

2022/06/01, 08 東京名古屋代数セミナー.

①

超平面配置の特性多項式

吉永正志 (大阪大学)

§1. Characteristic polynomials

§2. Free arrangements

§3. Edelman-Reiner, Postnikov-Stanley の結果.

§4. 特性多項式.

§5. トーラス配置

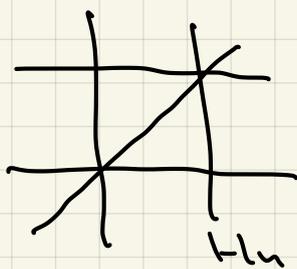
§6. Ehrhart 多項式 と GCD 性.

§1. 超平面配置の特性多項式

$A = \{H_1, \dots, H_n\}$: hyp. arr. i.e. $H_i \subseteq V \cong \mathbb{K}^r$
affine hyp. pl.

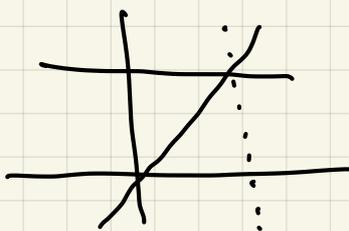
$A' = \{H_1 \cdots H_{n-1}\} = A \setminus \{H_n\}$

$A'' = A' \cap H_n$: arr. on H_n (forgetting multiplicity)



A

$$t^2 - 5t + 6$$



A'

$$t^2 - 4t + 4$$



A''

$$t - 2$$

Def - Thm 次のように $\chi(A, t) = \chi(t)$ が存在. (2)

$$\chi(A, t) = \begin{cases} t^{\dim V} & \text{if } A = \emptyset \\ \chi(A', t) - \chi(A'', t) & \text{if } A \neq \emptyset \end{cases}$$

これを A の 4 特性多項式 といい

Rem $\chi(A, t)$ "counts" the complement $M(A) := V \setminus \bigcup_{H \in A} H$

$$M(A') = M(A) \sqcup M(A'')$$

\therefore

$$M(A) = M(A') - M(A'')$$

Facts (Grapo-Rota, Zaslavski, Orlik-Solomon)

(i) If $K = \mathbb{C}$, $\text{Poin}(M(A), t) = (-t)^{\dim V} \chi(A, -\frac{1}{t})$.

(ii) If $K = \mathbb{R}$, # of chambers = $|\chi(A, -1)|$

of odd chambers = $|\chi(A, 1)|$.

(iii) If $K = \mathbb{F}_2$, # $M(A) = \chi(A, 0)$

(iv) $\chi(A, t)$ is intersection poset

$$L(A) = \left\{ \bigcap_{H \in B} H (\neq \emptyset) \mid B \subseteq A \right\} \text{ の 逆元}$$

Example $H_{0j} = \{x_i = x_j \mid i \in \mathbb{K}^l\}$.

3

$Br(\mathbb{K}, l) := \{H_{0j} \mid 1 \leq i < j \leq l\}$ "braid arr" or "type A_{l-1} "

$$M_{\mathbb{K}} := \mathbb{K}^l \setminus \cup H_{0j}.$$

• $\text{Poin}(M_{\mathbb{C}}^l, t) = (1+t)(1+2t) \cdots (1+(l-1)t),$

• $\# M_{\mathbb{F}_q} = \#\{(x_1, \dots, x_l) \in \mathbb{F}_q^l \mid x_i \neq x_j\}$
 $= q \cdot (q-1) \cdots (q-l+1)$

• $\{\text{Chamber of } Br(\mathbb{R}, l)\} \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{S}_n$
 $\{x_{\sigma(1)} < \dots < x_{\sigma(l)}\} \xleftarrow{\sigma}$

例 (行列の項式) simple graph $G = (V = \{1, \dots, l\}, E)$

$\Rightarrow Br(l)$ or subarr $A_G \subseteq$

$$A_G = \{H_{ij} \mid (ij) \in E\} \quad ? \text{ 行列}$$

$\chi(A_G, t) \# G$ a chromatic poly.

