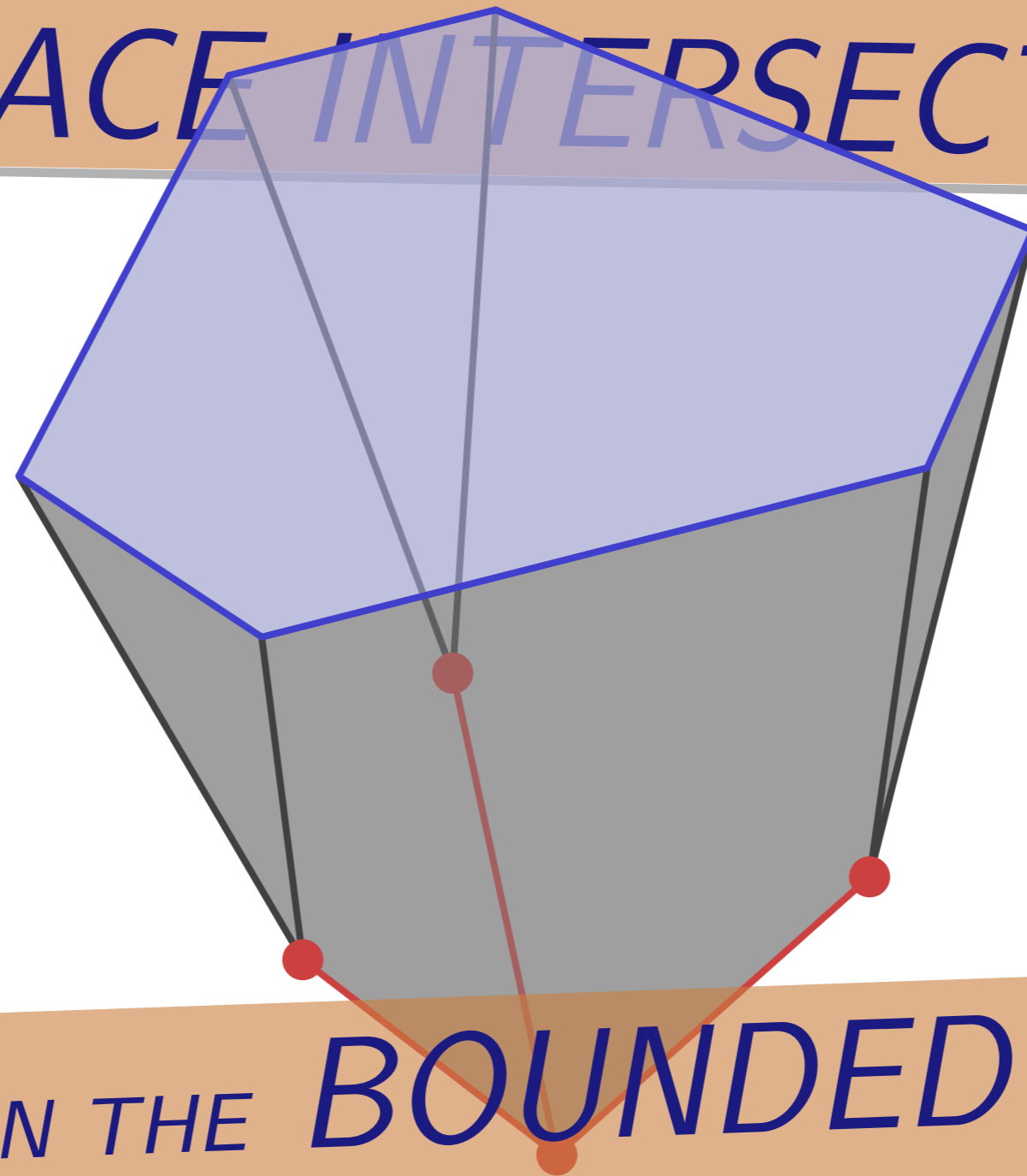


BOUNDS ON THE COMPLEXITY OF HALFSPACE INTERSECTIONS

David
Eppstein



Maarten
Löffler

*WHEN THE BOUNDED FACES
HAVE SMALL DIMENSION*

POLYHEDRA AND FACES

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Let D be a very large number.

POLYHEDRA AND FACES

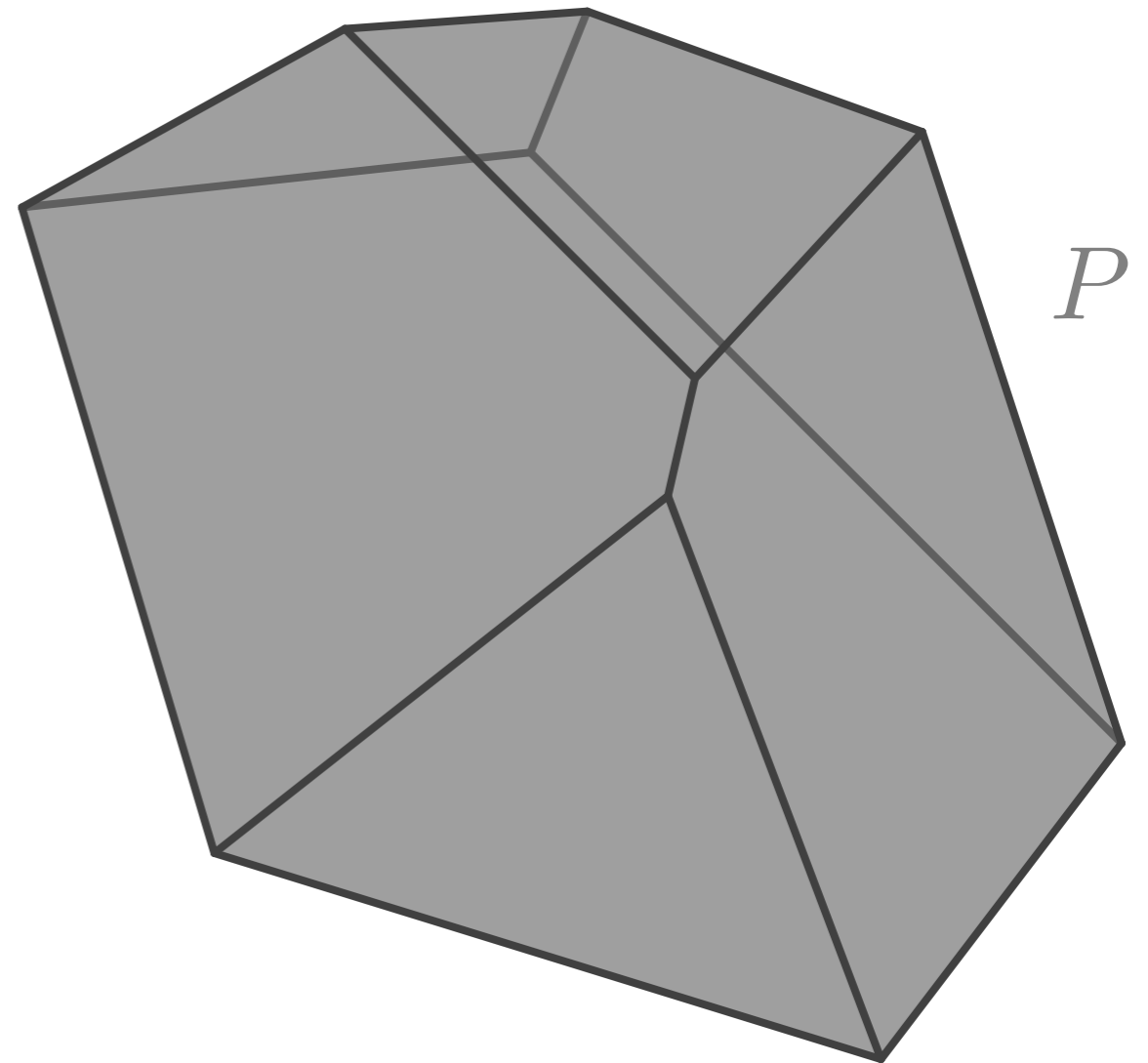
- Let D be a very large number.
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P

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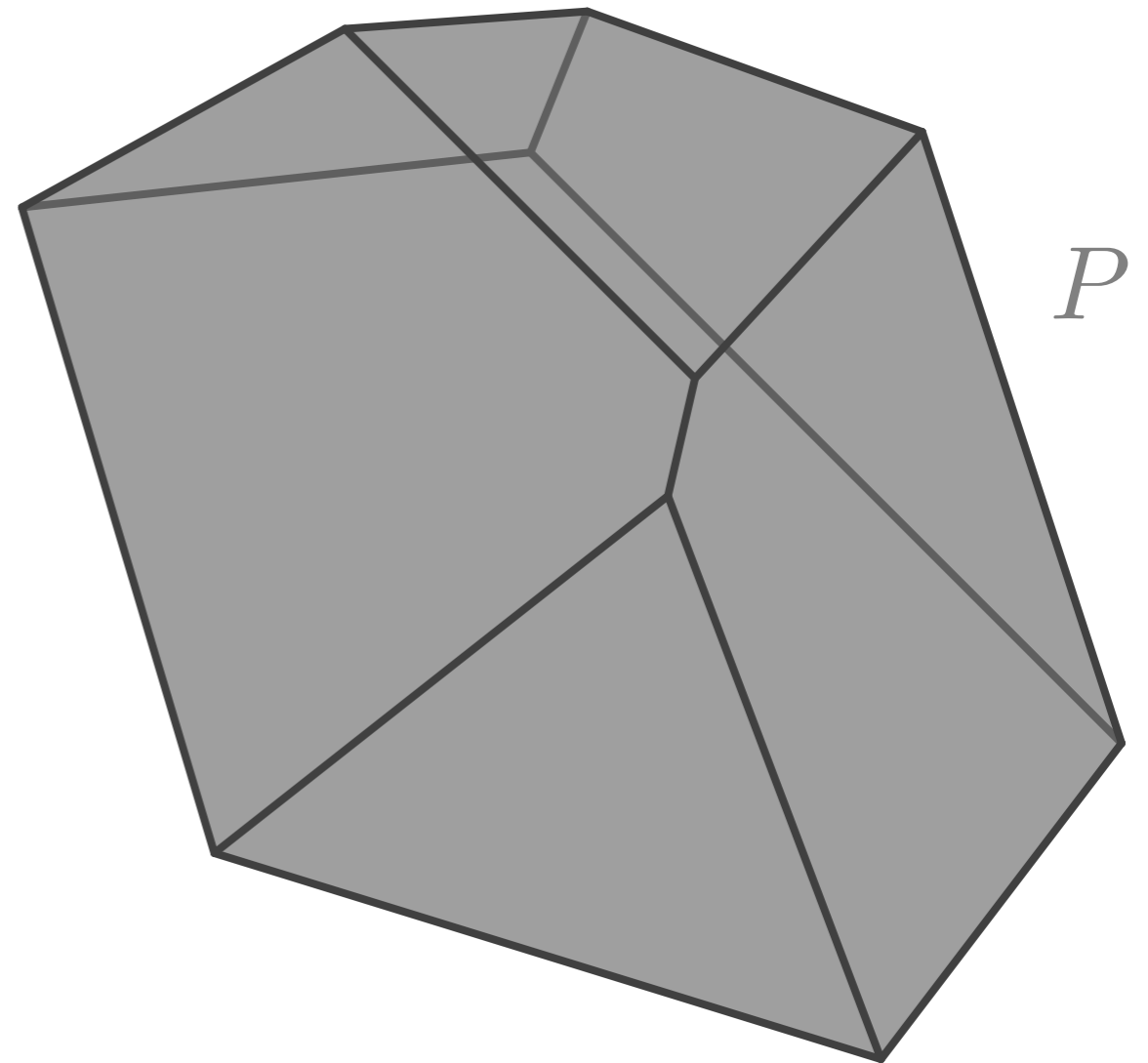
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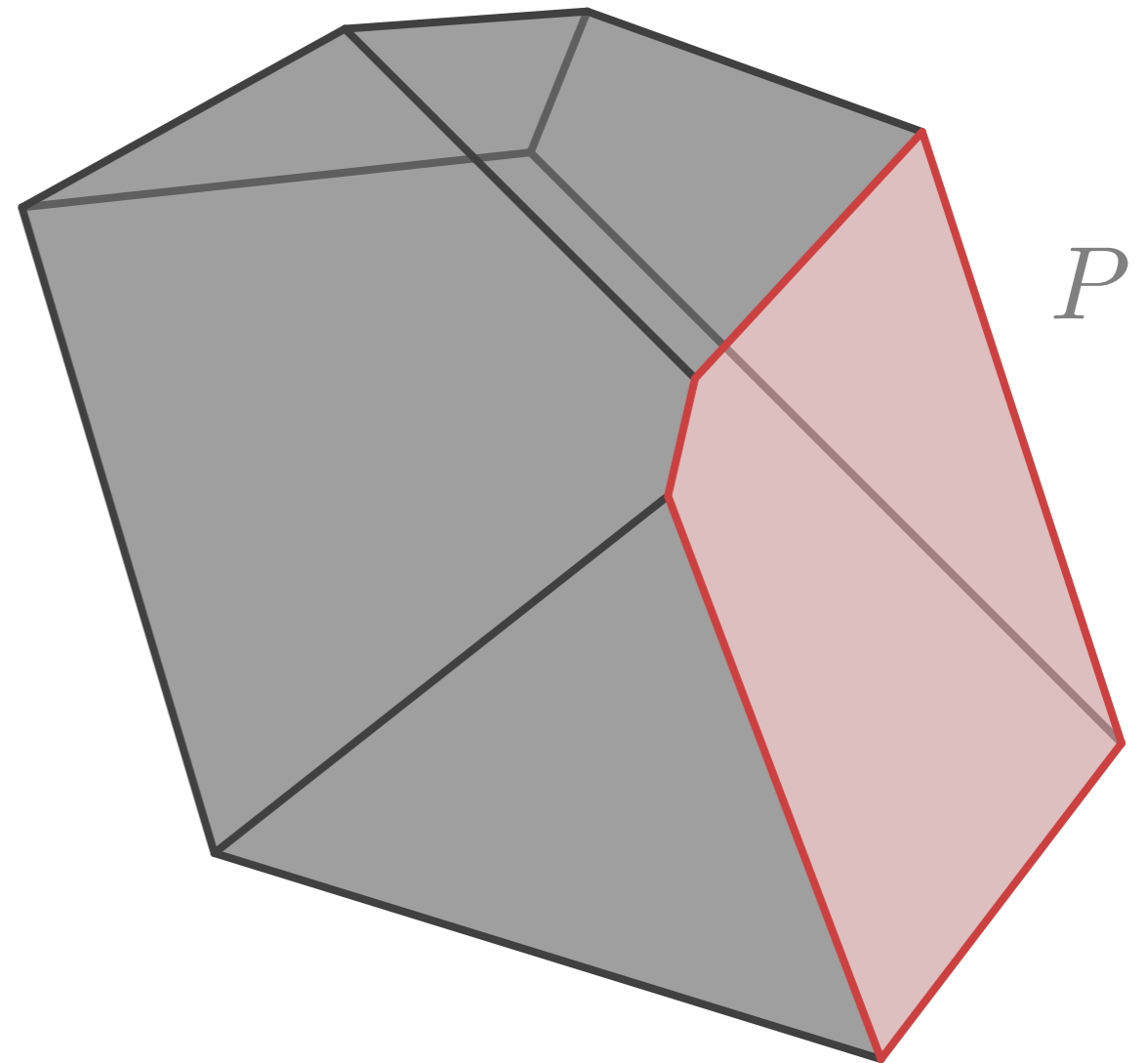
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Intersection of P and some halfspace disjoint from the interior.



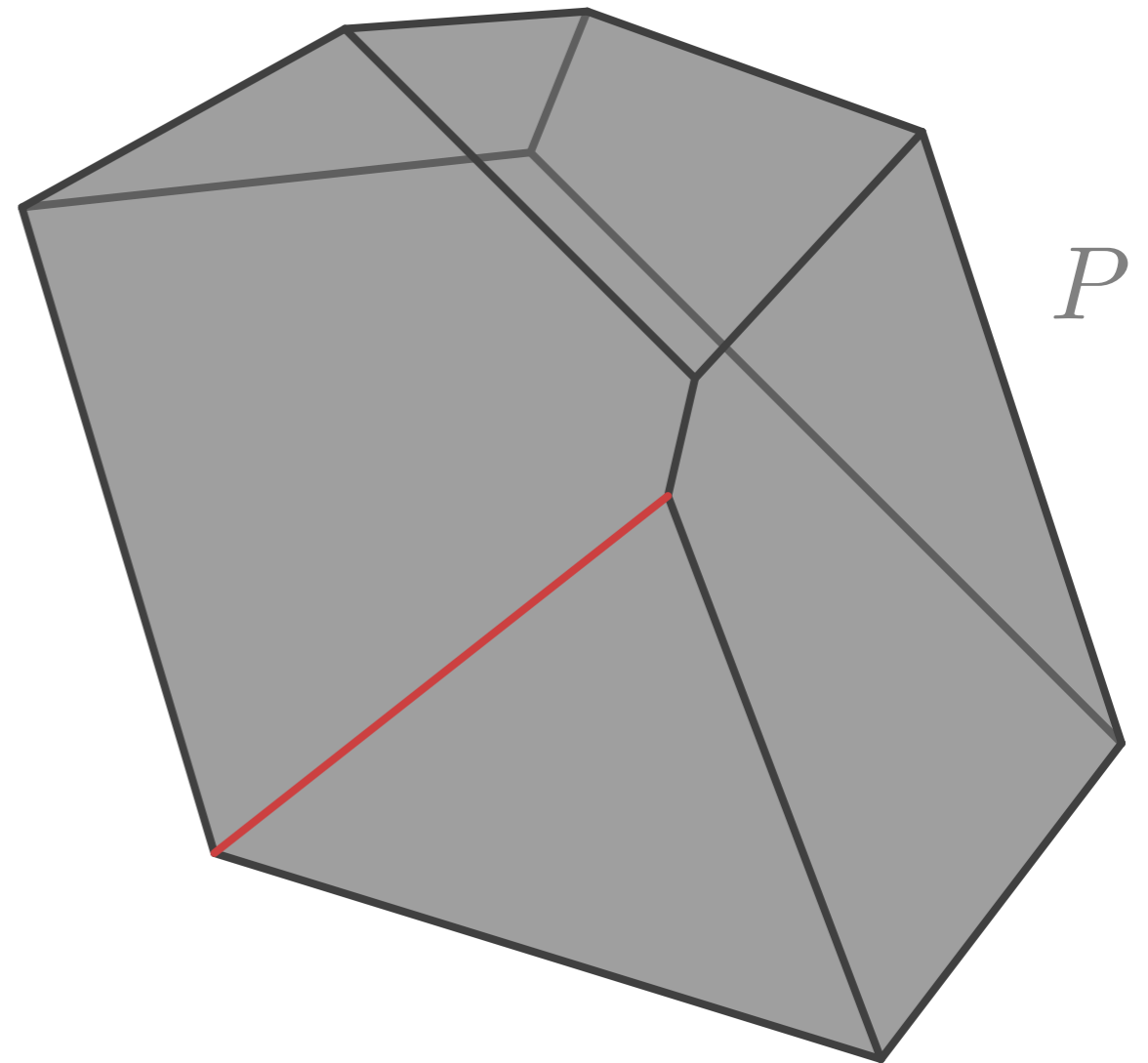
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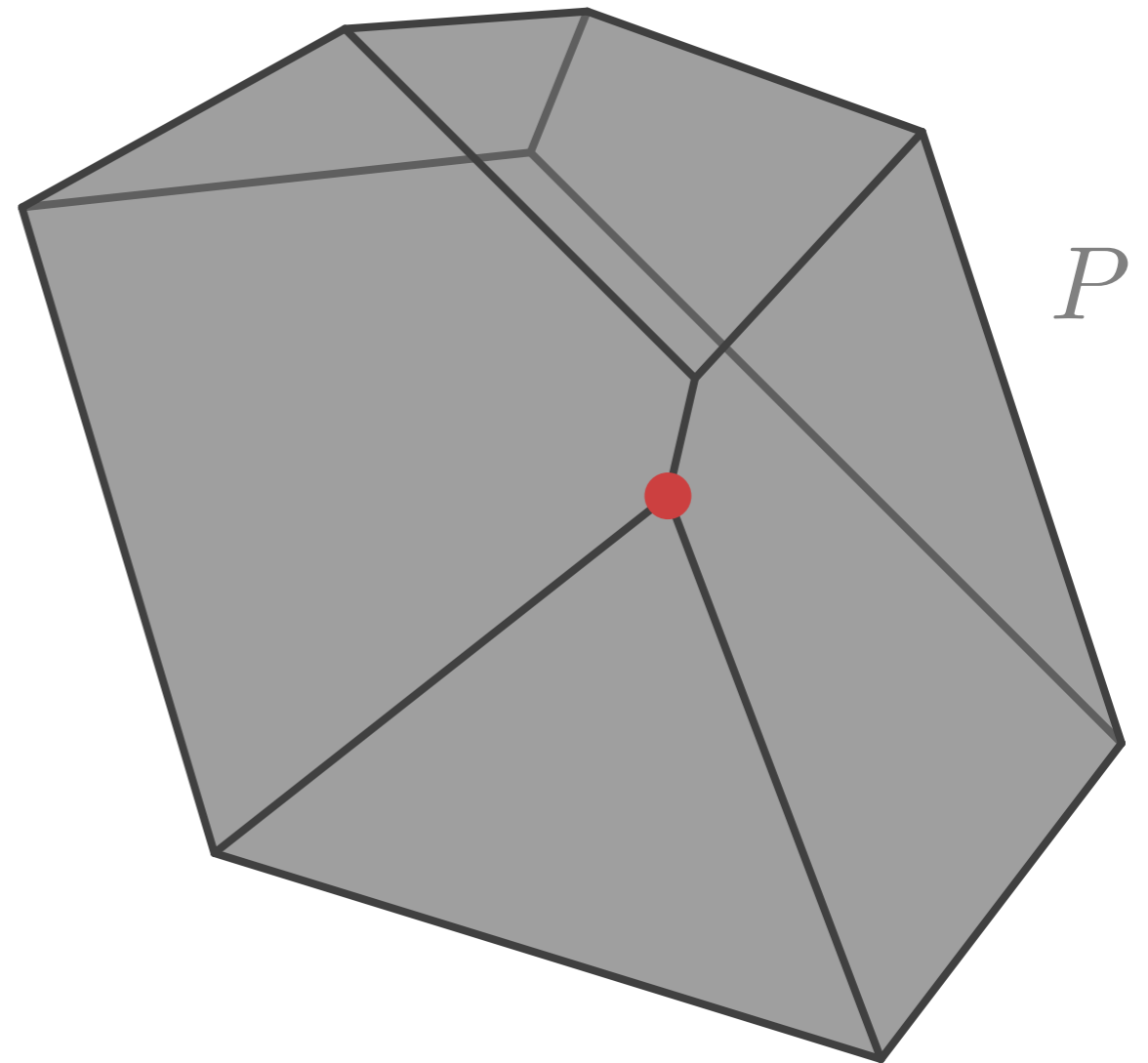
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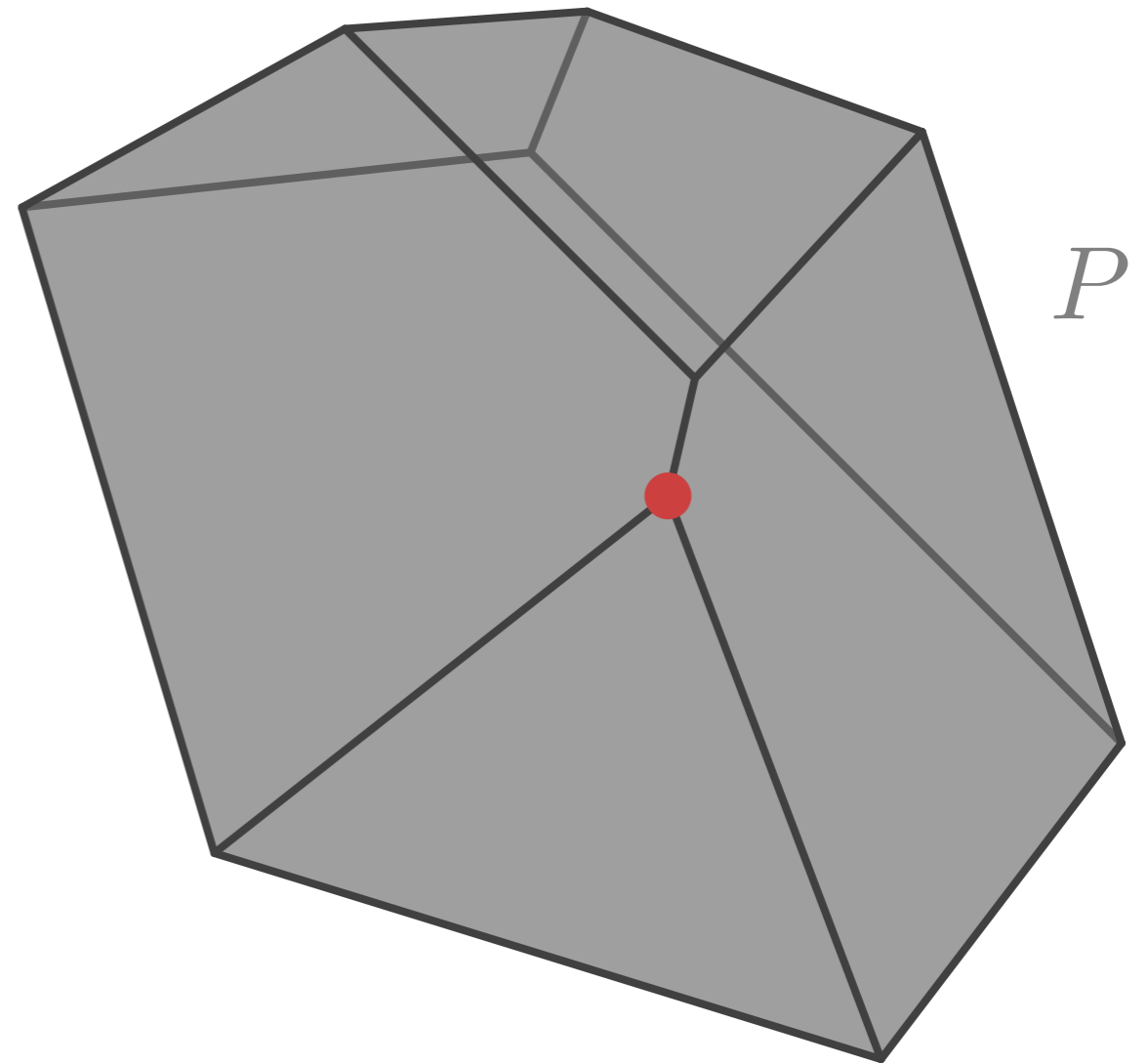
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Definition *complexity*

