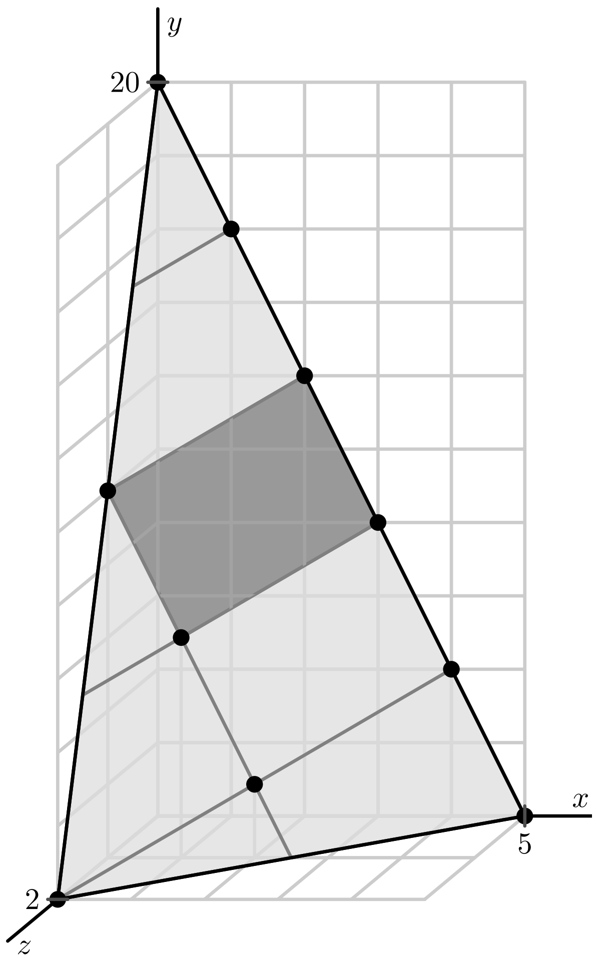
Ehrhart Polynomials

Day I: Appetizers



Matthias Beck

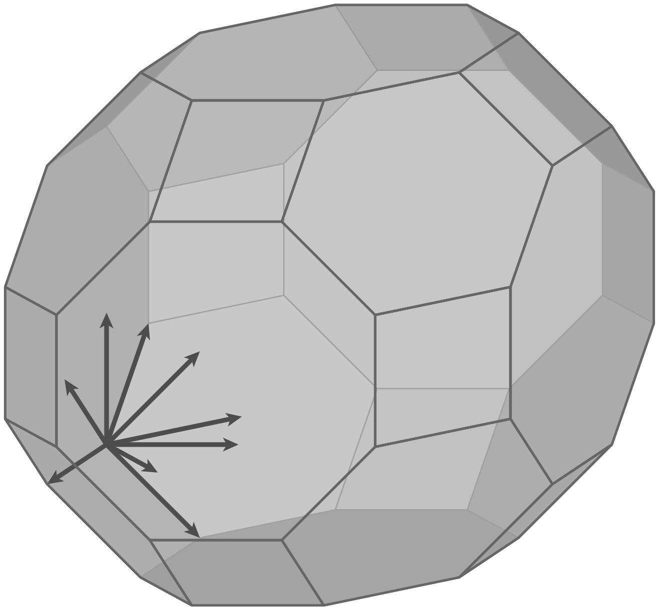
San Francisco State University

https://matthbeck.github.io/

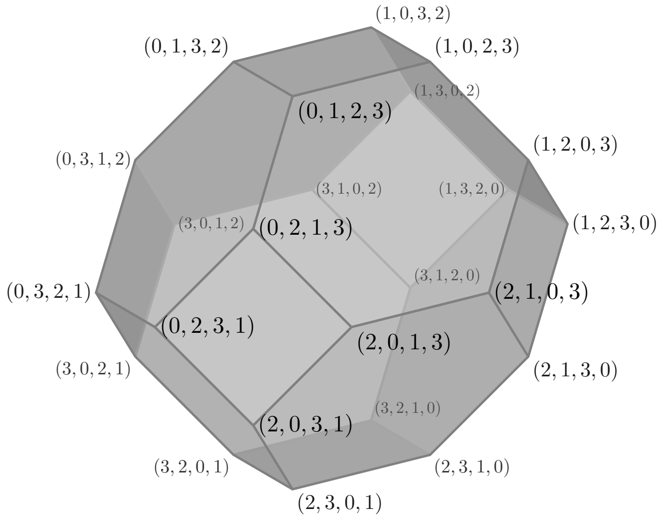
VIII Encuentro Colombiano
De Combinatoria

“Science is what we understand well enough to explain to a computer, art is all the rest.”

Donald Knuth



Themes



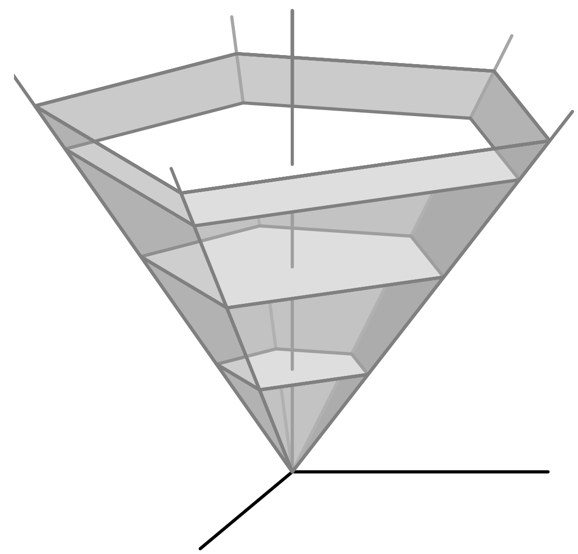
Discrete-geometric polynomials

Computation (complexity)

Generating functions

Combinatorial structures

Polyhedra



A Sample Problem: Birkhoff–von Neumann Polytope

This site is supported by donations to The OEIS Foundation.

THE ON–LINE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF INTEGER SEQUENCES®

founded in 1964 by N. J. A. Sloane

Search Hints

(Greetings from The On-Line Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences!)

A037302 Normalized volume of Birkhoff polytope of n X n doubly-stochastic square matrices. If the volume is v(n), then a(n) = ((n-1)^2)! * v(n) / n^(n-1). 2

1, 1, 3, 352, 4718075, 14666561365176, 17832560768358341943028, 12816077964079346687829905128694016, 7658969897501574748537755050756794492337074203099, 5091038988117504946842559205930853037841762820367901333706255223000 (list; graph; refs; listen; history; text; internal format)

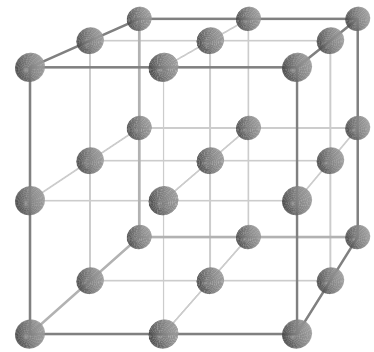
OFFSET 1,3

COMMENTS The Birkhoff polytope is an (n-1)^2-dimensional polytope in n^2-dimensional space; its vertices are the n! permutation matrices.
Is a(n) divisible by n^2 for all n>=4? - Dean Hickerson, Nov 27 2002

$$B_n = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & \cdots & x_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_{n1} & \cdots & x_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{n^2}_{\geqslant 0} : \begin{array}{l} \sum_j x_{jk} = 1 \text{ for all } 1 \leqslant k \leqslant n \\ \sum_k x_{jk} = 1 \text{ for all } 1 \leqslant j \leqslant n \end{array} \right\}$$

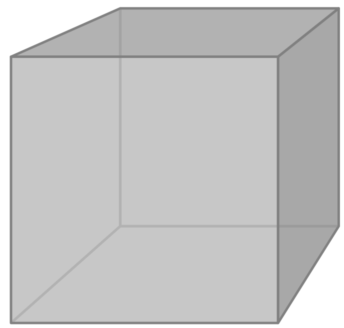
Discrete Volumes

Rational polyhedron $\mathcal{P} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ – solution set of a system of linear equalities & inequalities with integer coefficients



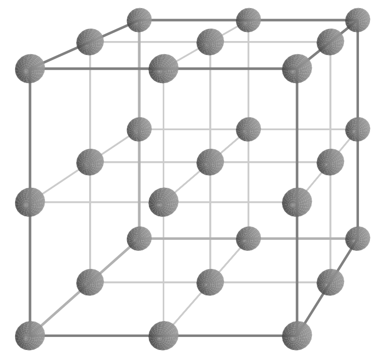
Goal: understand $\mathcal{P} \cap \mathbb{Z}^d$ . . .

- (list) $\displaystyle\sum_{\mathbf{m} \in \mathcal{P} \cap \mathbb{Z}^d} z_1^{m_1} z_2^{m_2} \cdots z_d^{m_d}$
- (count) $\left| \mathcal{P} \cap \mathbb{Z}^d \right|$
- (volume) $\displaystyle \operatorname{vol}(\mathcal{P}) = \lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{1}{t^d} \left| \mathcal{P} \cap \frac{1}{t} \mathbb{Z}^d \right|$



Discrete Volumes

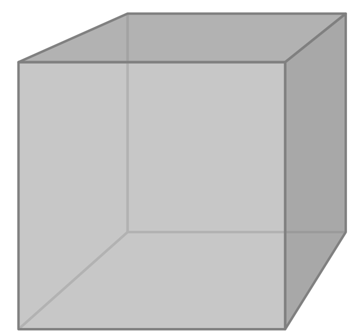
Rational polyhedron $\mathcal{P} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ – solution set of a system of linear equalities & inequalities with integer coefficients



Goal: understand $\mathcal{P} \cap \mathbb{Z}^d \ldots$

- (list) $\displaystyle\sum_{\mathbf{m} \in \mathcal{P} \cap \mathbb{Z}^d} z_1^{m_1} z_2^{m_2} \cdots z_d^{m_d}$

- (count) $\left|\mathcal{P} \cap \mathbb{Z}^d\right|$



- (volume) $\operatorname{vol}(\mathcal{P}) = \displaystyle\lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{1}{t^d} \left|\mathcal{P} \cap \frac{1}{t}\mathbb{Z}^d\right|$

Ehrhart function $L_{\mathcal{P}}(t) := \left|\mathcal{P} \cap \frac{1}{t}\mathbb{Z}^d\right| = \left|t\mathcal{P} \cap \mathbb{Z}^d\right|$ for $t \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$

Some Motivation

- Linear systems are everywhere, and so polyhedra are everywhere.

Some Motivation

- Linear systems are everywhere, and so polyhedra are everywhere.
- In applications, the volume of the polytope represented by a linear system measures some fundamental data of this system ("average").

Some Motivation

- Linear systems are everywhere, and so polyhedra are everywhere.
- In applications, the volume of the polytope represented by a linear system measures some fundamental data of this system ("average").
- Many discrete problems in various areas are linear problems, thus they ask for the discrete volume of a polytope in disguise.

Some Motivation

- Linear systems are everywhere, and so polyhedra are everywhere.
- In applications, the volume of the polytope represented by a linear system measures some fundamental data of this system ("average").
- Many discrete problems in various areas are linear problems, thus they ask for the discrete volume of a polytope in disguise.
- Much discrete geometry can be modeled using polynomials and, conversely, many combinatorial polynomials can be modeled geometrically.

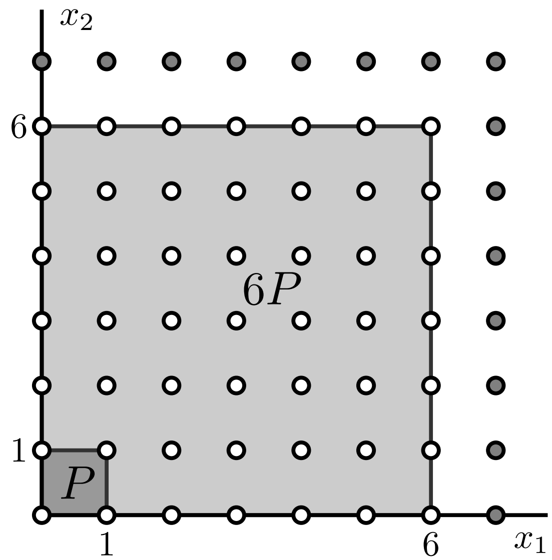
Some Motivation

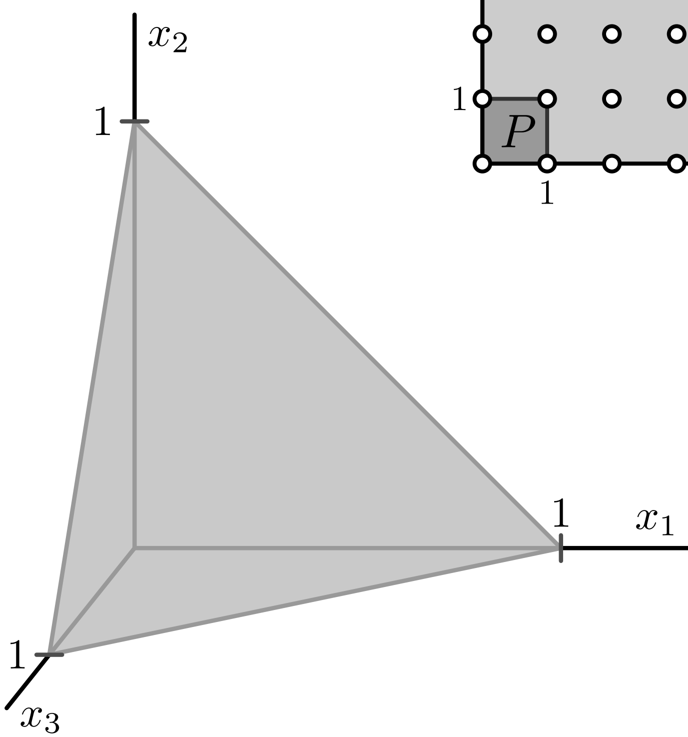
- Linear systems are everywhere, and so polyhedra are everywhere.
- In applications, the volume of the polytope represented by a linear system measures some fundamental data of this system ("average").
- Many discrete problems in various areas are linear problems, thus they ask for the discrete volume of a polytope in disguise.
- Much discrete geometry can be modeled using polynomials and, conversely, many combinatorial polynomials can be modeled geometrically.
- Polytopes are basic geometric objects, yet even for these basic objects volume computation is hard and there remain many open problems.

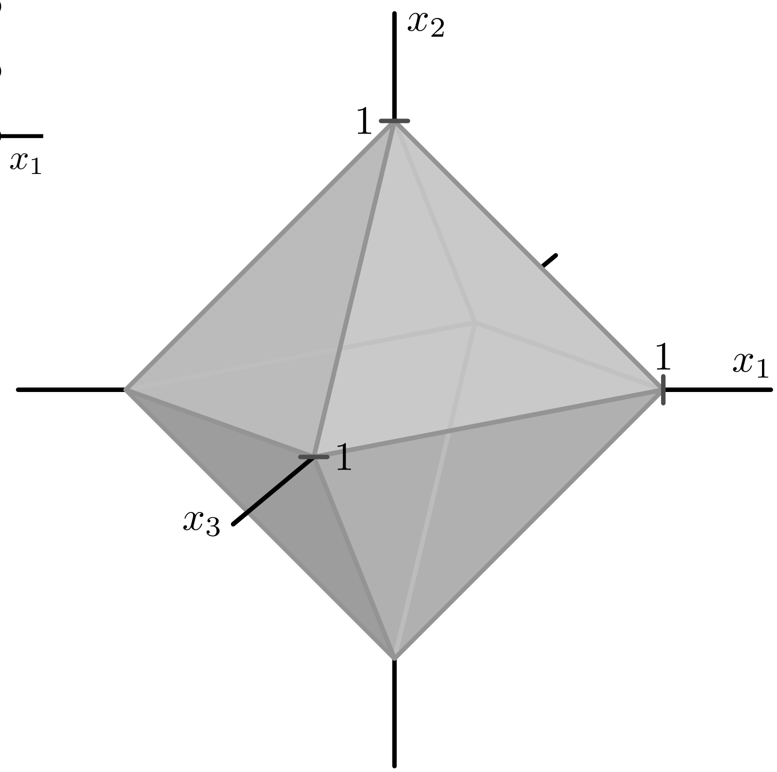
Some Motivation

- Linear systems are everywhere, and so polyhedra are everywhere.
- In applications, the volume of the polytope represented by a linear system measures some fundamental data of this system ("average").
- Many discrete problems in various areas are linear problems, thus they ask for the discrete volume of a polytope in disguise.
- Much discrete geometry can be modeled using polynomials and, conversely, many combinatorial polynomials can be modeled geometrically.
- Polytopes are basic geometric objects, yet even for these basic objects volume computation is hard and there remain many open problems.
- Also, polytopes are cool.

Today's Menu: Get Our Hands Dirty





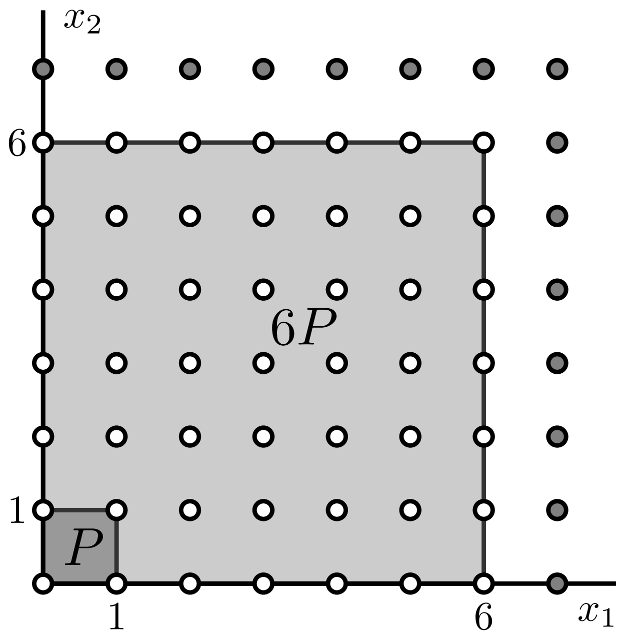


The Unit Cube

Lattice polytope $\mathcal{P} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ – convex hull of finitely points in $\mathbb{Z}^d$

For $t \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ let $L_{\mathcal{P}}(t) := \#\left(t\mathcal{P} \cap \mathbb{Z}^d\right)$

The unit cube in $\mathbb{R}^d$ is $\mathcal{P} = [0,1]^d = \left\{\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^d : 0 \leqslant x_j \leqslant 1\right\}$



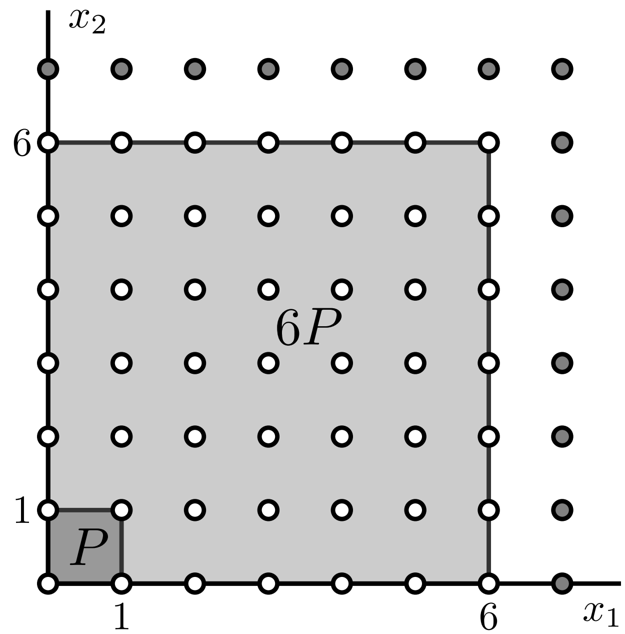
$\longrightarrow \quad L_{\mathcal{P}}(t) = (t+1)^d$

The Unit Cube

Lattice polytope $\mathcal{P} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ – convex hull of finitely points in $\mathbb{Z}^d$

For $t \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ let $L_{\mathcal{P}}(t) := \#\left(t\mathcal{P} \cap \mathbb{Z}^d\right)$

The unit cube in $\mathbb{R}^d$ is $\mathcal{P} = [0,1]^d = \left\{\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^d : 0 \leqslant x_j \leqslant 1\right\}$

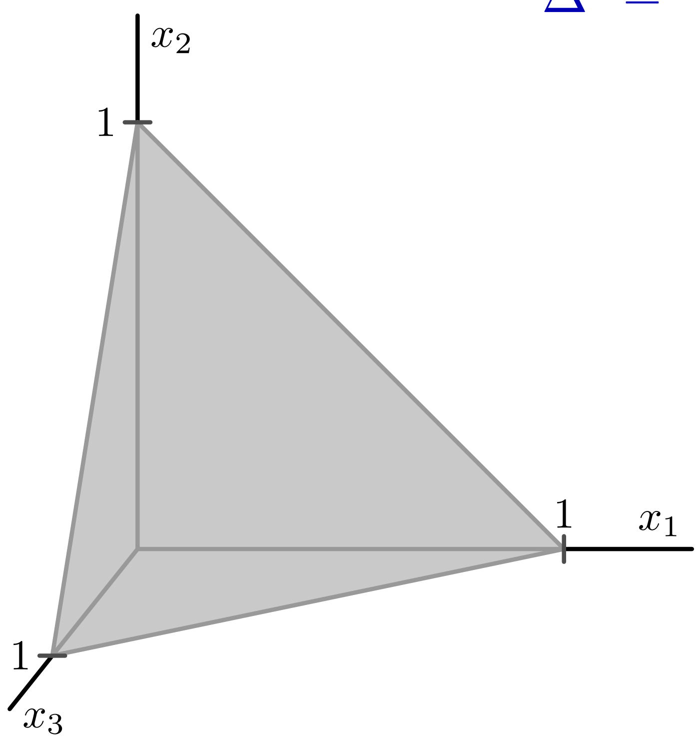


$\longrightarrow \quad L_{\mathcal{P}}(t) = (t+1)^d$

$$L_{\mathcal{P}^\circ}(t) = (t-1)^d$$

The Standard Simplex

The standard simplex $\Delta \in \mathbb{R}^d$ is the convex hull of the unit vectors and the origin; alternatively,



$$\Delta \;=\; \left\{ \boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^d_{\geqslant 0} : \, x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_d \leqslant 1 \right\}$$

The Standard Simplex

The standard simplex $\Delta \in \mathbb{R}^d$ is the convex hull of the unit vectors and the origin; alternatively,

$$\Delta \ = \ \left\{ \boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^d_{\geqslant 0} : \, x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_d \leqslant 1 \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_\Delta(t) \quad &= \quad \# \left\{ (x_1, x_2 \ldots, x_d) \in \mathbb{Z}^d_{\geqslant 0} : \, x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_d \leqslant t \right\} \\ &= \quad \# \left\{ (x_1, x_2 \ldots, x_d, x_{d+1}) \in \mathbb{Z}^{d+1}_{\geqslant 0} : \, x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_{d+1} = t \right\} \\ &= \quad \binom{d+t}{d} \end{aligned}$$

