

# Harmonic Analysis and Convex Geometry, Fall 2013, September 13.

Instructor: Dmitry Ryabogin

## Assignment 3.

- Problem 1.** Given a polytope  $M$  in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , let  $f_j(M)$  be the numbers of its  $j$ -dimensional faces,  $0 \leq j \leq n - 1$ . Denote by  $\mathcal{S}$  a regular simplex, by  $B_n^\infty := \text{conv}(\{v_j\}_{j=1}^{2^n})$  a standard cube (here  $v_j$  are all possible vectors having  $\pm 1$  as its coordinates), and by  $B_n^1 := \text{conv}(\pm e_1, \dots, \pm e_n)$  a cross-polytope. Compute  $f_j(\mathcal{S})$ ,  $f_j(B_n^\infty)$ , and  $f_j(B_n^1)$ ,  $0 \leq j \leq n - 1$ .
- Problem 2.** Prove that any origin-symmetric convex polytope  $M \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  with  $2f$  facets is a section of a  $d$ -dimensional cube for some large  $d$ . What is  $d$ ?
- Problem 3.** The  $(n-1)$ -dimensional *permutahedron* is the convex hull of the  $n!$  vectors in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  arising by permuting the coordinates of  $(1, 2, \dots, n)$ .
  - Verify that it really has  $n!$  vertices corresponding to the permutations of  $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ .
  - Describe all faces of the permutahedron combinatorially (what sets of permutations are vertex sets of faces?).
  - Determine the dimensions of the faces found in b). In particular, show that the facets correspond to ordered partitions  $(A, B)$  of  $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ ,  $A, B \neq \emptyset$ , and count them.
- Problem 4\*.** Let  $\mathcal{S}$  be a (not necessarily regular) simplex in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . For every edge  $e$  of  $\mathcal{S}$  consider the  $n$ -dimensional ball  $B_e$  having  $e$  as its diameter. Show that each  $x \in \mathcal{S}$  is covered by at least  $n$  balls  $B_e$ .
- Problem 5\*.** Let  $\mathcal{C}_1$  be a unit cube in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , and let  $\mathcal{C}_a, \mathcal{C}_b$  be cubes with edges of length  $a$  and  $b$ . Prove that  $a + b \leq 1$ , provided  $\mathcal{C}_a \cup \mathcal{C}_b \subset \mathcal{C}_1$ ,  $\text{int}(\mathcal{C}_a) \cap \text{int}(\mathcal{C}_b) = \emptyset$ . Can you solve a similar problem in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ ?