \{\sum_i \lambda_i u_i | \lambda_i \geq 0\}$, $u_i \in \mathbb{Z}^d$, u_i are linearly independent.
- Cone: $C = co(u_i)$, $u_i \in \mathbb{Q}^d$
- inclusion exclusion: decompose cone into simple cones.



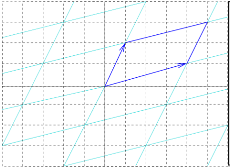
$\mathcal{F}$ for simple cones: Part 1

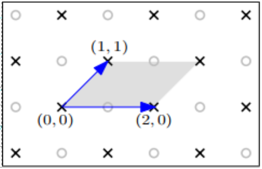
- Consider the positive orthant in 3D: $P \subset \mathbb{Q}^3 = \left\{(x, y, z) \mid x, y, z \geq 0\right\}$
- $P = cone((1,0,0),(0,1,0),(0,0,1))$
- this is a simple cone, and counting is simple:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{F}([P]) &= \sum_{i,j,k \in [0,\infty)} x^i y^j z^k \\
&= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x^i \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} y^j \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} z^k \right) \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{1-x} \cdot \frac{1}{1-y} \cdot \frac{1}{1-z}
\end{aligned}
$$

$\mathcal{F}$ for simple cones: Part 2

- General story is similar
- $SK = co(u_i)$
- Since u_i is linearly independent, some points $\vec{x} \in cone(u_i)$ have unique representation $\vec{x} = \sum_i \lambda_i u_i$, $\lambda_i \in \mathbb{Z}$
- fundamental paralellopiped will tile the plane.
- We can count the $\vec{x}$, and make $\vec{x}$ responsible for the "tile" of skipped points.





References

- Lattice Points, Polyhedra, and Complexity: Alexander Barvinok
- Integer points in polyhedra: Alexander Barvinok

Thanks!

Questions?

Assuming $\mathcal{F}$ for cones, derive full $\mathcal{F}$: Part 1.2 (Polytopes)

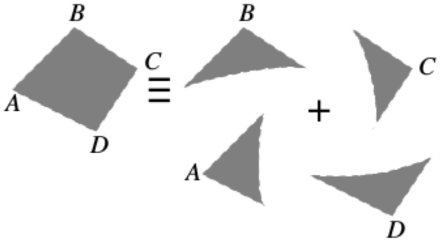


FIGURE 36. Representing the interior of a polytope as the sum of the interiors of its tangent cones at the vertices modulo polyhedra with lines.