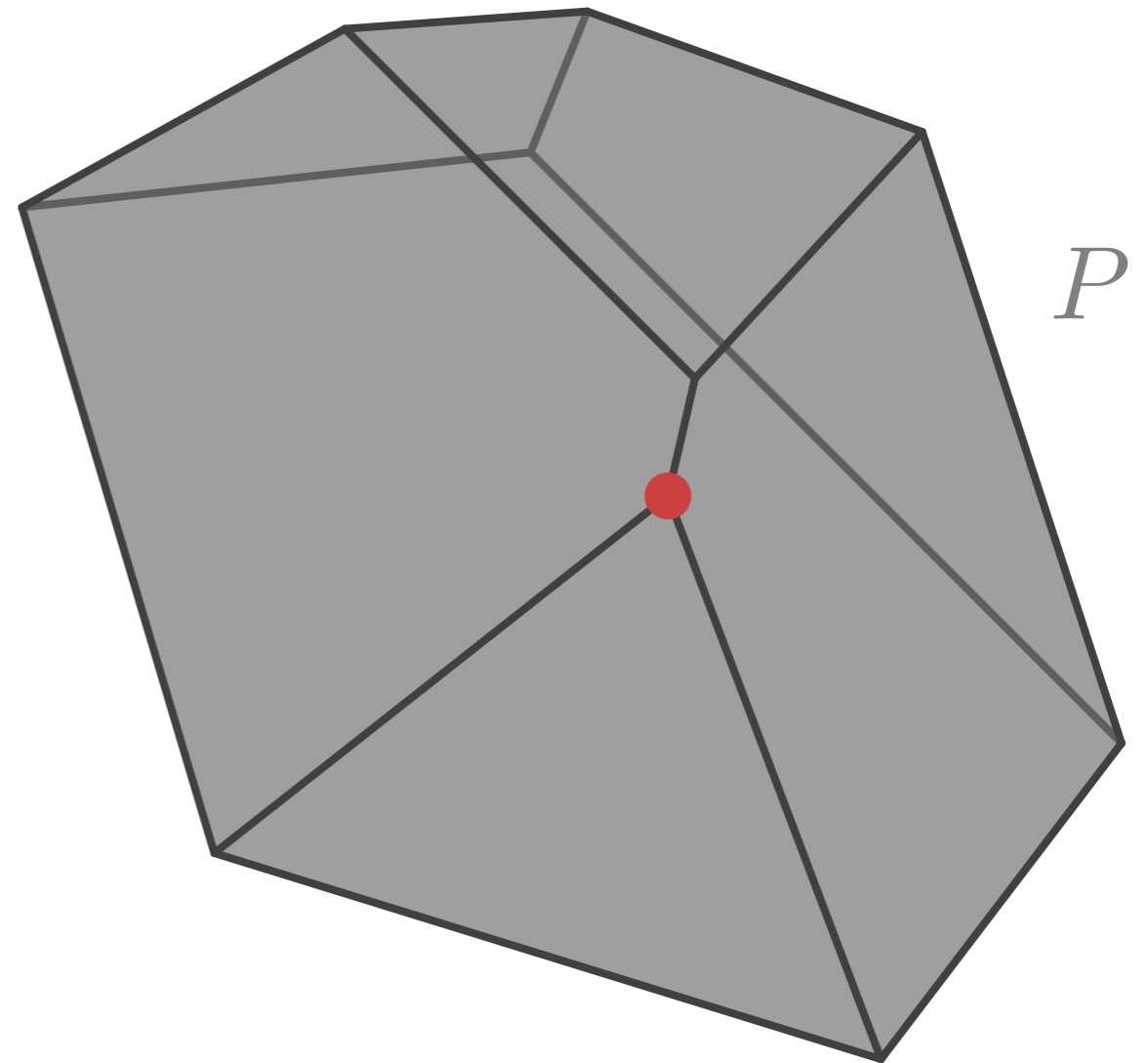
Number of faces of P .



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- Definition** *complexity*
- Number of faces of P .
- (Complexity can be 2^n .)



P

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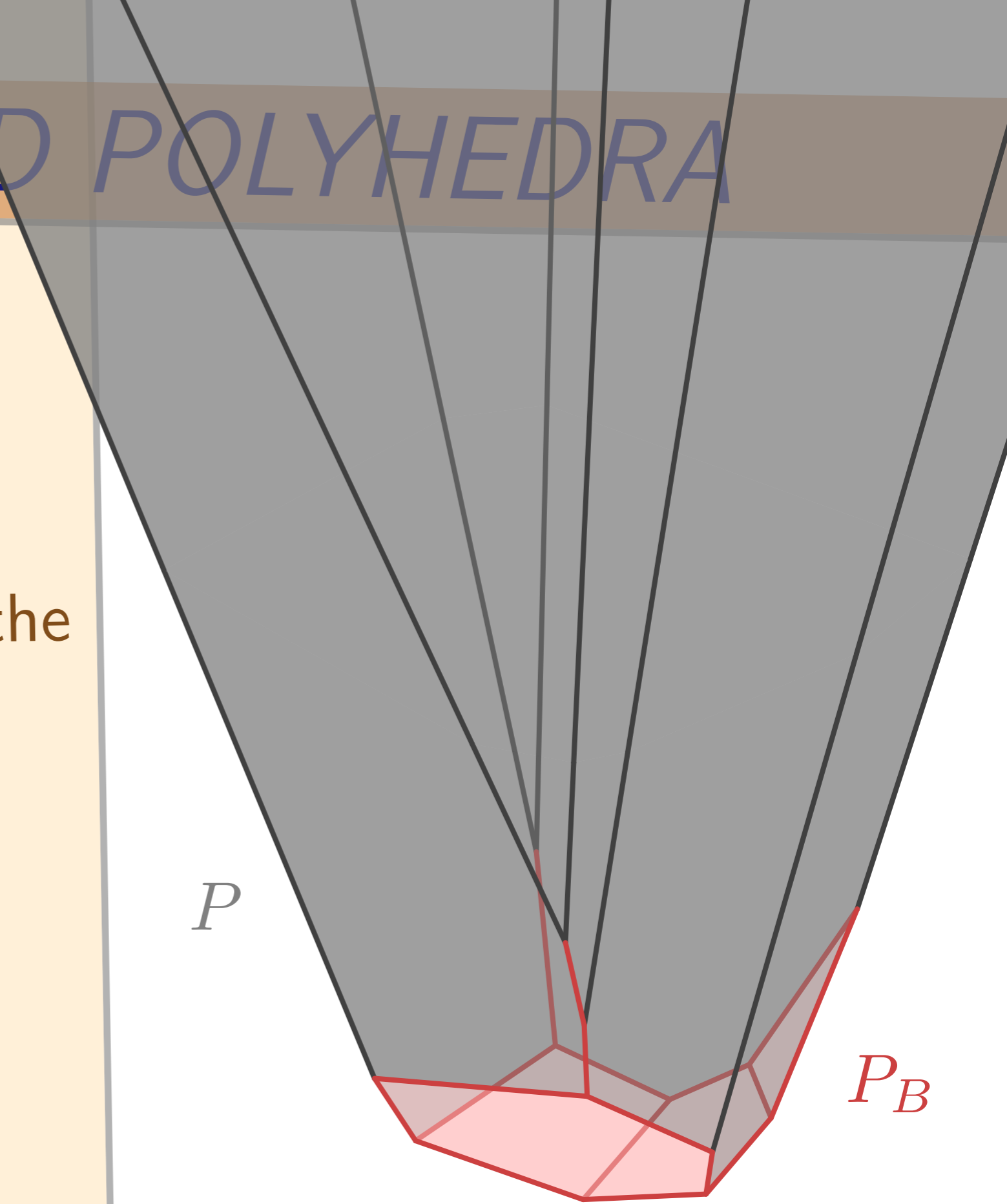
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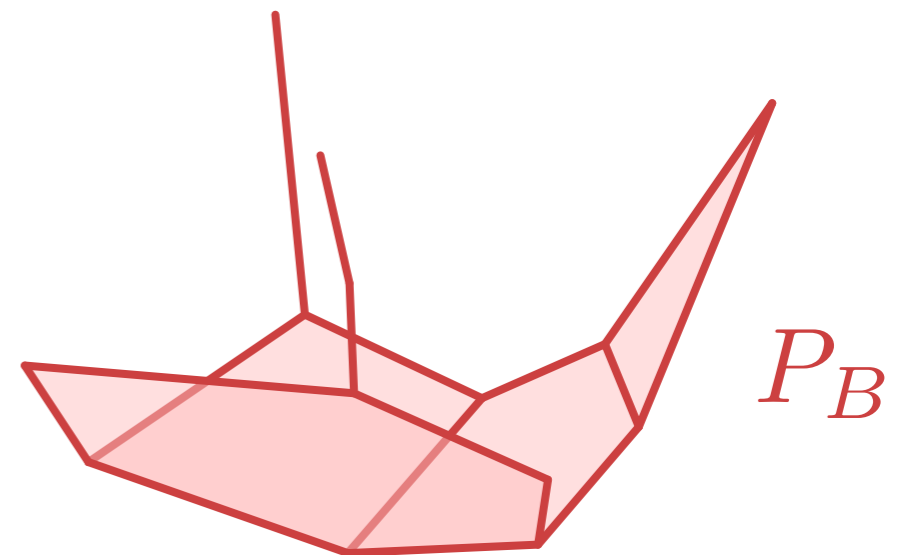


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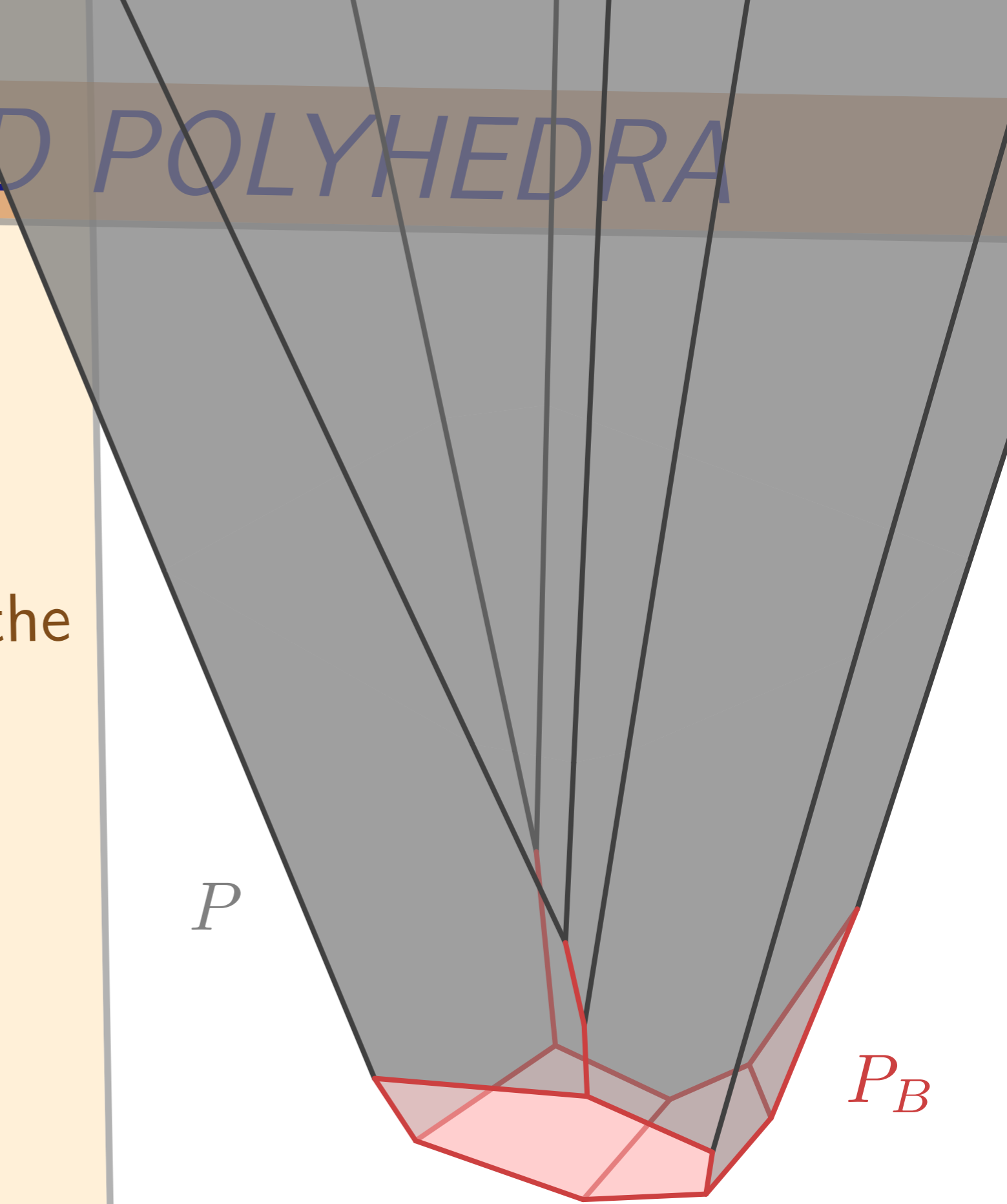
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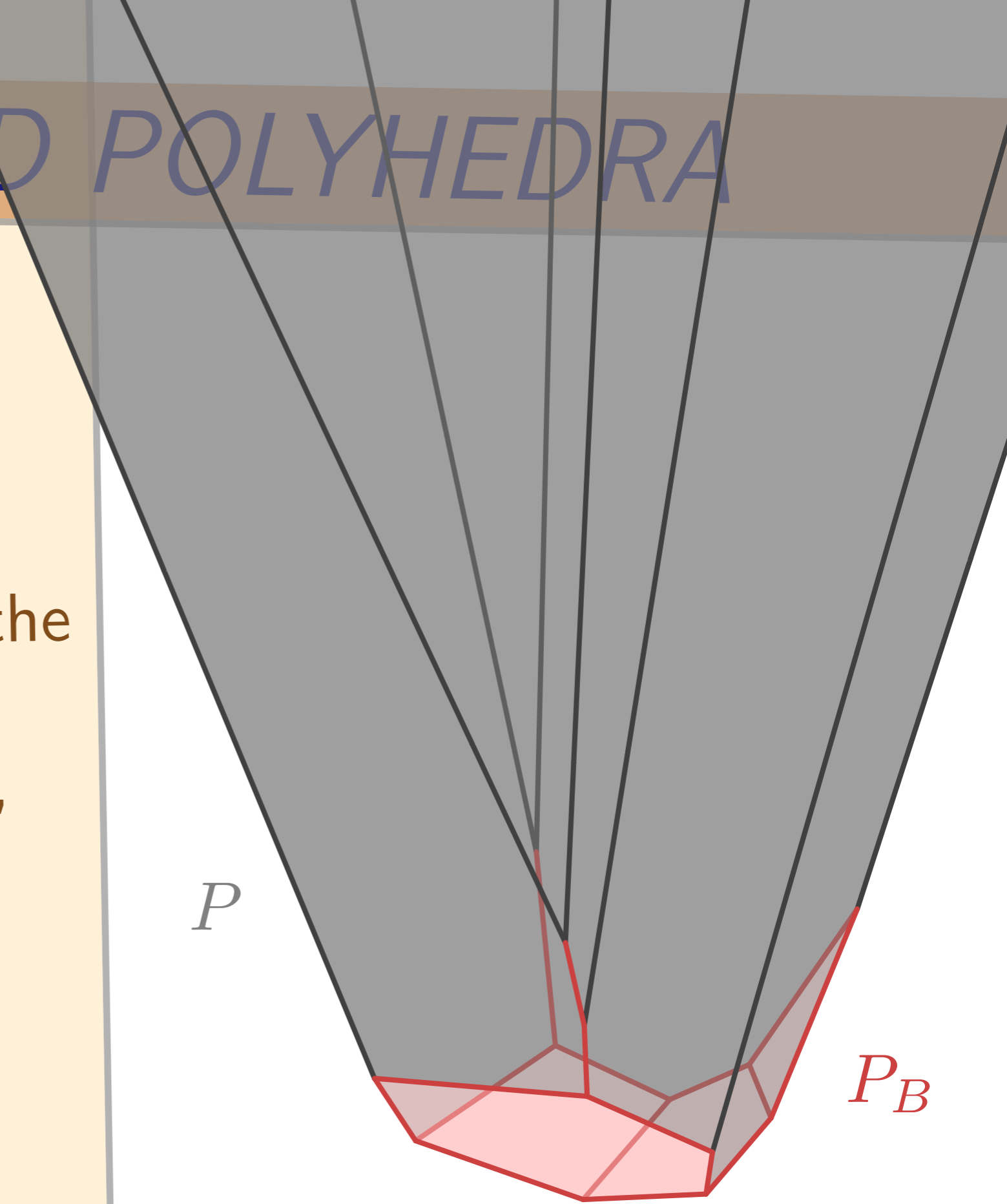
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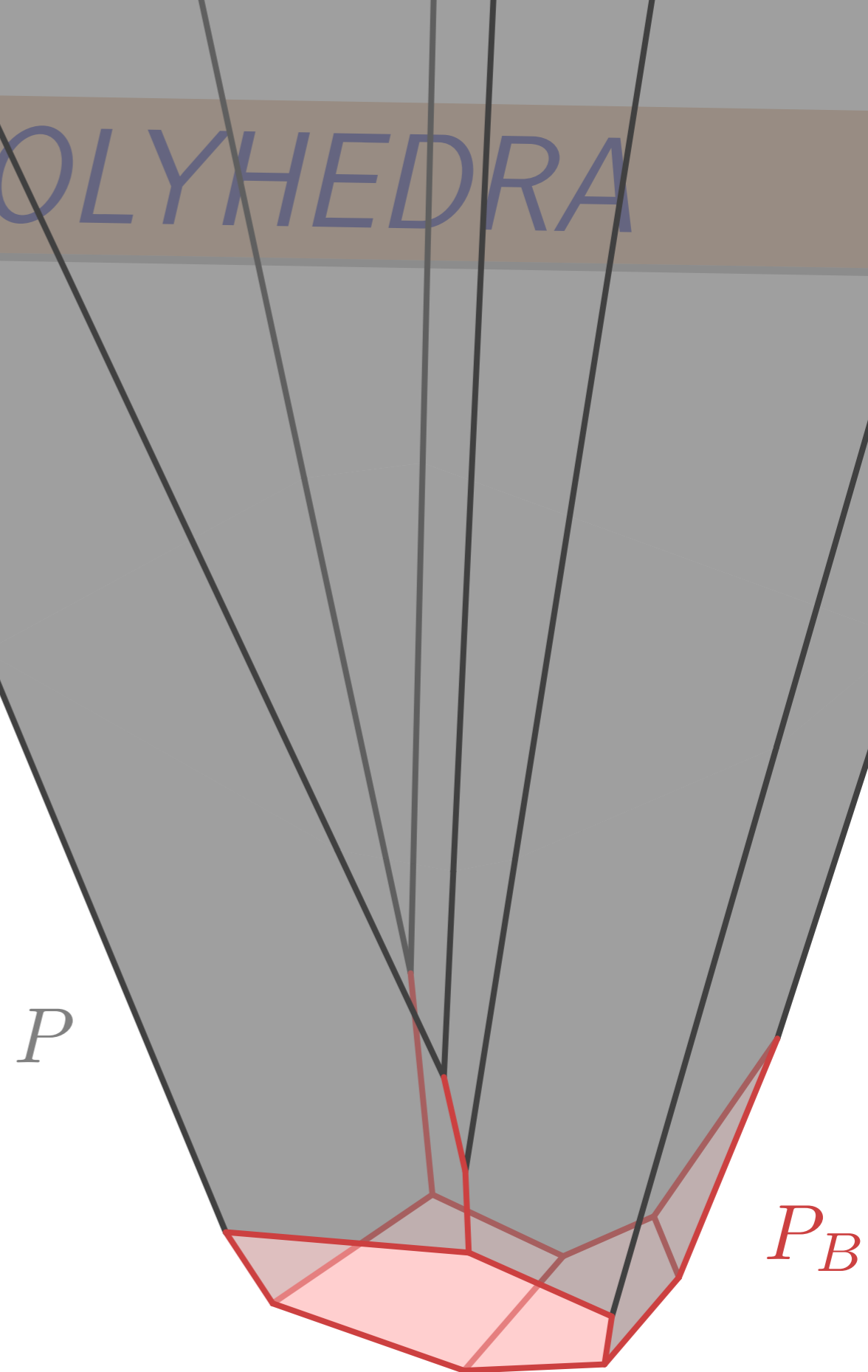
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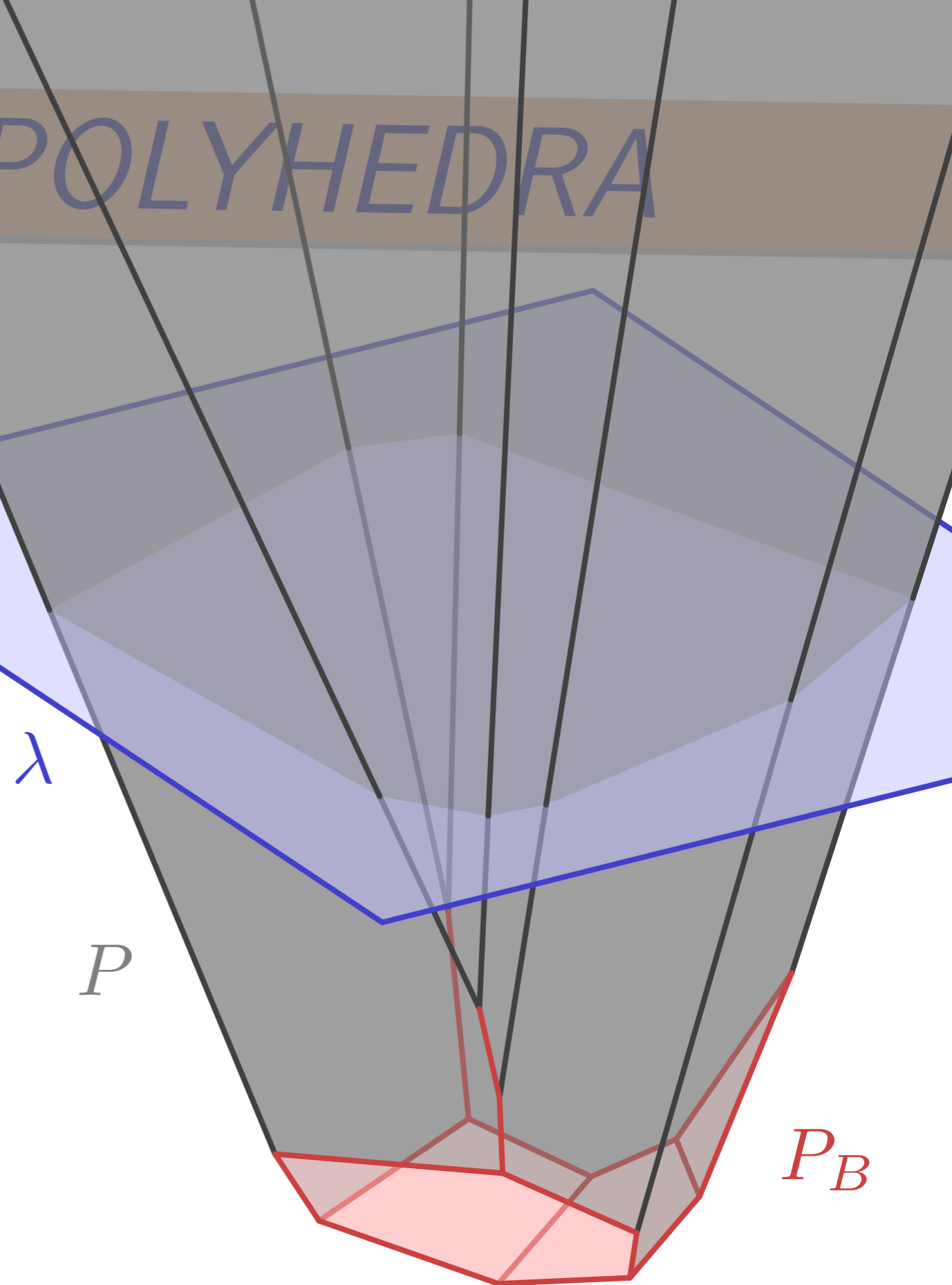
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P_B

