

Albert Haase, Miriam Schlöter

Prof. Günter M. Ziegler

Freie Universität

Institut für Mathematik Arbeitsgruppe Diskrete Geometrie

## Discrete Geometry II – Problem Sheet 8

Please hand in your solutions to Prof. Ziegler on **Tuesday**, **June 18**, **2014** before the lecture begins.

**Problem 1:** Volume of the free sum

We will verify Proposition 2.61 part (3) from class in a special case. Let K and L both be simplicial convex polytopes of dimensions k respectively  $\ell$  with the origin in their interiors. Prove that

$$\operatorname{vol}_{k+\ell}(K \oplus L) = {\binom{k+\ell}{k}}^{-1} \operatorname{vol}_k(K) \operatorname{vol}_\ell(L).$$

**Problem 2:** Volume of cross sections

Let  $C_3 = [0, 1]^3$  be the 3-dimensional unit cube. For  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ , define the hyperplane

$$H_t := \{ x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \colon x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = t \}.$$

Now define a function  $f \colon \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$  by

$$f(t) := \operatorname{vol}_2(C_3 \cap H_t).$$

Explicitly express the function f in terms of t and sketch the graphs of  $t \mapsto f(t)$ and of  $t \mapsto \sqrt{f(t)}$ .

**Problem 3:** Signed volume (6 Points) For a triangle  $\Delta = \Delta(a, b, c) = \operatorname{conv}\{a, b, c\}$  with ordered vertices  $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}^2$  we define the signed volume of  $\Delta$  as

$$\operatorname{vol}_2^\circ(\Delta) := \frac{1}{2} \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \end{pmatrix}.$$

Let  $P = \operatorname{conv}\{v_1, \ldots, v_n\}$  be a polygon with vertices  $v_i \in \mathbb{R}^2$  ordered counterclockwise. Let  $p \in \operatorname{int}(P)$  be a point in the interior of P.

(8 Points) K and L

(6 Points)

(a) Show the following equality where  $vol_2(P)$  denotes the standard 2-dimensional volume of P:

$$\operatorname{vol}_2(P) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \operatorname{vol}_2^\circ(\Delta(p, v_i, v_{i+1})) \quad \text{where } v_{n+1} := v_1.$$
 (\*)

(b) Argue geometrically that the right-hand side of (\*) is independent of the choice of  $p \in \mathbb{R}^2$  — whether  $p \in P$  or not.

(This shows that the volume is a polynomial of the vertex coordinates and invariant under translation).