§ 2. 自由配置

(4)

A : arr. in V \hookrightarrow $L \subset K$ A : central $\{ \}$. (i.e. $H_i \ni 0$)

$$d_i \in V^* \quad H_i = \ker d_i$$

$$S = S(V^*) = k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$$

$$\text{Der}_S := \bigoplus_{i=1}^n S \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \quad \text{polynomial vector fields}$$

Def (log. vector fields)

$$D(A) := \left\{ \delta \in \text{Der}_S \mid \delta d_i \in (d_i) \forall i = 1, \dots, n \right\}$$

◦ $(\pi d_i) \cdot \text{Der}_V \subset D(A) \subset \text{Der}_S$. $\therefore D(A)$: rank = l

◦ $D(A)$ is graded S -module, \mathbb{Z} -grading (K. Saito)

$$D(A)$$

\downarrow

$$\theta_E := \sum x_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \quad (\text{Euler vector field})$$

$$D_0(A) := D(A) / S \cdot \theta_E$$

$$(D(A) \cong D_0(A) \oplus S \cdot \theta_E)$$

A : central $\{ \}$ $\chi(A, 1) = 0$.

$$\chi_0(A, t) := \frac{\chi(A, t)}{t-1}$$

Thm (Mustata-Schenck)

(5)

$D_0(A)$ is a sheaf of \mathbb{P}^{l-1} on \mathbb{A}^1 and $D_0(A)$ is locally-free and a Chern polynomial

$$c_t(D_0(A)) = t^l \chi_0(A, \frac{1}{t})$$

is true.

Cor. (Terao's factorization Thm)

$D(A)$ is free S -module and S -basis d_1, \dots, d_l

$$\chi(A, t) = (t-d_1) \dots (t-d_l)$$

(Proof "Mustata-Schenck \implies Terao's factorization")

$$D_0(A): \text{free} \implies D_0(A) = \mathcal{O}(-d_1) \oplus \dots \oplus \mathcal{O}(-d_l)$$

($d_i=1$)

$$\implies \text{Chern poly: } c_t(D_0(A)) = \prod (1-d_i t)$$

$$\stackrel{MS}{\implies} \chi_0(A, t) = \prod_{i=1}^l (t-d_i) \quad //$$

Chern polynomial is true. It is not possible to have a factorization.

§. Edelman-Reiner, Postniko-Stanley Conj.

(6)

$V = \mathbb{R}^2 \supset \Phi$: root sys.

Φ^+ : positive system $\Rightarrow \tilde{\alpha}$: highest

$\Delta = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_2\}$ simple roots.

exponents: e_1, \dots, e_2

Coxeter #: h

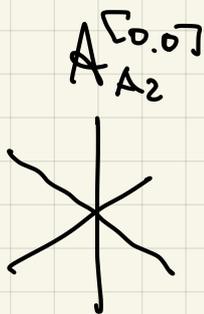
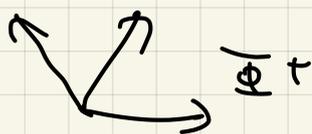
$$H_{d,b} := \{x \in V \mid (\alpha, x) = b\}$$

Def (truncated affine Weyl arr.)

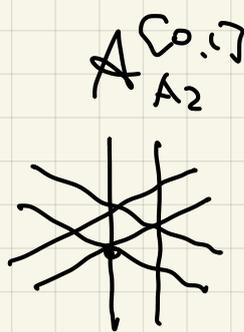
For $a \leq b$ ($a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$)

$$A_{\Phi}^{[a,b]} := \{H_{d,b} \mid d \in \Phi^+, b = a, a+1, \dots, b\}$$

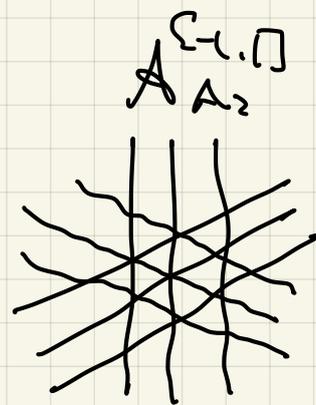
Ex $\Phi = A_2$



$$(t-1)(t-2)$$



$$(t-3)^2$$



$$(t-4)(t-5)$$

$$\chi(\Phi, t) = t^2$$

90年代以降, $A_{\Phi}^{[a,b]}$ の組合せ論的性質 (e.g. 対角線との関係) が Stanley 周辺で研究されている。

Conjecture (Edelman-Reiner 1996)