P

λ

UNBOUNDED POLYHEDRA

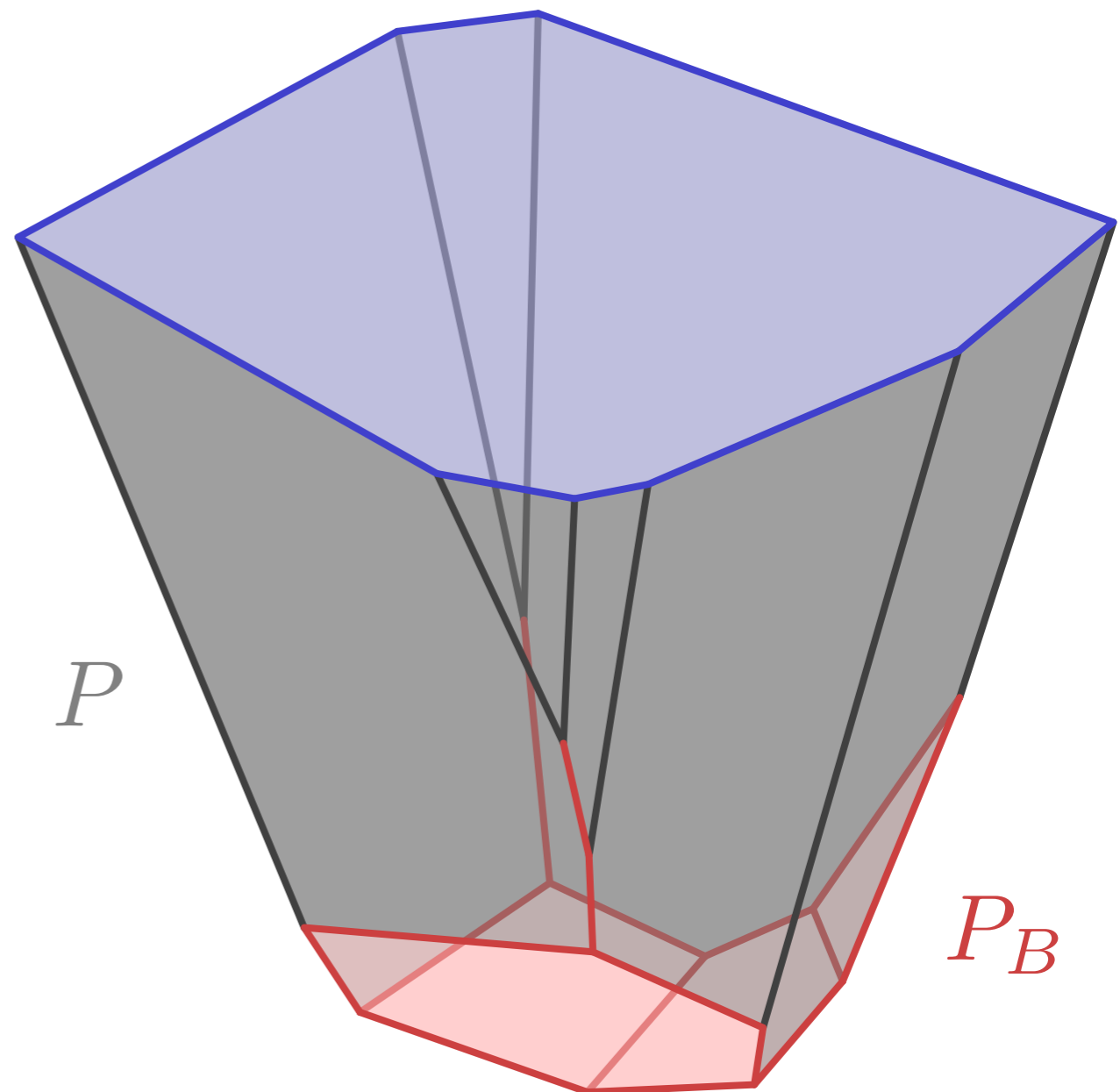
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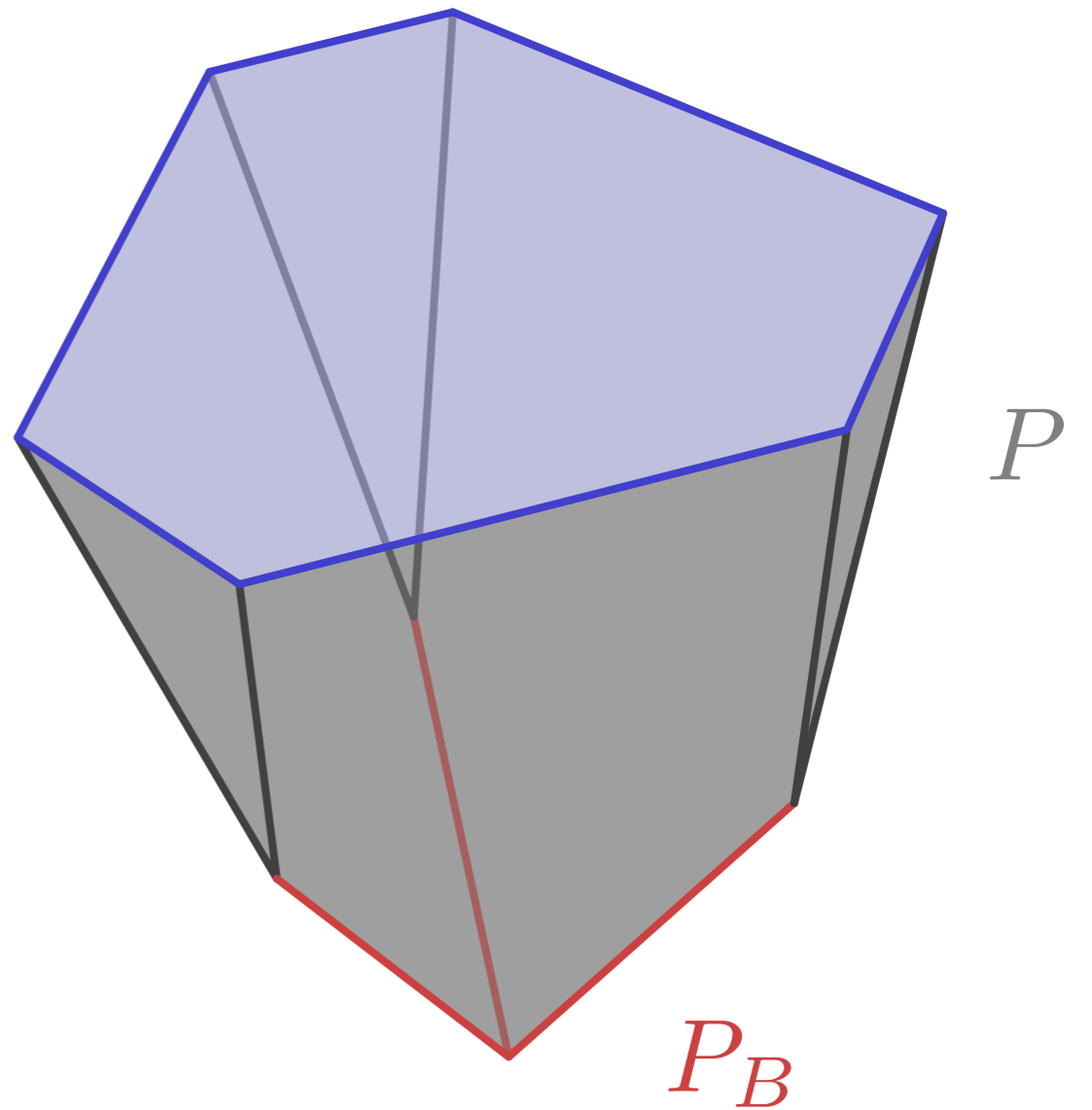
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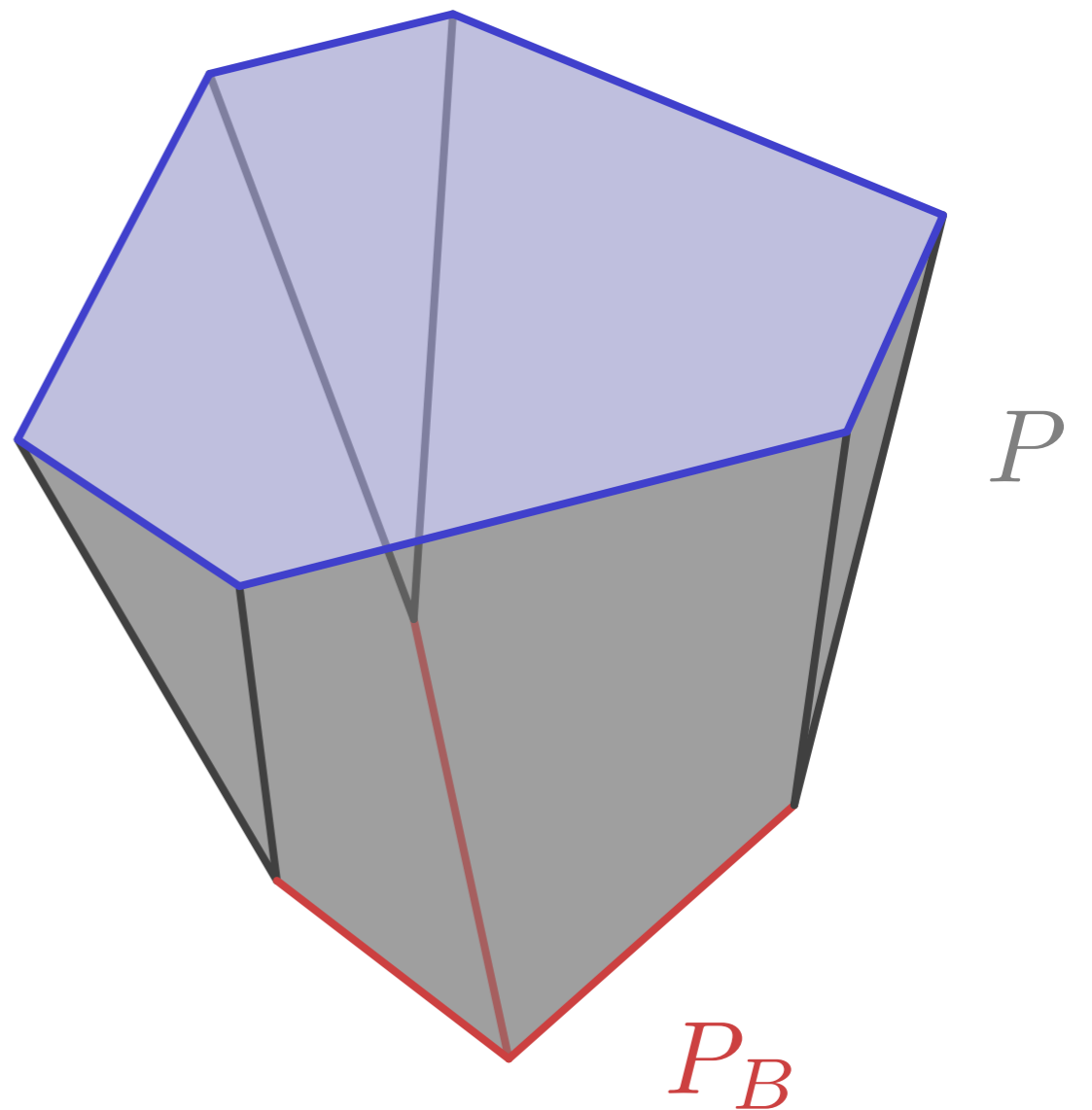


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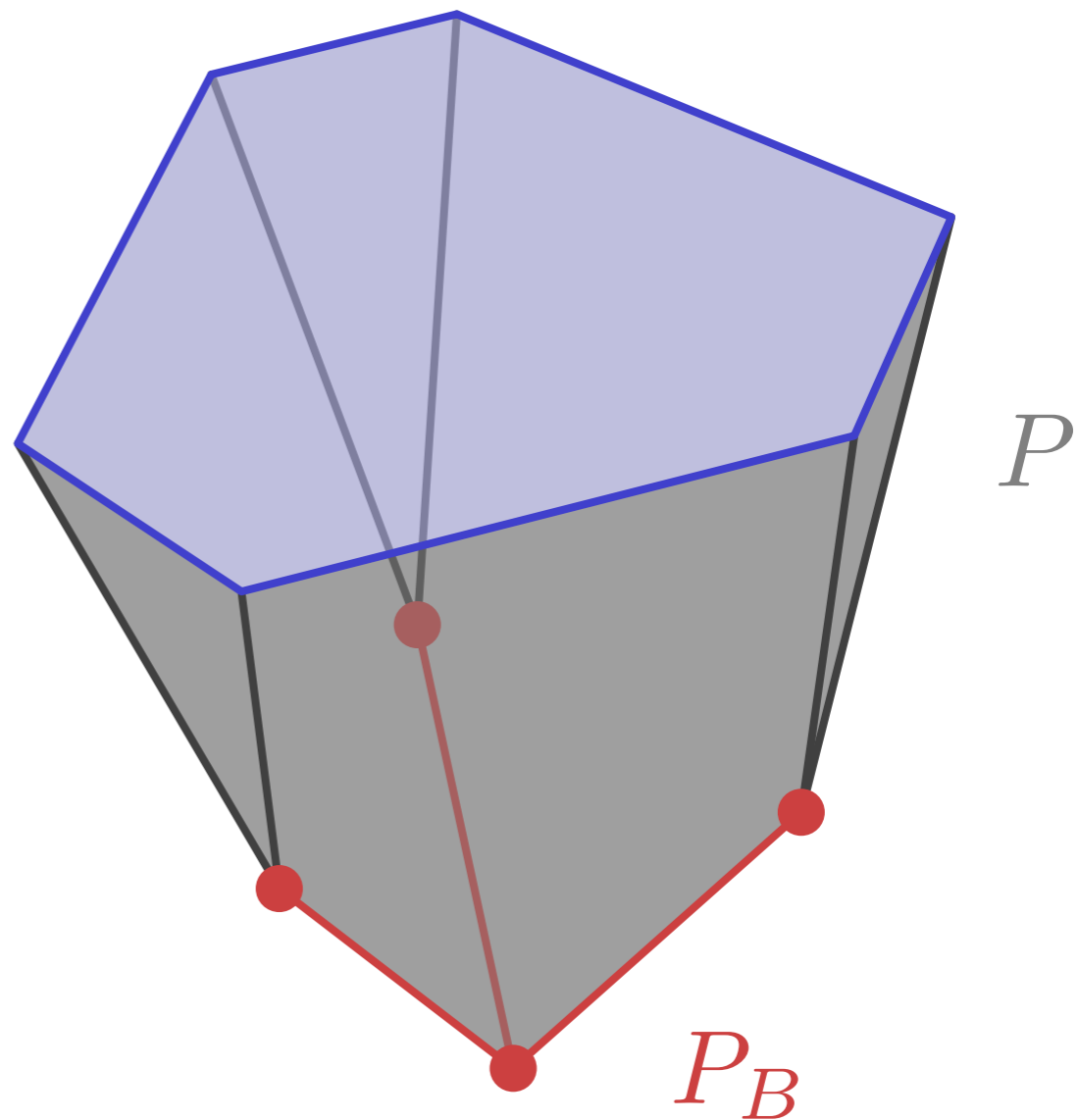


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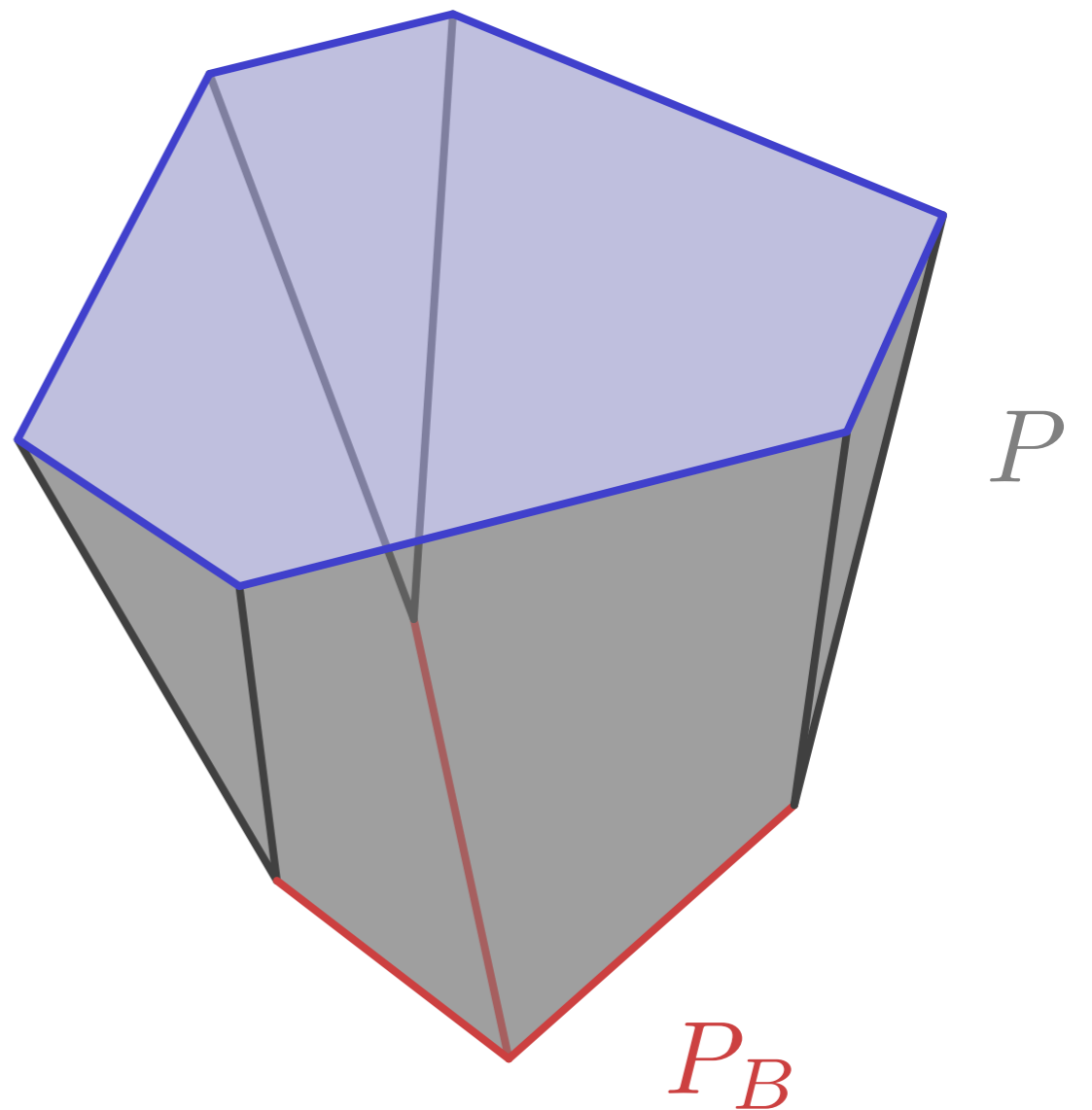