The Standard Simplex

The standard simplex $\Delta \in \mathbb{R}^d$ is the convex hull of the unit vectors and the origin; alternatively,

$$\Delta = \left\{ \boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^d_{\geqslant 0} : \, x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_d \leqslant 1 \right\}$$

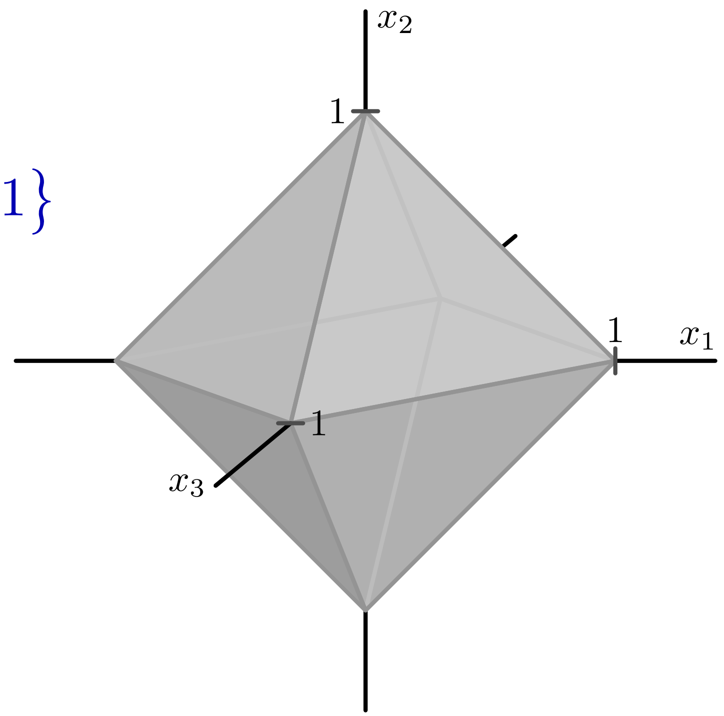
$$\begin{aligned} L_\Delta(t) &= \# \left\{ (x_1, x_2 \dots, x_d) \in \mathbb{Z}^d_{\geqslant 0} : \, x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_d \leqslant t \right\} \\ &= \# \left\{ (x_1, x_2 \dots, x_d, x_{d+1}) \in \mathbb{Z}^{d+1}_{\geqslant 0} : \, x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_{d+1} = t \right\} \\ &= \binom{d+t}{d} \end{aligned}$$

$$L_{\Delta^\circ}(t) = \binom{t-1}{d}$$

The Cross-Polytope

The cross-polytope $\diamond \in \mathbb{R}^d$ is

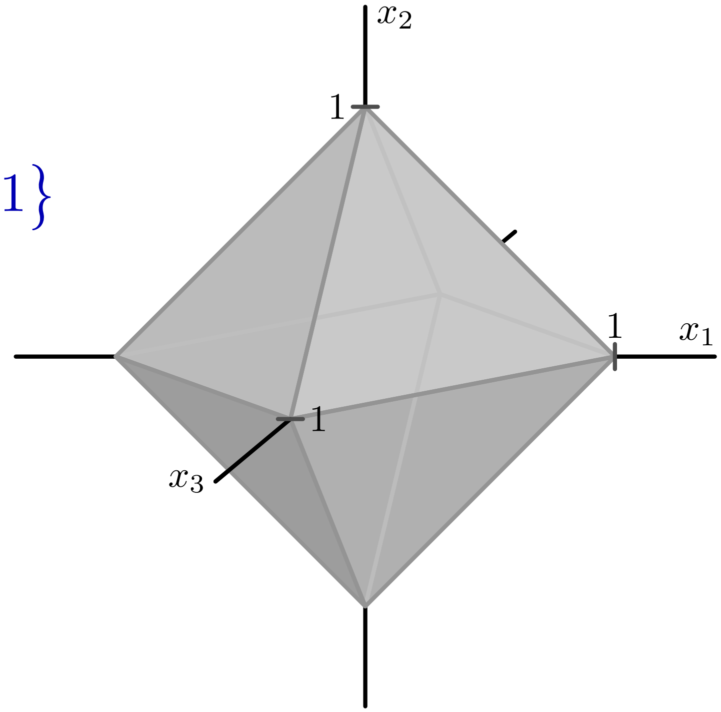
$$\diamond \;=\; \left\{ \boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^d : \; |x_1| + |x_2| + \cdots + |x_d| \leqslant 1 \right\}$$



The Cross-Polytope

The cross-polytope $\diamond \in \mathbb{R}^d$ is

$$\diamond \;=\; \left\{ \boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^d : \; |x_1| + |x_2| + \cdots + |x_d| \leqslant 1 \right\}$$



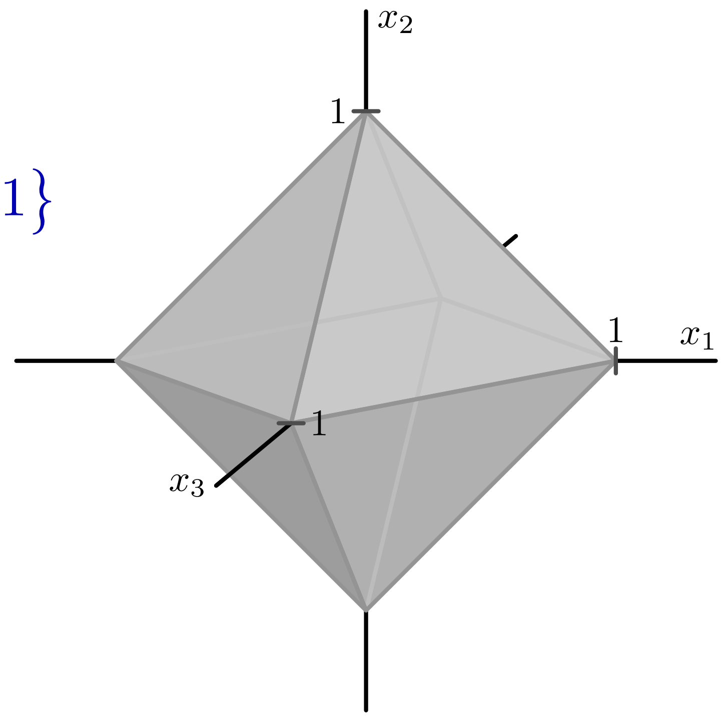
Let's compute $L_\diamond(t)$ for $d = 3$ . . .

- Triangulation
- Disjoint triangulation
- Interpolation
- Generating function

The Cross-Polytope

The cross-polytope $\diamond \in \mathbb{R}^d$ is

$$\diamond \;=\; \left\{ \boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^d : \, |x_1| + |x_2| + \cdots + |x_d| \leqslant 1 \right\}$$



Let's compute $L_\diamond(t)$ for $d = 3$ . . .

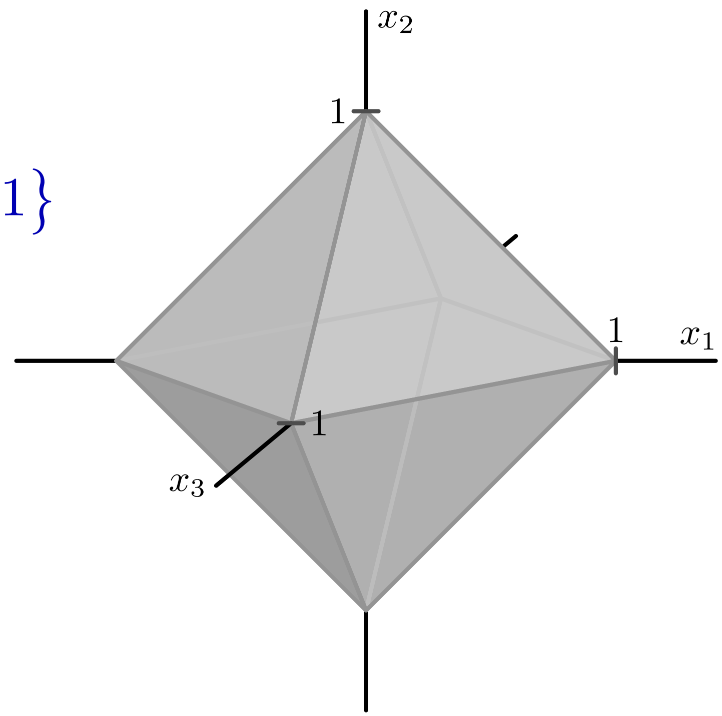
- Triangulation

Dissect $\diamond$ into 8 (standard) tetrahedra and use inclusion–exclusion to compute $L_\diamond(t)$

The Cross-Polytope

The cross-polytope $\diamond \in \mathbb{R}^d$ is

$$\diamond \ = \ \left\{ \boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^d : \ |x_1| + |x_2| + \cdots + |x_d| \leqslant 1 \right\}$$



Let's compute $L_\diamond(t)$ for $d = 3$ . . .

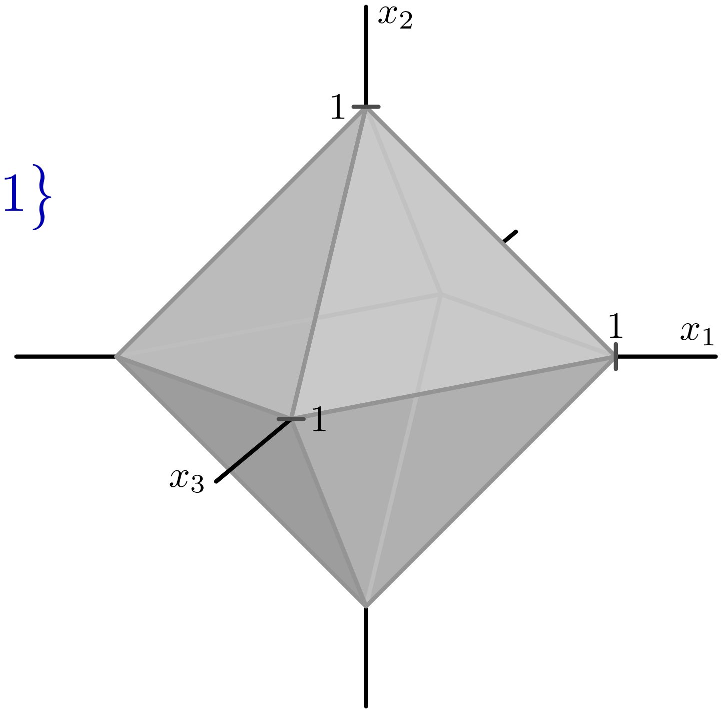
- Disjoint triangulation

Dissect $\diamond$ into 8 half-open tetrahedra

The Cross-Polytope

The cross-polytope $\diamond \in \mathbb{R}^d$ is

$$\diamond \;=\; \left\{ \boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^d : \; |x_1| + |x_2| + \cdots + |x_d| \leqslant 1 \right\}$$



Let's compute $L_\diamond(t)$ for $d = 3$ . . .

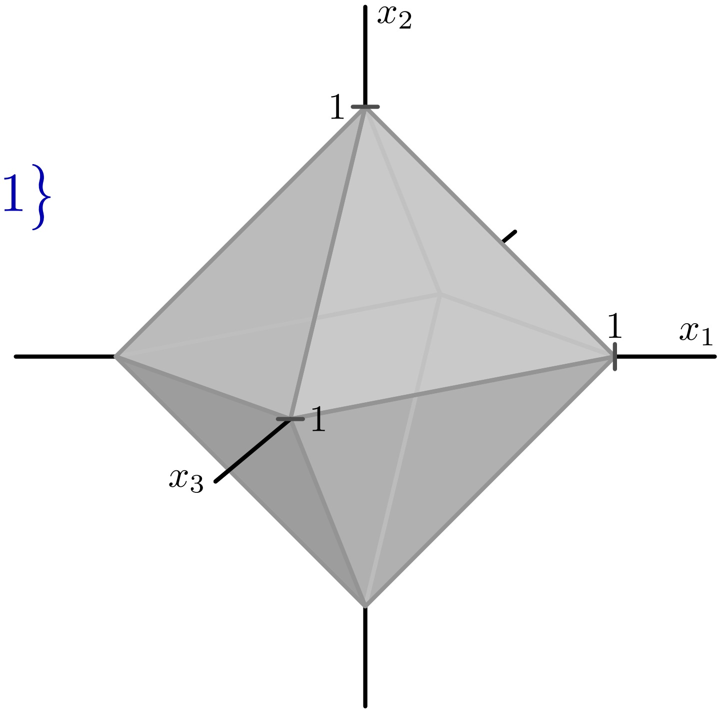
- Interpolation

```
sage: L(1)
7
sage: L(2)
25
sage: L(3)
63
sage: L(4)
129
```

The Cross-Polytope

The cross-polytope $\Diamond \in \mathbb{R}^d$ is

$$\Diamond = \left\{ \boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^d : \, |x_1| + |x_2| + \cdots + |x_d| \leqslant 1 \right\}$$



Let's compute $L_\Diamond(t)$ for $d = 3$ . . .

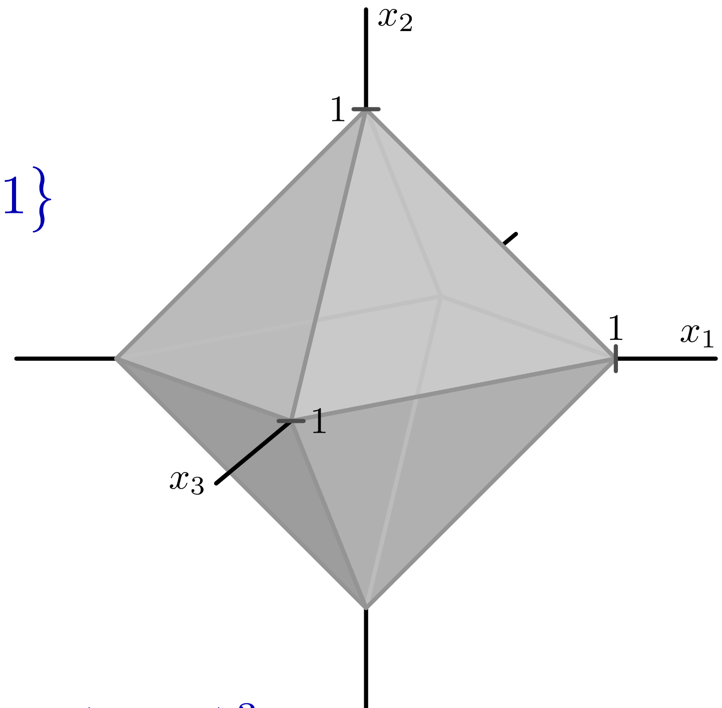
- Generating function

$$\mathrm{Ehr}_\Diamond(z) := 1 + \sum_{t \geqslant 1} L_\Diamond(t) \, z^t$$

The Cross-Polytope

The cross-polytope $\diamond \in \mathbb{R}^d$ is

$$\diamond \;=\; \left\{ \boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^d : \; |x_1| + |x_2| + \cdots + |x_d| \leqslant 1 \right\}$$



Let's compute $L_\diamond(t)$ for $d = 3$ . . .

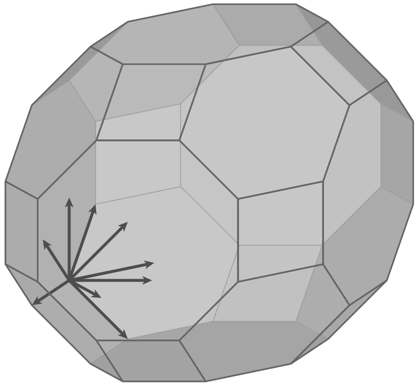
- Generating function

$$\mathrm{Ehr}_\diamond(z) \;:=\; 1 + \sum_{t \geqslant 1} L_\diamond(t)\, z^t \;=\; \frac{(1+z)^3}{(1-z)^4}$$

Exercise: $\mathrm{Ehr}_{\mathrm{BiPyr}(\mathcal{P})}(z) \;=\; \frac{1+z}{1-z}\,\mathrm{Ehr}_{\mathcal{P}}(z)$

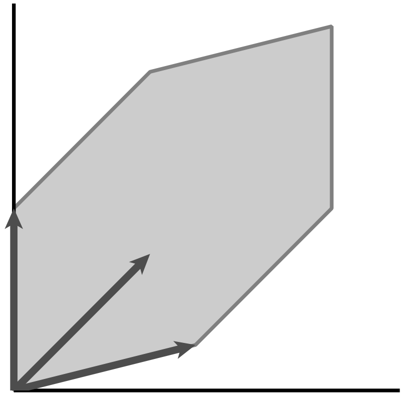
. . . for unit cubes $\longrightarrow$ Eulerian polynomials

Zonotopes



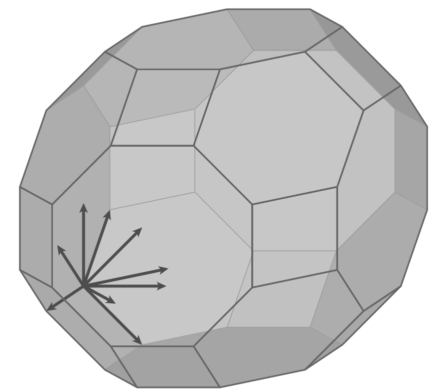
Line segment $[\boldsymbol{a}, \boldsymbol{b}] := \{(1-\lambda)\,\boldsymbol{a} + \lambda\,\boldsymbol{b} : \, 0 \leqslant \lambda \leqslant 1\}$

Minkowski sum $\mathcal{K}_1 + \mathcal{K}_2 \; := \; \{\boldsymbol{p} + \boldsymbol{q} : \, \boldsymbol{p} \in \mathcal{K}_1, \; \boldsymbol{q} \in \mathcal{K}_2\}$



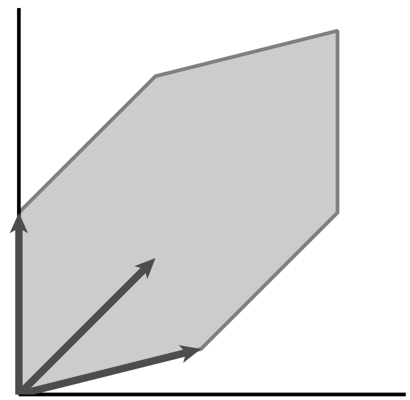
Zonotope $\mathcal{Z} := [\boldsymbol{a}_1, \boldsymbol{b}_1] + [\boldsymbol{a}_2, \boldsymbol{b}_2] + \cdots + [\boldsymbol{a}_m, \boldsymbol{b}_m]$

Zonotopes



Line segment $[\boldsymbol{a}, \boldsymbol{b}] := \{(1-\lambda)\,\boldsymbol{a} + \lambda\,\boldsymbol{b} : \, 0 \leqslant \lambda \leqslant 1\}$

Minkowski sum $\mathcal{K}_1 + \mathcal{K}_2 \; := \; \{\boldsymbol{p} + \boldsymbol{q} : \, \boldsymbol{p} \in \mathcal{K}_1, \; \boldsymbol{q} \in \mathcal{K}_2\}$

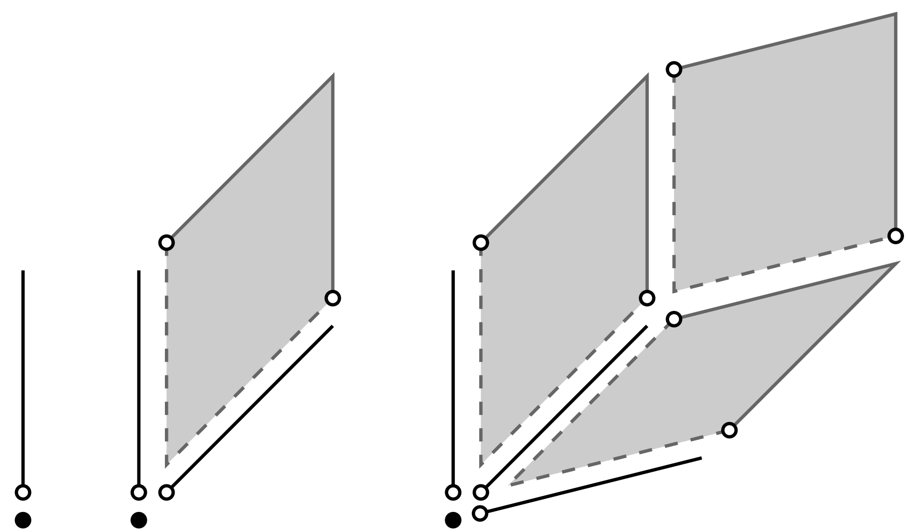


Zonotope $\mathcal{Z} := [\boldsymbol{a}_1, \boldsymbol{b}_1] + [\boldsymbol{a}_2, \boldsymbol{b}_2] + \cdots + [\boldsymbol{a}_m, \boldsymbol{b}_m]$

Every zonotope admits a tiling into parallelepipeds

$\mathcal{P}$ — half-open d-parallelepiped

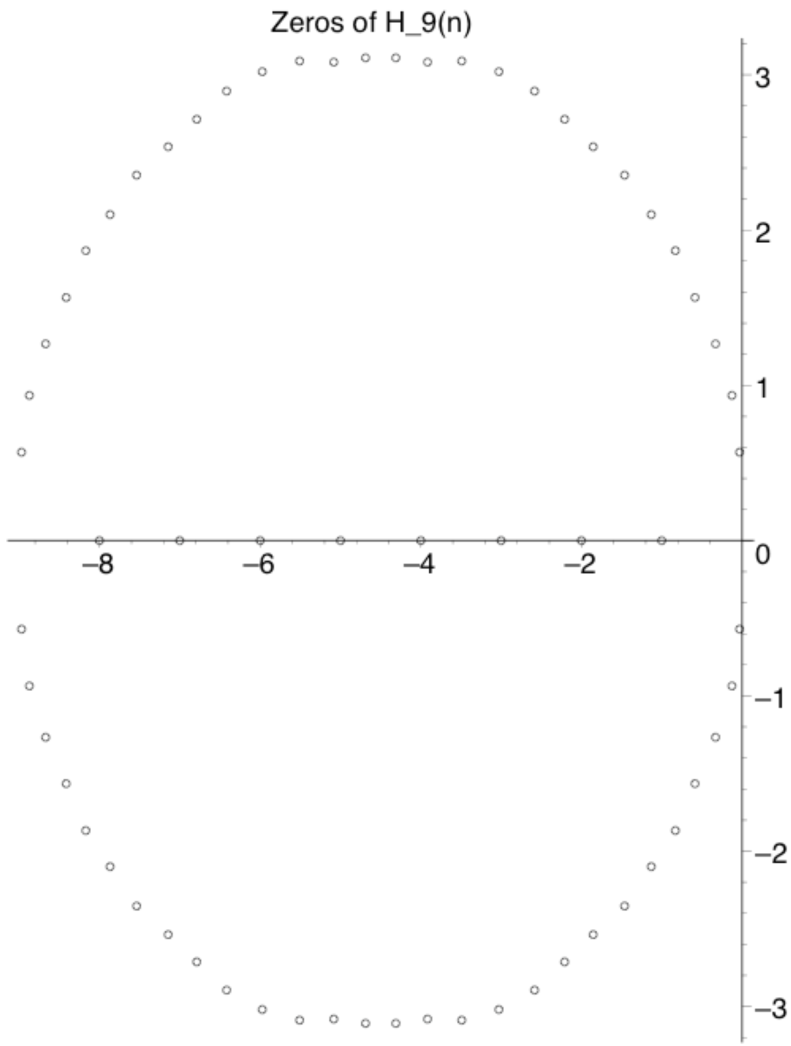
$\longrightarrow \quad L_{\mathcal{P}}(t) \; = \; \mathrm{vol}(\mathcal{P})\, t^d$



Recap Day I

- Volume computations $\longrightarrow$ don't agonize, discretize
- Integer-point counting in dilated polytopes $\longrightarrow$ polynomials
- Interpolation
- Generating functions
- Dissections: triangulations, tilings
- Tomorrow: enough practice, how does this work in theory?