(1)

(Weak ver)

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \chi(A_{\mathbb{F}}^{[k, \mathbb{F}]}, t) = \prod_{i=1}^k (t - e_i - kh)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \chi(A_{\mathbb{F}}^{[1-k, \mathbb{F}]}, t) = (t - kh)^k$$

(Strong ver.)

$\textcircled{3}$ The cone of $A_{\mathbb{F}}^{[k, \mathbb{F}]}$ is free with exponents (= degrees of basis of $D(A)$)

$$(1, e_1 + kh, e_2 + kh, \dots, e_k + kh)$$

$\textcircled{4}$ The cone of $A_{\mathbb{F}}^{[1-k, \mathbb{F}]}$ is free with exp. $(1, \underbrace{kh, kh, \dots, kh}_k)$

Rem Terao's factorization thm by

$$\textcircled{3} \Rightarrow \textcircled{1}, \quad \textcircled{4} \Rightarrow \textcircled{2} \text{ if } \mathbb{F} \text{ is a field.}$$

その証明は2013

1996 $\textcircled{3}$ for $\mathbb{F} = A_e$: Edelman-Reiner

1998 $\textcircled{4}$ for $\mathbb{F} = A_e$: Athanasiadis

2004 $\textcircled{1}$ for all \mathbb{F} : Athanasiadis

2002-04 $\textcircled{3} \textcircled{4}$ for all \mathbb{F} : Terao, Y.

2018 $\textcircled{2}$ for all \mathbb{F} : Y.

2021 $\textcircled{3} \textcircled{4}$ for $\mathbb{F} = A_e$ by constructing free basis

Suyama,
Y.

Conj (Postnikov - Stanley 1997) $m \geq 1$ ⑧

- (i) (h -shift) $\chi(A_{\underline{\Phi}}^{[1-h, m+h]}, t) = \chi(A_{\underline{\Phi}}^{[1, m]}, t - h)$
- (ii) ("Funct. eg.") $\chi(A_{\underline{\Phi}}^{[1, m]}, mh - t) = (-1)^L \chi(A_{\underline{\Phi}}^{[1, m]}, t)$
- (iii) ("RH") $\chi(A_{\underline{\Phi}}^{[1, m]}, t) = 0 \wedge t \neq \Re = \frac{mh}{2}$
 $t \in \mathbb{Z} + \frac{1}{2}$.

Rem "RH" \Rightarrow "Funct. eg." $\nexists \exists A \exists \Delta$.

既に解決済。

1997 (i) ~ (iii) for $\underline{\Phi} = A_e$: Postnikov - Stanley

1999 (i) ~ (iii) for $\underline{\Phi} = ABCD$: Athanasiadis

2018 (i) ~ (ii), (iii) ($m \geq 0$) for all $\underline{\Phi}$: γ .

2020 (iii) for $\forall \underline{\Phi}$. S. Tamura.

特性準多項式

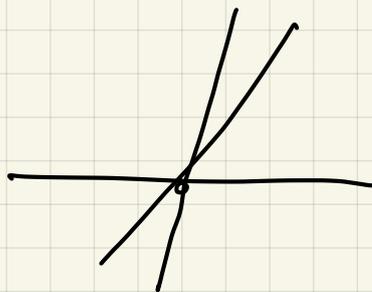
(9)

例

$$H_1: y=0$$

$$H_2: y=2x$$

$$H_3: y=3x$$



For $q \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$,

$$\# \left[(\mathbb{Z}/q\mathbb{Z})^2 \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^3 \overline{H_i} \right] = \begin{cases} q^2 - 3q + 2 & q \equiv 1 \text{ or } 5 \pmod{6} \\ q^2 - 3q + 3 & q \equiv 2, 4 \pmod{6} \\ q^2 - 3q + 4 & q \equiv 3 \pmod{6} \\ q^2 - 3q + 5 & q \equiv 0 \pmod{6} \end{cases}$$