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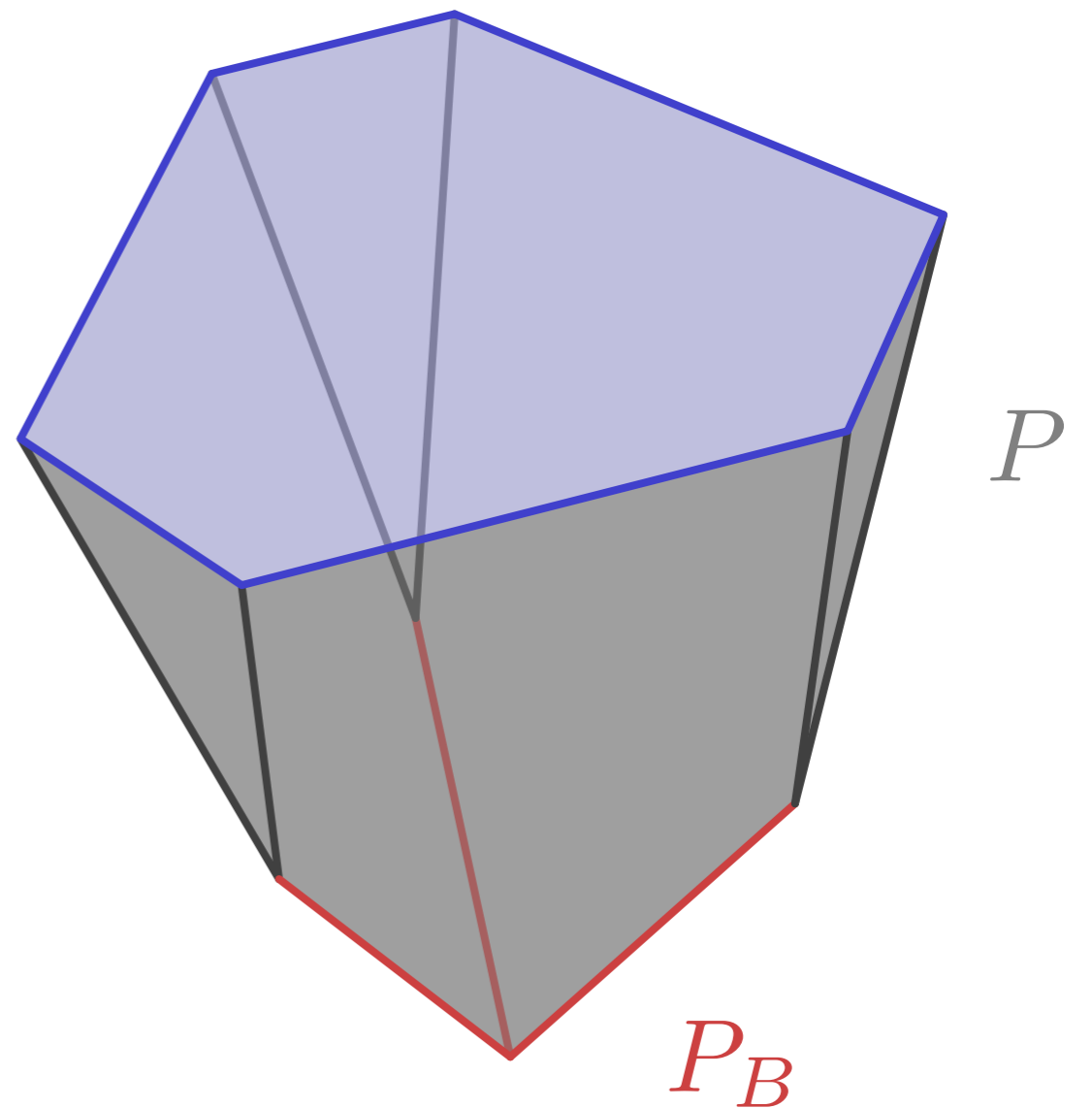
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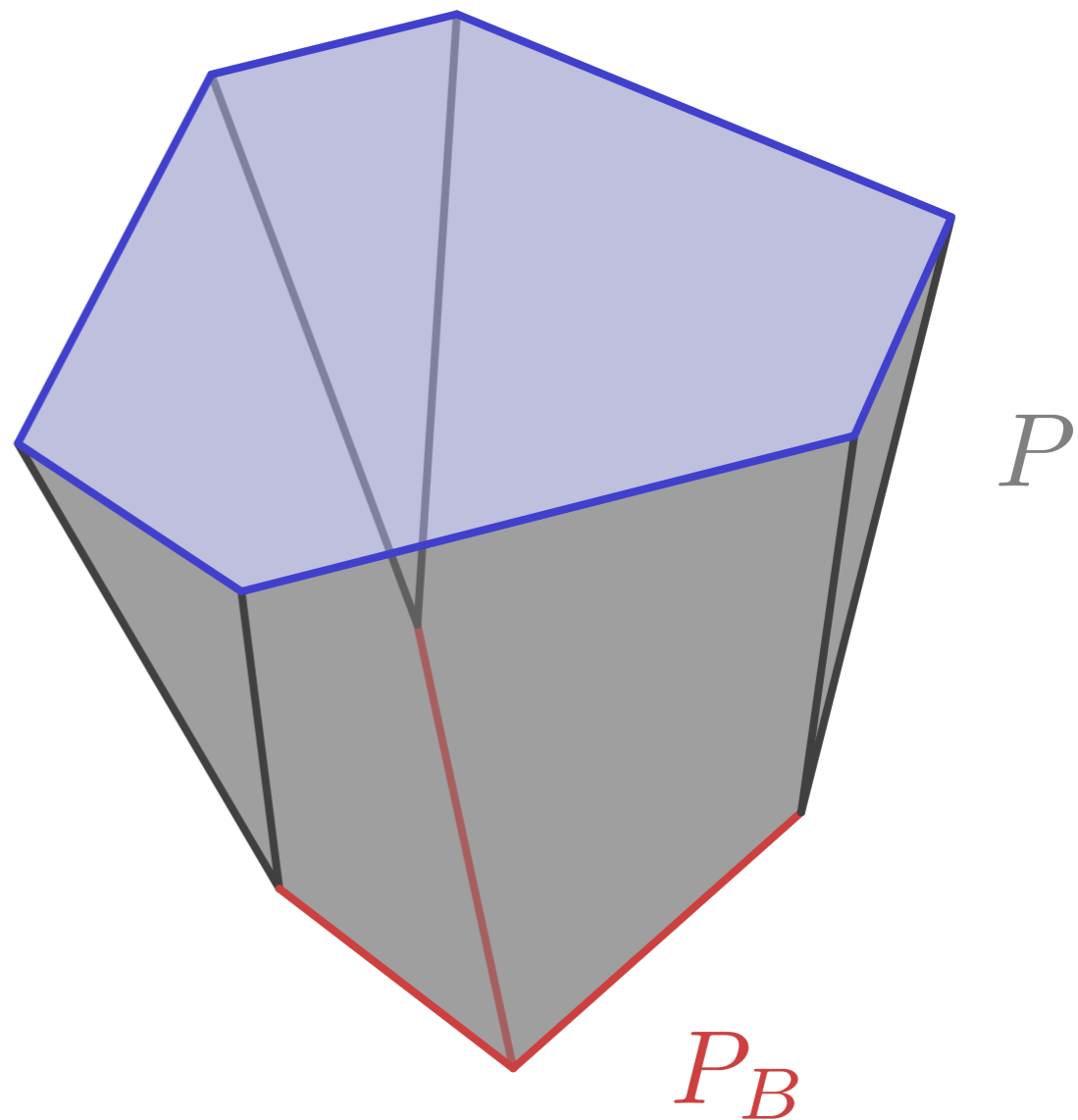
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P_B can be computed in $O(n^d L + n^{2d^2+3d})$ or $O(n^{d^2+d} L)$ time.



SPLITTING LEMMA

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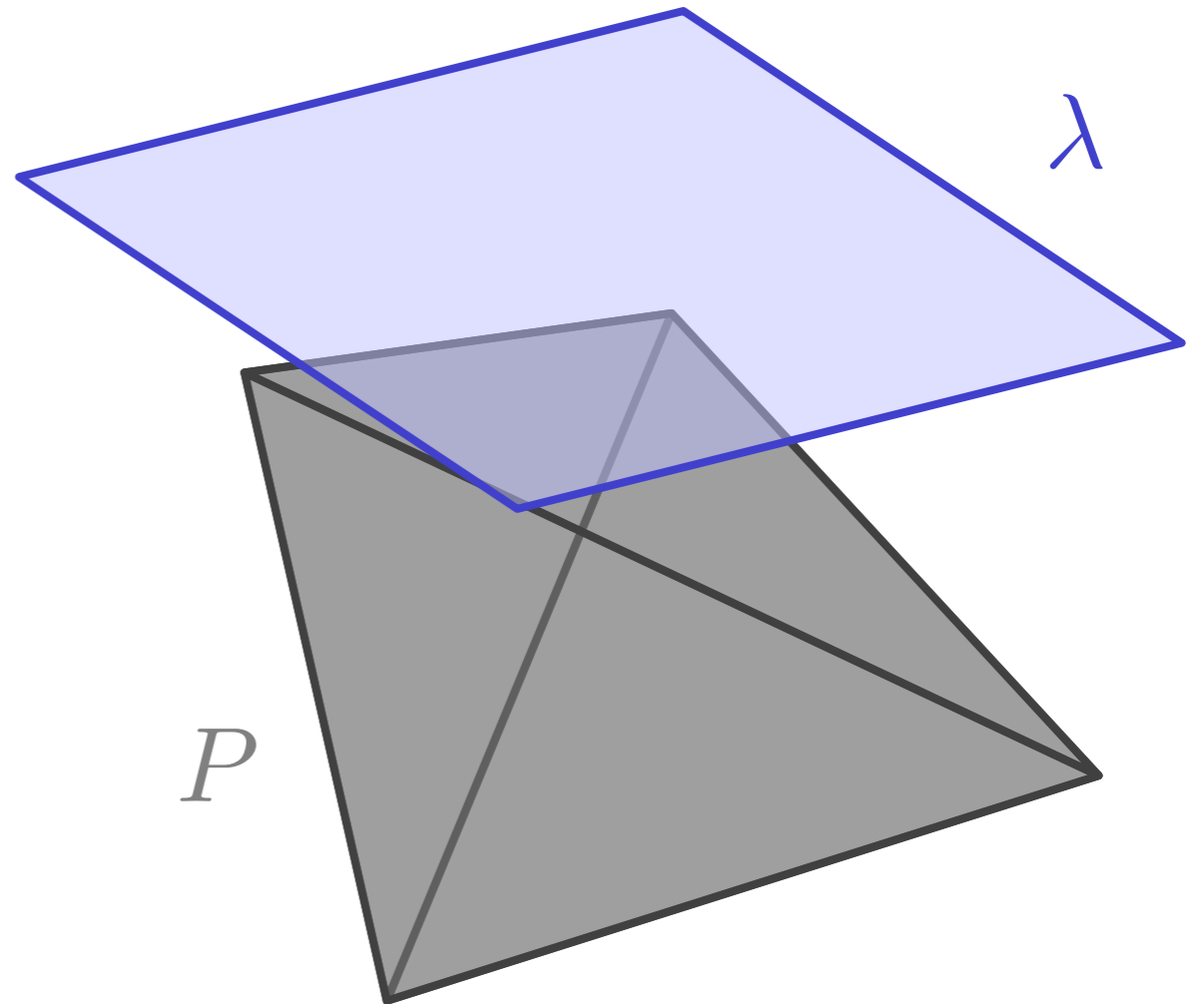
Lemma

- Given P and λ ,
- there are two faces
- $F^+, F^- \subset P$,
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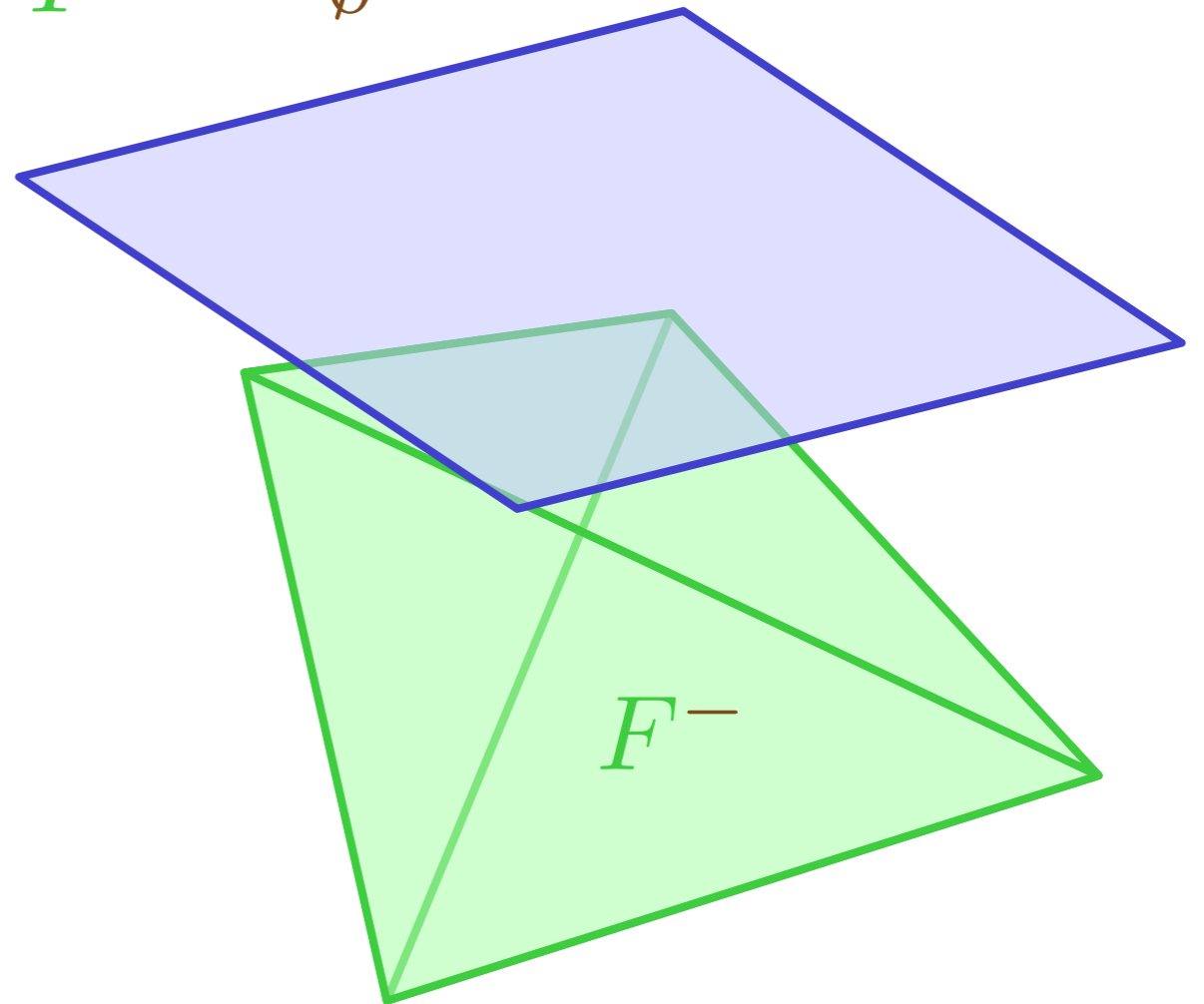


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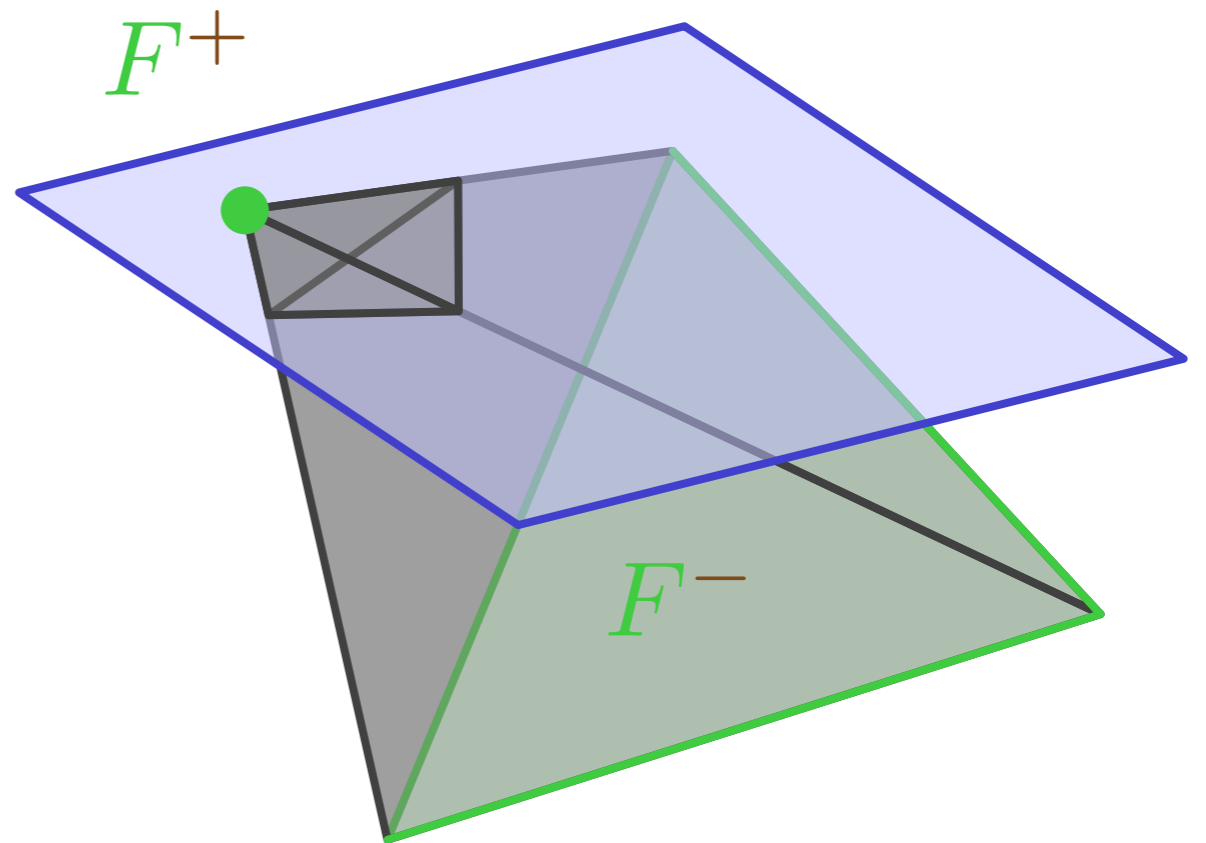
$$F^+ = \emptyset$$



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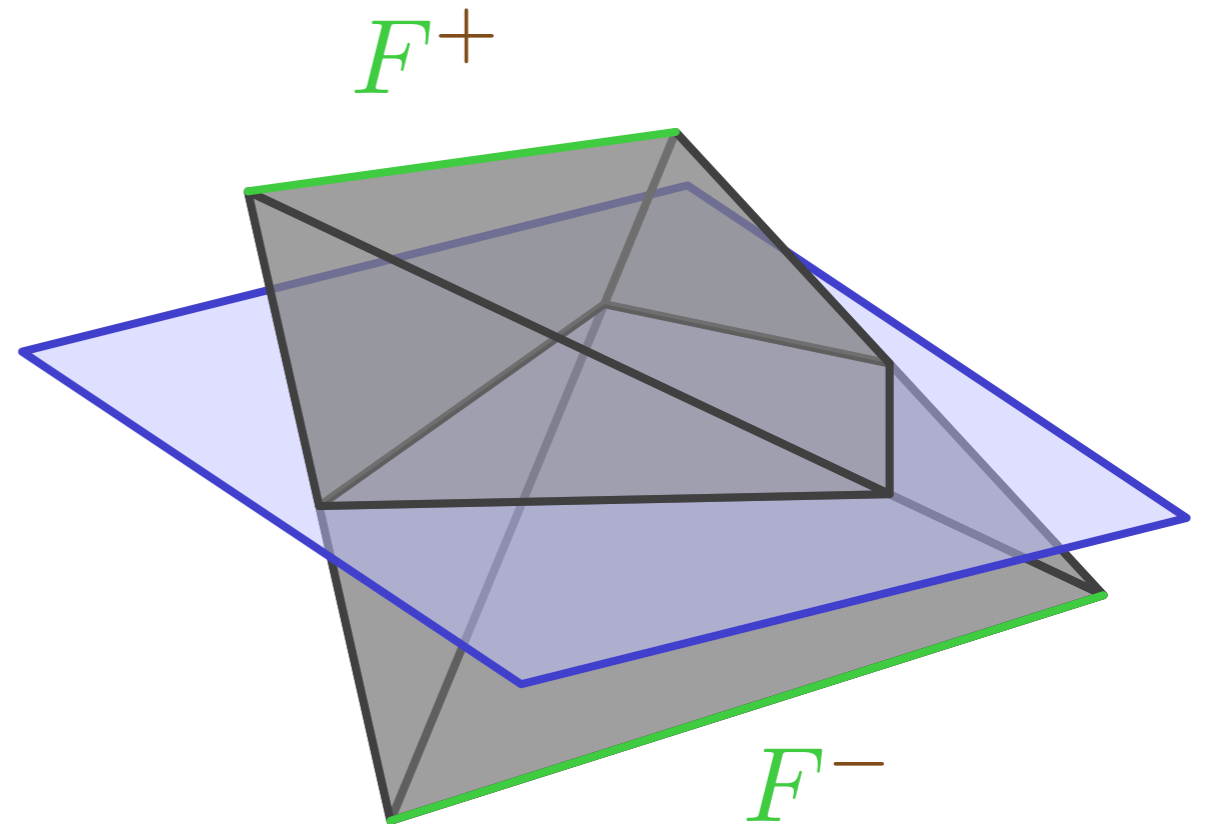
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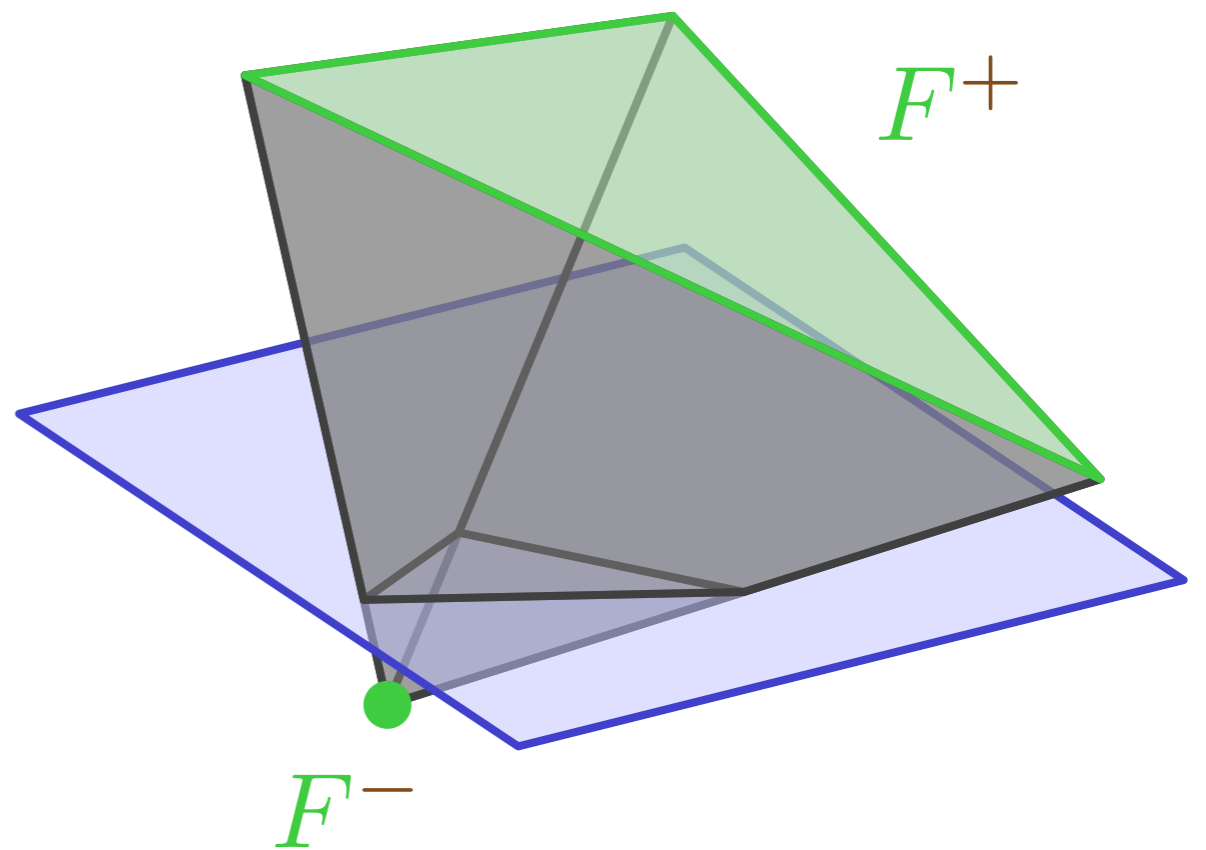
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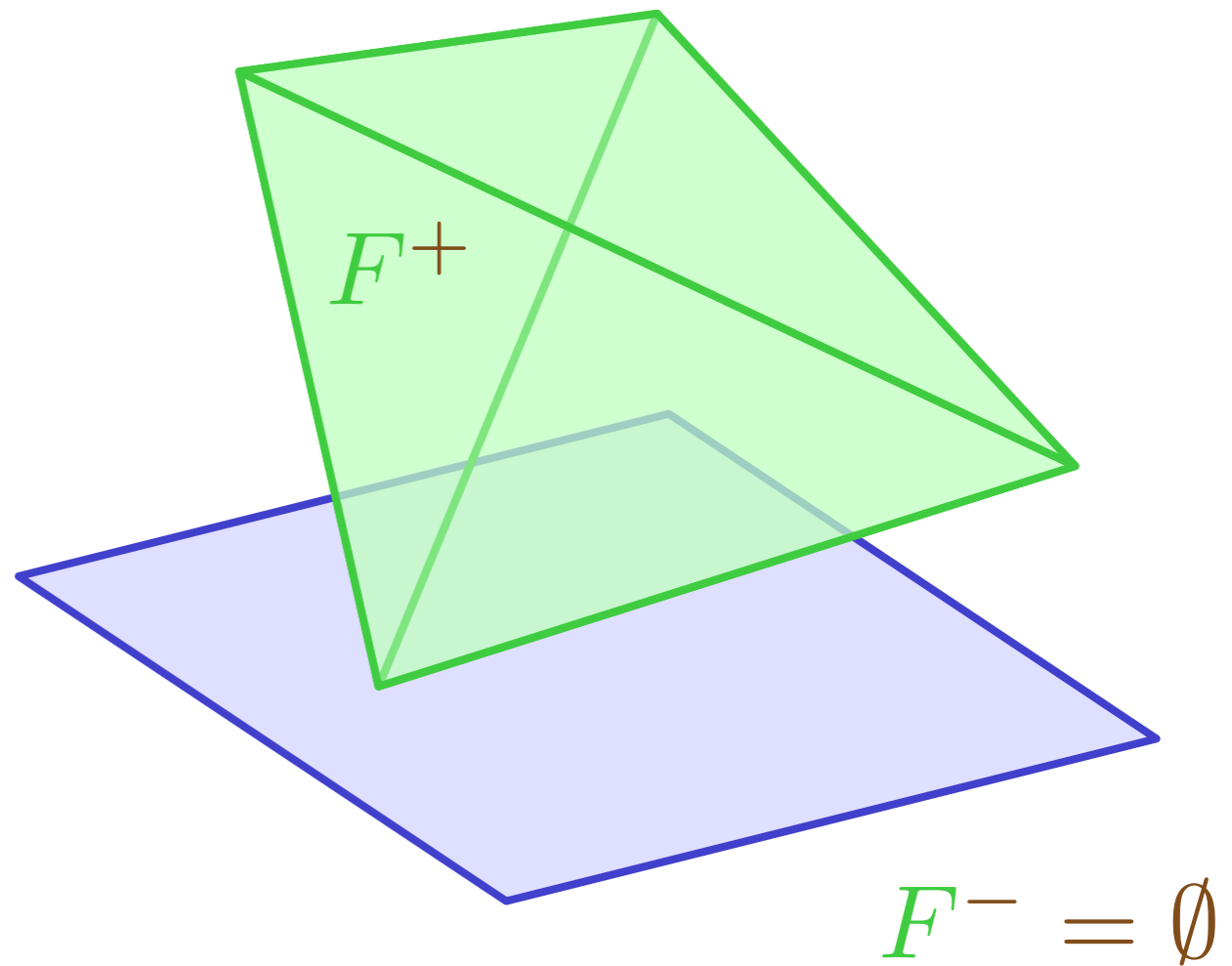
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$F^+, F^- \subset P$ SPLITTING LEMMA