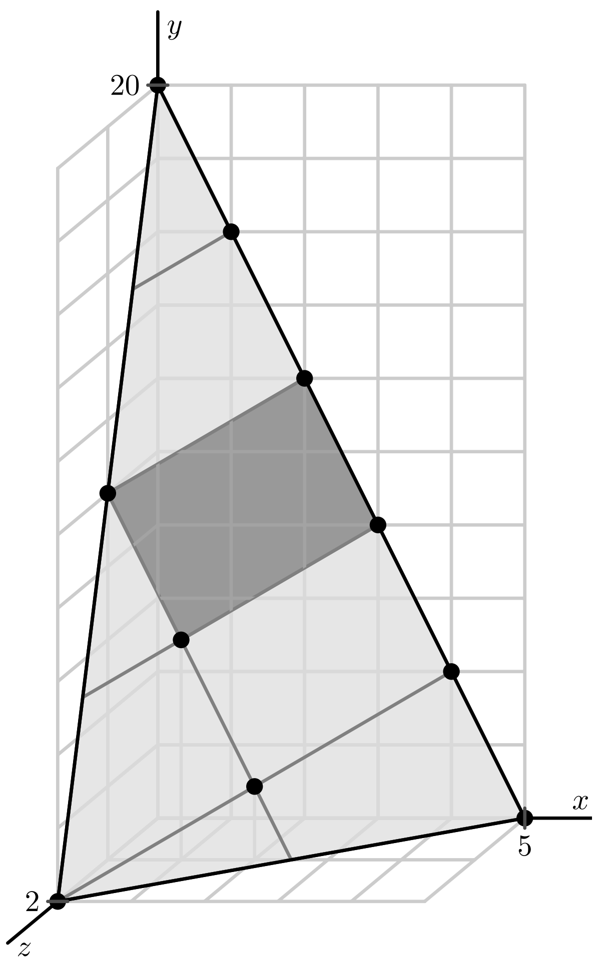
Birkhoff–von Neumann Revisited



For more about roots of (Ehrhart) polynomials, see Braun (2008) and Pfeifle (2010).

Ehrhart Polynomials

Day II: Generating Functions & Complexity



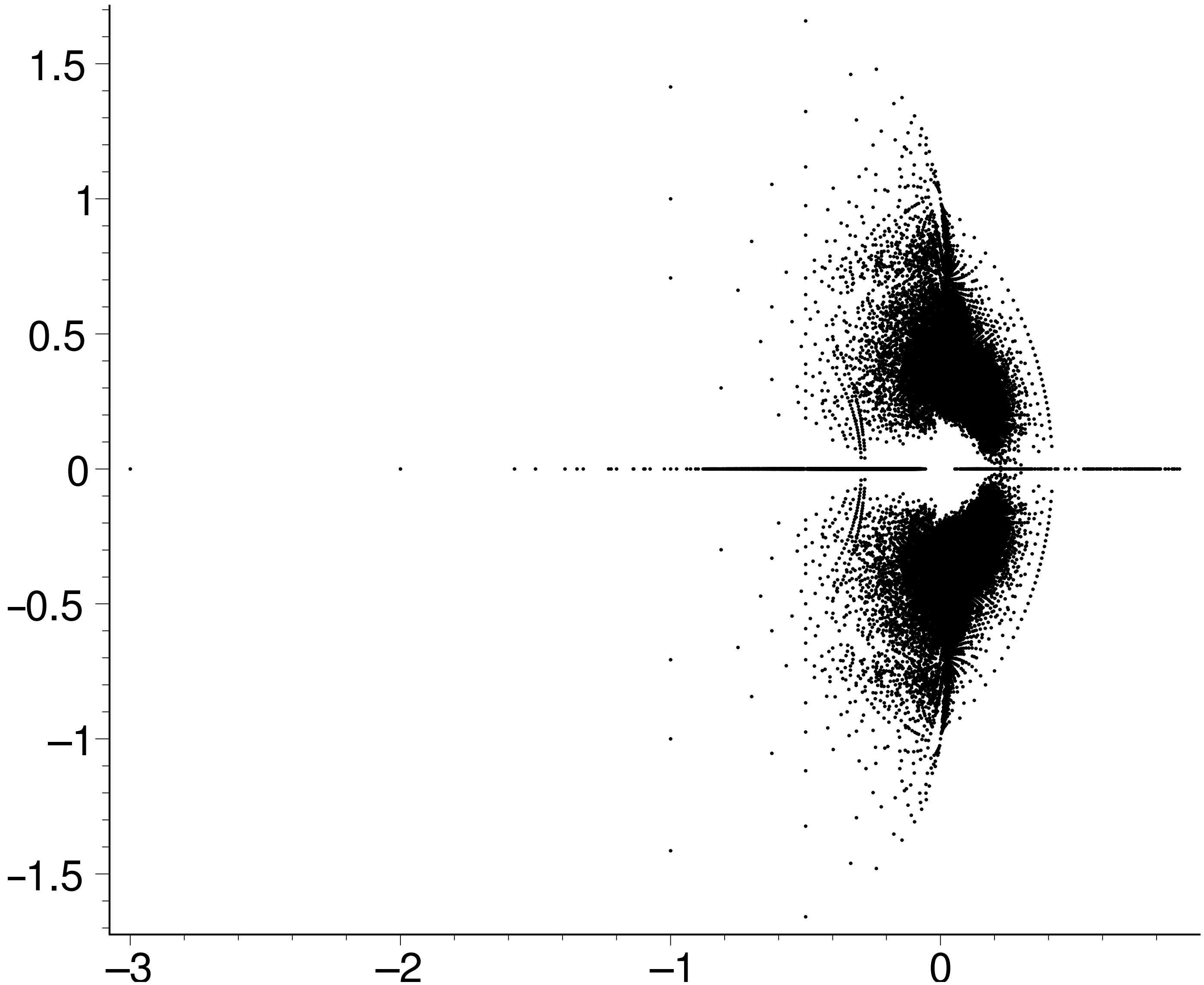
Matthias Beck

San Francisco State University

https://matthbeck.github.io/

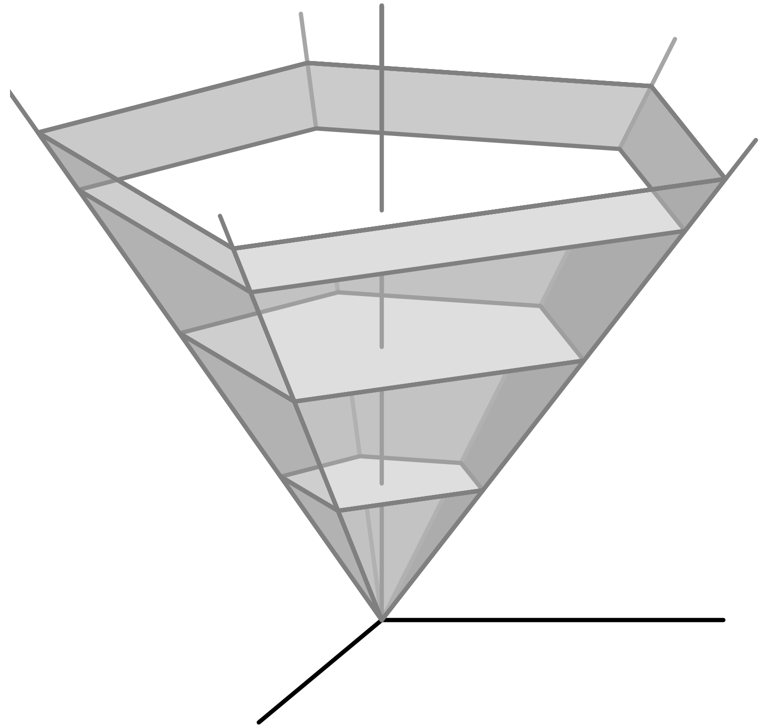
VIII Encuentro Colombiano
De Combinatoria

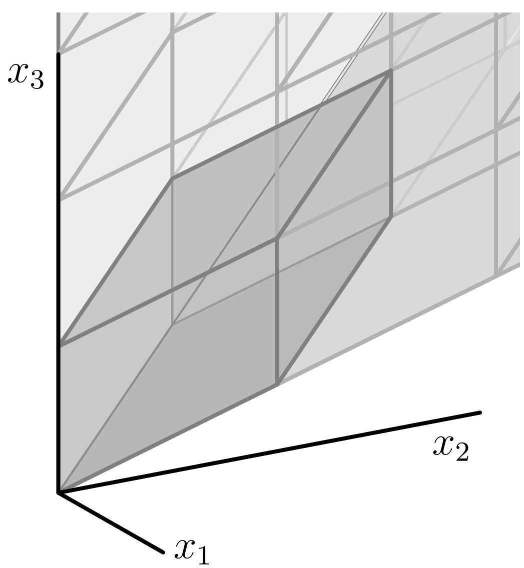
Any questions about yesterday?

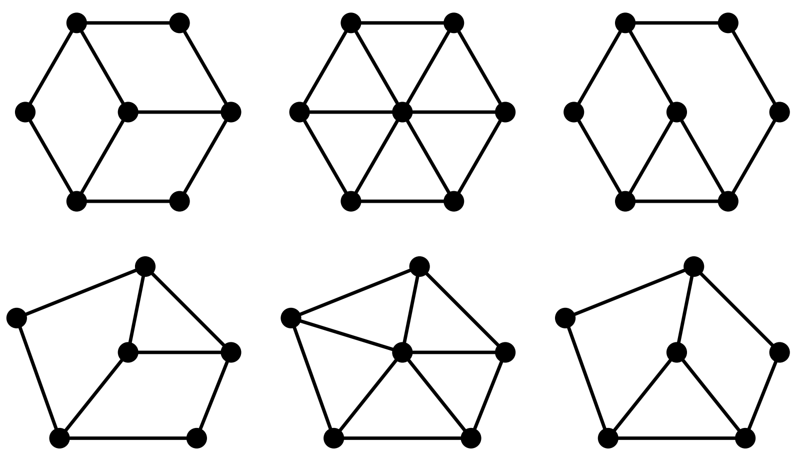


Today's Menu: Theory and Complexity

- Partition function magic
- Lots of generating functions
- Rational cones
- Triangulations
- Ehrhart theory







Warm-Up: Partition Generating Functions

A partition $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n)$ of an integer $k \geqslant 0$ satisfies

$$k = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \cdots + \lambda_n \qquad \text{and} \qquad 0 \leqslant \lambda_1 \leqslant \lambda_2 \leqslant \cdots \leqslant \lambda_n$$

Goal Compute $\sum_{\lambda} q^{\lambda_1 + \cdots + \lambda_n}$ over your favorite partition family

Example $P_{\leqslant 3}$ — family of partitions into at most 3 parts

$$\sum_{\lambda \in P_{\leqslant 3}} q^{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3} = \frac{1}{(1-q)(1-q^2)(1-q^3)}$$

Warm-Up: Partition Generating Functions

A partition $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \ldots, \lambda_n)$ of an integer $k \geqslant 0$ satisfies

$$k = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \cdots + \lambda_n \qquad \text{and} \qquad 0 \leqslant \lambda_1 \leqslant \lambda_2 \leqslant \cdots \leqslant \lambda_n$$

Goal Compute $\displaystyle\sum_{\lambda} q^{\lambda_1 + \cdots + \lambda_n}$ over your favorite partition family

Example $P_{\leqslant 3}$ — family of partitions into at most 3 parts

$$\sum_{\lambda \in P_{\leqslant 3}} q^{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3} = \frac{1}{(1-q)(1-q^2)(1-q^3)}$$

Idea $P_{\leqslant 3} = \left\{ \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}^3 : \, 0 \leqslant \lambda_1 \leqslant \lambda_2 \leqslant \lambda_3 \right\} = \mathcal{K} \cap \mathbb{Z}^3$

$$\mathcal{K} = \left\{ \boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^3 : \, 0 \leqslant x_1 \leqslant x_2 \leqslant x_3 \right\} \longleftarrow \text{ polyhedral cone } \heartsuit$$

Warm-Up: Partition Generating Functions

$$\mathcal{K} \;=\; \left\{ \boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^3 : \, 0 \leqslant x_1 \leqslant x_2 \leqslant x_3 \right\} \;=\; \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

is a rational, simplicial, unimodular cone

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = -1$$

Warm-Up: Partition Generating Functions

$$\mathcal{K} \;=\; \left\{ \boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^3 : \, 0 \leqslant x_1 \leqslant x_2 \leqslant x_3 \right\} \;=\; \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

is a rational, simplicial, unimodular cone

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = -1$$

Integer-point transform

$$\sigma_{\mathcal{K}}(z_1, z_2, z_3) \;=\; \sum_{\mathbf{m} \in \mathcal{K} \cap \mathbb{Z}^3} z_1^{m_1} z_2^{m_2} z_3^{m_3}$$

$$=\; \frac{1}{(1 - z_3)(1 - z_2 z_3)(1 - z_1 z_2 z_3)}$$

Warm-Up: Partition Generating Functions

$$\mathcal{K} \;=\; \left\{ \boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^3 :\, 0 \leqslant x_1 \leqslant x_2 \leqslant x_3 \right\} \;=\; \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

is a rational, simplicial, unimodular cone

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = -1$$

Integer-point transform

$$\sigma_{\mathcal{K}}(z_1, z_2, z_3) \;=\; \sum_{\mathbf{m} \in \mathcal{K} \cap \mathbb{Z}^3} z_1^{m_1} z_2^{m_2} z_3^{m_3}$$

$$=\; \frac{1}{(1 - z_3)(1 - z_2 z_3)(1 - z_1 z_2 z_3)}$$

$$\sum_{\lambda \in P_{\leqslant 3}} q^{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3} \;=\; \sigma_{\mathcal{K}}(q, q, q) \;=\; \frac{1}{(1-q)(1-q^2)(1-q^3)}$$

Variations on a Theme

P_3 — family of partitions into exactly 3 parts

$$P_3 \;=\; \left\{ \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}^3 : \, 0 < \lambda_1 \leqslant \lambda_2 \leqslant \lambda_3 \right\} \;=\; \widetilde{\mathcal{K}} \cap \mathbb{Z}^3$$

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{K}} \;=\; \left\{ \boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^3 : \, 0 < x_1 \leqslant x_2 \leqslant x_3 \right\} \;=\; \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \mathbb{R}_{>0} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Variations on a Theme

P_3 — family of partitions into exactly 3 parts

$$P_3 \ = \ \left\{ \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}^3 : \ 0 < \lambda_1 \leqslant \lambda_2 \leqslant \lambda_3 \right\} \ = \ \widetilde{\mathcal{K}} \cap \mathbb{Z}^3$$

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{K}} \ = \ \left\{ \boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^3 : \ 0 < x_1 \leqslant x_2 \leqslant x_3 \right\} \ = \ \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \mathbb{R}_{> 0} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{\widetilde{\mathcal{K}}}(z_1, z_2, z_3) \ &= \ \sum_{\mathbf{m} \in \widetilde{\mathcal{K}} \cap \mathbb{Z}^3} z_1^{m_1} z_2^{m_2} z_3^{m_3} \\ &= \ \frac{z_1 z_2 z_3}{(1 - z_3)(1 - z_2 z_3)(1 - z_1 z_2 z_3)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{\lambda \in P_3} q^{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3} \ = \ \sigma_{\widetilde{\mathcal{K}}}(q, q, q) \ = \ \frac{q^3}{(1-q)(1-q^2)(1-q^3)}$$

Integer-point Complexity of a Simplicial Cone

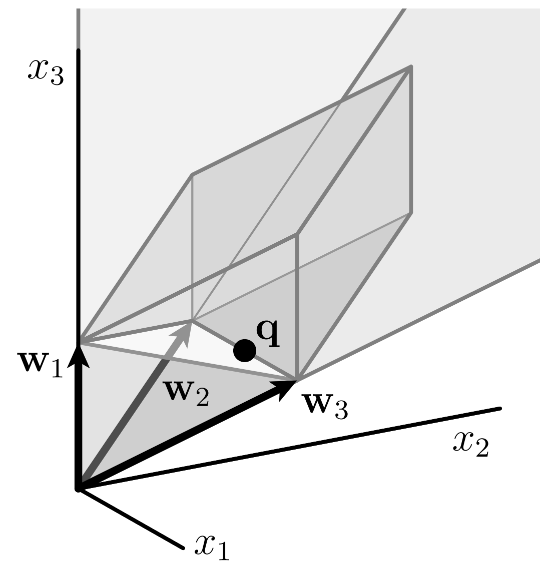
What if $\mathcal{K}$ is (still simplicial and rational but) not unimodular?
Say $\mathbf{w}_1, \mathbf{w}_2, \mathbf{w}_3 \in \mathbb{Z}^3$ are linearly independent, $\det[\mathbf{w}_1 \, \mathbf{w}_2 \, \mathbf{w}_3] = D > 1$

$\mathcal{K} = \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0} \, \mathbf{w}_1 + \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0} \, \mathbf{w}_2 + \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0} \, \mathbf{w}_3$

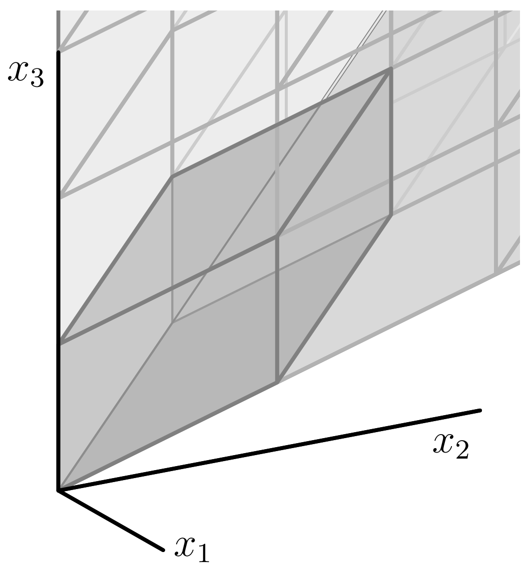
Integer-point Complexity of a Simplicial Cone

What if $\mathcal{K}$ is (still simplicial and rational but) not unimodular?
Say $\mathbf{w}_1, \mathbf{w}_2, \mathbf{w}_3 \in \mathbb{Z}^3$ are linearly independent, $\det[\mathbf{w}_1\, \mathbf{w}_2\, \mathbf{w}_3] = D > 1$

$\mathcal{K} = \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0}\, \mathbf{w}_1 + \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0}\, \mathbf{w}_2 + \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0}\, \mathbf{w}_3$



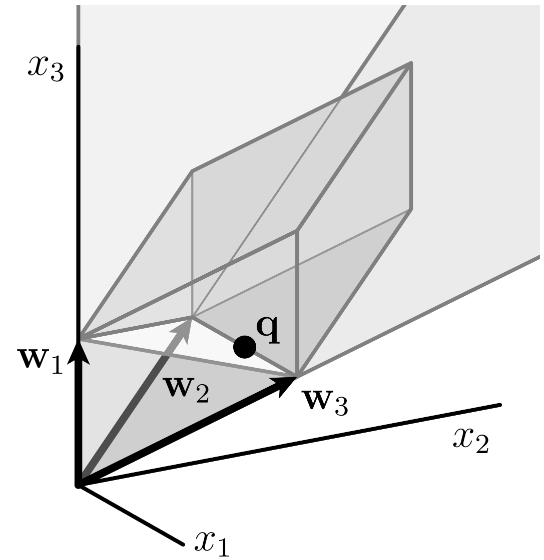
Idea Tile $\mathcal{K}$ with the half-open parallelepiped
$\Pi = [0,1)\, \mathbf{w}_1 + [0,1)\, \mathbf{w}_2 + [0,1)\, \mathbf{w}_3$



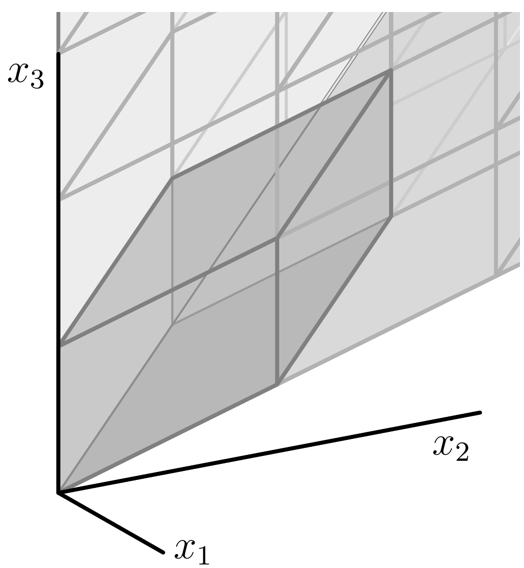
Integer-point Complexity of a Simplicial Cone

What if $\mathcal{K}$ is (still simplicial and rational but) not unimodular?
Say $\mathbf{w}_1, \mathbf{w}_2, \mathbf{w}_3 \in \mathbb{Z}^3$ are linearly independent, $\det[\mathbf{w}_1\, \mathbf{w}_2\, \mathbf{w}_3] = D > 1$

$$\mathcal{K} = \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0}\, \mathbf{w}_1 + \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0}\, \mathbf{w}_2 + \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0}\, \mathbf{w}_3$$



Idea Tile $\mathcal{K}$ with the half-open parallelepiped
$\Pi = [0,1)\, \mathbf{w}_1 + [0,1)\, \mathbf{w}_2 + [0,1)\, \mathbf{w}_3$