$H_i \pmod{q}$

Thm (Kamiya-Takemura-Terao 2007)

左<2を1.5
少し修正
↓
修正

$A = \{H_1, \dots, H_n\}$ is central in \mathbb{Z}^l (central)

$\Rightarrow \exists p > 0, \exists f_1(t), \dots, f_p(t) \in \mathbb{Z}[t]$ s.t.

$$(1) \# \left[(\mathbb{Z}/q\mathbb{Z})^l \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^l \overline{H_i} \right] = \begin{cases} f_1(q) & \text{if } q \equiv 1 \pmod{p} \\ f_2(q) & \text{if } q \equiv 2 \pmod{p} \\ \vdots \\ f_p(q) & \text{if } q \equiv p \pmod{p} \end{cases}$$

f_1, \dots, f_p are constituent s.t.

(2) $f_i \neq f_j \Leftrightarrow \gcd(i, p) \neq \gcd(j, p)$

$$\gcd(i, p) = \gcd(j, p) \Rightarrow f_i = f_j$$

$$(3) f_i = \chi(A \otimes \mathbb{R}, t).$$

$$[\gcd(i, p) = 1 \Rightarrow f_i(t) = \chi(A \otimes \mathbb{R}, t)] \quad (10)$$

この数値を伴った関数を特性準多項式と云う。

$$\chi_{\text{quasi}}(A, g) = \# \left[(\mathbb{Z}/g\mathbb{Z})^L \setminus \bigcup \overline{H_i} \right]$$

と表す。

Def (Ehrhart quasi-poly.)

$P \subset \mathbb{R}^n$: 有理多面体とす。

case.

$$L_P(g) := \# [g \cdot P \cap \mathbb{Z}^n] \text{ は quasi-polynomial}$$

と表す。 $\exists p > 0, \exists f_1, \dots, f_p \in \mathbb{Q}[t]$ s.t.

$$L_P(g) = \begin{cases} f_1(g) & \text{if } g \equiv 1 \pmod{p} \\ \vdots \\ f_p(g) & \text{if } g \equiv p \pmod{p}. \end{cases}$$

前回のまとめ (+α)

(1)

Thm (Kamaya-Takemura-Terada)

$$A = \{H_1, \dots, H_n\} : \text{affine arr. in } \mathbb{Z}^L$$

$$\chi_{\text{quasi}}(A, \delta) := \# \left[(\mathbb{Z}/\delta\mathbb{Z})^L \setminus \bigcup_i H_i \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{is quasi-poly. i.e.} &= \begin{cases} f_1(\delta) & \delta \equiv 1 \pmod{p} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ f_p(\delta) & \delta \equiv p \pmod{p} \end{cases} \\ (\exists p, \exists f_1, \dots, f_p \in \mathbb{Z}[t]) & \end{aligned}$$

with GCD-property (i.e. $\text{gcd}(i, p) = \text{gcd}(j, p) \Rightarrow f_i = f_j$)

さらに $f_1(t) = \chi(A \otimes \mathbb{R}, t)$ は $A \otimes \mathbb{R}$ の特性多項式.

今日の予定 (特性多項式を通じた複素2次元2次元(3次元)の計算)

- ① truncated affine Weyl aw: $A_{\frac{[a, b]}{d}}$ の特性多項式
- ② $f_p(t)$ と $t \rightarrow 2$ の関係 (j.w. Y. Liu, T.N. Tran)
- ③ GCD性と Zonotopality. (j.w. C. de Vries)

① $\mathbb{R}^l > \mathfrak{H} > \mathfrak{H}^+ > \Delta = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_l\}$. $W: \text{Weyl gr.}$
 α highest root.

$$\tilde{\alpha} = c_1 \alpha_1 + c_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + c_l \alpha_l$$

$$(c_0 := -\tilde{\alpha}, c_0 = 1, \sum_{i=0}^l c_i \alpha_i = 0)$$

$\omega_1, \dots, \omega_l$: dual basis to $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_l$.

$$Z(\mathfrak{H}) := \bigoplus \mathbb{Z} \omega_i \quad (\text{coweight lattice})$$

$$A = A_{\mathfrak{H}}^{[a,b]} = \{H_{\alpha, \beta} \mid \alpha \in \mathfrak{H}^+, a \leq \beta \leq b\} \in Z(\mathfrak{H}) \text{ の}$$

arr. 2 2 4 5. $\chi_{\text{quasi}}(A_{\mathfrak{H}}^{[a,b]}, \mathfrak{g})$ 2 言 同 2 3.