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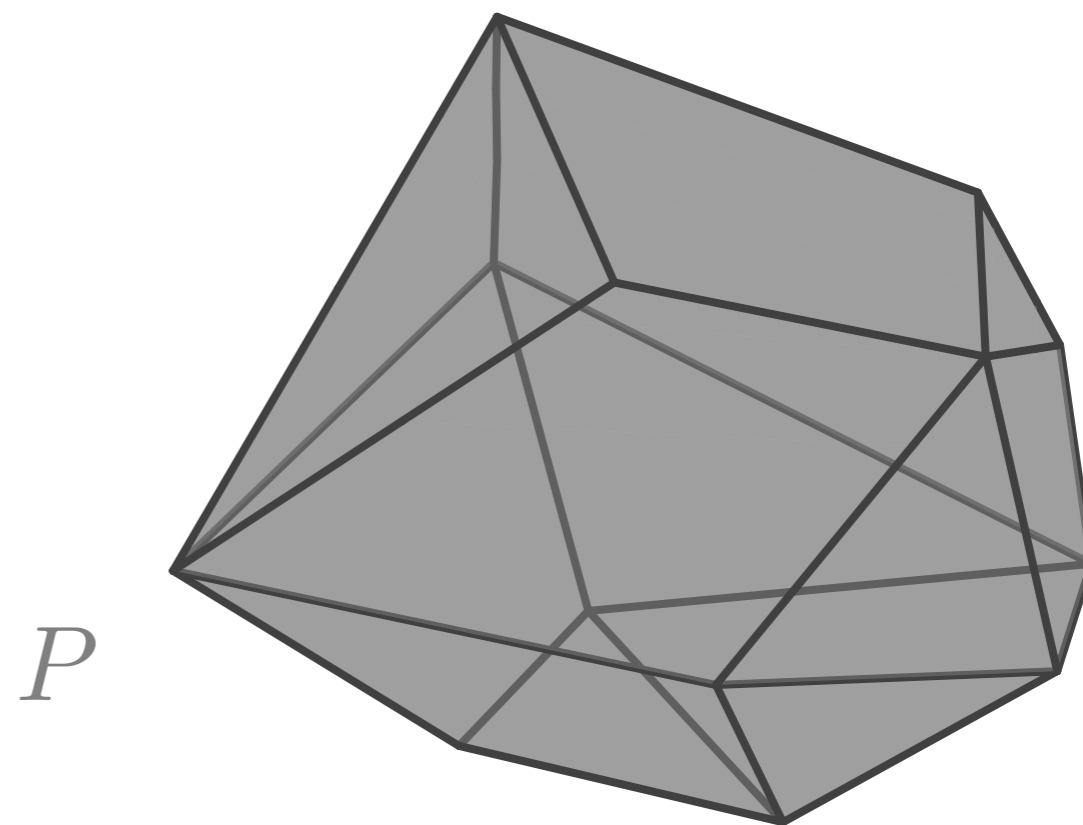
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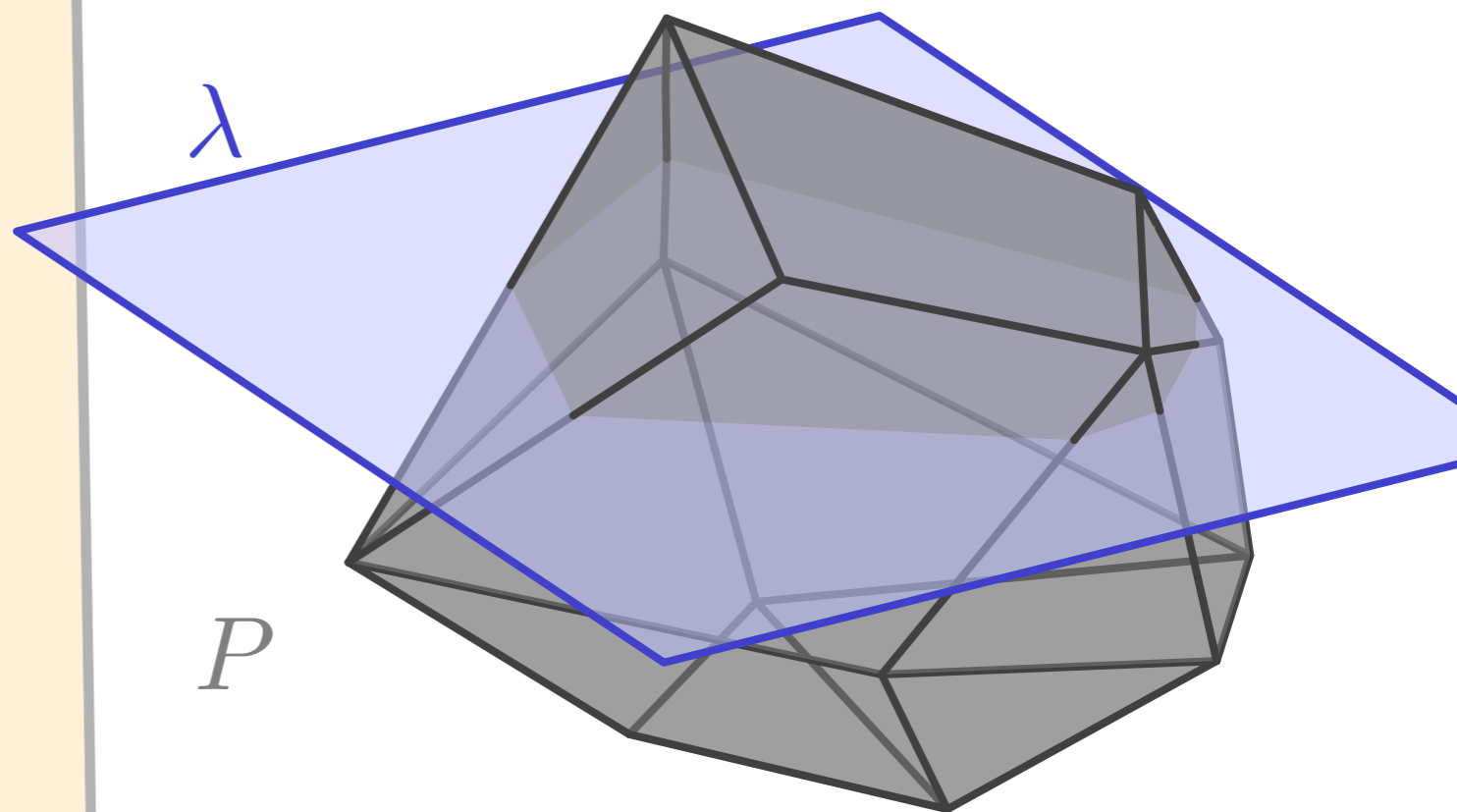
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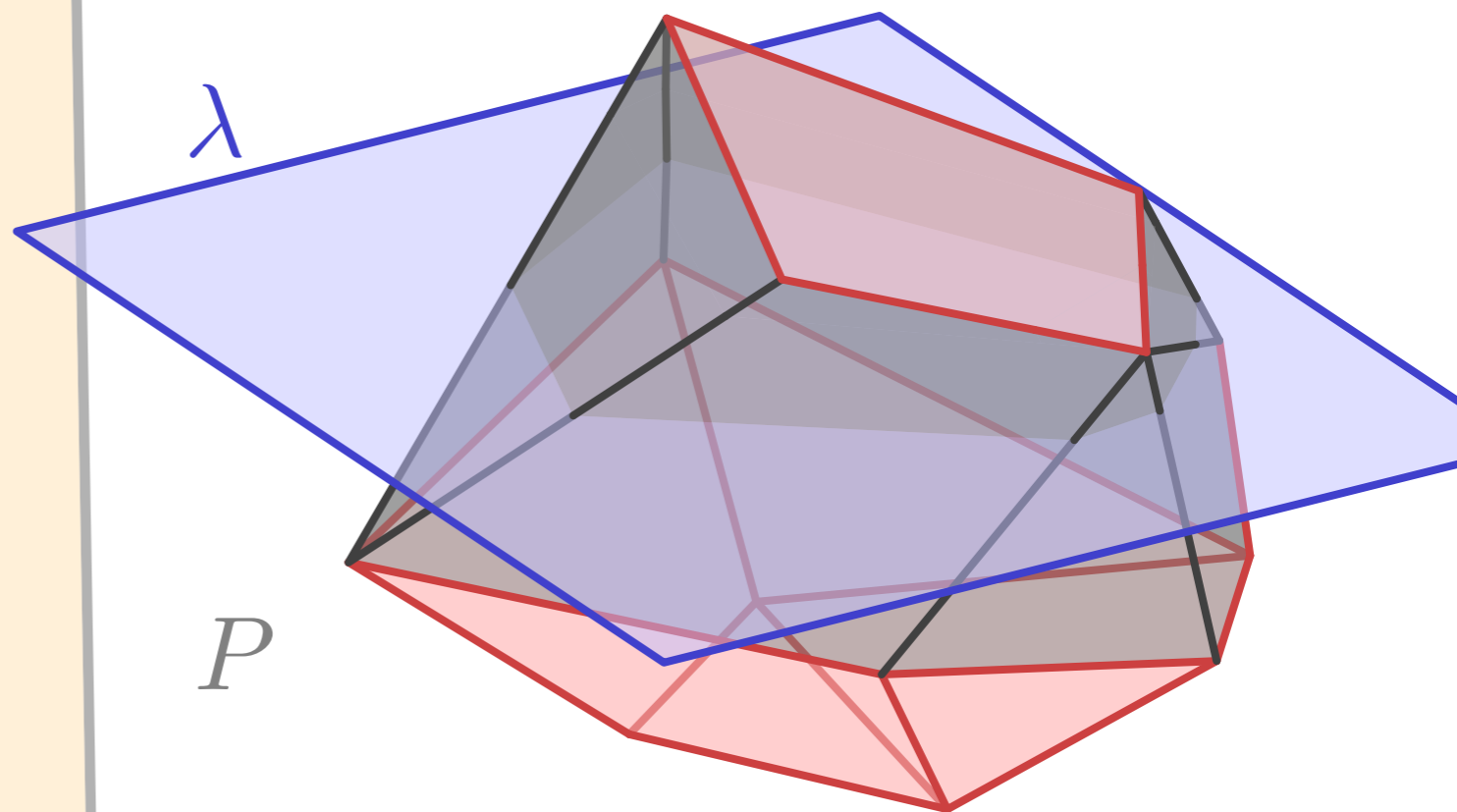
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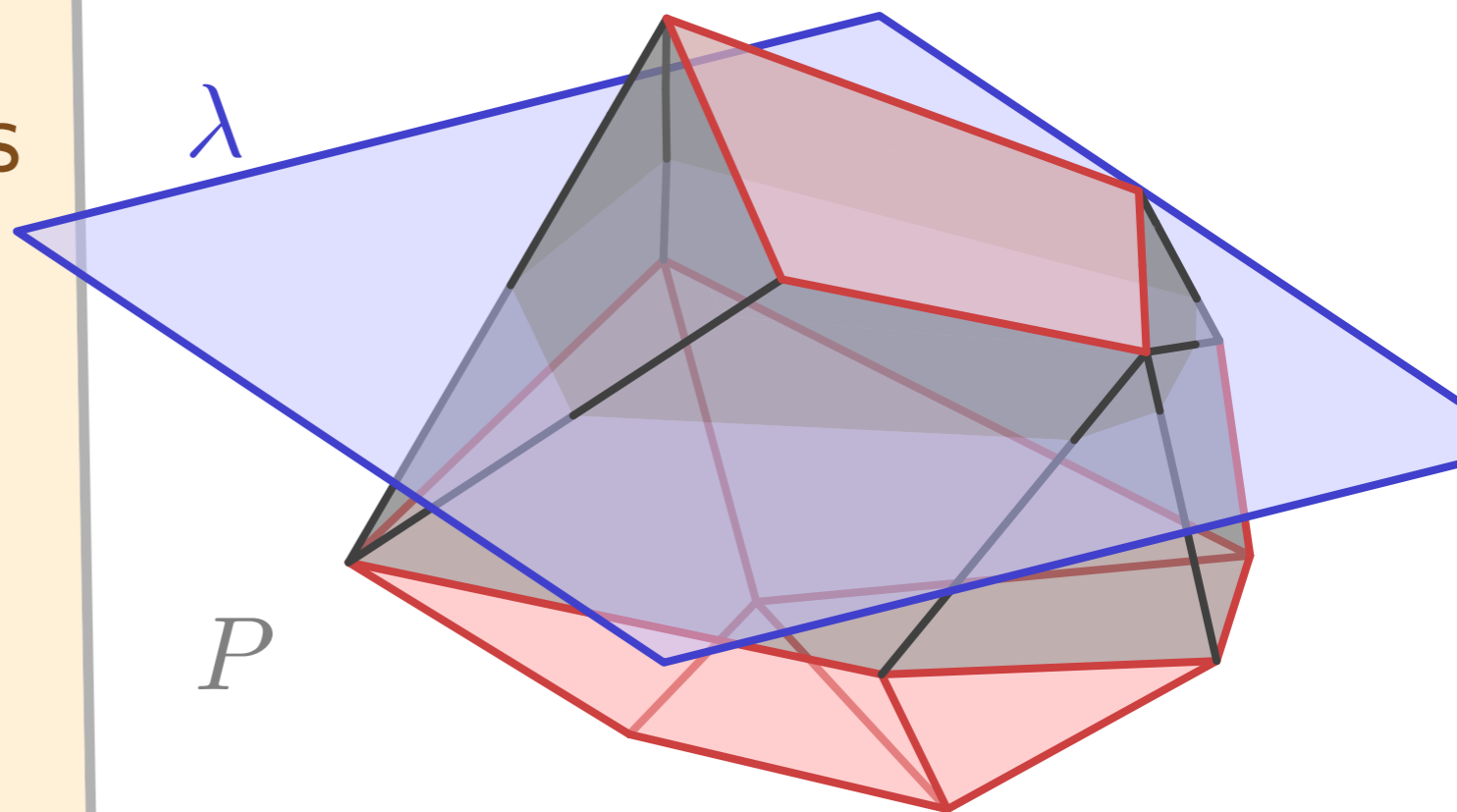
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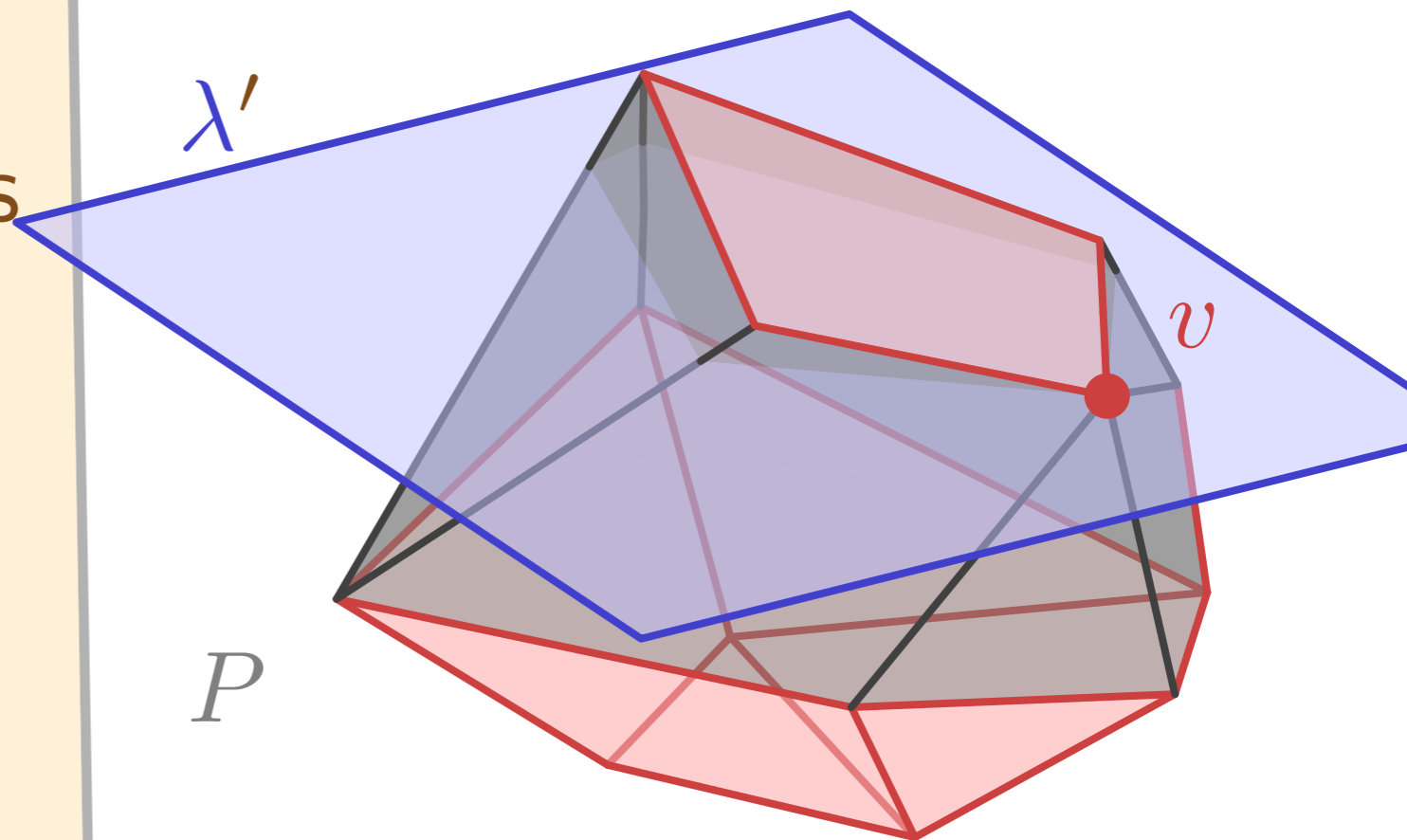
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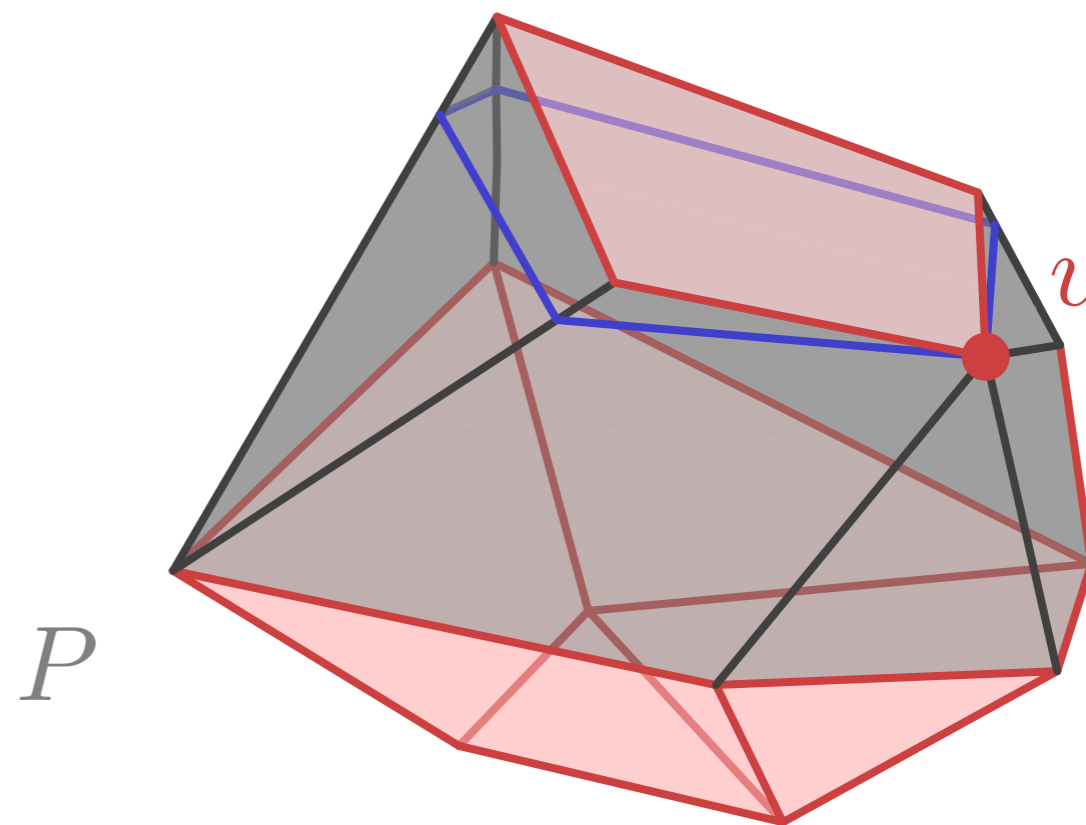
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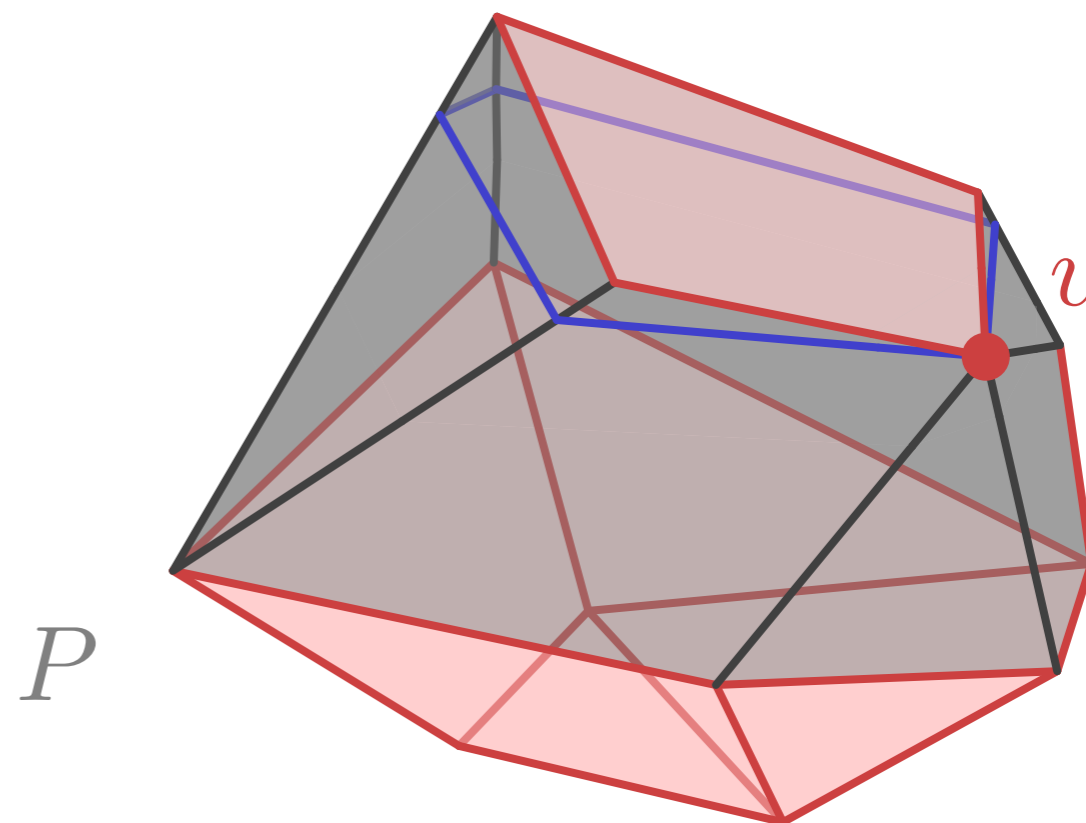
