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①

## 超平面配置の特性多項式

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§1. Characteristic polynomials

§2. Free arrangements

§3. Edelman-Reiner, Postnikov-Stanley の $\mathbb{Z}$ 理論.

§4. 特性多項式.

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### §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  $A_{l-1}$ "

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## §2. 自由配置

(4)

$A$ : arr. in  $V$   $\hookrightarrow$   $L \subset K$   $A$ : central  $\{ \exists \}$ . (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 =  $n$

◦  $D(A)$  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  $\{ \exists \}$   $\chi(A, 1) = 0$ .

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

# 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, Postnikov-Stanley Conj.

(6)

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

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

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

exponents:  $e_1, \dots, e_e$

Coxeter #:  $h$

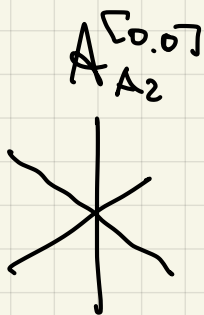
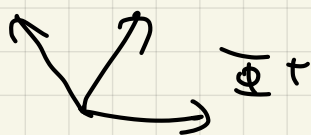
$$H_{d,b} := \{x \in V \mid (\alpha, x) = b\}$$

Def (truncated affine Weyl arr.)

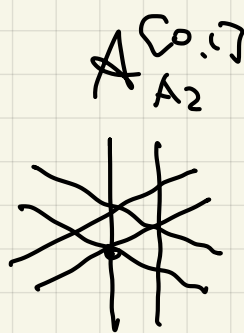
For  $a \leq b$  ( $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ )

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

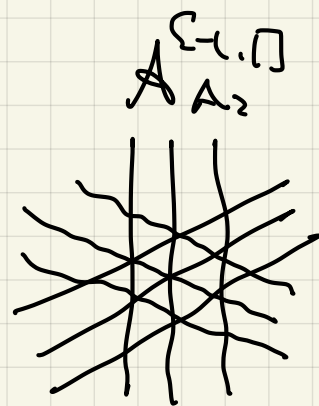
Ex  $\Phi = A_2$



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



$$(t-3)^2$$



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

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

90年代以降,  $A_{\Phi}^{[a,b]}$  の組合せ論的性質 (e.g. 対角線数との関係) 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 Tetrao's factorization thm by

$$\textcircled{3} \Rightarrow \textcircled{1}, \quad \textcircled{4} \Rightarrow \textcircled{2} \text{ is also.}$$

そのに 解決の経緯

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  $\mathbb{F}$  : Tetrao, 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)  $\chi(A_{\underline{\Phi}}^{[1-h, m+h]}, t) = \chi(A_{\underline{\Phi}}^{[1, m]}, t - kh)$

(ii) ("Funct. eg.")  $\chi(A_{\underline{\Phi}}^{[1, m]}, mh - t) = (-1)^L \chi(A_{\underline{\Phi}}^{[1, m]}, t)$

(iii) ("RH")  $\chi(A_{\underline{\Phi}}^{[1, m]}, t) = 0$   $\wedge \nexists k \mid \Re = \frac{mh}{2}$   
 $\in \mathbb{Z} + \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}$ .

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

既に解決済。

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

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

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

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



# 特性準多項式

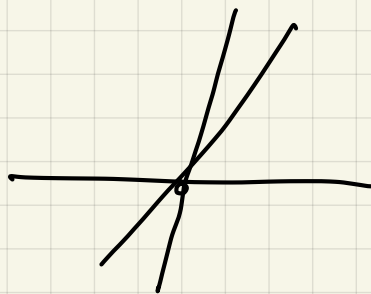
(9)

例

$$H_1: y=0$$

$$H_2: y=2x$$

$$H_3: y=3x$$



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

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

$H_i \pmod{q}$

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)

$A = \{H_1, \dots, H_n\}$  : 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
- ②  $f_p(t)$  と  $t \rightarrow 2$  次元 (j.w. Y. Liu, T.N. Tran)
- ③ GCD 性 と Zonotopality. (j.w. C. de Vries)

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

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

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

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

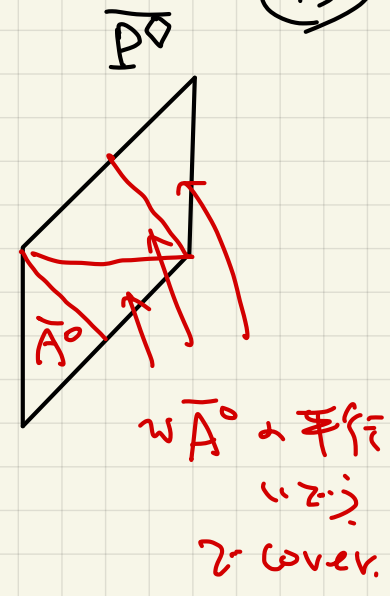
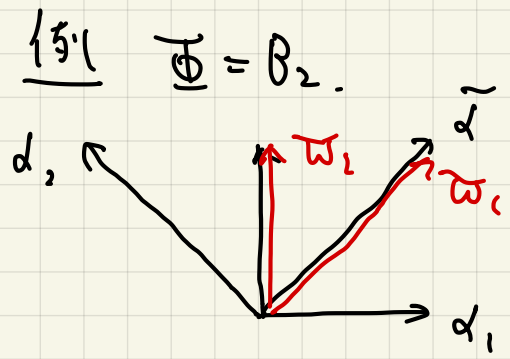
(half open 基本非平凡  
 $\mathbb{R} \cong \mathbb{R} / \mathbb{Z}$ )

