

INTERSECTION BODIES OF POLYTOPES

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Joint work with Katalin Berlow, Chiara Meroni and Isabelle Shankar

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Women in Algebra and Symbolic Computations II



Max Planck Institute for
Mathematics
in the Sciences

INTERSECTION BODIES OF POLYTOPES



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<https://arxiv.org/abs/2110.05996>

<https://mathrepo.mis.mpg.de/intersection-bodies>

RADIAL FUNCTIONS AND STAR BODIES

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Definition

Let P be a polytope. Then the *intersection body* IP of P is given by the radial function (restricted to the sphere)

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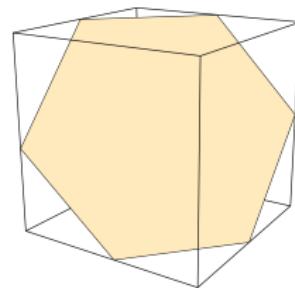
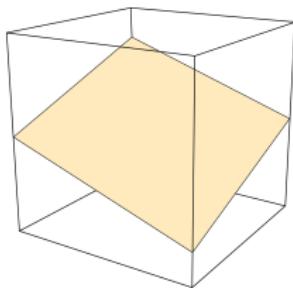
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Theorem 2 (Berlow, B., Meroni, Shankar)

The degree of the irreducible components of the algebraic boundary of *IP* is bounded by

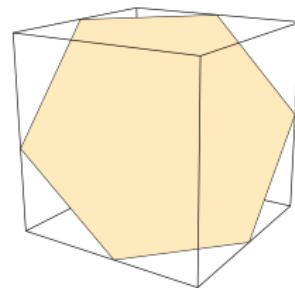
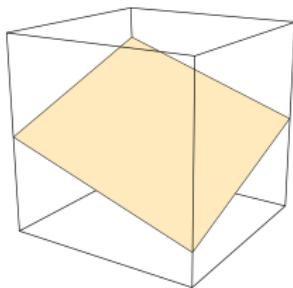
number of edges of $P - (\dim(P) - 1)$.

EXAMPLE: THE 3-CUBE



Let $P = [-1, 1]^3$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^3$. Then $Q = P \cap x^\perp$ can have different shapes.

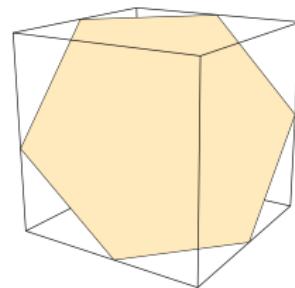
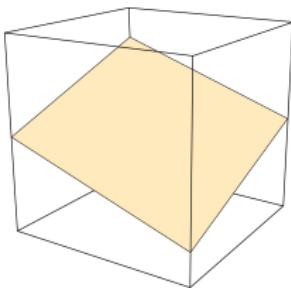
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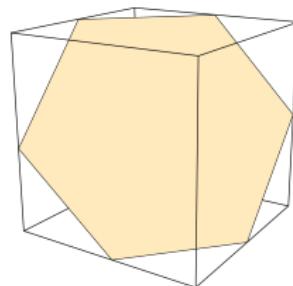
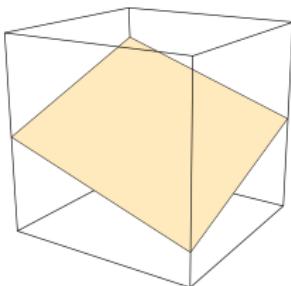


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First question: Which subsets $C \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$ have the following property:
 $\forall x \in C: x^\perp$ intersects a **fixed set of edges** of P .

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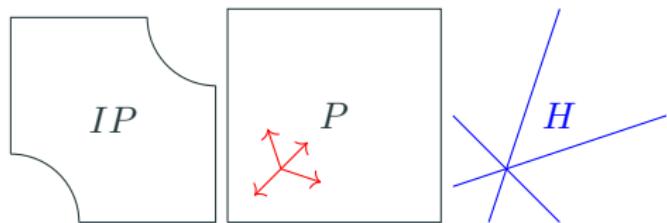
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General idea: Use this to write the volume of $P \cap x^\perp$ in terms of $x \in \mathbb{R}^3$.