($2 < 1 - [a,b] = [1, m]$)

3 1 2 3 ?

$$Z(\mathfrak{H}) \longrightarrow Z(\mathfrak{H}) / \mathfrak{g} Z(\mathfrak{H})$$

$$\bigcup_i \mathfrak{g} \cdot P^{\square} \cap Z = \sum_i [1, \delta] \omega_i \xrightarrow[\text{bij.}]{\cong}$$

$$P^{\square} := \sum (0, 1] \cdot \omega_i$$

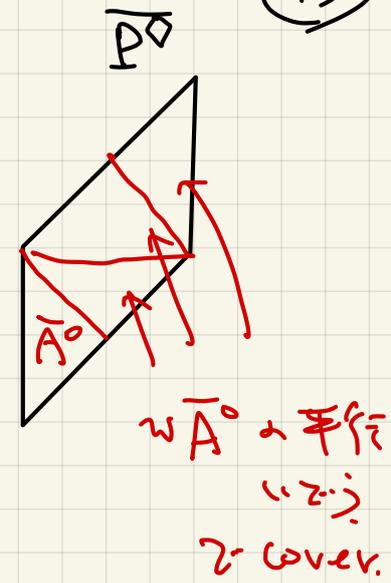
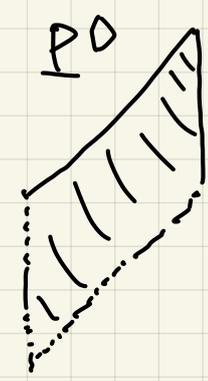
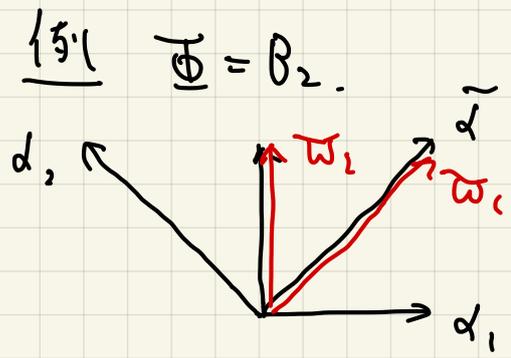
(half open 基本非平凡 $\mathbb{R} \cong \mathbb{R} / \mathbb{Z}$)

$$\{k_1 \omega_1 + \dots + k_l \omega_l \mid 1 \leq \delta_i \leq \delta\}$$

$\mathfrak{g} \cdot P^{\square}$ 2 格子点 2 数 2 2.

$$\bar{A}^{\square} := \{ \alpha_i \geq 0, \dots, \alpha_l \geq 0, \tilde{\alpha} \leq 1 \}$$

$$\chi_{\text{quasi}}(A, \mathfrak{g}) = \# \left[\mathfrak{g} \cdot P^{\square} \cap Z(\mathfrak{H}) \setminus \bigcup_{\substack{\alpha \in \mathfrak{H}^+ \\ r \in \mathbb{Z}}} H_{\alpha, \beta + r \alpha} \right]$$