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

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

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

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

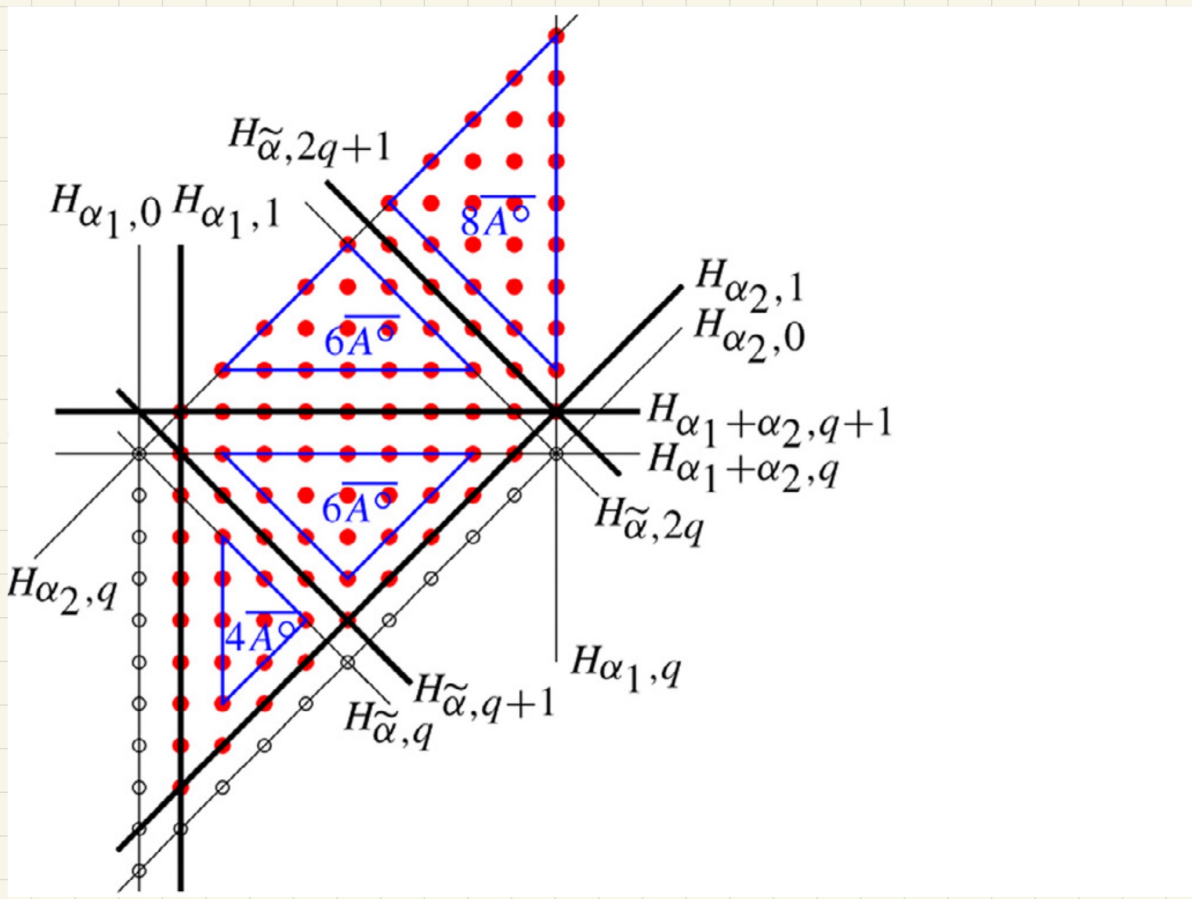


$$P^\diamond := [0, 1] \cdot \bar{w}_1 + [0, 1] \bar{w}_2$$

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

$A_{B_2}^{[1,1]}$

$$q P^\diamond \cap Z(B_2) \setminus \bigcup_{r \in \mathbb{Z}} H_{\alpha_i, 1+r\beta}$$



above  $\bar{A}^\circ$  ( $\exists w \in \tilde{W}$   $z \cdot j \cdot z^{-1} \in \mathfrak{H}$ )  $\exists$   $\mathbb{F}(\bar{z})$   
 $\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}$   $z^{-1} \bar{A}^\circ z \cap \mathfrak{H} \neq \emptyset$