HYPERPLANE ARRANGEMENT H

$$H = \{v^\perp \mid v \text{ is a vertex of } P \text{ and } v \neq 0\}.$$

C max chamber of $H \Rightarrow \forall x \in C : x^\perp$ intersects P in fixed set of edges

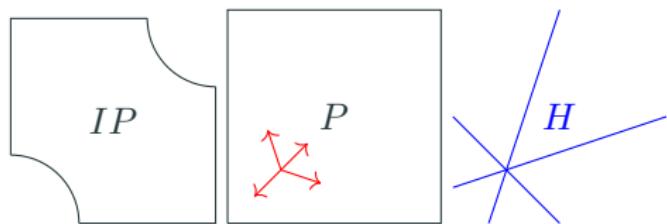


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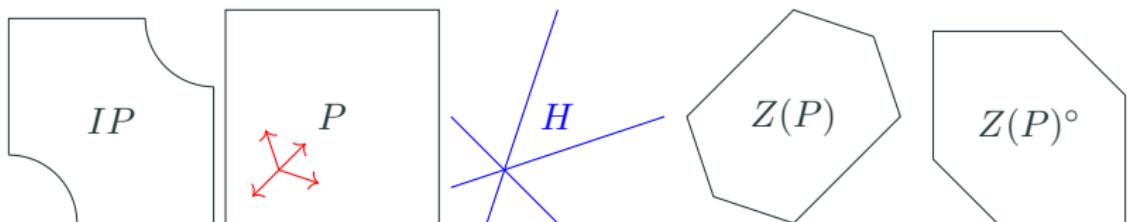
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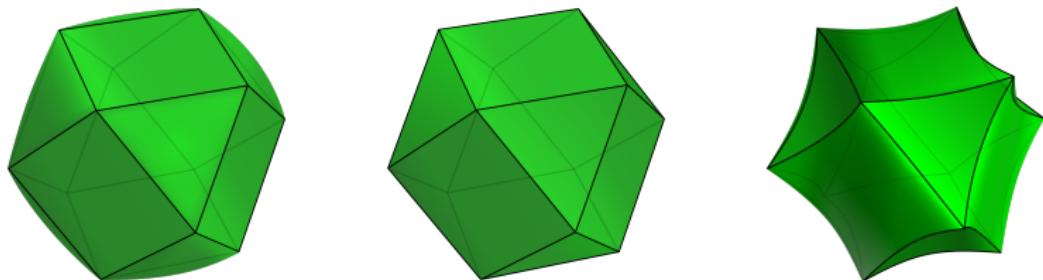
"Pieces" of $\partial IP \longleftrightarrow$ open chambers of H

\longleftrightarrow vertices of $Z(P)$

\longleftrightarrow facets of $Z(P)^\circ$



$Z(P)$ CAN HAVE MANY P s!



left: IP_1 for $P_1 = [-1, 1]^3$

right: IP_2 for $P_2 = \text{conv} \left(\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$

center: $Z(P_1)^\circ = Z(P_2)^\circ$

⇒ The zonotope $Z(P)$ does not determine the polytope P or the intersection body IP !

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Let $C \subseteq H$ be an open chamber. Then there exist polynomials

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What are the degrees of the irreducible components?

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Theorem 2 (Berlow, B., Meroni, Shankar)

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Example: $P_1 = [-1, 1]^3$

highest degree of irreducible component = 3

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highest degree of irreducible component = 4

$$\text{number of edges of } P_2 - (\dim(P_2) - 1)) = 6 - (3 - 1) = 4$$

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Corollary

If P is centrally symmetric and centered at the origin, then we can improve the bounds to

$$\deg \left(q(x) - \frac{p(x)}{\|x\|^2} \right) \leq \# \frac{1}{2} (\text{vertices of } P \cap x^\perp) \\ \frac{1}{2} (\text{number of edges of } P - (\dim(P) - 1)).$$

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CASE STUDY: d -DIMENSIONAL CENTERED CUBE $[-1, 1]^d$

Proposition (Berlow, B., Meroni, Shankar)

Let $P = [-1, 1]^d$. Then the number of irreducible components of IP of degree 1 is at least $2d$.

Conjecture: This number is exactly $2d$.

⇒ many more non-linear pieces!

dim	# chambers of H	degree bound	deg = 1	2	3	4	5
2	4	1	4				
3	14	5		6	8		
4	104	14		8	32	64	
5	1882	38		10	80	320	1472