

Albert Haase, Miriam Schlöter

Prof. Günter M. Ziegler



Institut für Mathematik Arbeitsgruppe Diskrete Geometrie

Discrete Geometry II – Problem Sheet 12

Please hand in your solutions to Prof. Ziegler on **Tuesday**, **July 15**, **2014** before the lecture begins. This the last sheet. It has 6 bonus points.

Problem 1: Mixed Volume of two Ellipses

(6(+6) Points)

Let K and L be two ellipses in \mathbb{R}^2 , say,

$$\begin{split} K &:= \{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1 \}, \\ L &:= \{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \frac{x^2}{c^2} + \frac{y^2}{d^2} \leq 1 \}. \end{split}$$

- (a) Is the Minkowski sum K + L an ellipse?
- (b) Determine the function

$$f(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) = \operatorname{vol}_2(\lambda_1 K + \lambda_2 L).$$

How many values of f do you need in order to determine f?

(c) *Bonus:* Compute the mixed volume

MV(K, L).

Problem 2: Mixed Volumes and a One-Dimensional Projection (8 Points) Let $u \in \mathbb{R}^d \setminus \{0\}$ and let $[0, u] := \{\lambda u : 0 \le \lambda \le 1\}$. Let u^{\perp} denote the linear hyperplane perpendicular to u.

(a) Show that for a convex body $K \subset \mathbb{R}^d$

MV
$$(K[d-1], [0, u]) = \frac{||u||}{d} \operatorname{vol}_{d-1} (\pi_u(K)).$$

Here $\pi_u \colon \mathbb{R}^d \to u^{\perp}$ is the orthogonal projection onto u^{\perp} .

(b) Show that the function $f : \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}$ given by

$$f(u) := \mathrm{MV}\left(K[d-1], [0, u]\right)$$

is convex. [*Hint:* First observe that f is positively linear and then show that $f(u+v) \leq f(u) + f(v)$.]

Problem 3: Volume of a Zonotope

For vectors $z_1, z_2, \ldots, z_n \in \mathbb{R}^d \setminus \{0\}$ and using the notation of Problem 2 above define the *zonotope*

$$Z := [0, z_1] + [0, z_2] + \dots + [0, z_n].$$

(a) Show that

$$\operatorname{vol}_d(Z) = \sum_{1 \le i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_d \le n} |\det(z_{i_1}, z_{i_2}, \dots, z_{i_d})|.$$

(b) For π_u as in Problem 2, consider the function

$$f(u) := \operatorname{vol}_{d-1}(\pi_u(Z)).$$

Show that there is a zonotope $\Pi_Z = \sum_{j=1}^M [-w_j, w_j]$ such that

$$f(u) = \max\{u^t x : x \in \Pi_Z\}$$
 for all $u \in \mathbb{S}^{d-1}$.

(8 Points)