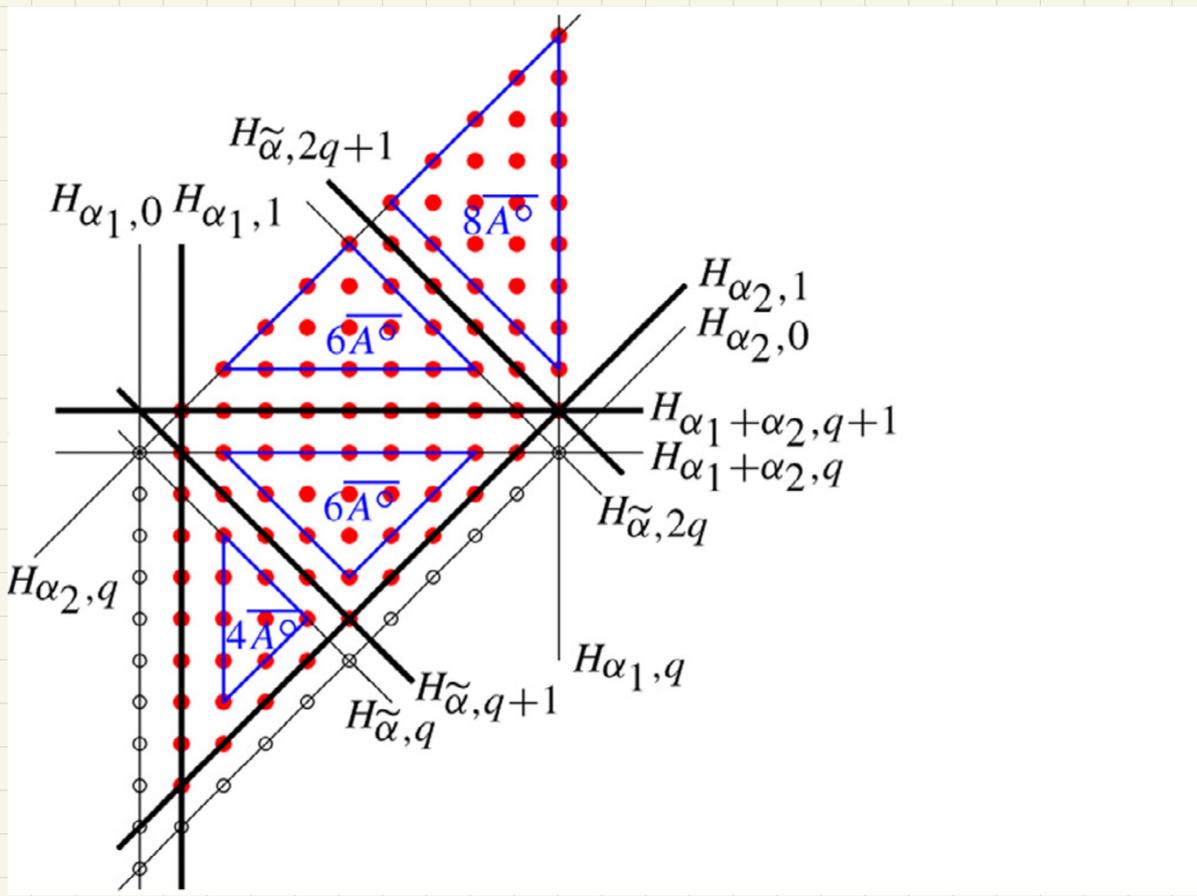


$$P^\diamond := [0, 1] \cdot \bar{\alpha}_1 + [0, 1] \bar{\alpha}_2$$

$$\bar{P}^\diamond = [0, 1] \bar{\alpha}_1 + [0, 1] \bar{\alpha}_2$$

$\underbrace{A_{[0,1]}}_{\mathfrak{B}_2}$

$$q P^\diamond \cap \mathbb{Z}(\mathfrak{B}_2) \setminus \bigcup_{r \in \mathbb{Z}} H_{\alpha_i, 1+r\beta}$$



above \bar{A}^\diamond ($\exists w \in \tilde{W}$ $\mathbb{Z} \cdot \bar{\alpha}_1 + \mathbb{Z} \cdot \bar{\alpha}_2 \ni w \bar{A}^\diamond$) $\exists \tau \in \tilde{W}$
 $\tau \bar{A}^\diamond \in \mathbb{Z} \cdot \bar{\alpha}_1 + \mathbb{Z} \cdot \bar{\alpha}_2$ is $\mathbb{Z} \cdot \bar{\alpha}_1 + \mathbb{Z} \cdot \bar{\alpha}_2$.