$\downarrow$

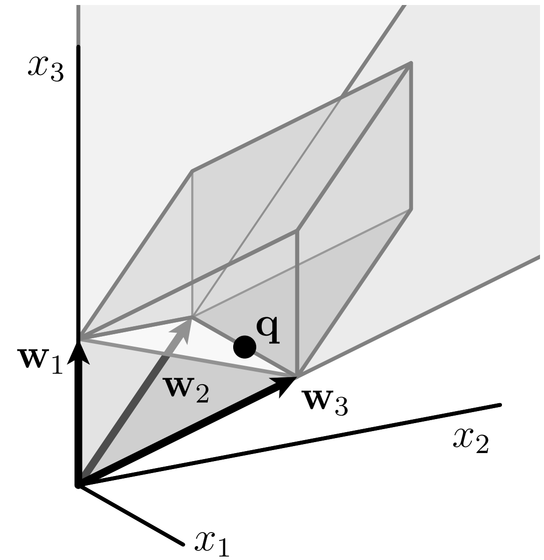
$$\sigma_{\mathcal{K}}(z_1, z_2, z_3) = \frac{\sigma_{\Pi}(z_1, z_2, z_3)}{(1 - \mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{w}_1})(1 - \mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{w}_2})(1 - \mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{w}_3})}$$

where $\mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{m}} = z_1^{m_1} z_2^{m_2} z_3^{m_3}$

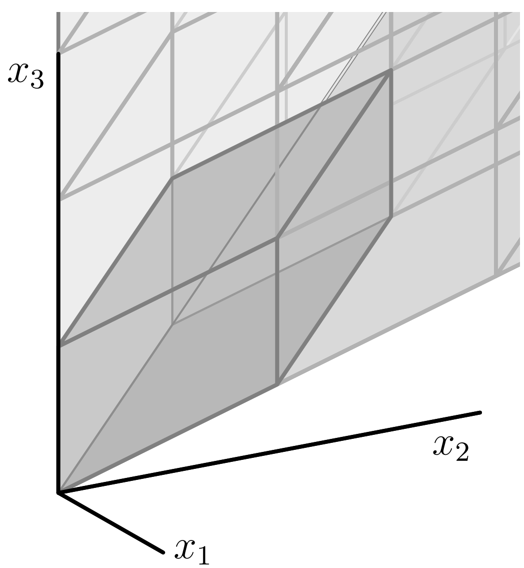
Integer-point Complexity of a Simplicial Cone

What if $\mathcal{K}$ is (still simplicial and rational but) not unimodular?
Say $\mathbf{w}_1, \mathbf{w}_2, \mathbf{w}_3 \in \mathbb{Z}^3$ are linearly independent, $\det[\mathbf{w}_1\, \mathbf{w}_2\, \mathbf{w}_3] = D > 1$

$$\mathcal{K} = \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0}\, \mathbf{w}_1 + \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0}\, \mathbf{w}_2 + \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0}\, \mathbf{w}_3$$



Idea Tile $\mathcal{K}$ with the half-open parallelepiped
$\Pi = [0,1)\, \mathbf{w}_1 + [0,1)\, \mathbf{w}_2 + [0,1)\, \mathbf{w}_3$



$\downarrow$

$$\sigma_{\mathcal{K}}(z_1, z_2, z_3) = \frac{\sigma_\Pi(z_1, z_2, z_3)}{(1-\mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{w}_1})(1-\mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{w}_2})(1-\mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{w}_3})}$$

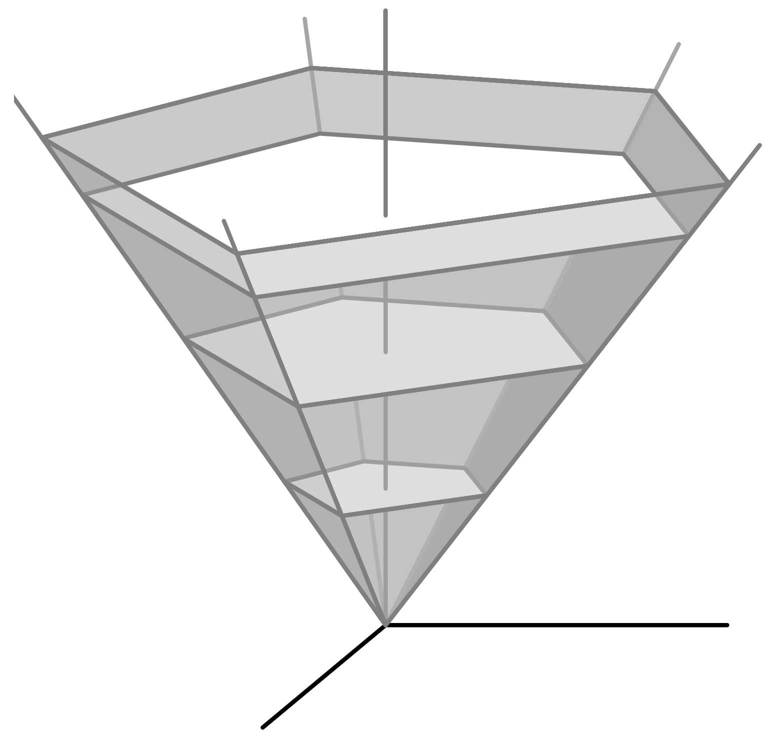
Complexity: $\sigma_\Pi(z_1, z_2, z_3)$ has D terms

Homogenizing Polytopes

Given a polytope $\mathcal{P} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ let

$$\text{cone}(\mathcal{P}) := \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} (\mathcal{P} \times \{1\}) \subset \mathbb{R}^{d+1}$$

$$= \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{v}_1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{v}_2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \cdots + \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{v}_n \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

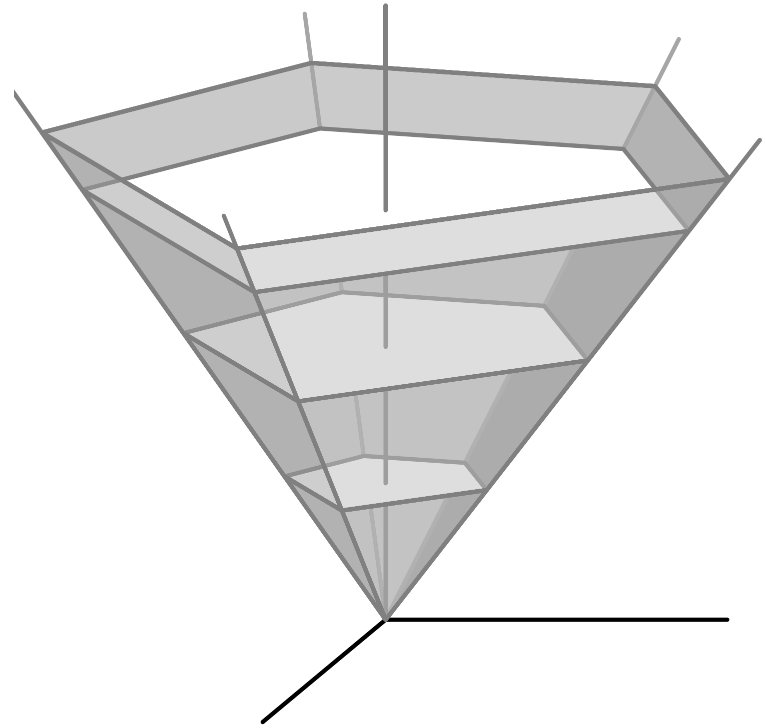


$$\text{cone}(\mathcal{P}) \cap \{\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{d+1} : x_{d+1} = t\}$$

contains a copy of $t\mathcal{P}$

Homogenizing Polytopes

Given a polytope $\mathcal{P} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ let



$$\operatorname{cone}(\mathcal{P}) := \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0}\,(\mathcal{P} \times \{1\}) \subset \mathbb{R}^{d+1}$$

$$= \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{v}_1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{v}_2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \cdots + \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{v}_n \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

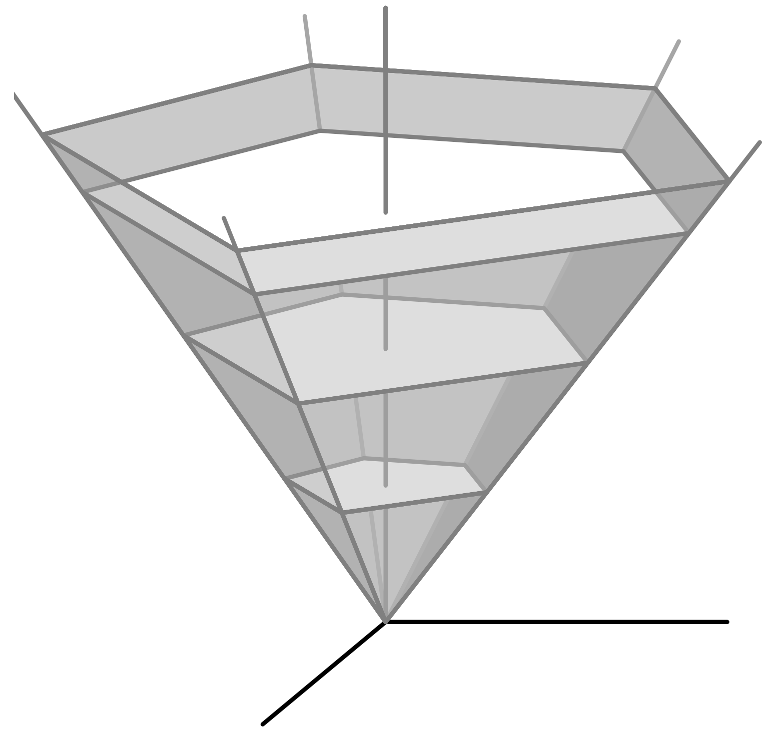
$$\operatorname{cone}(\mathcal{P}) \cap \{\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{d+1} : x_{d+1} = t\}$$

contains a copy of $t\mathcal{P}$ $\longrightarrow$

$$\operatorname{Ehr}_{\mathcal{P}}(z) := 1 + \sum_{t \geqslant 1} L_{\mathcal{P}}(t)\, z^t = \sigma_{\operatorname{cone}(\mathcal{P})}(1, 1, \ldots, 1, z)$$

Homogenizing Polytopes

Given a polytope $\mathcal{P} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ let



$$\text{cone}(\mathcal{P}) \; := \; \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0} \, (\mathcal{P} \times \{1\}) \subset \mathbb{R}^{d+1}$$

$$= \; \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{v}_1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{v}_2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \cdots + \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{v}_n \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{cone}(\mathcal{P}) \cap \{ \boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{d+1} : \, x_{d+1} = t \}$$

contains a copy of $t\mathcal{P}$ $\longrightarrow$

$$\text{Ehr}_{\mathcal{P}}(z) \; := \; 1 + \sum_{t \geqslant 1} L_{\mathcal{P}}(t) \, z^t \; = \; \sigma_{\text{cone}(\mathcal{P})}(1, 1, \ldots, 1, z)$$

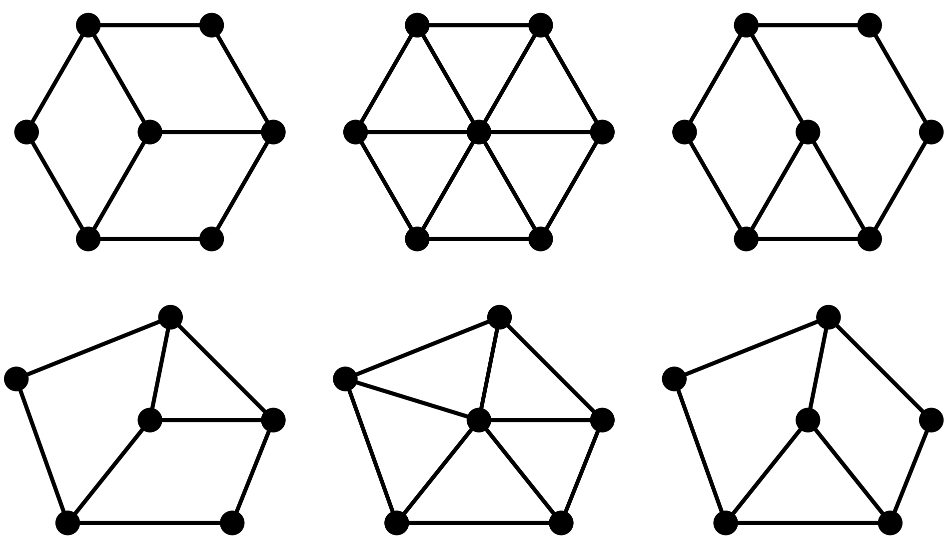
If $\mathcal{P}$ is a simplex,

$$\sigma_{\text{cone}(\mathcal{P})}(\mathbf{z}) \; = \; \frac{\sigma_{\Pi}(\mathbf{z})}{\prod_{\mathbf{v} \text{ vertex}} (1 - \mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{v}})} \qquad \longrightarrow \qquad \text{Ehr}_{\mathcal{P}}(z) \; = \; \frac{h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(z)}{(1 - z)^{d+1}}$$

Trials & Triangulations

Subdivision of a polyhedron $\mathcal{P}$ — finite collection S of polyhedra such that

- if $\mathcal{F}$ is a face of $\mathcal{G} \in S$ then $\mathcal{F} \in S$
- if $\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G} \in S$ then $\mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{G}$ is a face of both
- $\mathcal{P} = \bigcup_{\mathcal{F} \in S} \mathcal{F}$



If each $\mathcal{F}$ is a simplex $\longrightarrow$ triangulation of a polytope

Ehrhart Polynomials

Theorem (Ehrhart 1962) For any lattice polytope $\mathcal{P}$, $L_{\mathcal{P}}(t)$ is a polynomial in t of degree $\dim \mathcal{P}$ with leading coefficient $\operatorname{vol} \mathcal{P}$ and constant term 1.

Equivalently, $\operatorname{Ehr}_{\mathcal{P}}(z) := 1 + \sum_{t \geqslant 1} L_{\mathcal{P}}(t)\, z^t$ is rational:

$$\operatorname{Ehr}_{\mathcal{P}}(z) = \frac{h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(z)}{(1-z)^{\dim \mathcal{P}+1}}$$

where the h^*-polynomial $h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(z)$ satisfies $h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(0) = 1$ and $h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(1) = (\dim \mathcal{P})!\operatorname{vol}(\mathcal{P})$.

Ehrhart Polynomials

Theorem (Ehrhart 1962) For any lattice polytope $\mathcal{P}$, $L_{\mathcal{P}}(t)$ is a polynomial in t of degree $\dim \mathcal{P}$ with leading coefficient $\operatorname{vol} \mathcal{P}$ and constant term 1.

Equivalently, $\operatorname{Ehr}_{\mathcal{P}}(z) := 1 + \sum_{t \geqslant 1} L_{\mathcal{P}}(t)\, z^t$ is rational:

$$\operatorname{Ehr}_{\mathcal{P}}(z) = \frac{h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(z)}{(1-z)^{\dim \mathcal{P}+1}}$$

where the h^*-polynomial $h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(z)$ satisfies $h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(0) = 1$ and $h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(1) = (\dim \mathcal{P})! \operatorname{vol}(\mathcal{P})$.

Computational bottlenecks:

- triangulation
- determinants of resulting simplicial cones

Ehrhart Polynomials

Theorem (Ehrhart 1962) For any lattice polytope $\mathcal{P}$, $L_{\mathcal{P}}(t)$ is a polynomial in t of degree $\dim \mathcal{P}$ with leading coefficient $\operatorname{vol} \mathcal{P}$ and constant term 1.

Equivalently, $\operatorname{Ehr}_{\mathcal{P}}(z) := 1 + \sum_{t \geqslant 1} L_{\mathcal{P}}(t)\, z^t$ is rational:

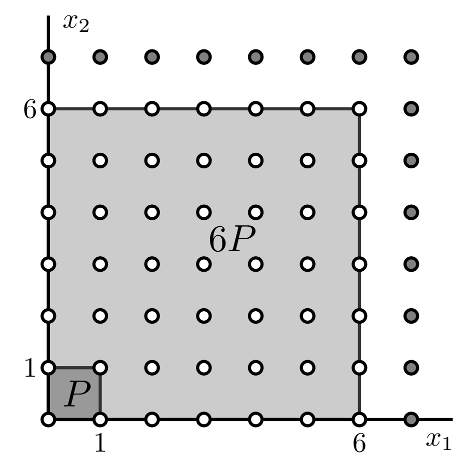
$$\operatorname{Ehr}_{\mathcal{P}}(z) = \frac{h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(z)}{(1-z)^{\dim \mathcal{P}+1}}$$

where the h^*-polynomial $h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(z)$ satisfies $h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(0) = 1$ and $h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(1) = (\dim \mathcal{P})! \operatorname{vol}(\mathcal{P})$.

We saw instances yesterday: $\mathcal{P} = [0,1]^d$

$\longrightarrow \quad L_{\mathcal{P}}(t) = (t+1)^d$

$h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(z)$ — Eulerian polynomial



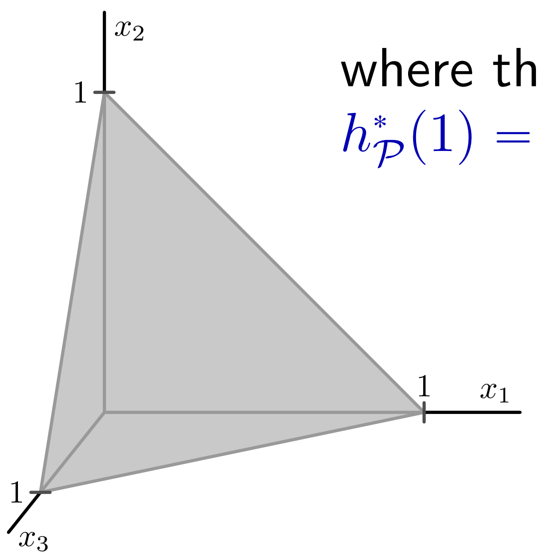
Ehrhart Polynomials

Theorem (Ehrhart 1962) For any lattice polytope $\mathcal{P}$, $L_{\mathcal{P}}(t)$ is a polynomial in t of degree $\dim \mathcal{P}$ with leading coefficient $\operatorname{vol} \mathcal{P}$ and constant term 1.

Equivalently, $\operatorname{Ehr}_{\mathcal{P}}(z) := 1 + \sum_{t \geqslant 1} L_{\mathcal{P}}(t)\, z^t$ is rational:

$$\operatorname{Ehr}_{\mathcal{P}}(z) = \frac{h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(z)}{(1-z)^{\dim \mathcal{P}+1}}$$

where the h^*-polynomial $h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(z)$ satisfies $h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(0) = 1$ and $h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(1) = (\dim \mathcal{P})! \operatorname{vol}(\mathcal{P})$.



$$\Delta = \left\{ \boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^d_{\geqslant 0} : x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_d \leqslant 1 \right\}$$

$$L_\Delta(t) = \binom{d+t}{d} \qquad\qquad h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(z) = 1$$

Ehrhart Polynomials

Theorem (Ehrhart 1962) For any lattice polytope $\mathcal{P}$, $L_{\mathcal{P}}(t)$ is a polynomial in t of degree $\dim \mathcal{P}$ with leading coefficient $\operatorname{vol} \mathcal{P}$ and constant term 1.

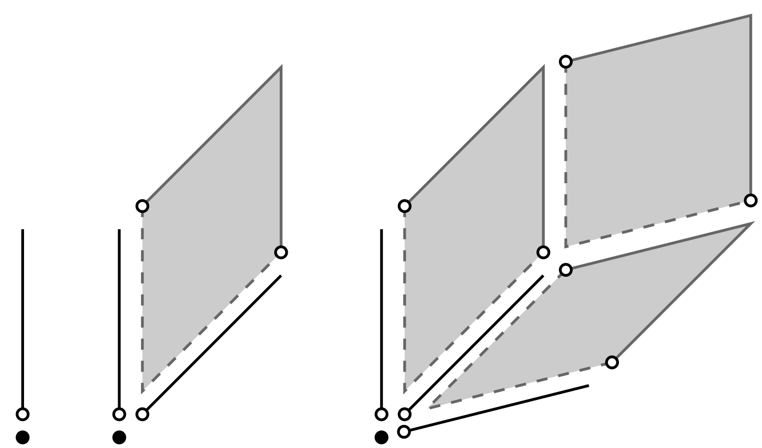
Equivalently, $\operatorname{Ehr}_{\mathcal{P}}(z) := 1 + \sum_{t \geqslant 1} L_{\mathcal{P}}(t)\, z^t$ is rational:

$$\operatorname{Ehr}_{\mathcal{P}}(z) = \frac{h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(z)}{(1-z)^{\dim \mathcal{P}+1}}$$

where the h^*-polynomial $h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(z)$ satisfies $h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(0) = 1$ and $h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(1) = (\dim \mathcal{P})! \operatorname{vol}(\mathcal{P})$.

$\mathcal{P}$ — half-open d-parallelepiped

$\longrightarrow \quad L_{\mathcal{P}}(t) = \operatorname{vol}(\mathcal{P})\, t^d$



Ehrhart Polynomials

Theorem (Ehrhart 1962) For any lattice polytope $\mathcal{P}$, $L_{\mathcal{P}}(t)$ is a polynomial in t of degree $\dim \mathcal{P}$ with leading coefficient $\operatorname{vol} \mathcal{P}$ and constant term 1.

Equivalently, $\operatorname{Ehr}_{\mathcal{P}}(z) := 1 + \sum_{t \geq 1} L_{\mathcal{P}}(t)\, z^t$ is rational:

$$\operatorname{Ehr}_{\mathcal{P}}(z) = \frac{h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(z)}{(1-z)^{\dim \mathcal{P}+1}}$$

where the h^*-polynomial $h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(z)$ satisfies $h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(0) = 1$ and $h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(1) = (\dim \mathcal{P})! \operatorname{vol}(\mathcal{P})$.

Seeming dichotomy: $\operatorname{vol}(\mathcal{P}) = \lim_{t\to\infty} \frac{1}{t^{\dim \mathcal{P}}} L_{\mathcal{P}}(t)$ can be computed discretely via a finite amount of data.

Ehrhart Polynomials

Theorem (Ehrhart 1962) For any lattice polytope $\mathcal{P}$, $L_{\mathcal{P}}(t)$ is a polynomial in t of degree $d := \dim \mathcal{P}$ with leading coefficient $\operatorname{vol} \mathcal{P}$ and constant term 1.

$$\mathrm{Ehr}_{\mathcal{P}}(z) := 1 + \sum_{t \geqslant 1} L_{\mathcal{P}}(t)\, z^t = \frac{h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(z)}{(1-z)^{d+1}}$$

Equivalent descriptions of an Ehrhart polynomial:

- $L_{\mathcal{P}}(t) = c_d\, t^d + c_{d-1}\, t^{d-1} + \cdots + c_0$
- via roots of $L_{\mathcal{P}}(t)$
- $\mathrm{Ehr}_{\mathcal{P}}(z) \quad \longrightarrow \quad L_{\mathcal{P}}(t) = h^*_0 \binom{t+d}{d} + h^*_1 \binom{t+d-1}{d} + \cdots + h^*_d \binom{t}{d}$

Ehrhart Polynomials

Theorem (Ehrhart 1962) For any lattice polytope $\mathcal{P}$, $L_{\mathcal{P}}(t)$ is a polynomial in t of degree $d := \dim \mathcal{P}$ with leading coefficient $\operatorname{vol} \mathcal{P}$ and constant term 1.