$\overline{A^0}$  の Ehrhart quasi-poly.  $\zeta$

$$L(\underline{g}) := |\delta \cdot \overline{A^0} \cap Z(\underline{g})| \quad \text{と } \pm \cdot \subset \subset$$

$$\chi_{\text{quasi}}(A_{\underline{g}}^{\text{Ei.17}}, g) = \sum_i a_i \cdot L(g-i)$$

と...の表示が期待できる。

$S$ : shift operator  $(SL)(g) = L(g-1)$

$$f(s) = \sum a_i \cdot s^i \quad 1 \leq i \leq L$$

$$(f(S)L)(g) = \sum a_i L(g-i)$$

としたい。  $f(s)$  を言いたい。  $\zeta$  と  $\chi$  と  $f$  との関係。

Def asc:  $W \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$   $\zeta$  と  $\chi$  と  $f$  との関係

$$\text{asc}(w) = \sum_{\substack{0 \leq i \leq \ell \\ w(d_i) > 0}} c_i$$

同様に

$$\text{dsc}(w) = \sum_{\substack{0 \leq i \leq \ell \\ w(d_i) < 0}} c_i$$

Rem  $\text{asc}(w) + \text{dsc}(w) = h.$

Def (Lam - Postnikov 2012 "Eulerian polynomial for  $\underline{g}$ ")

$$P_{\underline{g}}(t) := \frac{1}{f} \sum_{w \in W} t^{\text{asc}(w)} = \frac{1}{f} \sum_{w \in W} t^{\text{dsc}(w)}$$

$t$ -tril.  $f$ : connecting index.

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  $R_{\Phi}$ )

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

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

これは  $\chi_{\text{quasi}}$  と  $\chi$  の関係を示す見直しです。

# §. 1-3 2 配置

4 奇性的項式

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

例 A:  $y=0, y=2x, y=3x$

$$\chi_{\text{quasi}}(A, g) = \begin{cases} g^2 - 3g + 2 & g \equiv 1 \text{ or } 5 \pmod{6} & f_1, f_5 \\ g^2 - 3g + 3 & g \equiv 2 \text{ or } 4 \pmod{6} & f_2, f_4 \\ g^2 - 3g + 4 & g \equiv 3 \pmod{6} & f_3 \\ g^2 - 3g + 5 & g \equiv 0 \pmod{6} & f_6 \end{cases}$$

$f_p ?$

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

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

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

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

$f_p(t)$ :  $\chi_{\text{quasi}}(A, g)$  の  $-\frac{g}{t}$  区間  $t_1, t_2$  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  $l=1, A: \{x_1=0\} \quad \chi_{\text{quasi}}(A, g) = g-1 = f_p(g)$

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

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



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。

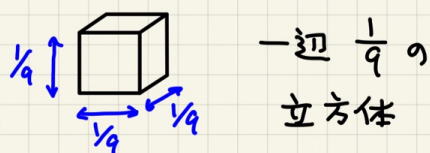
証明は基本的に帰納法 + Mayer-Vietoris.

(ただし、帰納法の仕方には  $\mathbb{C}$ -一般化した  
枠組が必要 (Ge-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  $P_1 = [0, \frac{1}{9}]^3$



$P = 9$ ,

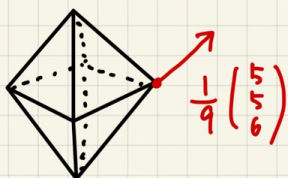
$$L_{P_1}(t) = \#(tP_1 \cap \mathbb{Z}^3)$$

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

$f_0, \dots, f_8$  がすべて異なる.

例 2

$$P_2 = \text{conv}\{\pm e_1, \pm e_2, \pm e_3\} + \frac{1}{9} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$



正 8 面体を平行移動したものの.

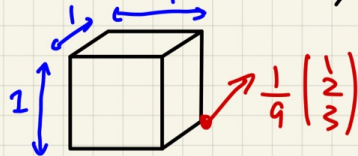
$$L_{P_2}(t) = \#(t \cdot P_2 \cap \mathbb{Z}^3)$$

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

$f_k = f_{9-k}$  対称性をもつ.

例 3

$$P_3 = [0, 1]^3 + \frac{1}{9} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$



単位立方体を平行移動したものの.

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

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

$\gcd(9, k)$  に依りて  $f_k(t)$  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,  $v \in \underline{\mathbb{R}^d}$  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  $\mathbb{R}$  係数の constant  
は  $L_{(P, \frac{1}{2}v)}(t)$ .

証明.  $(a-1) \Rightarrow (a-2)$ ,  $(b-1) \Rightarrow (b-2)$  は (20)  
よれは... 証明(となる、

" $\Leftarrow$ " は 次の特徴(を用いて使う、

Minkowski  $P$ : 中心対称  $\iff P$  の各 facet  $F$  に  $F \cap P$   
 $F$  と  $F$  に対して  $(d-1)$ -次元  
体積が等しい  $F^V$  の子。

McMullen ( $d \geq 4$ )  $P$ : zonotope  $\iff$   $d-2$  次元  $\text{codim} = 2$  face  
が中心対称。