Prop (deduct) $R_{\Phi}(\frac{1}{t}) \cdot t^h = R_{\Phi}(t)$.

(15)

Thm (Y. 2018)

$$\chi_{\text{quasi}}(A_{\Phi}^{[1,m]}, g) = R_{\Phi}(S^{m+1}) \cdot L_{\Phi}(g)$$

Cor (Thm + deduct of R_{Φ})

$$\chi(A_{\Phi}^{[1,m]}, mh-t) = (-1)^l \cdot \chi(A_{\Phi}^{[1,m]}, t)$$

(Postnikov-Stanley's conj "funct. eq.")

これは χ_{quasi} の逆? 逆? 逆? 逆? 見なす。

§. 1-3 2 配置

4 奇性的項式

$\chi(A \otimes \mathbb{R}, t)$

例 A: $y=0, y=2x, y=3x$

$$\chi_{\text{quasi}}(A, g) = \begin{cases} g^2 - 3g + 2 & g \equiv 1 \text{ or } 5 \pmod{6} & f_1, f_5 \\ g^2 - 3g + 3 & g \equiv 2 \text{ or } 4 \pmod{6} & f_2, f_4 \\ g^2 - 3g + 4 & g \equiv 3 \pmod{6} & f_3 \\ g^2 - 3g + 5 & g \equiv 6 \pmod{6} & f_6 \end{cases}$$

$f_p ?$

f_p は "1-3 2 配置" $\otimes \mathbb{C}^x$ と \mathbb{P}^1 上の $(2, 1, 1)$

$A \otimes \mathbb{C}^x : \{t_1=1, t_2=t, t_3=t^2\}$ in $(\mathbb{C}^x)^2$.

Thm (Y. Liu, T.N. Tran, Y. 2021)

A: (central) arr. in \mathbb{Z}^l .

$f_p(t)$: $\chi_{\text{quasi}}(A, g)$ の $-\frac{g}{t}$ 上の t_1, t_2 constituent.

$N(A) := (\mathbb{C}^x)^l \setminus (\cup A \otimes \mathbb{C}^x)$

$\text{Poin}(N(A, t)) = (-t)^l \chi(A, -\frac{1+t}{t})$

case

$\text{Poin}(N(A), t) = (-t)^l \cdot f_p(-\frac{1+t}{t})$

例 $l=1, A: \{x_1=0\} \quad \chi_{\text{quasi}}(A, g) = g-1 = f_p(g)$

$A \otimes \mathbb{C}^x : \{t_1=1\}$ in $\mathbb{C}^x \quad N = \emptyset \setminus \{0, 1\}$

$(-t)^1 \cdot f_p(-\frac{1+t}{t}) = (-t) \cdot (-\frac{1+t}{t} - 1) = 1+2t$

Thm (T.N. Tran, Y.)

(17)

他 $f_2 \neq 0$ の 1-2 型 $A \otimes \mathbb{C}^x$ の

intersection poset (a sub poset) の計算を行った。

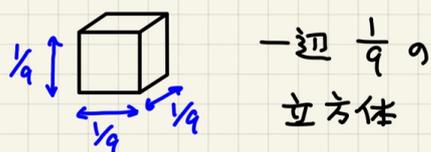
証明は基本的に帰納法 + Mayer-Vietoris.

(ただし、帰納法の仕方には \mathbb{C} -一般化した
枠組が必要 (G-tutte の形式).)

§. 多面体の対称性: Ehrhart 多項式 (18)

\mathbb{R}^n の fundamental alcove \bar{A} の Ehrhart 多項式は GCD 性を持つ. 一般に有理多面体の Ehrhart 多項式は GCD 性を持つ.