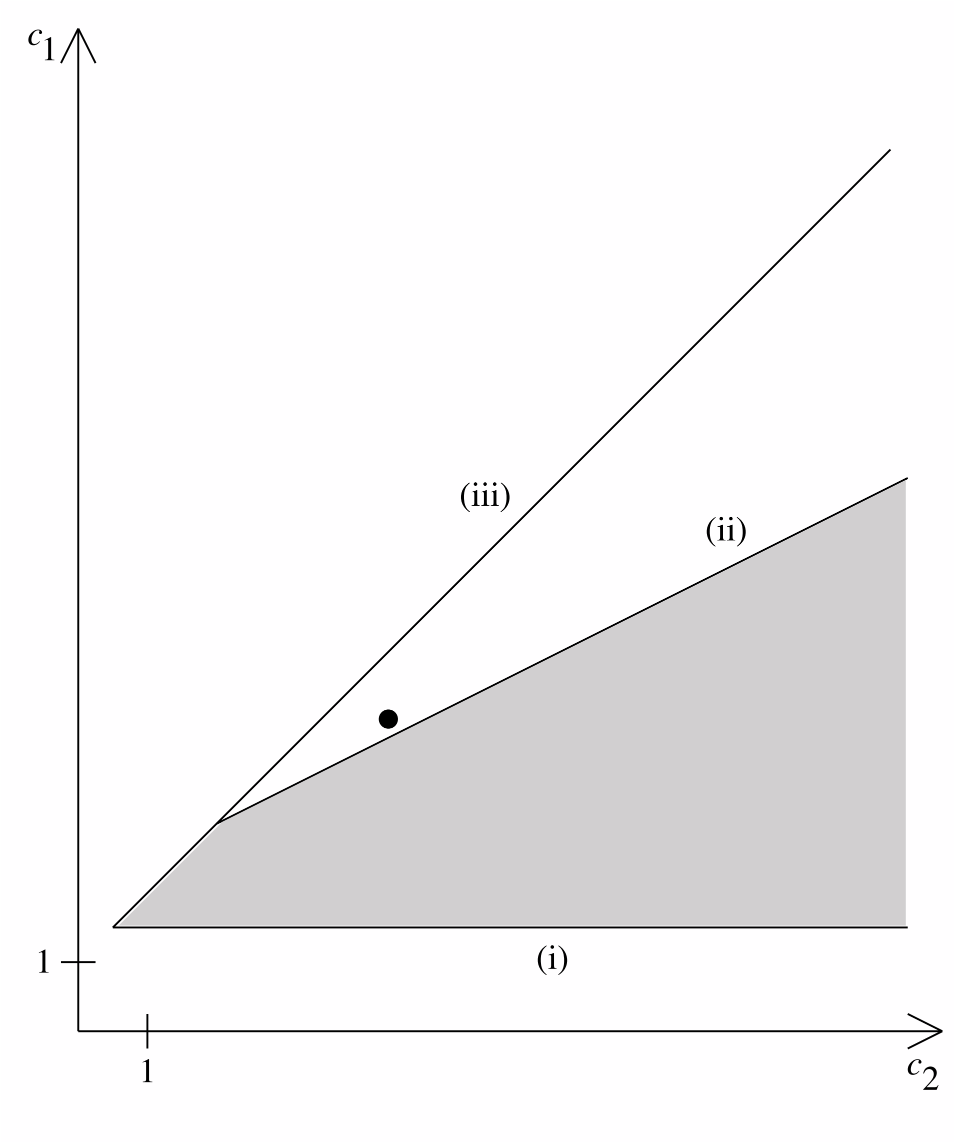
$$\mathrm{Ehr}_{\mathcal{P}}(z) \ := \ 1 + \sum_{t \geqslant 1} L_{\mathcal{P}}(t)\, z^t \ = \ \frac{h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(z)}{(1-z)^{d+1}}$$

Equivalent descriptions of an Ehrhart polynomial:

- $L_{\mathcal{P}}(t) \ = \ c_d\, t^d + c_{d-1}\, t^{d-1} + \cdots + c_0$
- via roots of $L_{\mathcal{P}}(t)$
- $\mathrm{Ehr}_{\mathcal{P}}(z) \quad \longrightarrow \quad L_{\mathcal{P}}(t) \ = \ h^*_0 \binom{t+d}{d} + h^*_1 \binom{t+d-1}{d} + \cdots + h^*_d \binom{t}{d}$

Open Problem Classify Ehrhart polynomials.

Ehrhart Polynomials in Dimension 2



$\mathcal{P}$ — lattice polygon

$\longrightarrow \quad L_{\mathcal{P}}(t) = c_2\, t^2 + c_1\, t + 1$

Ehrhart Quasipolynomials

Rational polytope $\mathcal{P} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ – convex hull of finitely points in $\mathbb{Q}^d$

Theorem (Ehrhart 1962) $L_{\mathcal{P}}(t)$ is a quasipolynomial in t:

$$L_{\mathcal{P}}(t) \; = \; c_d(t)\, t^d + c_{d-1}(t)\, t^{d-1} + \cdots + c_0(t)$$

where $c_0(t), \ldots, c_d(t)$ are periodic functions.

Ehrhart Quasipolynomials

Rational polytope $\mathcal{P} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ – convex hull of finitely points in $\mathbb{Q}^d$

Theorem (Ehrhart 1962) $L_\mathcal{P}(t)$ is a quasipolynomial in t:

$$L_\mathcal{P}(t) \ = \ c_d(t)\, t^d + c_{d-1}(t)\, t^{d-1} + \cdots + c_0(t)$$

where $c_0(t), \dots, c_d(t)$ are periodic functions. Equivalently,

$$\mathrm{Ehr}_\mathcal{P}(z) \ := \ 1 + \sum_{t \geqslant 1} L_\mathcal{P}(t)\, z^t \ = \ \frac{h(z)}{(1-z^p)^{\dim \mathcal{P}+1}}$$

for some (minimal) $p \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ (the period of $L_\mathcal{P}(t)$).

Open Problem Study periods of Ehrhart quasipolynomials.

Partitions Revisited

Definition n-gon partitions

$$T_n := \{(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) \in \mathbb{Z}^n : \lambda_n \geqslant \cdots \geqslant \lambda_1 \geqslant 1 \text{ and } \lambda_1 + \cdots + \lambda_{n-1} > \lambda_n\}$$

Theorem (Andrews–Paule–Riese 2001)

$$\sum_{\lambda \in T_n} q^{\lambda_1 + \cdots + \lambda_n} = \frac{q}{(1-q)(1-q^2)\cdots(1-q^n)} - \frac{q^{2n-2}}{(1-q)(1-q^2)(1-q^4)\cdots(1-q^{2n-2})}$$

Geometric Philosophy The following cone is arithmetically nicer:

$$\{\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n : x_n \geqslant \cdots \geqslant x_1 > 0 \text{ and } x_1 + \cdots + x_{n-1} \leqslant x_n\}$$

Partitions Revisited

Definition Lecture-hall partitions

$$\mathrm{LH}_n := \left\{ \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}^n : 0 \leqslant \frac{\lambda_1}{1} \leqslant \frac{\lambda_2}{2} \leqslant \cdots \leqslant \frac{\lambda_n}{n} \right\}$$

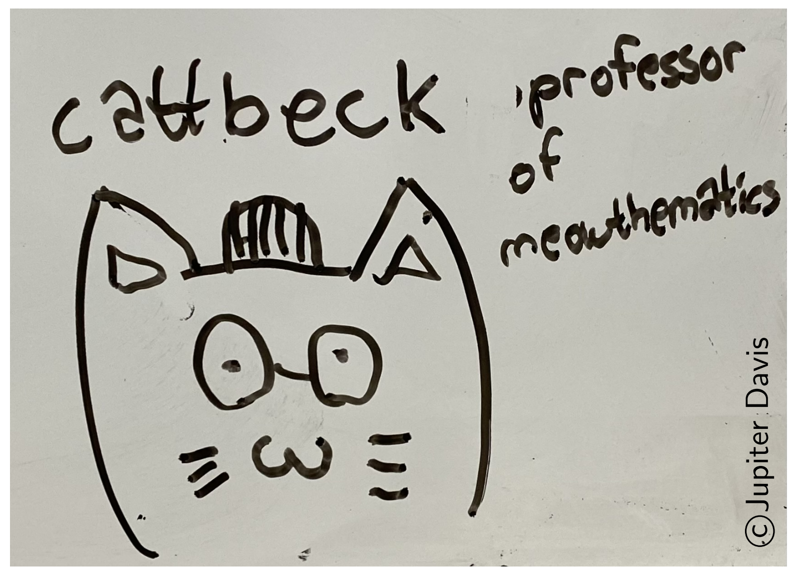
Lecture-Hall Theorem (Bousquet-Mélou–Eriksson 1997)

$$\sum_{\lambda \in \mathrm{LH}_n} q^{\lambda_1 + \cdots + \lambda_n} = \frac{1}{(1-q)(1-q^3)\cdots(1-q^{2n-1})}$$

Open Problem Explain this geometrically. (Caveat: the lecture-hall cone has determinant $(n-1)!$).

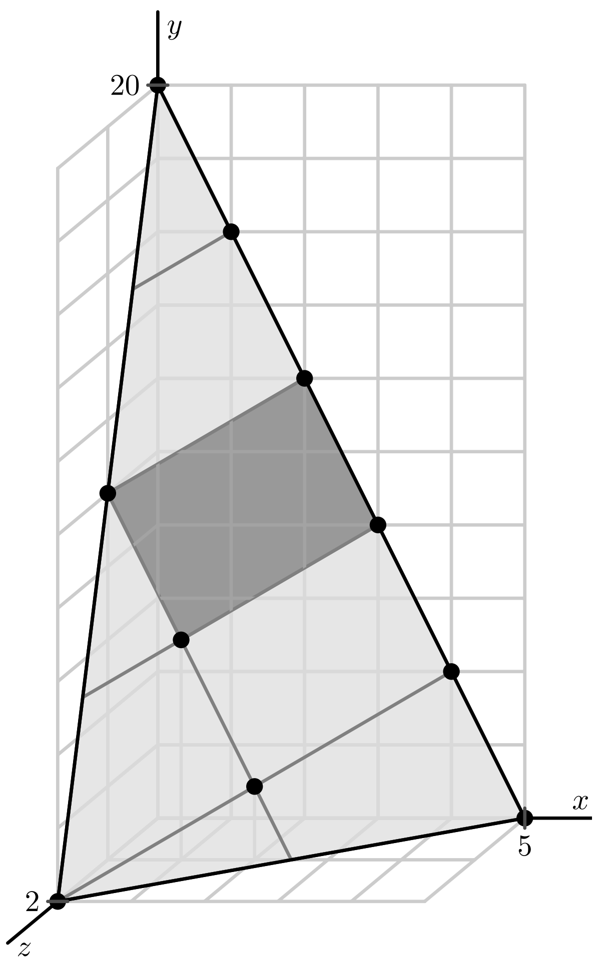
Recap Day II

- Generating functions son cheveres
- Integer-point transforms of rational polyhedra $\longrightarrow$ rational functions
- Arithmetic complexity of a simplicial cone: determinant of its generators
- Homogenize polytopes
- Triangulations
- Polynomial data
- Thursday: positivity, reciprocity & friends



Ehrhart Polynomials

Day III: Positivity, Reciprocity & Friends



Matthias Beck

San Francisco State University

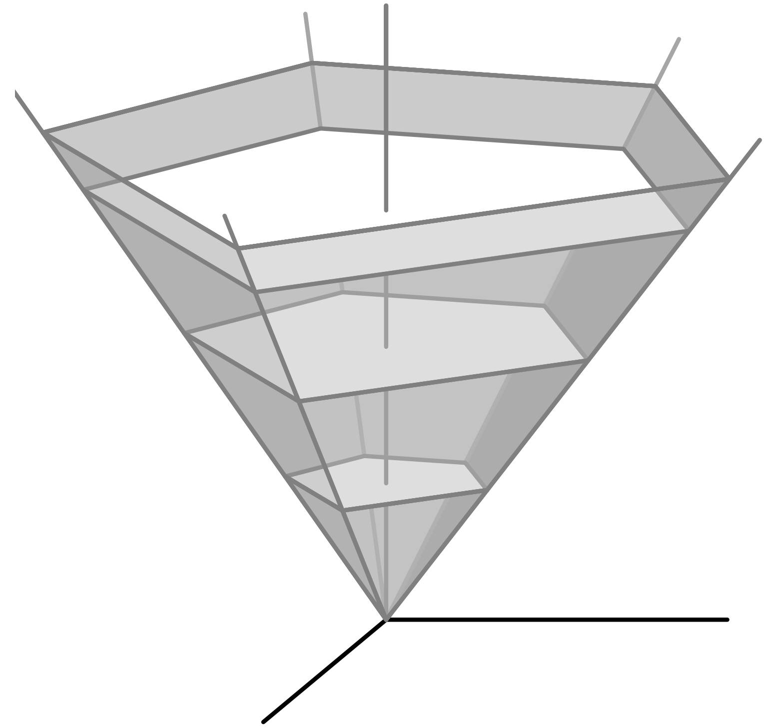
https://matthbeck.github.io/

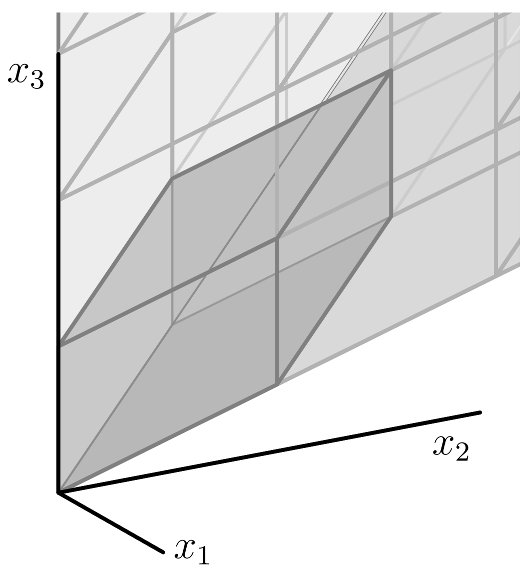
VIII Encuentro Colombiano
De Combinatoria

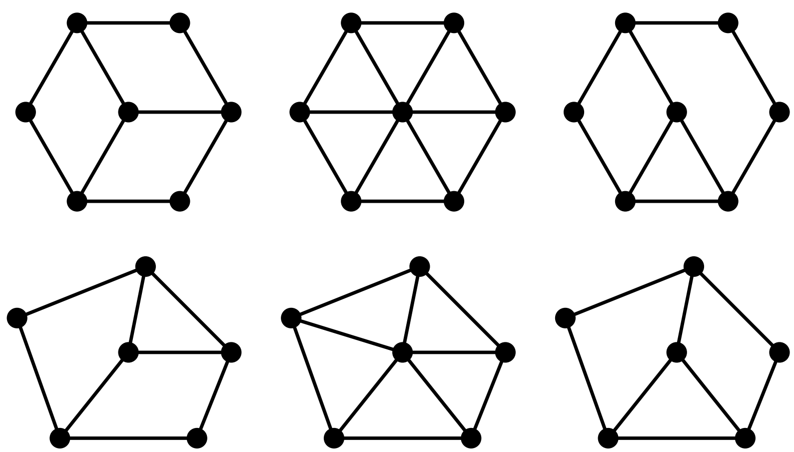
Any questions about Tuesday?

$$\sum_{\lambda \in P_3} q^{\lambda_1+\lambda_2+\lambda_3} = \sigma_{\widetilde{\mathcal{K}}}(q,q,q)$$

$$= \frac{q^3}{(1-q)(1-q^2)(1-q^3)}$$







Today's Menu: Positivity, Reciprocity & Friends

- Graph coloring
- Half-open triangulations
- Ehrhart positivity
- Ehrhart–Macdonald reciprocity

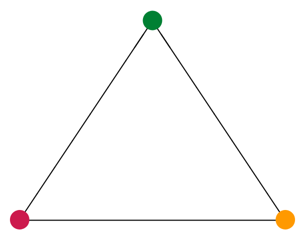
Warm-Up: Chromatic Polynomials of Graphs

$\Gamma = (V, E)$ — graph (without loops)

Proper k-coloring of Γ — $\boldsymbol{x} \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}^V$ such that $x_i \neq x_j$ if $ij \in E$

$\chi_\Gamma(k) := \#$ (proper k-colorings of Γ)

Example:



$$\chi_{K_3}(k) = k(k-1)(k-2)$$

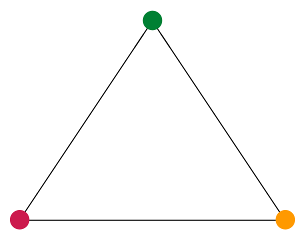
Warm-Up: Chromatic Polynomials of Graphs

$\Gamma = (V, E)$ — graph (without loops)

Proper k-coloring of Γ — $\boldsymbol{x} \in \{1, 2, \ldots, k\}^V$ such that $x_i \neq x_j$ if $ij \in E$

$\chi_\Gamma(k) := \#\,(\text{proper } k\text{-colorings of } \Gamma)$ $\longleftarrow$ polynomial ♡

Example:



$\chi_{K_3}(k) = k(k-1)(k-2)$

$|\chi_{K_3}(-1)| = 6$ . . .

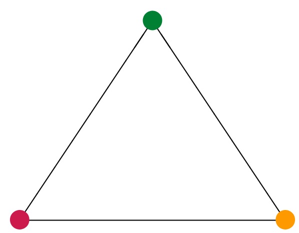
Warm-Up: Chromatic Polynomials of Graphs

$\Gamma = (V, E)$ — graph (without loops)

Proper k-coloring of Γ — $\boldsymbol{x} \in \{1, 2, \ldots, k\}^V$ such that $x_i \neq x_j$ if $ij \in E$

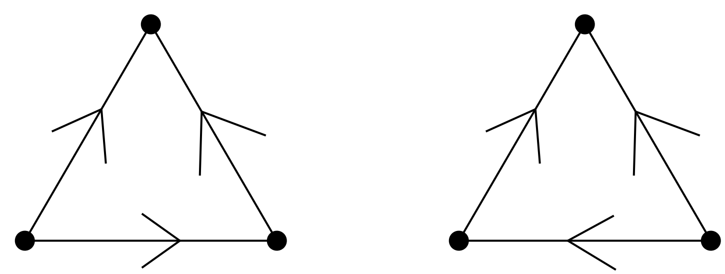
$\chi_\Gamma(k) := \#$ (proper k-colorings of Γ) $\longleftarrow$ polynomial ♡

Example:



$\chi_{K_3}(k) = k(k-1)(k-2)$

$|\chi_{K_3}(-1)| = 6$ counts the number of acyclic orientations of K_3



Warm-Up: Chromatic Polynomials of Graphs

$\Gamma = (V, E)$ — graph (without loops)

Proper k-coloring of Γ — $\boldsymbol{x} \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}^V$ such that $x_i \neq x_j$ if $ij \in E$

$\chi_\Gamma(k) := \#\,(\text{proper } k\text{-colorings of } \Gamma)$ $\longleftarrow$ polynomial ♡

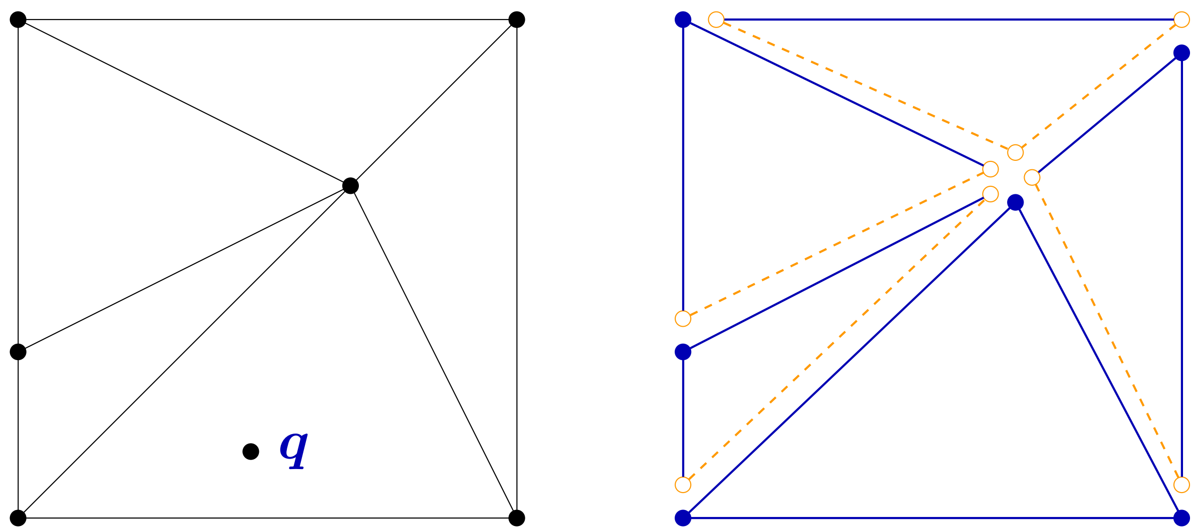
Theorem (Stanley 1973) $(-1)^{|V|}\chi_\Gamma(-k)$ equals the number of pairs $(\alpha, \boldsymbol{x})$ consisting of an acyclic orientation α of Γ and a compatible k-coloring $\boldsymbol{x}$. In particular, $(-1)^{|V|}\chi_\Gamma(-1)$ equals the number of acyclic orientations of Γ

(An orientation α of Γ and a k-coloring x are compatible if $x_j \geqslant x_i$ whenever there is an edge oriented from i to j. An orientation is acyclic if it has no directed cycles.)

