



- (1) Let  $P$  be a polytope. Show that the following statements are equivalent:
- $P$  is a zonotope;
  - every 2-dimensional face of  $P$  is a zonotope;
  - every 2-dimensional face of  $P$  is centrally symmetric.;
- (2) A set of vectors  $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_m \in \mathbf{R}^d$  are *in general position* if no  $k+1$  of them is contained in a linear subspace of dimension  $k$ , for any  $1 \leq k \leq d$ . Show that all proper faces of a zonotope generated by vectors in general position are parallelepipeds.
- (3) Given the zonotope  $Z$  generated by the vectors  $\pm \mathbf{u}_1, \pm \mathbf{u}_2, \dots, \pm \mathbf{u}_n \in \mathbf{R}^d$ , consider the hyperplane arrangement  $\mathcal{H}$  consisting of the  $n$  hyperplanes in  $\mathbf{R}^d$  through the origin with normal vectors  $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \dots, \mathbf{u}_n$ . Show that there is a one-to-one correspondence between the vertices of  $Z$  and the regions of  $\mathcal{H}$  (i.e., the maximal connected components of  $\mathbf{R}^d \setminus \bigcup \mathcal{H}$ ). Can you give an analogous correspondence for the other faces of  $Z$ ?
- (4) Let  $P$  be the  $(d-1)$ -dimensional permutahedron (living in  $\mathbf{R}^d$ ). We proved in class that  $P$  is a translate of the zonotope  $Z$  generated by  $\mathbf{e}_1 - \mathbf{e}_2, \mathbf{e}_1 - \mathbf{e}_3, \dots, \mathbf{e}_{d-1} - \mathbf{e}_d$ . Prove that  $Z$  can be written as the *disjoint* union

$$Z = \{\mathbf{0}\} \cup \bigcup_{S \in I} \left( \sum_{\mathbf{e}_j - \mathbf{e}_k \in S} (\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{e}_j - \mathbf{e}_k] \right)$$

where  $I$  consist of all nonempty linearly independent subsets of  $\{\mathbf{e}_1 - \mathbf{e}_2, \mathbf{e}_1 - \mathbf{e}_3, \dots, \mathbf{e}_{d-1} - \mathbf{e}_d\}$ .