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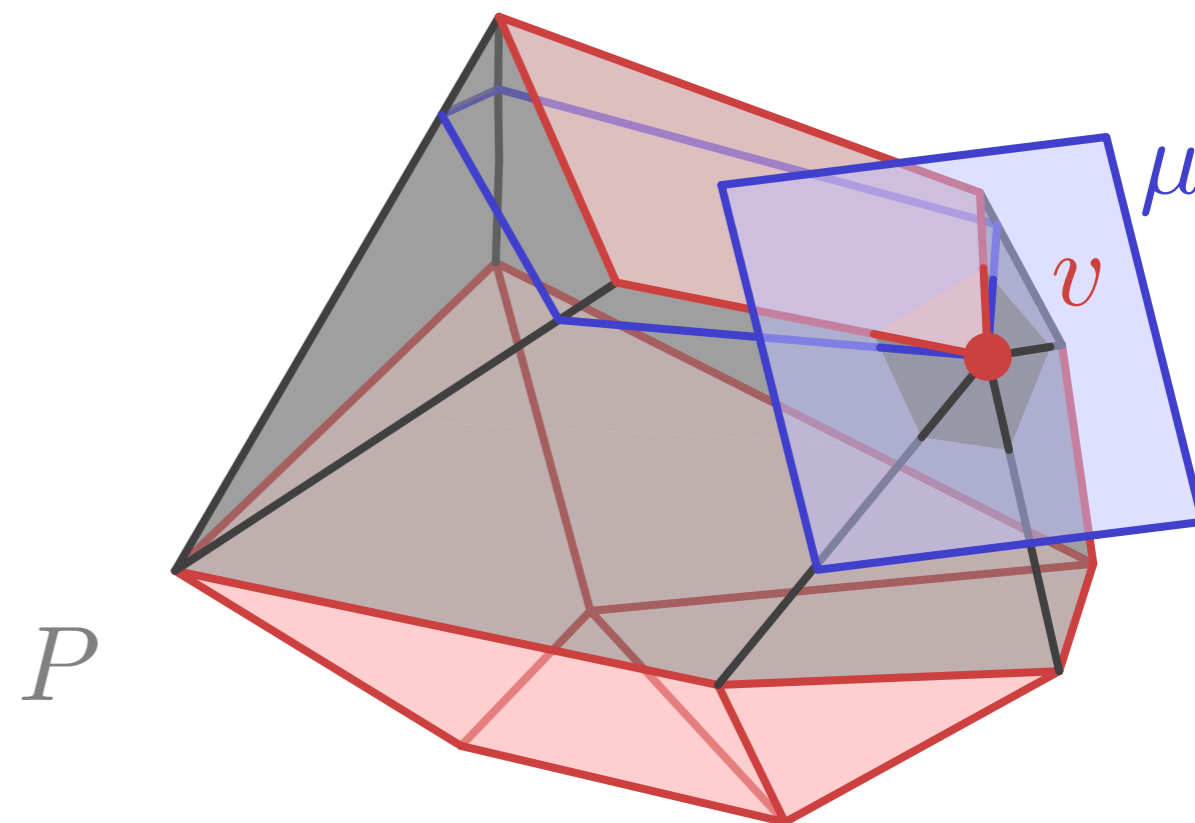
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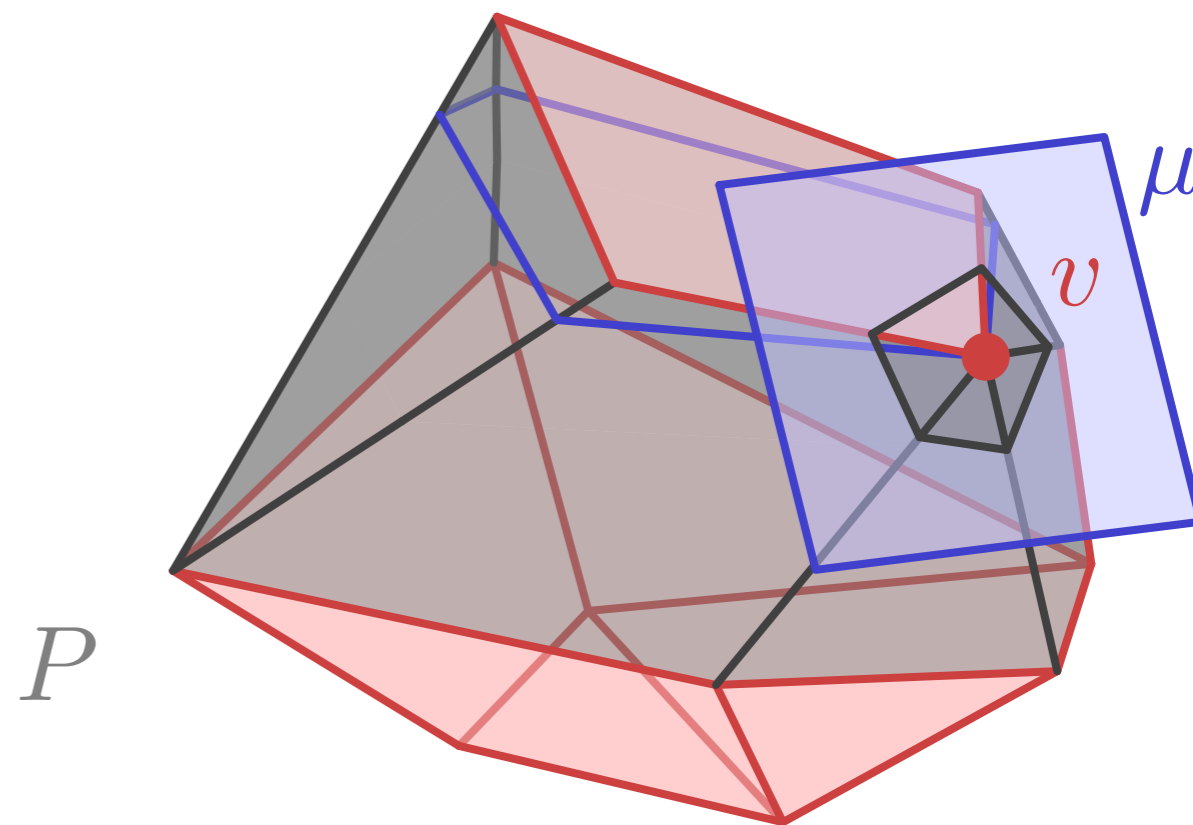
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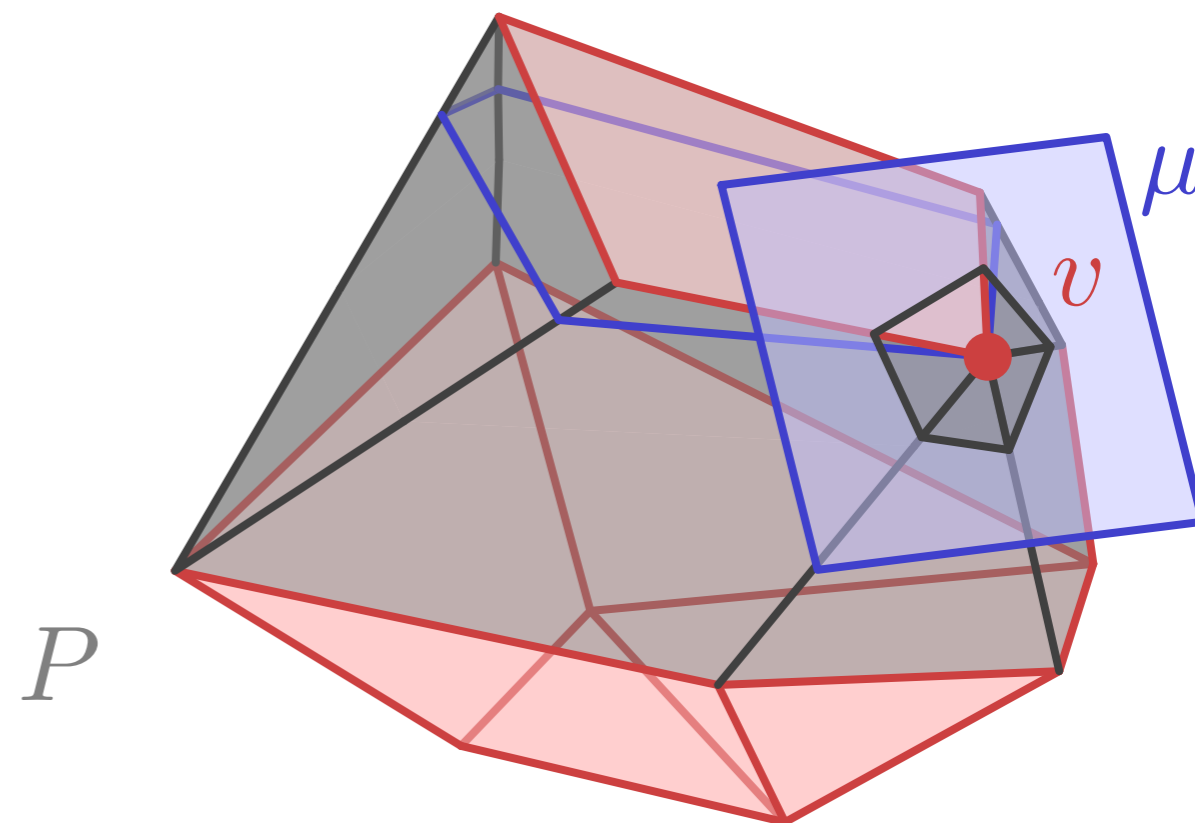
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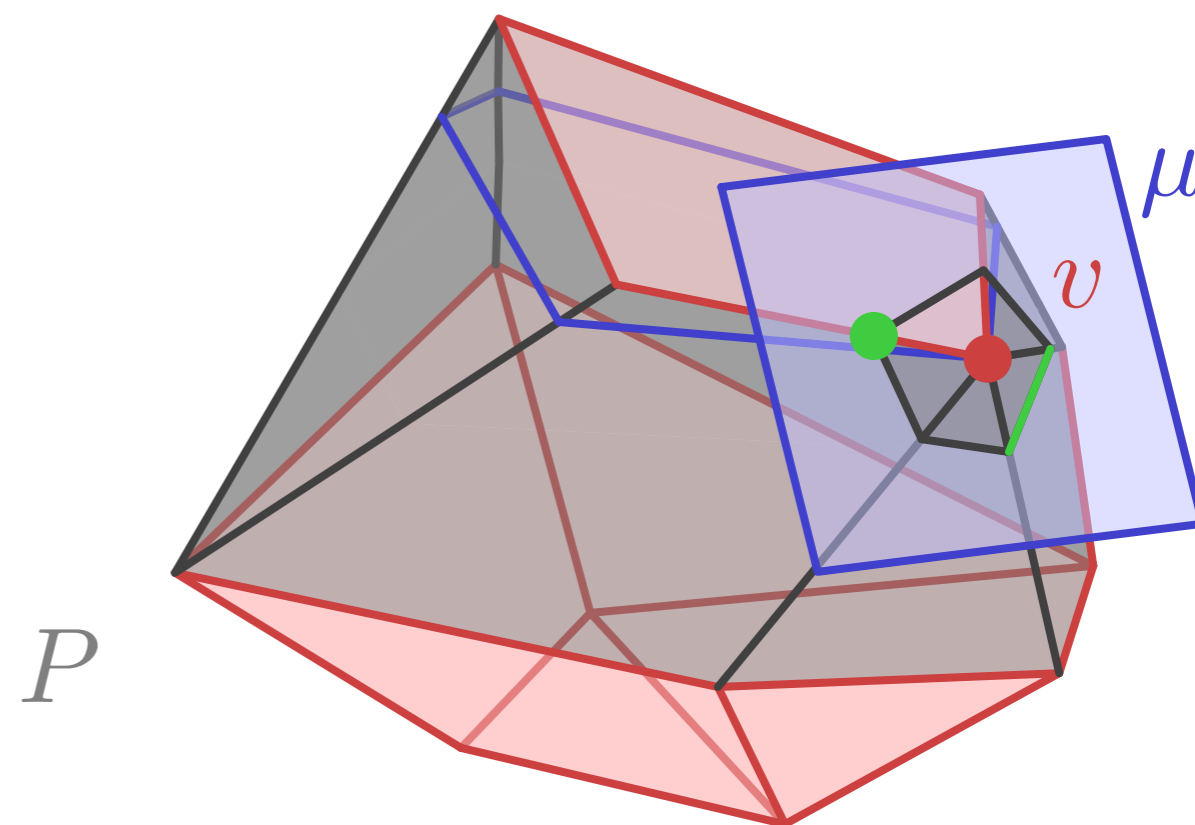
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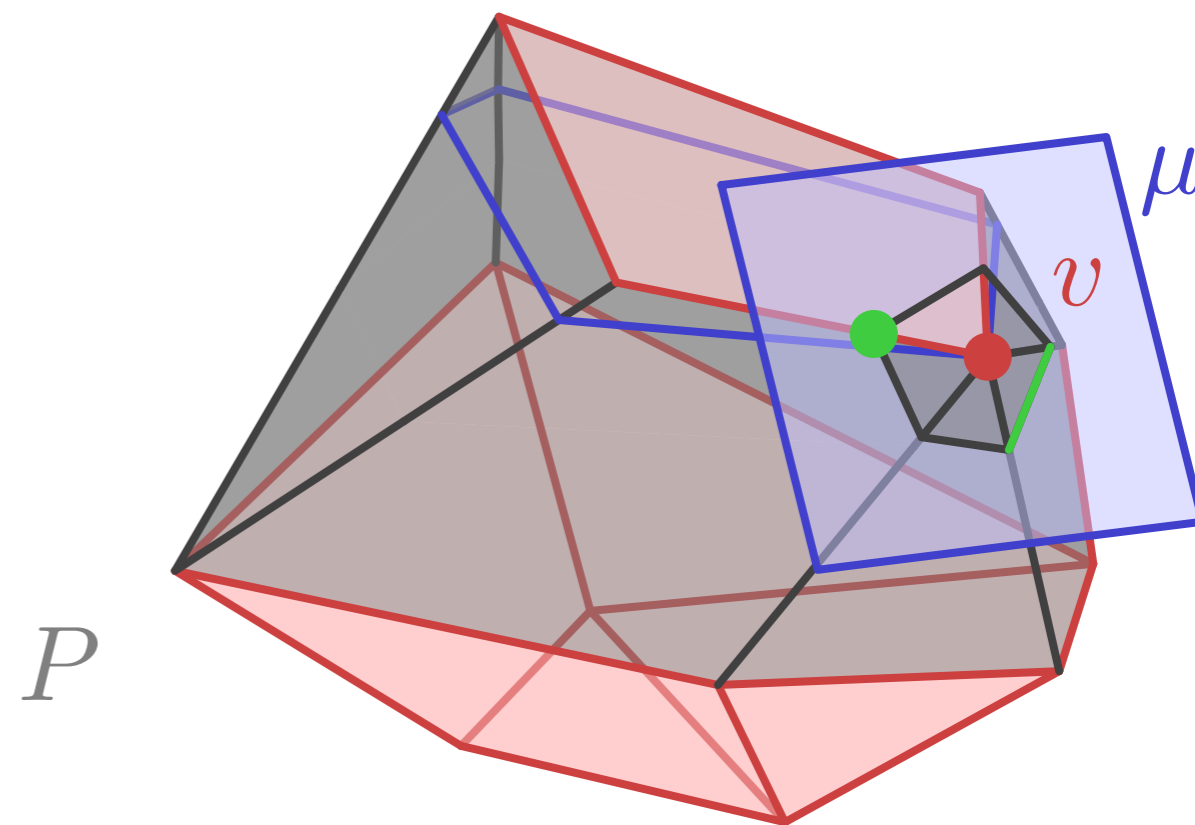
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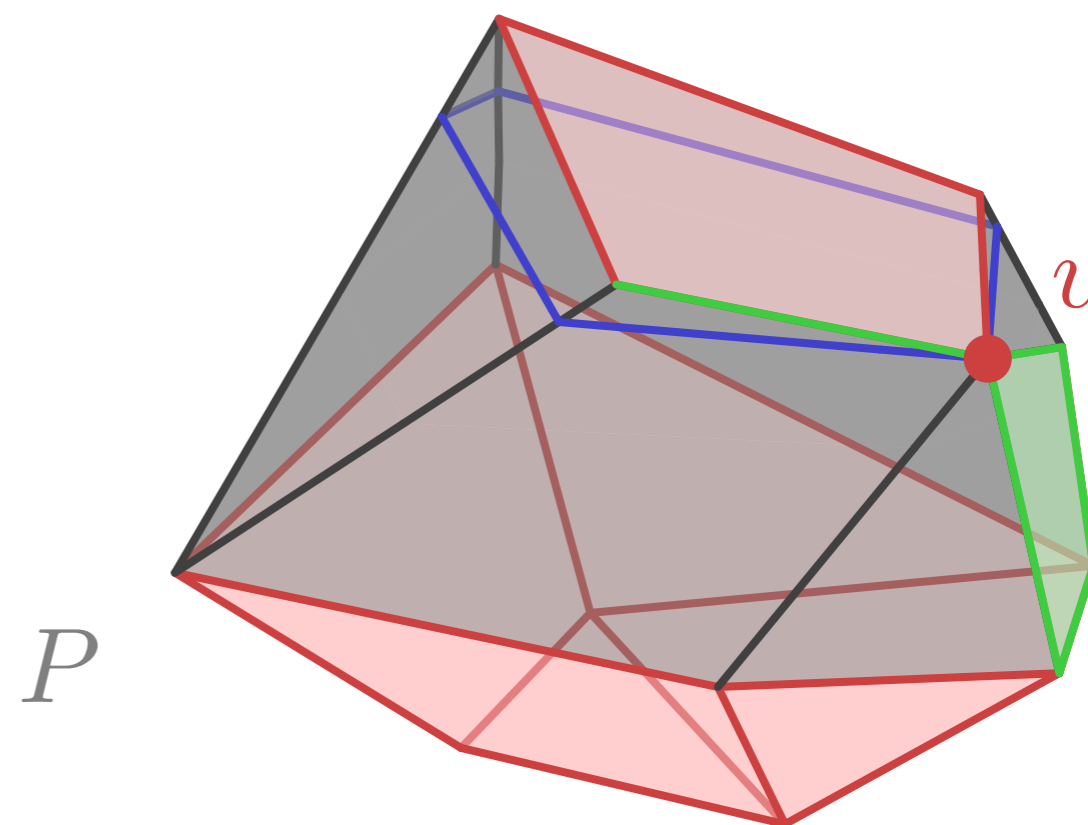
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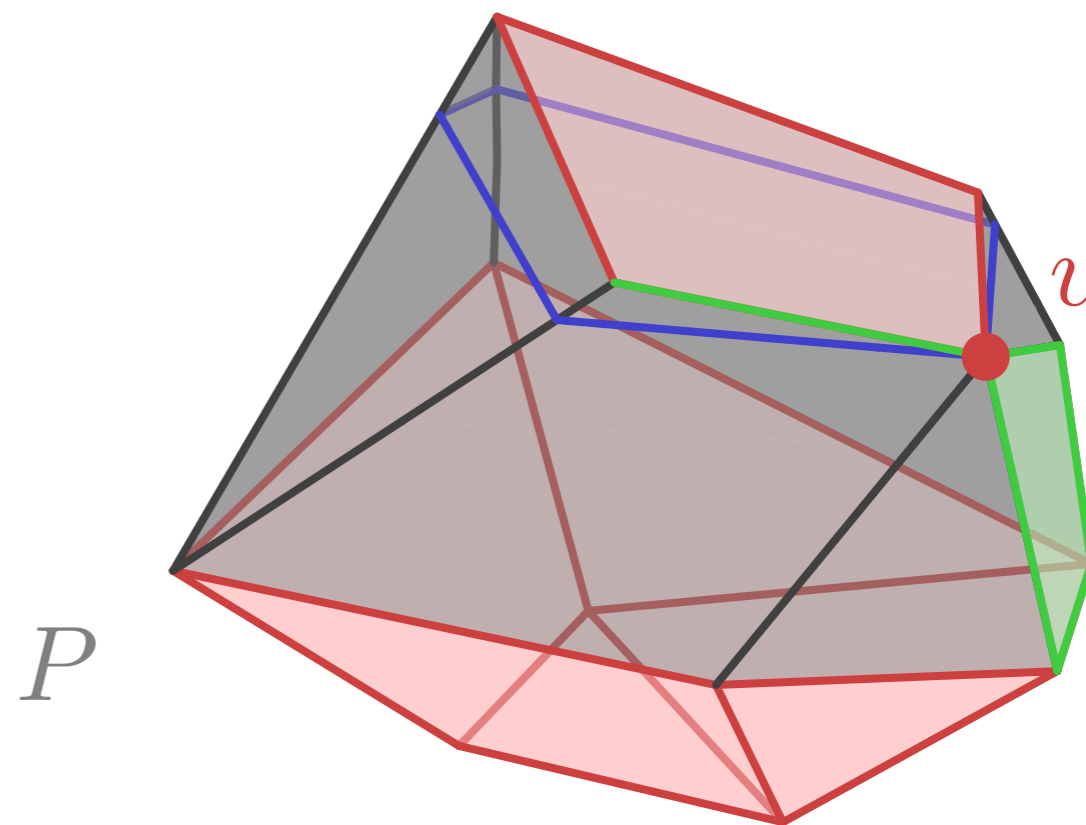
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Lift back to P .