例 1 $P_1 = [0, \frac{1}{q}]^3$



$P = q$,

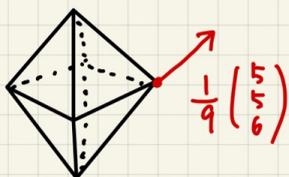
$$L_{P_1}(t) = \#(tP_1 \cap \mathbb{Z}^3)$$

$$= \begin{cases} \left(\frac{t+9}{q}\right)^3 & t \equiv 0 \pmod{q} \\ \left(\frac{t+8}{q}\right)^3 & t \equiv 1 \pmod{q} \\ \left(\frac{t+7}{q}\right)^3 & t \equiv 2 \pmod{q} \\ \left(\frac{t+6}{q}\right)^3 & t \equiv 3 \pmod{q} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \left(\frac{t+1}{q}\right)^3 & t \equiv 8 \pmod{q} \end{cases}$$

f_0, \dots, f_8 がすべて異なる.

例 2

$$P_2 = \text{conv}\{\pm e_1, \pm e_2, \pm e_3\} + \frac{1}{q} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$



正 8 面体を平行移動したもの.

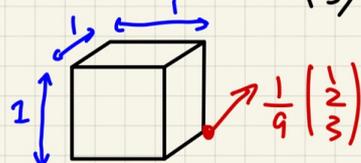
$$L_{P_2}(t) = \#(t \cdot P_2 \cap \mathbb{Z}^3)$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{4}{3}t^3 - \frac{4}{3}t & t \equiv 1, 8 \pmod{q} \\ \frac{4}{3}t^3 + \frac{2}{3}t & t \equiv 2, 7 \pmod{q} \\ \frac{4}{3}t^3 + t^2 + \frac{2}{3}t & t \equiv 3, 6 \pmod{q} \\ \frac{4}{3}t^3 - \frac{1}{3}t & t \equiv 4, 5 \pmod{q} \\ \frac{4}{3}t^3 + 2t^2 + \frac{8}{3}t + 1 & t \equiv 9 \pmod{q} \end{cases}$$

$f_k = f_{q-k}$ 対称性をもつ.

例 3

$$P_3 = [0, 1]^3 + \frac{1}{q} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$



単位立方体を平行移動したもの.

$$L_{P_3}(t) = \#(t \cdot P_3 \cap \mathbb{Z}^3)$$

$$= \begin{cases} t^3, & t \equiv 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8 \pmod{q} \\ t^3 + t^2, & t \equiv 3, 6 \pmod{q} \\ (t+1)^3, & t \equiv 9 \pmod{q} \end{cases}$$

$\gcd(q, k)$ に依って $f_k(t)$ が決まる.

Def quasi poly. $L(q) = \begin{cases} f_1 \\ \vdots \\ f_p \end{cases}$ は symmetric

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} f_i = f_{p-i}$$

LIT j.w. C. deVries (2021)

(19)

Thm A $P \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$ は格子多面体とする。このときこれは
同値。

(a-1) P は中心対称 (i.e. $\exists v$ s.t. $-P = v + P$)

(a-2) $\forall v \in \mathbb{Q}^d$, $L_{P+v}(t)$ は対称な quasi poly.

Thm B $P \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$ は格子多面体とする TFAE

(b-1) P は zonotope (i.e. Minkowski sum of segments)

(b-2) $\forall v \in \mathbb{Q}^d$, $L_{P+v}(t)$ は GCD 性を持つ。

多面体の性質	準多項式の性質
一般	一般
\cup	\cup
中心対称	対称性
\cup	\cup
zonotope	GCD 性

Thm C $P \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$ は格子多面体, $v \in \mathbb{R}^d$ とする

$$L_{(e, v)}(t) := \#[(v + tP) \cap \mathbb{Z}^d]$$

は t の多項式。

Cor $v \in \mathbb{Q}^d$ のとき $L_{P+v}(t)$ の係数の構成は $L_{(P, \frac{1}{2}v)}(t)$ 。

言明け. $(a-1) \Rightarrow (a-2)$, $(b-1) \Rightarrow (b-2)$ は (20)
よれほど 量 () に入る.

" \Leftarrow " は 次の特徴付けを使う.

Minkowski P : 中心対称 $\iff P$ の各 facet F に $F \cap P$ は $(d-1)$ -次元
多面体で F^{\vee} の子.

McMullen ($d \geq 4$) P : zonotope \iff $d-2$ codim = 2 face
が中心対称.