

Fall 2021, Math 596: Week 6 Problem Set
Due: Thursday, October 7th, 2021
Polytopes, Polyhedra, and Cones

Discussion problems. The problems below should be worked on in class.

(D1) *Warmup.* Consider the polytope $P = H \cap P'$, where

$$H = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 3\} \quad \text{and} \quad P' = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : 0 \leq x_i \leq 2\}$$

After comparing answers to the preliminary problems, find the H - and V -descriptions of P .

(D2) *The V -description of a pointed cone.* Every pointed cone C can be written as the non-negative span of a finite set of vectors, i.e., $C = \text{span}_{\geq 0}\{v_1, \dots, v_k\}$. Analogous to how the V -description of a polytope P is the (unique) minimal set of points whose convex hull equals P , the V -description of a pointed cone C is the unique minimal set of ray vectors whose non-negative span equals C . One way to think about this: if a cross-section P of a pointed cone C is a polytope, the vertices of P are the points in P that lie on rays of C .

(a) Find the V -description of each of the following pointed cones.

(i) $C = \{(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 3x_1 \leq 2x_2, 7x_2 \leq 5x_1\}$

(ii) $C = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : 0 \leq x_1 \leq x_2 \leq x_3\}$

(iii) $C = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : 2x_1 \geq x_2, 2x_3 \geq x_2, x_1 + x_2 \geq x_3, x_2 + x_3 \geq x_1\}$

(iv) $C = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) : x_1 + x_2 \geq x_3, x_2 + x_3 \geq x_4, x_3 + x_4 \geq x_1, x_4 + x_1 \geq x_2\}$

(b) Find the H -description of each of the following pointed cones.

(i) $C = \text{span}_{\geq 0}\{(1, 2), (2, 1)\}$

(ii) $C = \text{span}_{\geq 0}\{(1, 1, 0), (0, 1, 1), (1, 0, 1), (3, 1, 1), (1, 3, 1), (1, 1, 3)\}$

(iii) $C = \text{span}_{\geq 0}\{(1, 0, 0, 1), (-1, 0, 0, 1), (0, 1, 0, 1), (0, -1, 0, 1), (0, 0, 1, 1), (0, 0, -1, 1)\}$

Homework problems. You must submit *all* homework problems in order to receive full credit.

(H1) For each of the following polytopes P , find the (irredundant) H -description (in the form $Ax \leq b$) and V -description of P .

Hint: begin by drawing P (as best you can).

(a) $P = \text{conv}\{(-1, -1), (1, -1), (-1, 0), (0, 0), (0, 1), (1, 1), (2, 1)\}.$

(b) $P = \text{conv}\{(1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0), (-1, -1, 0), (0, 0, 1), (0, 0, -1)\}.$

(H2) Given a polytope $P = \text{conv}\{v_1, \dots, v_k\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$, the *pyramid over P* is the polytope

$$\text{Pyr}(P) = \text{conv}(P \cup \{e_{d+1}\}) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{d+1}.$$

Assuming P has H -description $Ax \leq b$, find the H -description of $\text{Pyr}(P)$.

(H3) Prove from first principles (i.e., by showing set containment both ways) that

$$\text{conv}(\{0, 1\}^d) = [0, 1]^d.$$

To clarify the notation here, $[0, 1]^d$ is the d -dimensional cube, and $\{0, 1\}^d$ is the set of d -dimensional 01-vectors (i.e., the vertices of the d -cube).

(H4) The *permutohedron* $P_n \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is the convex hull of all points whose coordinates are some reordering of $(1, 2, \dots, n)$. For example,

$$P_3 = \text{conv}\{(1, 2, 3), (1, 3, 2), (2, 1, 3), (2, 3, 1), (3, 1, 2), (3, 2, 1)\}.$$

Prove that $\dim P_n = n - 1$ by doing the following:

- (i) locate a single linear equation that is satisfied by every vertex of P_n , and argue that this proves $\dim P_n \leq n - 1$; and
- (ii) locate $n - 1$ linearly independent differences $v - w$ of vertices of P_n , and argue that this proves $\dim P_n \geq n - 1$.

(H5) Consider the polyhedron

$$R = \{(a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 2a \geq b + 1, 2b \geq a + 1, \text{ and } a + b \geq 3\}.$$

(a) Locate a polytope P and a cone C such that $R = P + C$, where

$$P + C = \{p + c : p \in P \text{ and } c \in C\}.$$

(b) Is your choice of P unique? Is your choice of C unique?

Challenge problems. Challenge problems are not required for submission, but bonus points will be awarded for submitting a partial attempt or a complete solution.

(C1) The Birkhoff polytope $B_n \subset \mathbb{R}^{n^2}$ has as its vertices the 01-matrices with exactly one 1 in each row and column (there are $n!$ such matrices). Find $\dim B_n$.