F^+ is lifted F_*^+ , F^- is

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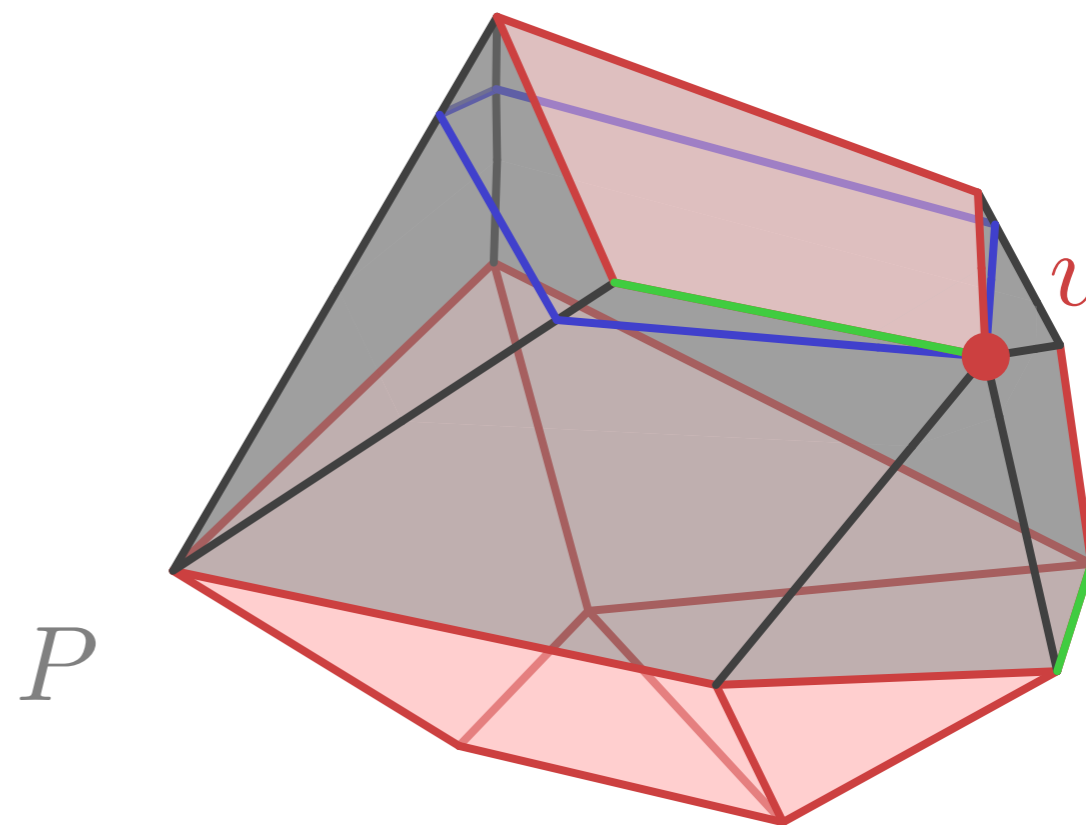
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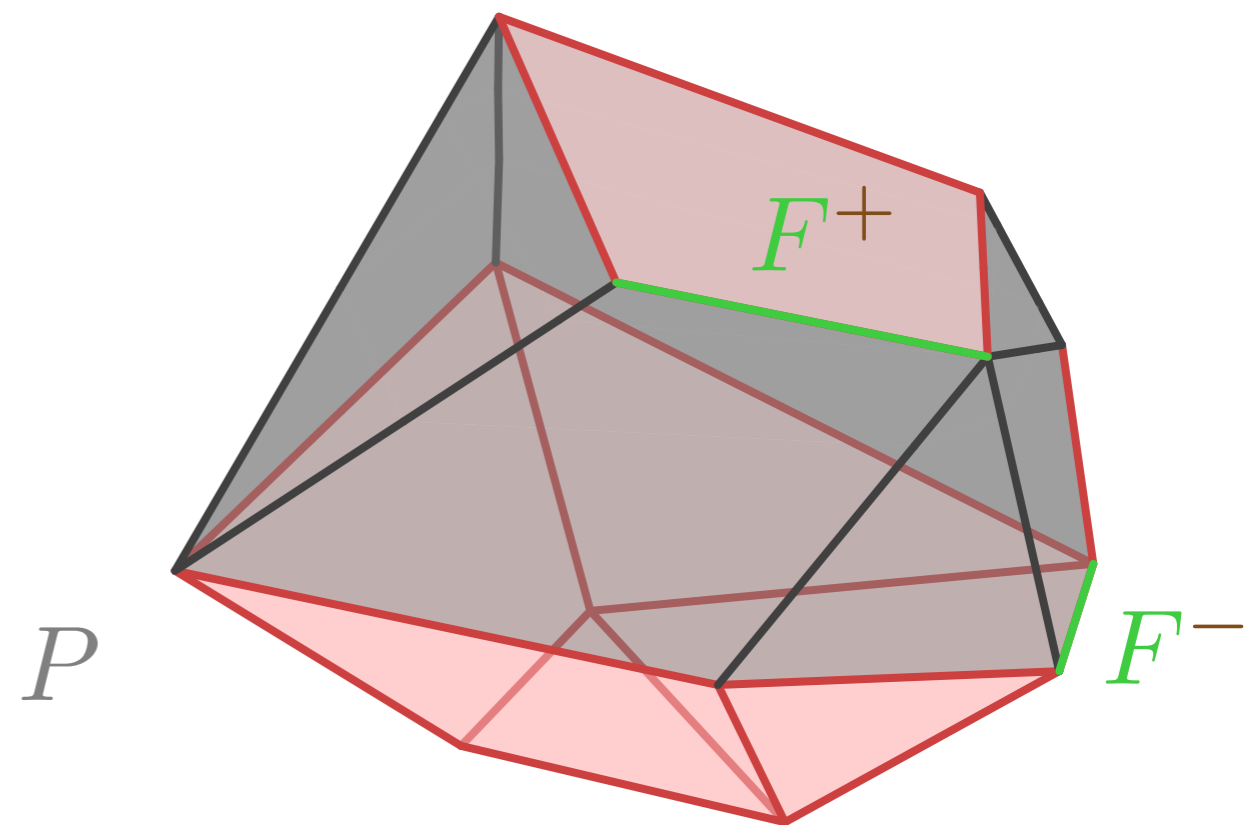
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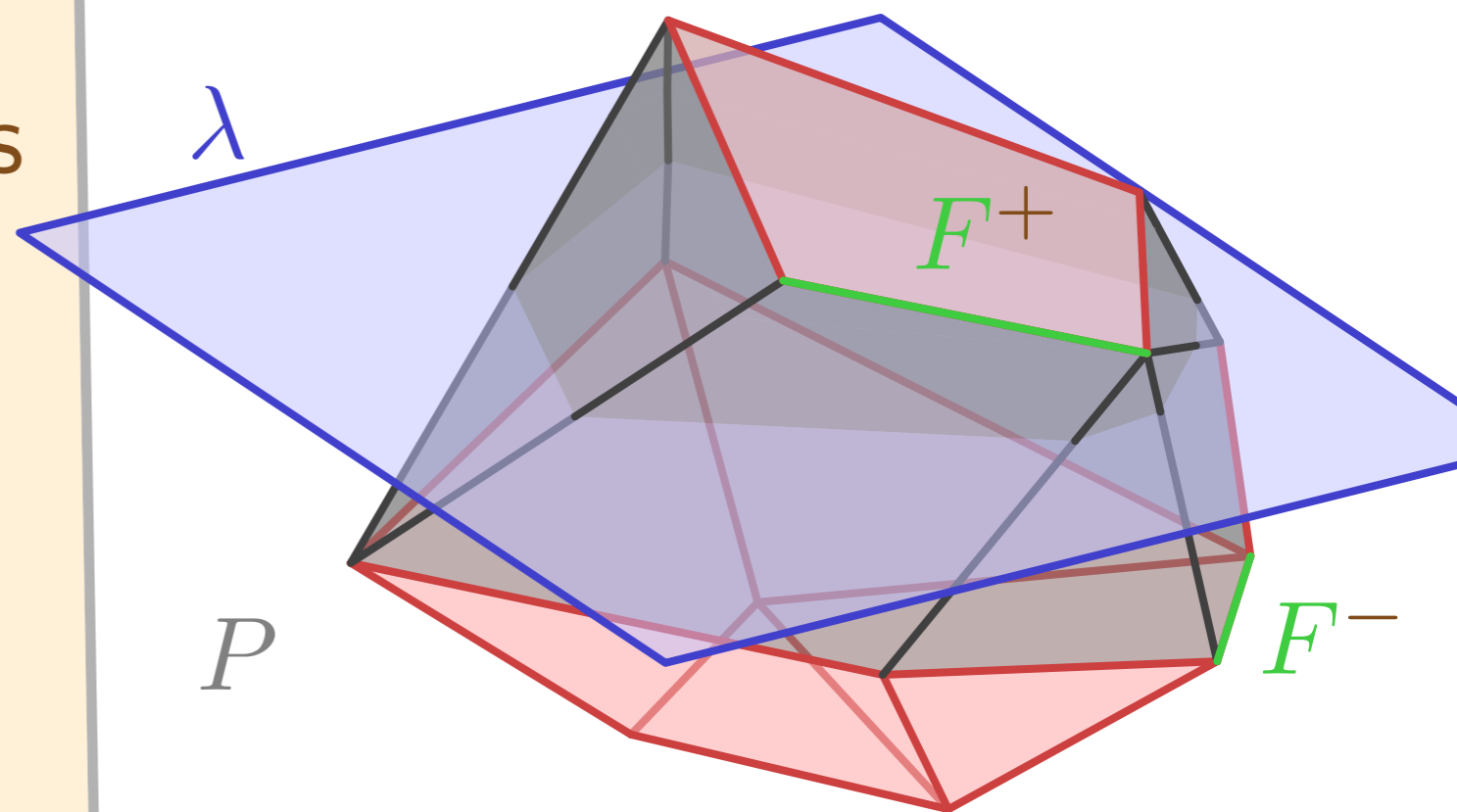
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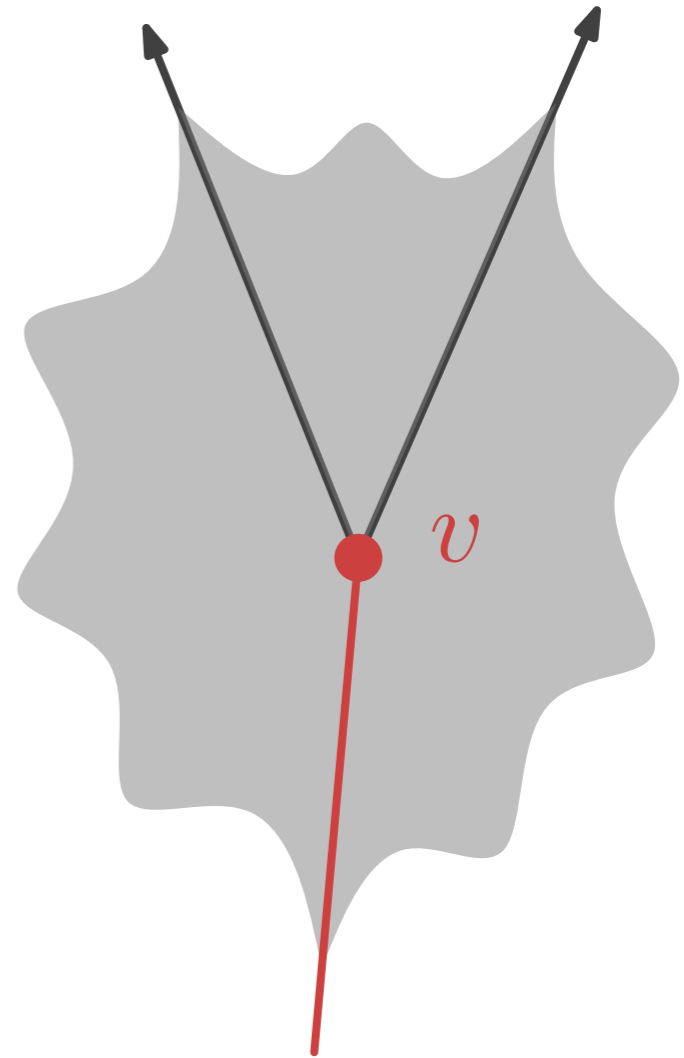
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- Given P and v ,
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CHARGING LEMMA

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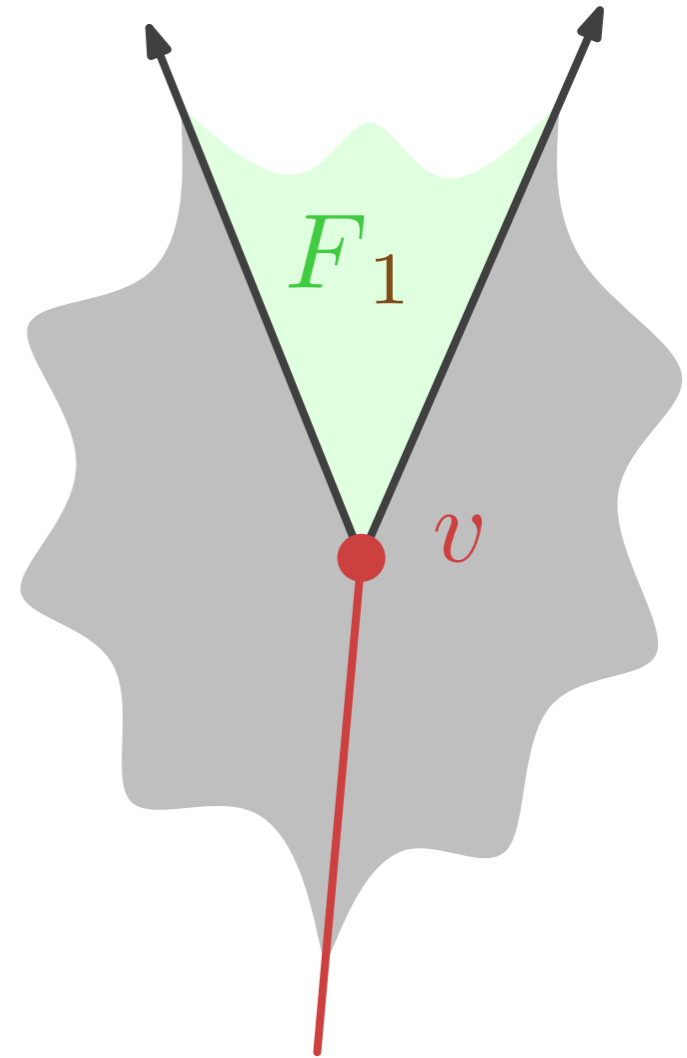
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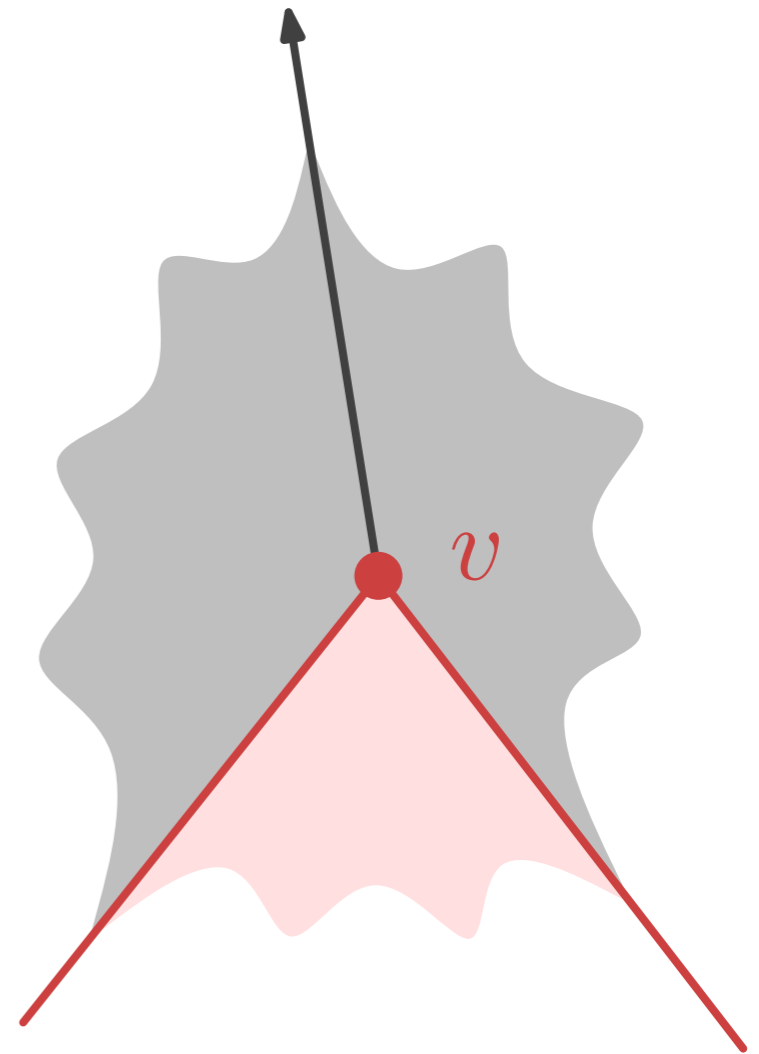
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CHARGING LEMMA

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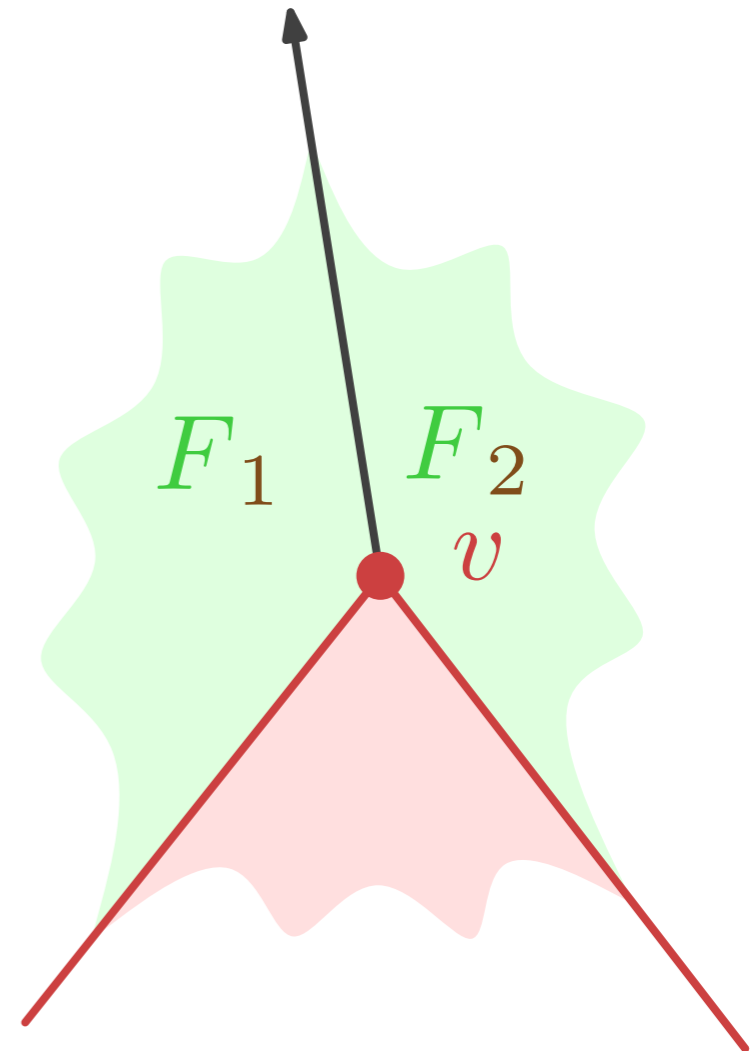
Given P and v ,
there exist d facets
 $F_1, \dots, F_d \subset P$
such that
 $v = \min \cap F_i$.