Half-open Triangulations

Triangulation of a polytope $\mathcal{P}$ — finite collection S of simplices such that

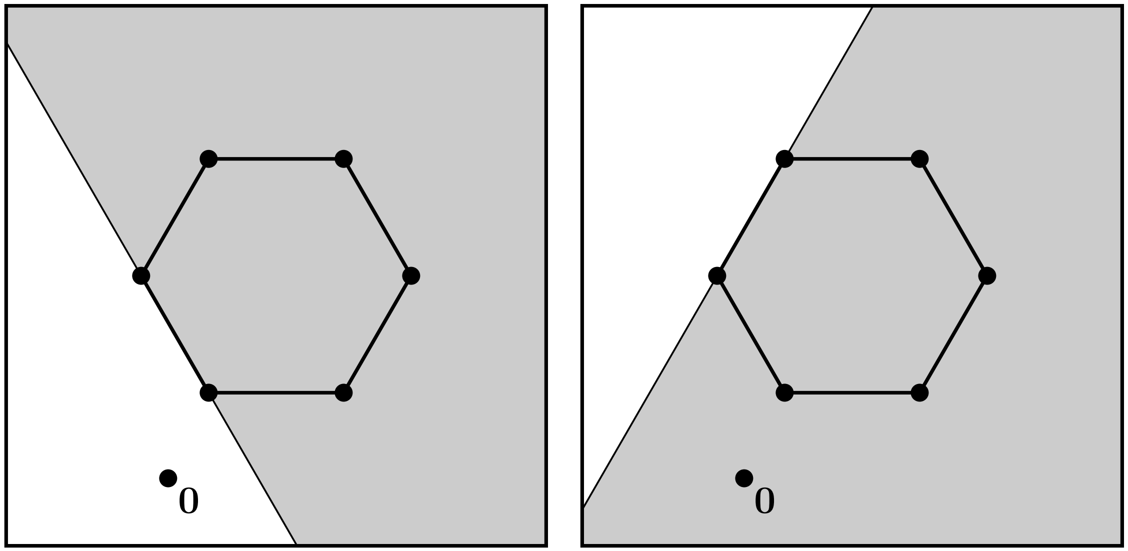
- if $\mathcal{F}$ is a face of $\mathcal{G} \in S$ then $\mathcal{F} \in S$
- if $\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G} \in S$ then $\mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{G}$ is a face of both
- $\mathcal{P} = \bigcup_{\mathcal{F} \in S} \mathcal{F}$



Tangent Cones & Visibility

$\mathcal{F}$ facet of a polyhedron $\mathcal{P} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ with defining halfspace H

$\mathcal{F}$ is visible from $\boldsymbol{q} \in \mathbb{R}^d$ if $\boldsymbol{q} \notin H$



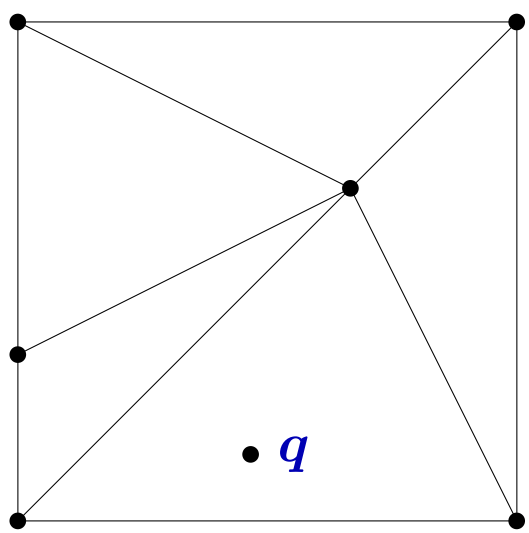
Equivalent lingo: $\boldsymbol{q} \in \mathbb{R}^d$ is beyond $\mathcal{F}$ (and beneath otherwise)

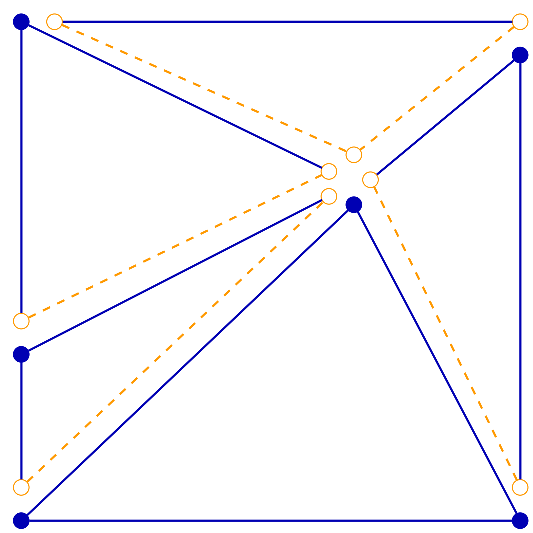
Half-open Triangulations

Define $\mathbb{H}_{\boldsymbol{q}}(\mathcal{Q})$ to be $\mathcal{Q}$ minus facets that are visible from $\boldsymbol{q}$

Exercise $\mathcal{P} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ — full-dimensional polyhedron with dissection $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{P}_1 \cup \mathcal{P}_2 \cup \cdots \cup \mathcal{P}_m$, $\boldsymbol{q} \in \mathbb{R}^d$ generic relative to each $\mathcal{P}_j$ $\longrightarrow$

$$\mathbb{H}_{\boldsymbol{q}}\mathcal{P} \;=\; \mathbb{H}_{\boldsymbol{q}}\mathcal{P}_1 \uplus \mathbb{H}_{\boldsymbol{q}}\mathcal{P}_2 \uplus \cdots \uplus \mathbb{H}_{\boldsymbol{q}}\mathcal{P}_m$$

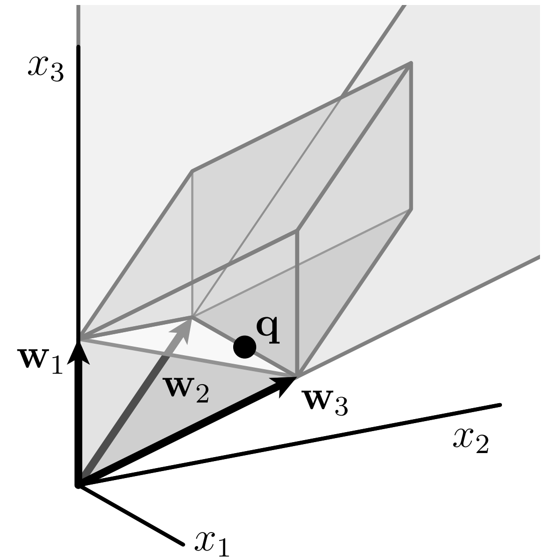




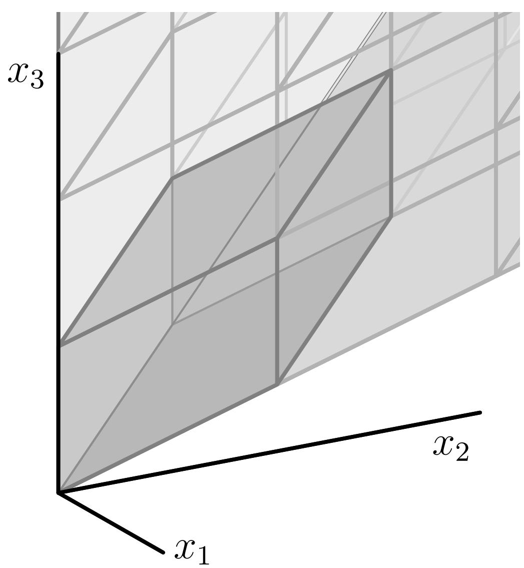
Recall: Integer-point Complexity of a Simplicial Cone

What if $\mathcal{K}$ is (still simplicial and rational but) not unimodular?
Say $\mathbf{w}_1, \mathbf{w}_2, \mathbf{w}_3 \in \mathbb{Z}^3$ are linearly independent, $\det[\mathbf{w}_1\, \mathbf{w}_2\, \mathbf{w}_3] = D > 1$

$$\mathcal{K} = \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0}\, \mathbf{w}_1 + \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0}\, \mathbf{w}_2 + \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0}\, \mathbf{w}_3$$



Idea Tile $\mathcal{K}$ with the half-open parallelepiped
$$\Pi = [0,1)\, \mathbf{w}_1 + [0,1)\, \mathbf{w}_2 + [0,1)\, \mathbf{w}_3$$



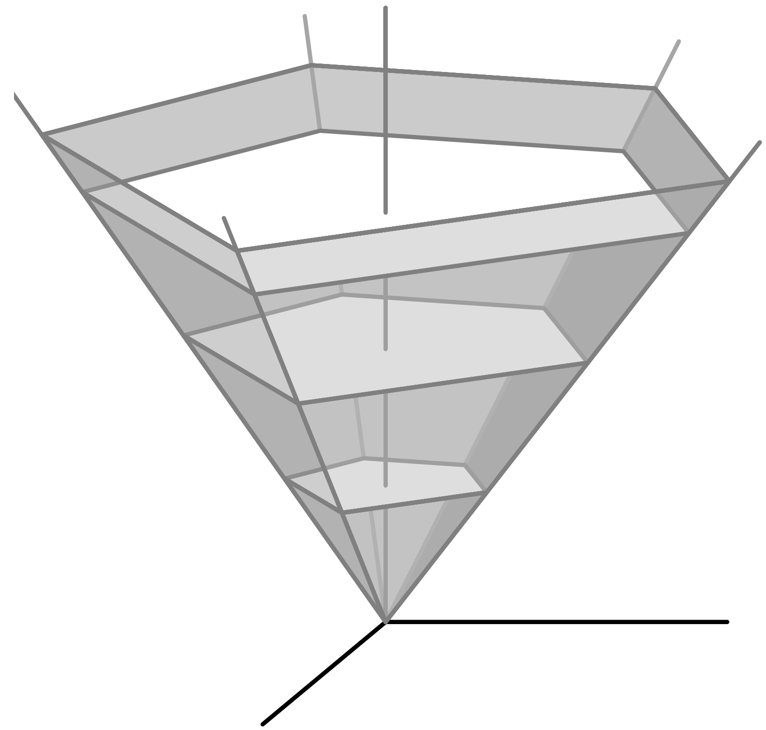
$\downarrow$

$$\sigma_{\mathcal{K}}(z_1, z_2, z_3) = \frac{\sigma_\Pi(z_1, z_2, z_3)}{(1 - \mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{w}_1})(1 - \mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{w}_2})(1 - \mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{w}_3})}$$

where $\mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{m}} = z_1^{m_1} z_2^{m_2} z_3^{m_3}$

Recall: Homogenizing Polytopes

Given a polytope $\mathcal{P} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ let



$$\text{cone}(\mathcal{P}) := \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0}\,(\mathcal{P} \times \{1\}) \subset \mathbb{R}^{d+1}$$

$$= \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{v}_1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{v}_2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \cdots + \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{v}_n \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{cone}(\mathcal{P}) \cap \{\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{d+1} : x_{d+1} = t\}$$

contains a copy of $t\mathcal{P}$ $\longrightarrow$

$$\text{Ehr}_{\mathcal{P}}(z) := 1 + \sum_{t \geqslant 1} L_{\mathcal{P}}(t)\, z^t = \sigma_{\text{cone}(\mathcal{P})}(1, 1, \dots, 1, z)$$

If $\mathcal{P}$ is a simplex,

$$\sigma_{\text{cone}(\mathcal{P})}(\mathbf{z}) = \frac{\sigma_{\Pi}(\mathbf{z})}{\prod_{\mathbf{v} \text{ vertex}} (1 - \mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{v}})} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \text{Ehr}_{\mathcal{P}}(z) = \frac{h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(z)}{(1-z)^{d+1}}$$

Ehrhart Positivity

Theorem (Ehrhart 1962) For any lattice polytope $\mathcal{P}$, $L_{\mathcal{P}}(t)$ is a polynomial in t of degree $d := \dim \mathcal{P}$ with leading coefficient $\operatorname{vol} \mathcal{P}$ and constant term 1.

$$\operatorname{Ehr}_{\mathcal{P}}(z) \ := \ 1 + \sum_{t \geqslant 1} L_{\mathcal{P}}(t) \, z^t \ = \ \frac{h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(z)}{(1-z)^{d+1}}$$

Theorem (Stanley 1980) $h^*_0, h^*_1, \dots, h^*_d$ are nonnegative integers.

Ehrhart Positivity

Theorem (Ehrhart 1962) For any lattice polytope $\mathcal{P}$, $L_{\mathcal{P}}(t)$ is a polynomial in t of degree $d := \dim \mathcal{P}$ with leading coefficient $\operatorname{vol} \mathcal{P}$ and constant term 1.

$$\mathrm{Ehr}_{\mathcal{P}}(z) \ := \ 1 + \sum_{t \geqslant 1} L_{\mathcal{P}}(t)\, z^t \ = \ \frac{h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(z)}{(1-z)^{d+1}}$$

Theorem (Stanley 1980) $h_0^*, h_1^*, \dots, h_d^*$ are nonnegative integers.

Open Problem Prove that the h^*-polynomial of

- hypersimplices
- polytopes admitting a unimodular triangulation
- polytope with the integer decomposition property are unimodal

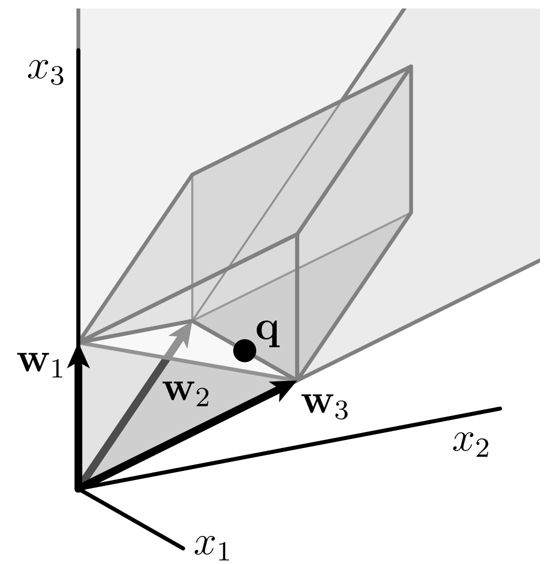
✓ Gorenstein polytopes with regular unimodular triangulation (Bruns–Römer 2007)

✓ Zonotopes (MB–Jochemko–McCullough 2019)

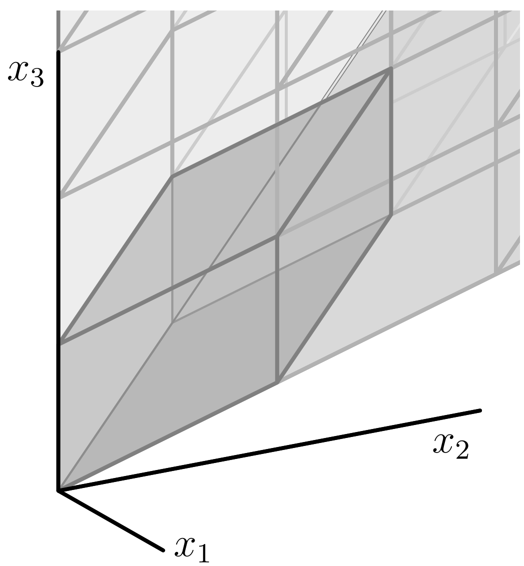
Recall:[2] Integer-point Complexity of a Simplicial Cone

What if $\mathcal{K}$ is (still simplicial and rational but) not unimodular?
Say $\mathbf{w}_1, \mathbf{w}_2, \mathbf{w}_3 \in \mathbb{Z}^3$ are linearly independent, $\det[\mathbf{w}_1\, \mathbf{w}_2\, \mathbf{w}_3] = D > 1$

$\mathcal{K} = \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0}\, \mathbf{w}_1 + \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0}\, \mathbf{w}_2 + \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0}\, \mathbf{w}_3$



Idea Tile $\mathcal{K}$ with the half-open parallelepiped
$\Pi = [0,1)\, \mathbf{w}_1 + [0,1)\, \mathbf{w}_2 + [0,1)\, \mathbf{w}_3$



$\downarrow$

$$\sigma_{\mathcal{K}}(z_1, z_2, z_3) = \frac{\sigma_{\Pi}(z_1, z_2, z_3)}{(1 - \mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{w}_1})(1 - \mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{w}_2})(1 - \mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{w}_3})}$$

where $\mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{m}} = z_1^{m_1} z_2^{m_2} z_3^{m_3}$

Simplicial Cone Reciprocity

$\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \ldots, \mathbf{v}_k \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ linearly independent

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{\mathcal{K}} &:= \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0}\mathbf{v}_1 + \cdots + \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0}\mathbf{v}_{m-1} + \mathbb{R}_{>0}\mathbf{v}_m + \cdots + \mathbb{R}_{>0}\mathbf{v}_k \\ \check{\mathcal{K}} &:= \mathbb{R}_{>0}\mathbf{v}_1 + \cdots + \mathbb{R}_{>0}\mathbf{v}_{m-1} + \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0}\mathbf{v}_m + \cdots + \mathbb{R}_{\geqslant 0}\mathbf{v}_k \end{aligned}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\sigma_{\widehat{\mathcal{K}}}(\mathbf{z}) = \frac{\sigma_{\widehat{\Pi}}(\mathbf{z})}{(1-\mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{v}_1})\cdots(1-\mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{v}_k})} \qquad \sigma_{\check{\mathcal{K}}}(\mathbf{z}) = \frac{\sigma_{\check{\Pi}}(\mathbf{z})}{(1-\mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{v}_1})\cdots(1-\mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{v}_k})}$$

where

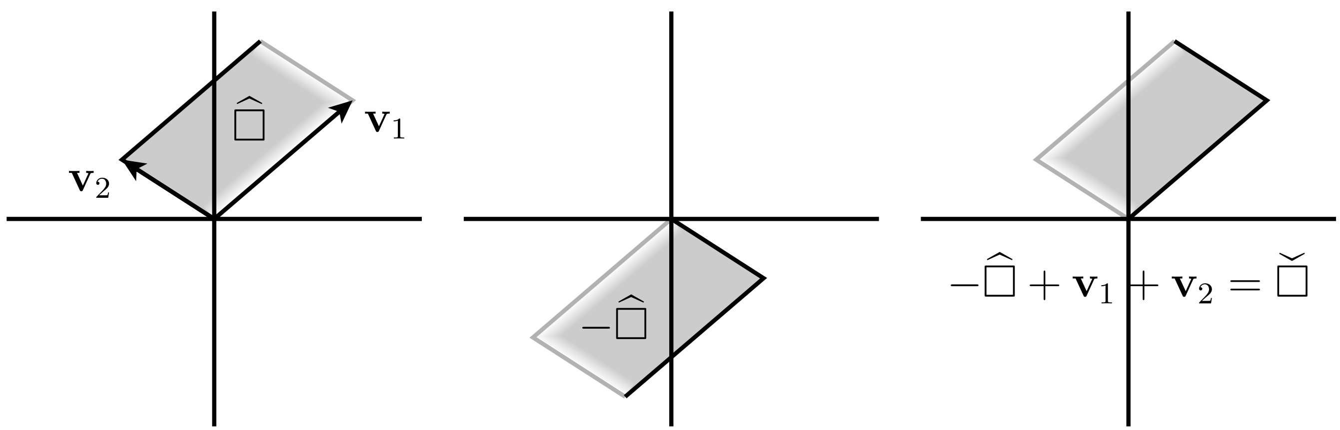
$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{\Pi} &:= [0,1)\,\mathbf{v}_1 + \cdots + [0,1)\,\mathbf{v}_{m-1} + (0,1]\,\mathbf{v}_m + \cdots + (0,1]\,\mathbf{v}_k \\ \check{\Pi} &:= (0,1]\,\mathbf{v}_1 + \cdots + (0,1]\,\mathbf{v}_{m-1} + [0,1)\,\mathbf{v}_m + \cdots + [0,1)\,\mathbf{v}_k \end{aligned}$$

Simplicial Cone Reciprocity

$\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_k \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ linearly independent

$$\widehat{\Pi} \; := \; [0,1)\,\mathbf{v}_1 + \cdots + [0,1)\,\mathbf{v}_{m-1} + (0,1]\,\mathbf{v}_m + \cdots + (0,1]\,\mathbf{v}_k$$
$$\check{\Pi} \; := \; (0,1]\,\mathbf{v}_1 + \cdots + (0,1]\,\mathbf{v}_{m-1} + [0,1)\,\mathbf{v}_m + \cdots + [0,1)\,\mathbf{v}_k$$

Fun Fact $\quad \widehat{\Pi} = \mathbf{v}_1 + \mathbf{v}_2 + \cdots + \mathbf{v}_k - \check{\Pi}$

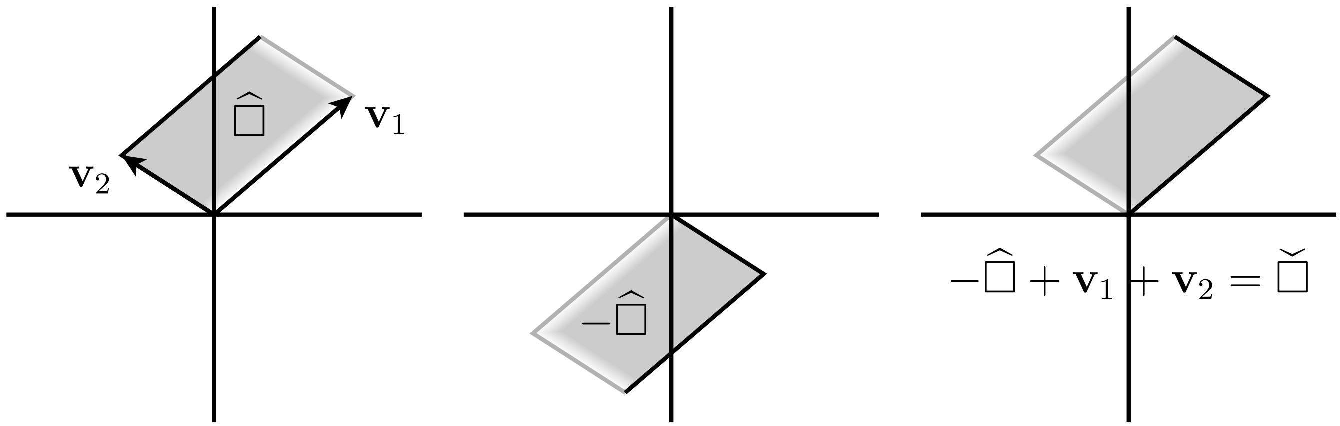


Simplicial Cone Reciprocity

$\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_k \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ linearly independent

$$\widehat{\Pi} := [0,1)\,\mathbf{v}_1 + \cdots + [0,1)\,\mathbf{v}_{m-1} + (0,1]\,\mathbf{v}_m + \cdots + (0,1]\,\mathbf{v}_k$$
$$\check{\Pi} := (0,1]\,\mathbf{v}_1 + \cdots + (0,1]\,\mathbf{v}_{m-1} + [0,1)\,\mathbf{v}_m + \cdots + [0,1)\,\mathbf{v}_k$$

Fun Fact $\widehat{\Pi} = \mathbf{v}_1 + \mathbf{v}_2 + \cdots + \mathbf{v}_k - \check{\Pi}$



$$\longrightarrow \quad \sigma_{\widehat{\Pi}}(\mathbf{z}) = \mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{v}_1+\mathbf{v}_2+\cdots+\mathbf{v}_k}\,\sigma_{\check{\Pi}}\left(\frac{1}{\mathbf{z}}\right)$$

Stanley Reciprocity

$$\sigma_{\hat{\mathcal{K}}}(\mathbf{z}) = \frac{\sigma_{\hat{\Pi}}(\mathbf{z})}{(1-\mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{v}_1})\cdots(1-\mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{v}_k})} \qquad \sigma_{\check{\mathcal{K}}}(\mathbf{z}) = \frac{\sigma_{\check{\Pi}}(\mathbf{z})}{(1-\mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{v}_1})\cdots(1-\mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{v}_k})}$$

$$\sigma_{\hat{\Pi}}(\mathbf{z}) = \mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{v}_1+\mathbf{v}_2+\cdots+\mathbf{v}_k}\,\sigma_{\check{\Pi}}\left(\frac{1}{\mathbf{z}}\right) \qquad \longrightarrow$$

$$\sigma_{\check{\mathcal{K}}}\left(\frac{1}{\mathbf{z}}\right) = \frac{\sigma_{\check{\Pi}}(\frac{1}{\mathbf{z}})}{(1-\mathbf{z}^{-\mathbf{v}_1})\cdots(1-\mathbf{z}^{-\mathbf{v}_k})} = \frac{\mathbf{z}^{-\mathbf{v}_1-\mathbf{v}_2-\cdots-\mathbf{v}_k}\,\sigma_{\hat{\Pi}}(\mathbf{z})}{(1-\mathbf{z}^{-\mathbf{v}_1})\cdots(1-\mathbf{z}^{-\mathbf{v}_k})}$$

$$= (-1)^k\frac{\sigma_{\hat{\Pi}}(\mathbf{z})}{(1-\mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{v}_1})\cdots(1-\mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{v}_k})} = (-1)^k\,\sigma_{\hat{\mathcal{K}}}(\mathbf{z})$$

Stanley Reciprocity

$$\sigma_{\hat{\mathcal{K}}}(\mathbf{z}) = \frac{\sigma_{\hat{\Pi}}(\mathbf{z})}{(1-\mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{v}_1})\cdots(1-\mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{v}_k})} \qquad \sigma_{\check{\mathcal{K}}}(\mathbf{z}) = \frac{\sigma_{\check{\Pi}}(\mathbf{z})}{(1-\mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{v}_1})\cdots(1-\mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{v}_k})}$$

$$\sigma_{\hat{\Pi}}(\mathbf{z}) = \mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{v}_1+\mathbf{v}_2+\cdots+\mathbf{v}_k}\,\sigma_{\check{\Pi}}\left(\frac{1}{\mathbf{z}}\right) \qquad \longrightarrow$$

$$\sigma_{\check{\mathcal{K}}}\left(\frac{1}{\mathbf{z}}\right) = \frac{\sigma_{\check{\Pi}}(\frac{1}{\mathbf{z}})}{(1-\mathbf{z}^{-\mathbf{v}_1})\cdots(1-\mathbf{z}^{-\mathbf{v}_k})} = \frac{\mathbf{z}^{-\mathbf{v}_1-\mathbf{v}_2-\cdots-\mathbf{v}_k}\,\sigma_{\hat{\Pi}}(\mathbf{z})}{(1-\mathbf{z}^{-\mathbf{v}_1})\cdots(1-\mathbf{z}^{-\mathbf{v}_k})}$$

$$= (-1)^k \frac{\sigma_{\hat{\Pi}}(\mathbf{z})}{(1-\mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{v}_1})\cdots(1-\mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{v}_k})} = (-1)^k\,\sigma_{\hat{\mathcal{K}}}(\mathbf{z})$$

Theorem (Stanley) Let $\mathcal{K} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ be a full-dimensional pointed rational cone, and let $\boldsymbol{q} \in \mathbb{R}^d$ be generic relative to $\mathcal{K}$. Then

$$\sigma_{\mathbb{H}_{\boldsymbol{q}}\mathcal{K}}\left(\frac{1}{\mathbf{z}}\right) = (-1)^d\,\sigma_{\mathbb{H}^{\boldsymbol{q}}\mathcal{K}}(\mathbf{z})$$

Stanley Reciprocity

$$\sigma_{\hat{\mathcal{K}}}(\mathbf{z}) = \frac{\sigma_{\hat{\Pi}}(\mathbf{z})}{(1-\mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{v}_1})\cdots(1-\mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{v}_k})} \qquad \sigma_{\check{\mathcal{K}}}(\mathbf{z}) = \frac{\sigma_{\check{\Pi}}(\mathbf{z})}{(1-\mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{v}_1})\cdots(1-\mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{v}_k})}$$

$$\sigma_{\hat{\Pi}}(\mathbf{z}) = \mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{v}_1+\mathbf{v}_2+\cdots+\mathbf{v}_k}\,\sigma_{\check{\Pi}}\left(\frac{1}{\mathbf{z}}\right) \qquad \longrightarrow$$

$$\sigma_{\check{\mathcal{K}}}\left(\frac{1}{\mathbf{z}}\right) = \frac{\sigma_{\check{\Pi}}(\frac{1}{\mathbf{z}})}{(1-\mathbf{z}^{-\mathbf{v}_1})\cdots(1-\mathbf{z}^{-\mathbf{v}_k})} = \frac{\mathbf{z}^{-\mathbf{v}_1-\mathbf{v}_2-\cdots-\mathbf{v}_k}\,\sigma_{\hat{\Pi}}(\mathbf{z})}{(1-\mathbf{z}^{-\mathbf{v}_1})\cdots(1-\mathbf{z}^{-\mathbf{v}_k})}$$

$$= (-1)^k \frac{\sigma_{\hat{\Pi}}(\mathbf{z})}{(1-\mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{v}_1})\cdots(1-\mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{v}_k})} = (-1)^k\,\sigma_{\hat{\mathcal{K}}}(\mathbf{z})$$

Theorem (Stanley) Let $\mathcal{K} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ be a full-dimensional pointed rational cone, and let $\boldsymbol{q} \in \mathbb{R}^d$ be generic relative to $\mathcal{K}$. Then

$$\sigma_{\mathbb{H}_{\boldsymbol{q}}\mathcal{K}}\left(\frac{1}{\mathbf{z}}\right) = (-1)^d\,\sigma_{\mathbb{H}^{\boldsymbol{q}}\mathcal{K}}(\mathbf{z})$$

Corollary $\sigma_{\mathcal{K}}\left(\frac{1}{\mathbf{z}}\right) = (-1)^d\,\sigma_{\mathcal{K}^\circ}(\mathbf{z})$

Ehrhart–Macdonald Reciprocity

Corollary (Stanley) Let $\mathcal{K} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ be a full-dimensional pointed rational cone, and let $\boldsymbol{q} \in \mathbb{R}^d$ be generic relative to $\mathcal{K}$. Then

$$\sigma_{\mathcal{K}}\left(\frac{1}{\mathbf{z}}\right) = (-1)^d \, \sigma_{\mathcal{K}^\circ}(\mathbf{z})$$

$$\operatorname{Ehr}_{\mathcal{P}}(z) := 1 + \sum_{t \geqslant 1} L_{\mathcal{P}}(t) \, z^t = \frac{h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(z)}{(1-z)^{d+1}} = \sigma_{\operatorname{cone}(\mathcal{P})}(1, 1, \ldots, z)$$

$$\operatorname{Ehr}_{\mathcal{P}^\circ}(z) := \sum_{t \geqslant 1} L_{\mathcal{P}^\circ}(t) \, z^t = \sigma_{\operatorname{cone}(\mathcal{P})^\circ}(1, 1, \ldots, z)$$

Ehrhart–Macdonald Reciprocity

Corollary (Stanley) Let $\mathcal{K} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ be a full-dimensional pointed rational cone, and let $\boldsymbol{q} \in \mathbb{R}^d$ be generic relative to $\mathcal{K}$. Then

$$\sigma_{\mathcal{K}}\left(\frac{1}{\mathbf{z}}\right) = (-1)^d \, \sigma_{\mathcal{K}^\circ}(\mathbf{z})$$

$$\mathrm{Ehr}_{\mathcal{P}}(z) := 1 + \sum_{t \geqslant 1} L_{\mathcal{P}}(t)\, z^t = \frac{h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(z)}{(1-z)^{d+1}} = \sigma_{\mathrm{cone}(\mathcal{P})}(1, 1, \dots, z)$$

$$\mathrm{Ehr}_{\mathcal{P}^\circ}(z) := \sum_{t \geqslant 1} L_{\mathcal{P}^\circ}(t)\, z^t = \sigma_{\mathrm{cone}(\mathcal{P})^\circ}(1, 1, \dots, z)$$

Corollary^2 Let $\mathcal{P}$ be a lattice d-polytope. Then

$$\mathrm{Ehr}_{\mathcal{P}^\circ}(z) = \frac{z^{d+1}\, h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(\frac{1}{z})}{(1-z)^{d+1}} = (-1)^{d+1}\, \mathrm{Ehr}_{\mathcal{P}}\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)$$

Ehrhart–Macdonald Reciprocity

Corollary (Stanley) Let $\mathcal{K} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ be a full-dimensional pointed rational cone, and let $\boldsymbol{q} \in \mathbb{R}^d$ be generic relative to $\mathcal{K}$. Then

$$\sigma_{\mathcal{K}}\left(\frac{1}{\mathbf{z}}\right) = (-1)^d \, \sigma_{\mathcal{K}^\circ}(\mathbf{z})$$

$$\mathrm{Ehr}_{\mathcal{P}}(z) := 1 + \sum_{t \geqslant 1} L_{\mathcal{P}}(t)\, z^t = \frac{h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(z)}{(1-z)^{d+1}} = \sigma_{\mathrm{cone}(\mathcal{P})}(1, 1, \dots, z)$$

$$\mathrm{Ehr}_{\mathcal{P}^\circ}(z) := \sum_{t \geqslant 1} L_{\mathcal{P}^\circ}(t)\, z^t = \sigma_{\mathrm{cone}(\mathcal{P})^\circ}(1, 1, \dots, z)$$

Corollary^2 Let $\mathcal{P}$ be a lattice d-polytope. Then

$$\mathrm{Ehr}_{\mathcal{P}^\circ}(z) = \frac{z^{d+1}\, h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(\frac{1}{z})}{(1-z)^{d+1}} = (-1)^{d+1}\, \mathrm{Ehr}_{\mathcal{P}}\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)$$

Corollary^3 (Ehrhart–Macdonald) $L_{\mathcal{P}}(-t) = (-1)^d \, L_{\mathcal{P}^\circ}(t)$

Order Polytopes

$(\Pi, \preceq)$ — finite partially ordered set (poset)

$$\mathcal{O}_\Pi := \left\{ \phi \in \mathbb{R}^\Pi : \begin{array}{ll} 0 \leqslant \phi(p) \leqslant 1 & \text{for all } p \in \Pi \\ \phi(a) \leqslant \phi(b) & \text{whenever } a \preceq b \end{array} \right\}$$

Order Polytopes

$(\Pi, \preceq)$ — finite partially ordered set (poset)

$$\mathcal{O}_\Pi := \left\{ \phi \in \mathbb{R}^\Pi : \begin{array}{ll} 0 \leqslant \phi(p) \leqslant 1 & \text{for all } p \in \Pi \\ \phi(a) \leqslant \phi(b) & \text{whenever } a \preceq b \end{array} \right\}$$

Integer points in $t\,\mathcal{O}_\Pi$ correspond to order preserving maps $\Pi \to \{0, 1, \ldots, t\}$

Order Polytopes

$(\Pi, \preceq)$ — finite partially ordered set (poset)

$$\mathcal{O}_\Pi \ := \ \left\{ \phi \in \mathbb{R}^\Pi : \begin{array}{cl} 0 \leqslant \phi(p) \leqslant 1 & \text{for all } p \in \Pi \\ \phi(a) \leqslant \phi(b) & \text{whenever } a \preceq b \end{array} \right\}$$

Integer points in $t\,\mathcal{O}_\Pi$ correspond to order preserving maps $\Pi \to \{0, 1, \dots, t\}$

those in $t\,\mathcal{O}_\Pi^\circ$ correspond to strictly order preserving maps $\Pi \to \{1, \dots, t-1\}$

$$\phi(a) < \phi(b) \qquad \text{whenever } a \prec b$$

Ehrhart–Macdonald Reciprocity $\longrightarrow$ $L_{\mathcal{O}_\Pi}(-t) \ = \ (-1)^{|\Pi|}\, L_{\mathcal{O}_\Pi^\circ}(t)$

Back to Graph Colorings

$\Gamma = (V, E)$ — graph (without loops)

Proper n-coloring of Γ — $\boldsymbol{x} \in \{1, 2, \ldots, n\}^V$ such that $x_i \neq x_j$ if $ij \in E$

An orientation α of Γ is acyclic if it has no directed cycles $\longrightarrow$ poset Π_α

Back to Graph Colorings

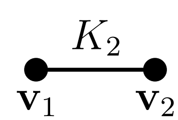
$\Gamma = (V, E)$ — graph (without loops)

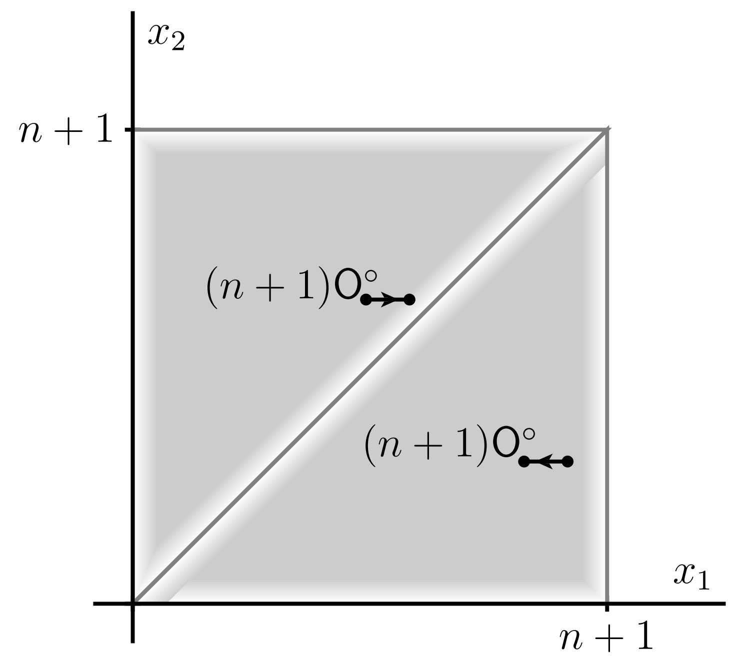
Proper n-coloring of Γ — $\boldsymbol{x} \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}^V$ such that $x_i \neq x_j$ if $ij \in E$

An orientation α of Γ is acyclic if it has no directed cycles $\longrightarrow$ poset Π_α

Graph Coloring a la Ehrhart:

$$\chi_\Gamma(n) = \sum_\alpha L_{\mathcal{O}^\circ_{\Pi_\alpha}}(n+1)$$





Back to Graph Colorings

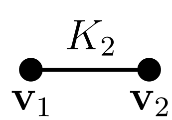
$\Gamma = (V, E)$ — graph (without loops)

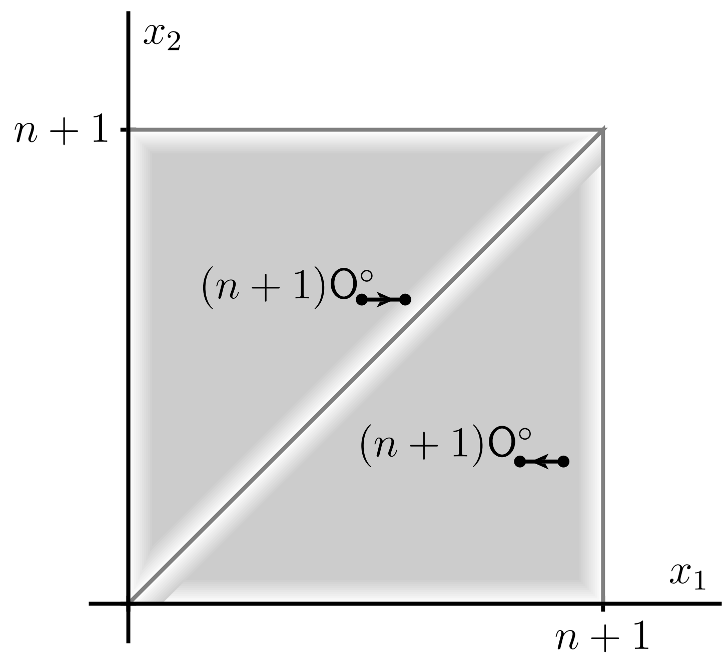
Proper n-coloring of Γ — $\boldsymbol{x} \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}^V$ such that $x_i \neq x_j$ if $ij \in E$

An orientation α of Γ is acyclic if it has no directed cycles $\longrightarrow$ poset Π_α

Graph Coloring a la Ehrhart:

$$\chi_\Gamma(-n) = \sum_\alpha L_{\mathcal{O}^\circ_{\Pi_\alpha}}(-n+1)$$





Back to Graph Colorings

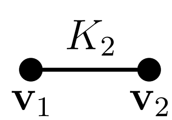
$\Gamma = (V, E)$ — graph (without loops)

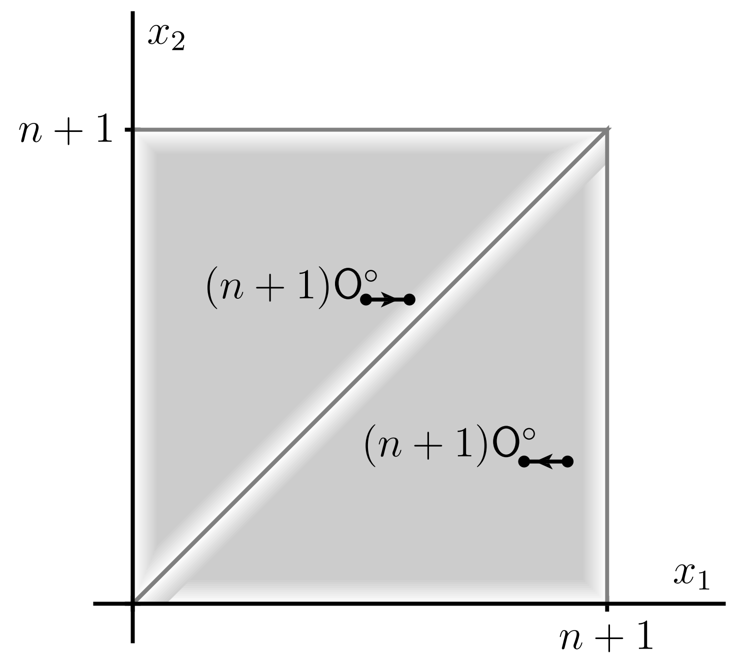
Proper n-coloring of Γ — $\boldsymbol{x} \in \{1, 2, \ldots, n\}^V$ such that $x_i \neq x_j$ if $ij \in E$

An orientation α of Γ is acyclic if it has no directed cycles $\longrightarrow$ poset Π_α

Graph Coloring a la Ehrhart:

$$\chi_\Gamma(-n) = (-1)^{|V|} \sum_\alpha L_{\mathcal{O}_{\Pi_\alpha}}(n-1)$$





Back to Graph Colorings

$\Gamma = (V, E)$ — graph (without loops)

Proper n-coloring of Γ — $\boldsymbol{x} \in \{1, 2, \ldots, n\}^V$ such that $x_i \neq x_j$ if $ij \in E$

An orientation α of Γ is acyclic if it has no directed cycles $\longrightarrow$ poset Π_α

Graph Coloring a la Ehrhart:

$$(-1)^{|V|} \chi_\Gamma(-n) = \sum_\alpha L_{\mathcal{O}_{\Pi_\alpha}}(n-1)$$

counts colorings with colors in $\{0, 1, \ldots, n-1\}$ with multiplicity coming from compatible acyclic orientations.

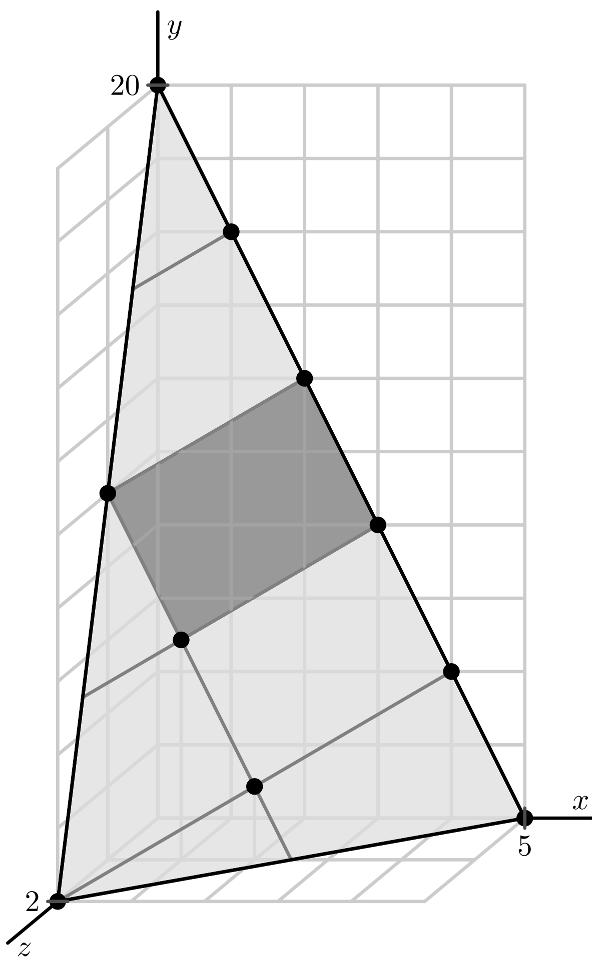
Stanley: "told you."

Recap Day III

- Combinatorial reciprocity theorems
- Visibility constructions & half-open triangulations
- h^*-polynomials are nonnegative
- Stanley reciprocity for integer-point transforms of cones
- Ehrhart–Macdonald reciprocity for Ehrhart polynomials
- Order polytopes & order-preserving maps
- Chromatic polynomials
- Tomorrow: why h^* is called h^*

Ehrhart Polynomials

Day IV: From h to h^*



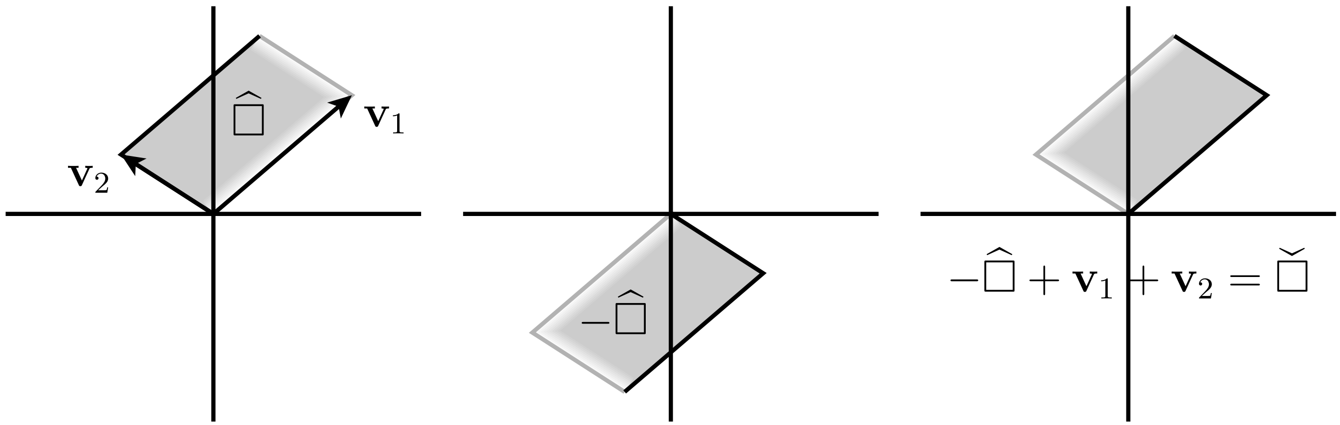
Matthias Beck

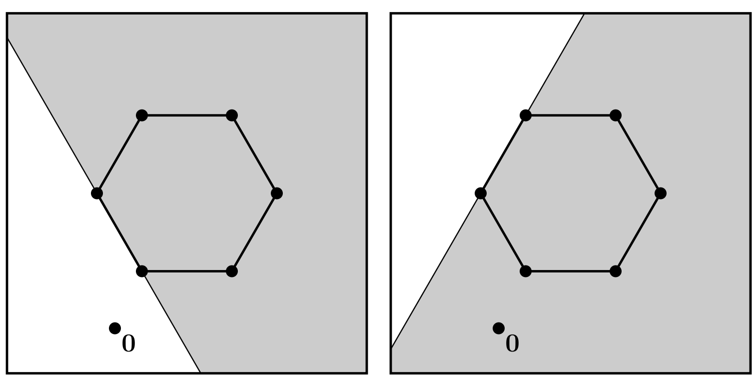
San Francisco State University

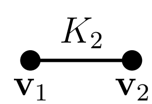
https://matthbeck.github.io/

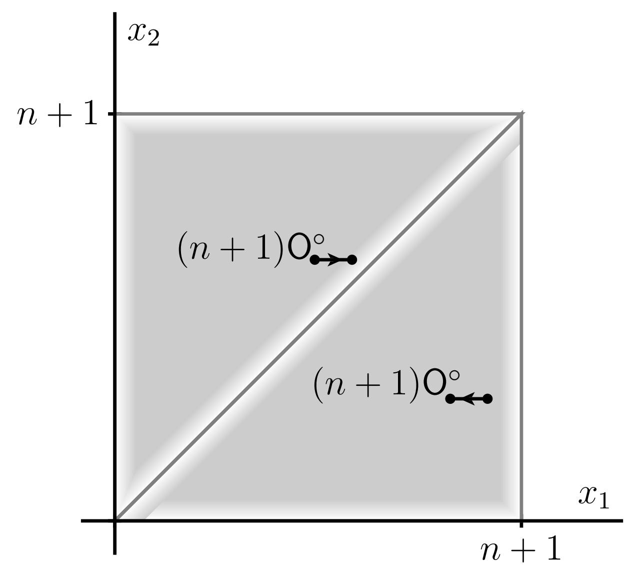
VIII Encuentro Colombiano
De Combinatoria

Any questions about yesterday?



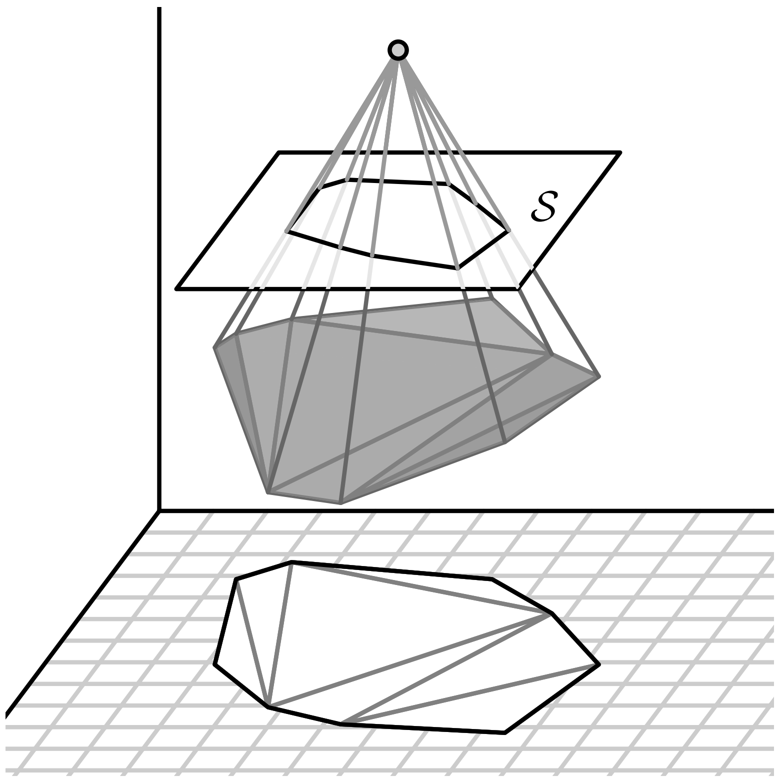






Today's Menu: Connections with Bella's Minicourse

- Unimodular triangulations
- f- and h-vectors of triangulations
- Symmetric decompositions of h^*-polynomials
- Boundary h^*-polynomials
- An ECCO story



Unimodular Triangulations

A lattice d-simplex with volume $\frac{1}{d!}$ is unimodular

Alternative description: if the simplex has vertices $v_0, v_1, \ldots, v_d$, the vectors $v_1 - v_0, \ldots, v_d - v_0$ form a basis of $\mathbb{Z}^d$.

Every lattice polygon admits a unimodular triangulation, the regular tetrahedron with vertices $(0,0,0), (1,1,0), (1,0,1), (0,1,1)$ does not.

Unimodular Triangulations

A lattice d-simplex with volume $\frac{1}{d!}$ is unimodular

Alternative description: if the simplex has vertices $v_0, v_1, \dots, v_d$, the vectors $v_1 - v_0, \dots, v_d - v_0$ form a basis of $\mathbb{Z}^d$.

Every lattice polygon admits a unimodular triangulation, the regular tetrahedron with vertices $(0,0,0), (1,1,0), (1,0,1), (0,1,1)$ does not.

Theorem (Kempf–Knudsen–Mumford–Saint-Donat–Waterman 1970's)
For every lattice polytope $\mathcal{P}$ there exists an integer m such that $m\mathcal{P}$ admits a regular unimodular triangulation.

Theorem (Liu 2024+) For every lattice polytope $\mathcal{P}$ there exists an integer m such that $k\mathcal{P}$ admits a regular unimodular triangulation for $k \geqslant m$.

Conjecture There exists an integer m_d such that, if $\mathcal{P}$ is a d-dimensional lattice polytope, then $m_d\mathcal{P}$ admits a regular unimodular triangulation.

f- and h-vectors of triangulation

f_k — number of k-simplices in a given triangulation T of a polytope

$f_{-1} := 1$

h-polynomial of T $$h_T(z) := \sum_{k=-1}^{d} f_k \, z^{k+1} \, (1-z)^{d-k}$$

f- and h-vectors of triangulation

f_k — number of k-simplices in a given triangulation T of a polytope

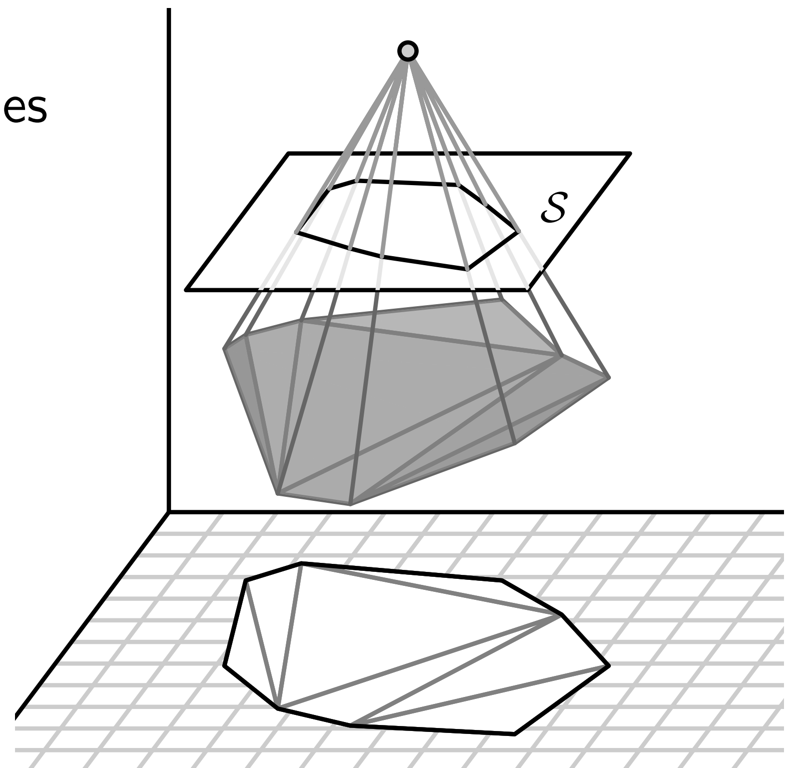
$f_{-1} := 1$

h-polynomial of T $$h_T(z) := \sum_{k=-1}^{d} f_k \, z^{k+1} \, (1-z)^{d-k}$$

For a boundary triangulation T one defines

$$h_T(z) := \sum_{k=-1}^{d-1} f_k \, z^{k+1} \, (1-z)^{d-1-k}$$

and if this triangulation is regular,
Dehn–Sommerville holds.



Unimodular Triangulations and h^*

A lattice d-simplex with volume $\frac{1}{d!}$ is unimodular

Alternative description: if the simplex has vertices $v_0, v_1, \dots, v_d$, the vectors $v_1 - v_0, \dots, v_d - v_0$ form a basis of $\mathbb{Z}^d$.

If Δ is a unimodular k-simplex then $\quad \mathrm{Ehr}_\Delta(z) = \frac{1}{(1-z)^{k+1}}$

Unimodular Triangulations and h^*

A lattice d-simplex with volume $\frac{1}{d!}$ is unimodular

Alternative description: if the simplex has vertices $v_0, v_1, \dots, v_d$, the vectors $v_1 - v_0, \dots, v_d - v_0$ form a basis of $\mathbb{Z}^d$.

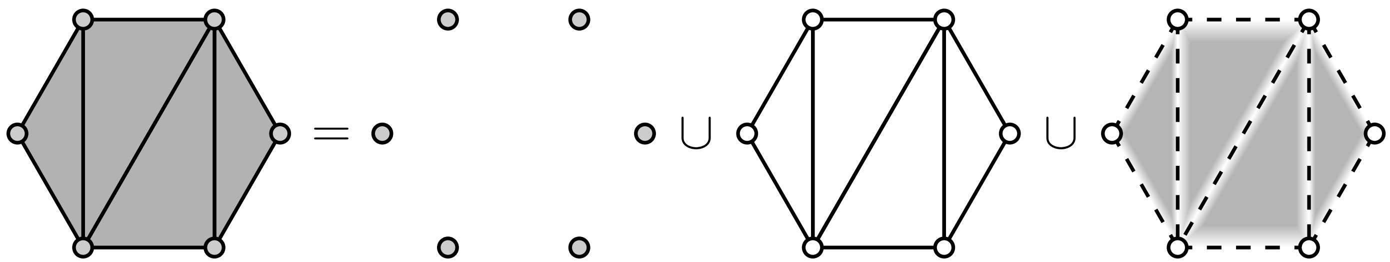
If Δ is a unimodular k-simplex then $\quad \mathrm{Ehr}_\Delta(z) = \dfrac{1}{(1-z)^{k+1}}$

Ehrhart–Macdonald Reciprocity $\longrightarrow$ $\quad \mathrm{Ehr}_{\Delta^\circ}(z) = \left(\dfrac{z}{1-z}\right)^{k+1}$

The Point These Ehrhart series can help us count things.

Unimodular Triangulations and h^*

If Δ is a unimodular k-simplex then $\quad \mathrm{Ehr}_{\Delta^\circ}(z) = \left(\frac{z}{1-z}\right)^{k+1}$

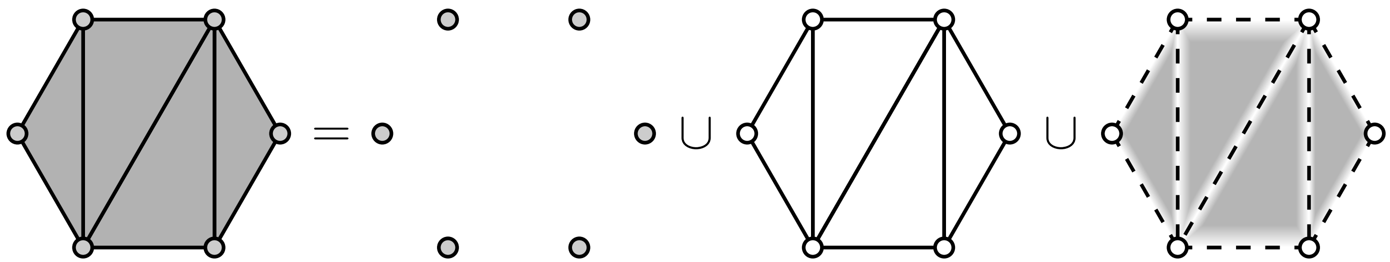


If $\mathcal{P}$ admits a unimodular triangulation T then

$$\mathrm{Ehr}_{\mathcal{P}}(z) = 1 + \sum_{k=0}^{d} f_k \left(\frac{z}{1-z}\right)^{k+1} = \frac{\sum_{k=-1}^{d} f_k \, z^{k+1}(1-z)^{d-k}}{(1-z)^{d+1}}$$

Unimodular Triangulations and h^*

If Δ is a unimodular k-simplex then $\mathrm{Ehr}_{\Delta^\circ}(z) = \left(\frac{z}{1-z}\right)^{k+1}$



If $\mathcal{P}$ admits a unimodular triangulation T then

$$\mathrm{Ehr}_{\mathcal{P}}(z) = \frac{\sum_{k=-1}^{d} f_k \, z^{k+1} (1-z)^{d-k}}{(1-z)^{d+1}} = \frac{h_T(z)}{(1-z)^{d+1}}$$

that is, $h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(z) = h_T(z)$

Stapledon Decompositions

If $\mathcal{P}$ admits a unimodular triangulation T then $h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(z) = h_T(z)$

What if not?

Stapledon Decompositions

If $\mathcal{P}$ admits a unimodular triangulation T then $h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(z) = h_T(z)$

What if not?

The degree s of a lattice polytope $\mathcal{P}$ is the degree of $h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(z)$

Codegree $d+1-s$ $\longleftarrow$ smallest integer ℓ such that $\ell\mathcal{P}^\circ \cap \mathbb{Z}^d \neq \varnothing$

Theorem (Stapledon 2009) If $\mathcal{P}$ is a lattice d-polytope with codegree ℓ then

$$\left(1 + z + \cdots + z^{\ell-1}\right) h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(z) \ = \ a(z) + z^\ell \, b(z)$$

where $a(z) = z^d \, a(\frac{1}{z})$, $b(z) = z^{d-\ell} \, b(\frac{1}{z})$ and $a(z)$ and $b(z)$ are nonnegative.

The case $\ell = 1$ was proved by Betke & McMullen (1985). There is a version for rational polytopes (MB–Braun–Vindas-Meléndez 2022).

Stapledon Decompositions

The degree s of a lattice polytope $\mathcal{P}$ is the degree of $h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(z)$

Codegree $d+1-s$ $\longleftarrow$ smallest integer ℓ such that $\ell\mathcal{P}^\circ \cap \mathbb{Z}^d \neq \varnothing$

Theorem (Stapledon 2009) If $\mathcal{P}$ is a lattice d-polytope with codegree ℓ then

$$\left(1+z+\cdots+z^{\ell-1}\right) h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(z) \;=\; a(z) + z^\ell\, b(z)$$

where $a(z) = z^d\, a(\frac{1}{z})\,,\ b(z) = z^{d-\ell}\, b(\frac{1}{z})$ and $a(z)$ and $b(z)$ are nonnegative.

Topological story $a(z)$ and $b(z)$ can be written in terms of h-polynomials of links of a given triangulation of $\mathcal{P}$ and associated arithmetic datat ("box polynomials").

Stapledon Decompositions

The degree s of a lattice polytope $\mathcal{P}$ is the degree of $h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(z)$

Codegree $d+1-s$ $\longleftarrow$ smallest integer ℓ such that $\ell\mathcal{P}^\circ \cap \mathbb{Z}^d \neq \varnothing$

Theorem (Stapledon 2009) If $\mathcal{P}$ is a lattice d-polytope with codegree ℓ then

$$\left(1+z+\cdots+z^{\ell-1}\right) h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(z) \;=\; a(z)+z^\ell\, b(z)$$

where $a(z) = z^d\, a(\frac{1}{z})\,,\ b(z) = z^{d-\ell}\, b(\frac{1}{z})$ and $a(z)$ and $b(z)$ are nonnegative.

Topological story $a(z)$ and $b(z)$ can be written in terms of h-polynomials of links of a given triangulation of $\mathcal{P}$ and associated arithmetic datat ("box polynomials").

Corollary Inequalities for h^*-coefficients $\longleftarrow$ Exercises

Open Problem Try to prove an analogous theorem for your favorite combinatorial polynomial with nonnegative coefficients.

Boundary h^*-polynomials

Definition $\mathrm{Ehr}_{\partial\mathcal{P}}(z) := 1 + \sum_{n \geqslant 1} L_{\partial\mathcal{P}}(n) z^n = \frac{h^*_{\partial P}(z)}{(1-z)^d}$

Boundary h^*-polynomials

Definition $\mathrm{Ehr}_{\partial\mathcal{P}}(z) := 1 + \sum_{n \geqslant 1} L_{\partial\mathcal{P}}(n) z^n = \frac{h^*_{\partial P}(z)}{(1-z)^d}$

Theorem (Stapledon 2009) If $\mathcal{P}$ is a lattice d-polytope with codegree ℓ then

$$\left(1 + z + \cdots + z^{\ell-1}\right) h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(z) \; = \; a(z) + z^{\ell}\, b(z)$$

where $a(z) = z^d\, a(\frac{1}{z})$, $b(z) = z^{d-\ell}\, b(\frac{1}{z})$ and $a(z)$ and $b(z)$ are nonnegative.

$\uparrow$

$h^*_{\partial P}(z)$

Boundary h^*-polynomials

If $\mathcal{P}$ is a lattice d-polytope with codegree $\ell = 1$ then

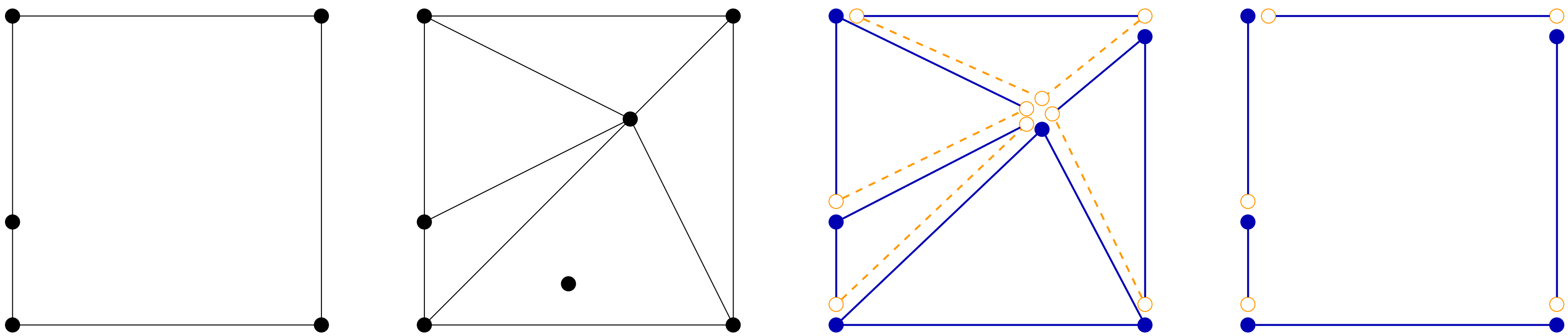
$$h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(z) \;=\; a(z) + z\,b(z)$$

where $a(z) = z^d\,a(\frac{1}{z})\,,\;\; b(z) = z^{d-1}\,b(\frac{1}{z})$ and $a(z)$ and $b(z)$ are nonnegative.

$\uparrow$

$h^*_{\partial P}(z)$

Idea Cone over a half-open boundary triangulation



Boundary h^*-polynomials

If $\mathcal{P}$ is a lattice d-polytope with codegree $\ell = 1$ then

$$h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(z) \ = \ a(z) + z\, b(z)$$

where $a(z) = z^d\, a(\frac{1}{z})\,,\ b(z) = z^{d-1}\, b(\frac{1}{z})$ and $a(z)$ and $b(z)$ are nonnegative.

Proof Idea (Bajo–MB 2023)

- fix a half-open triangulation T of $\partial\mathcal{P}$ and extend T to a half-open triangulation of $\mathcal{P}$ by coning over an interior lattice point $\boldsymbol{x}$
- convince yourself that $a(z) \ = \ h^*_{\partial\mathcal{P}}(z)$ is palindromic with positive coefficients
- realize that the h^*-polynomial of each half-open simplex $\Delta \in T$ is coefficient-wise less than or equal to the h^*-polynomial of $\mathrm{conv}(\Delta, \boldsymbol{x})$ and thus $h^*_P(z) - a(z)$ has nonnegative coefficients.

An ECCO Story

Theorem (Stapledon 2009) If $\mathcal{P}$ is a lattice d-polytope with codegree ℓ then

$$\left(1 + z + \cdots + z^{\ell-1}\right) h_{\mathcal{P}}^*(z) \;=\; a(z) + z^{\ell}\, b(z)$$

where $a(z) = z^d\, a(\frac{1}{z})\,,\; b(z) = z^{d-\ell}\, b(\frac{1}{z})$ and $a(z)$ and $b(z)$ are nonnegative.

Open Problem Try to prove an analogous theorem for your favorite combinatorial polynomial with nonnegative coefficients.

An ECCO Story

Theorem (Stapledon 2009) If $\mathcal{P}$ is a lattice d-polytope with codegree ℓ then

$$\left(1 + z + \cdots + z^{\ell-1}\right) h^*_{\mathcal{P}}(z) \ = \ a(z) + z^\ell \, b(z)$$

where $a(z) = z^d \, a(\frac{1}{z})$, $b(z) = z^{d-\ell} \, b(\frac{1}{z})$ and $a(z)$ and $b(z)$ are nonnegative.

Open Problem Try to prove an analogous theorem for your favorite combinatorial polynomial with nonnegative coefficients.

Theorem (MB–León 2021) Given a graph G on d nodes, let

$$\sum_{n \geqslant 1} \chi_G(n) \, z^n \ = \ \frac{\chi^*_G(z)}{(1-z)^{d+1}} \, .$$

Then $\chi^*_1 \leqslant \chi^*_2 \leqslant \cdots \leqslant \chi^*_{\lfloor \frac{d+1}{2} \rfloor}$ and $\chi^*_j \leqslant \chi^*_{d-j}$ for $1 \leqslant j \leqslant \frac{d-1}{2}$.

Recap Day IV

- Unimodular triangulations
- h-polynomials of triangulations $\longrightarrow$ h^*-polynomials
- Symmetric decompositions of polynomials
- Stapledon decompositions of h^*-polynomials
- Boundary h^*-polynomials

¡Gracias!


Bridges
Between
Algebra and
Combinatorics
CIMPA
SCHOOLS
2024
ÉCOLES
CIMPA
ECCO
INICIO
17 de junio de 2024
FINALIZACIÓN
28 de junio de 2024
8º Versión