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Apply splitting lemma
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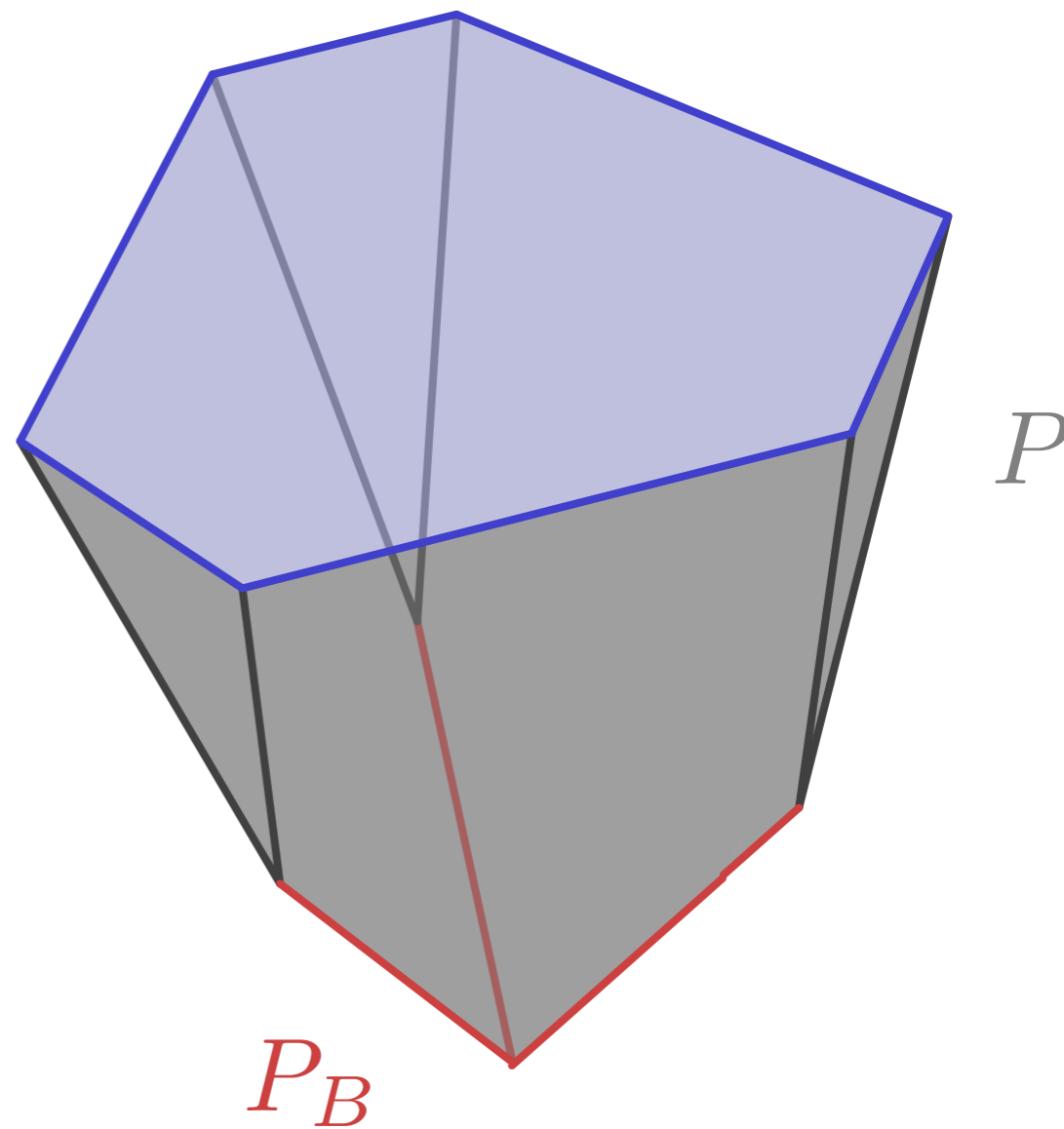
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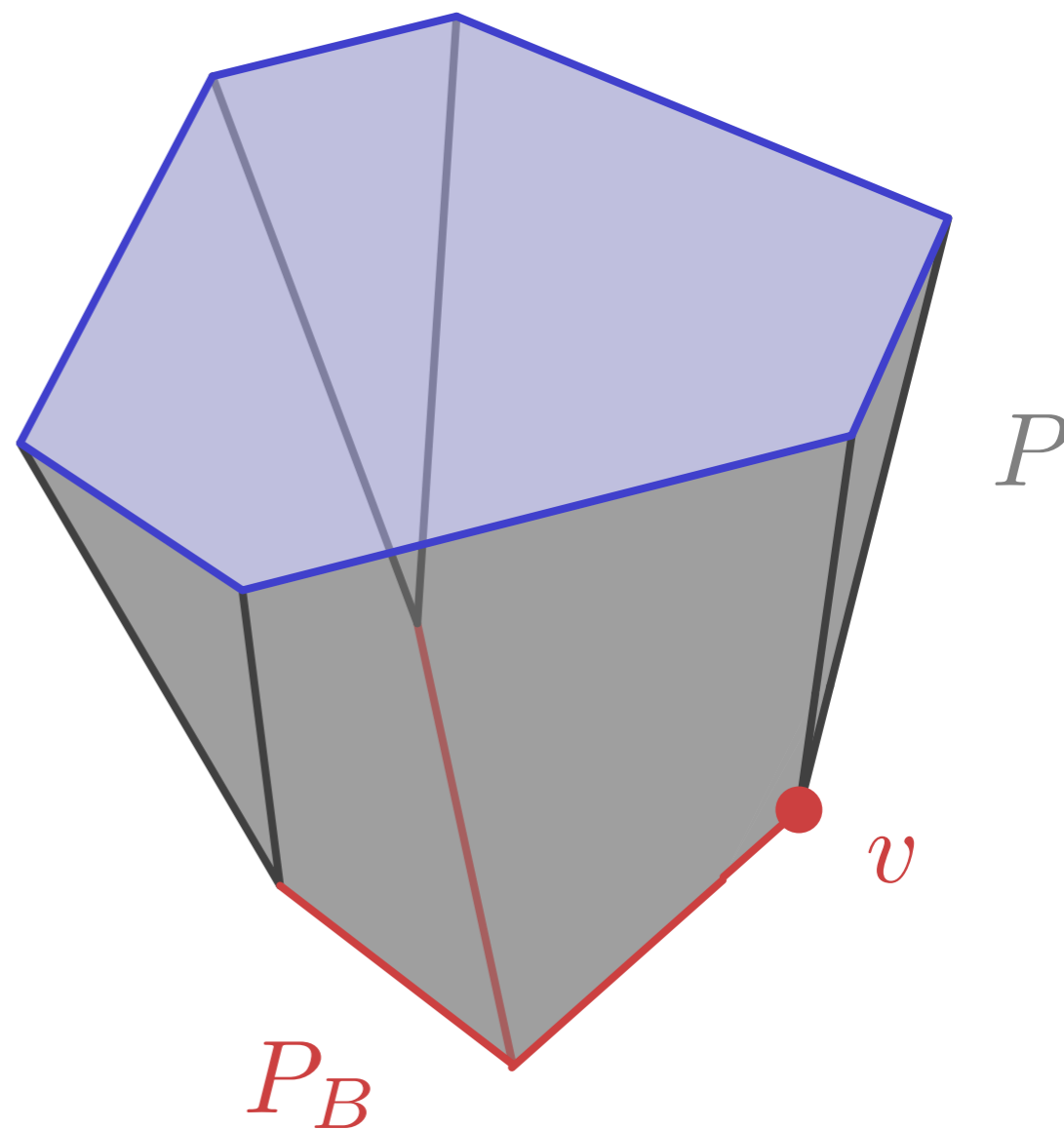
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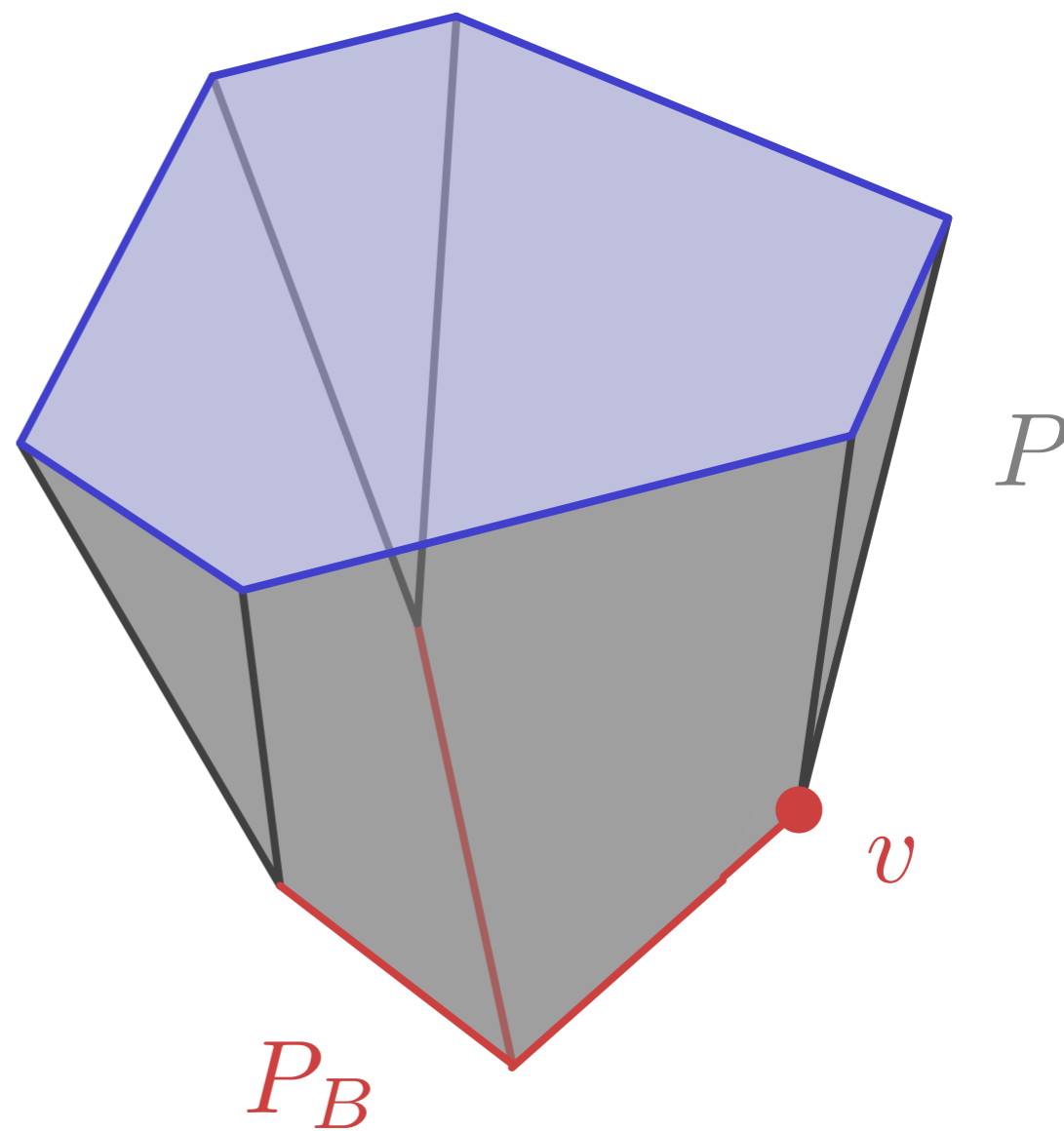
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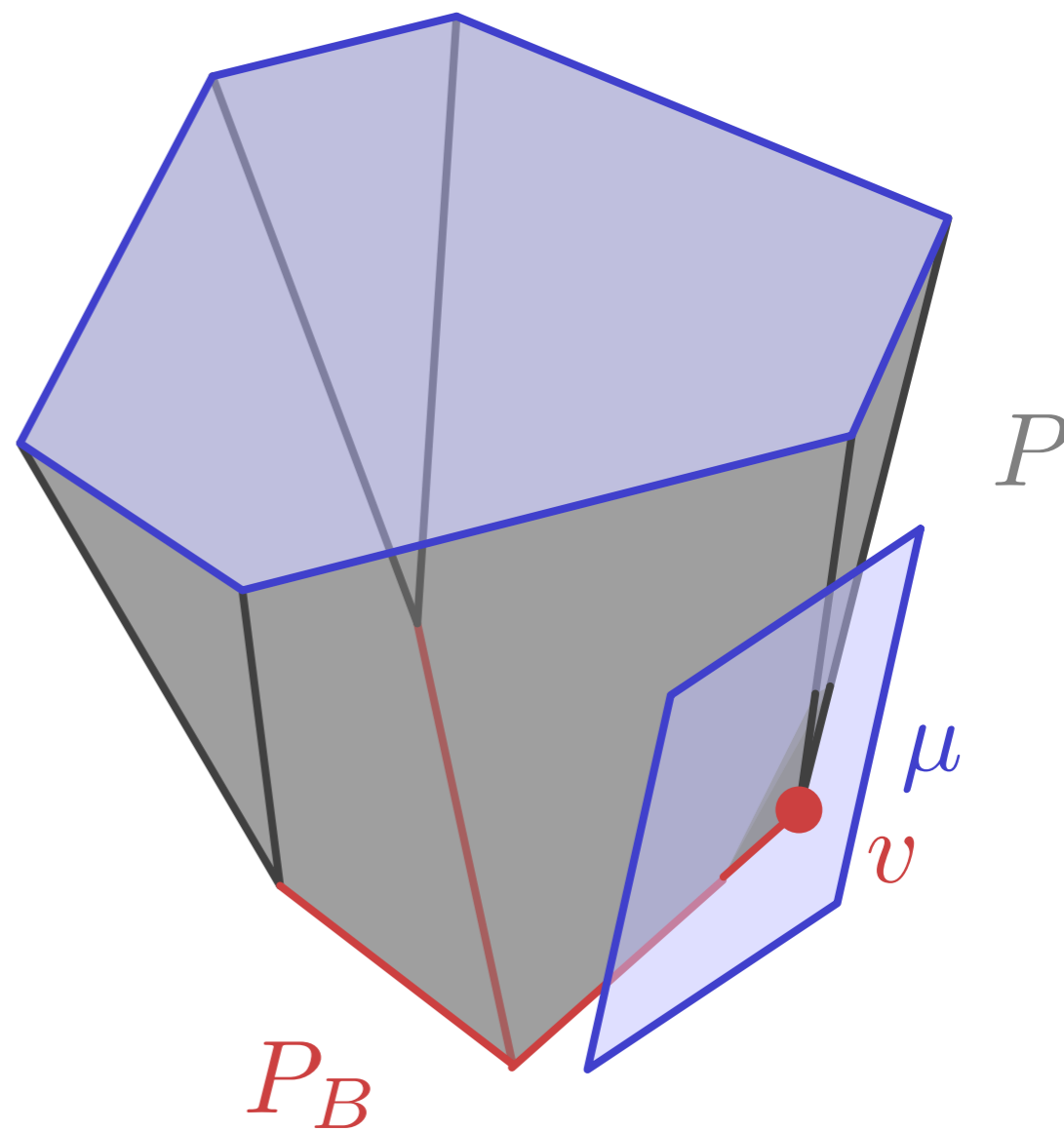
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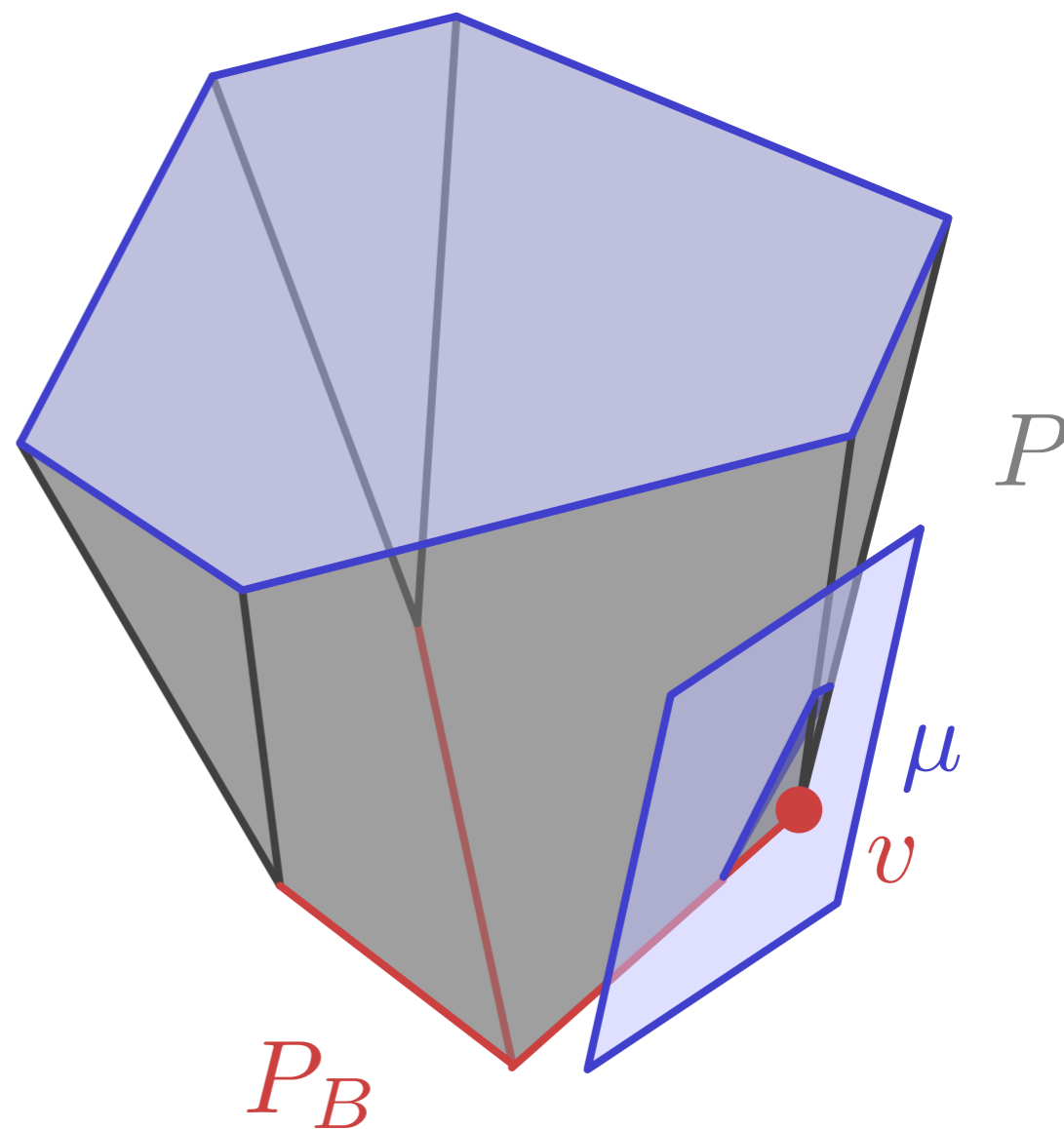
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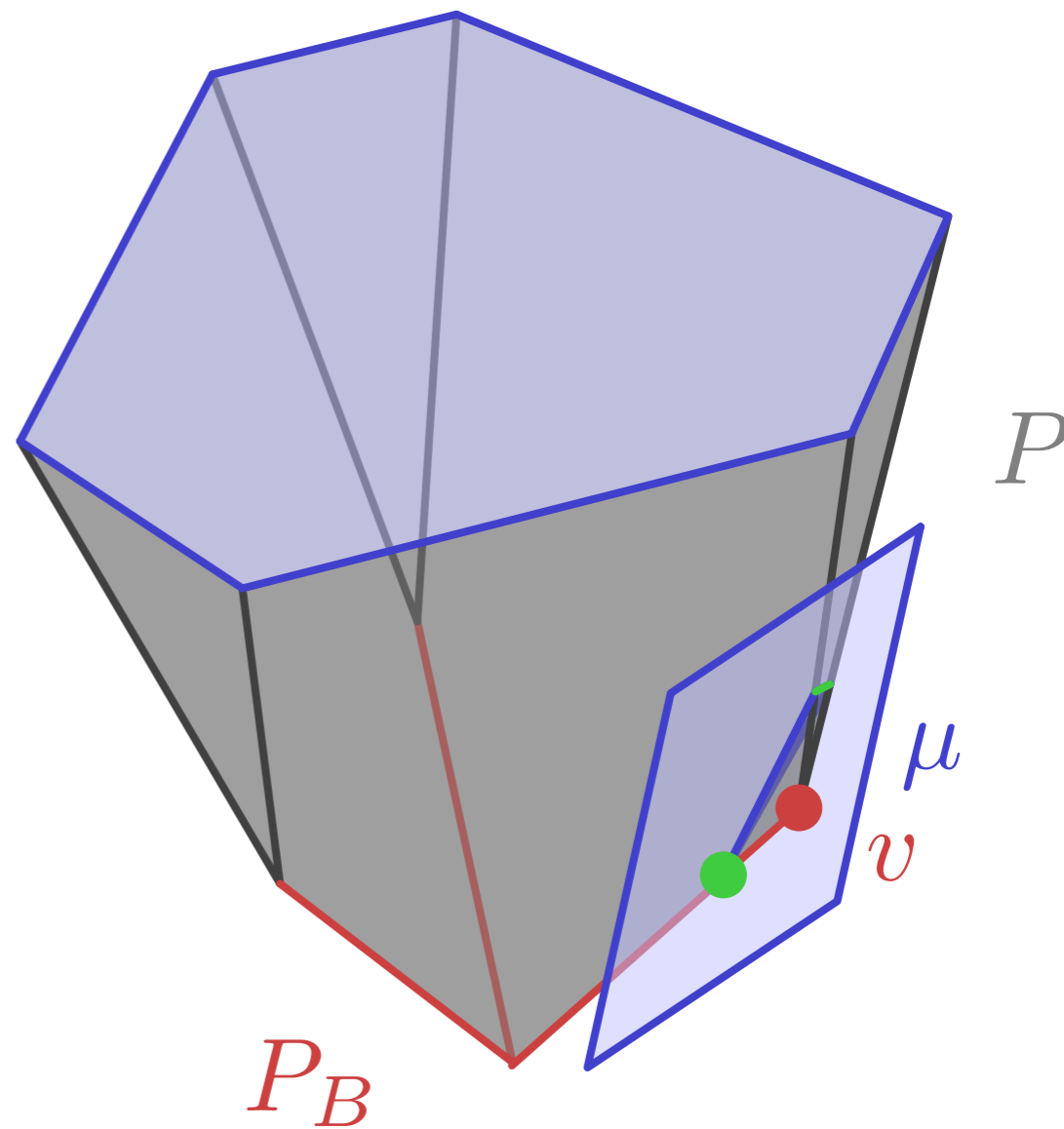
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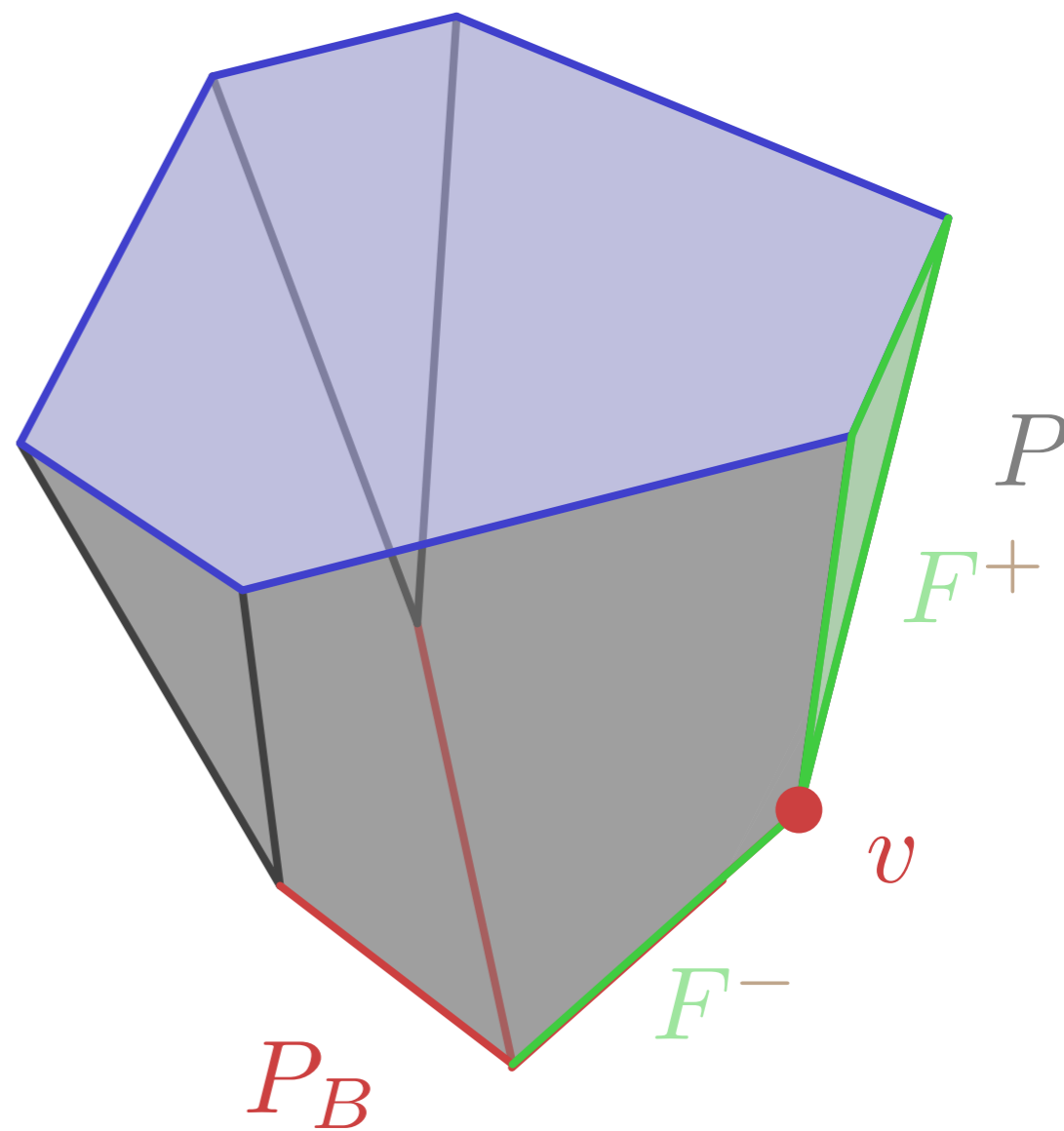
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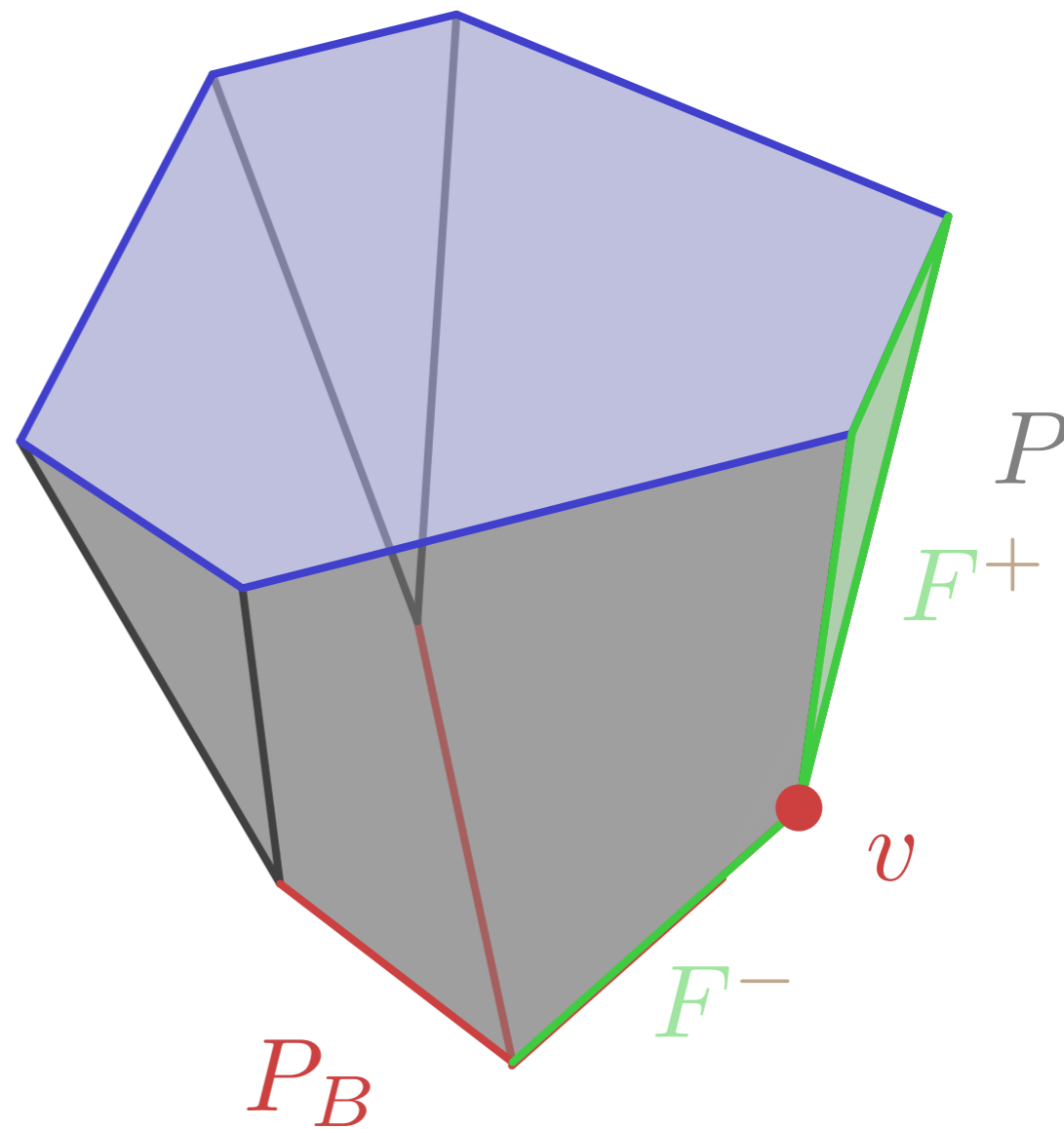
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$$\dim(F^+) + \dim(F^-) = D + 1$$



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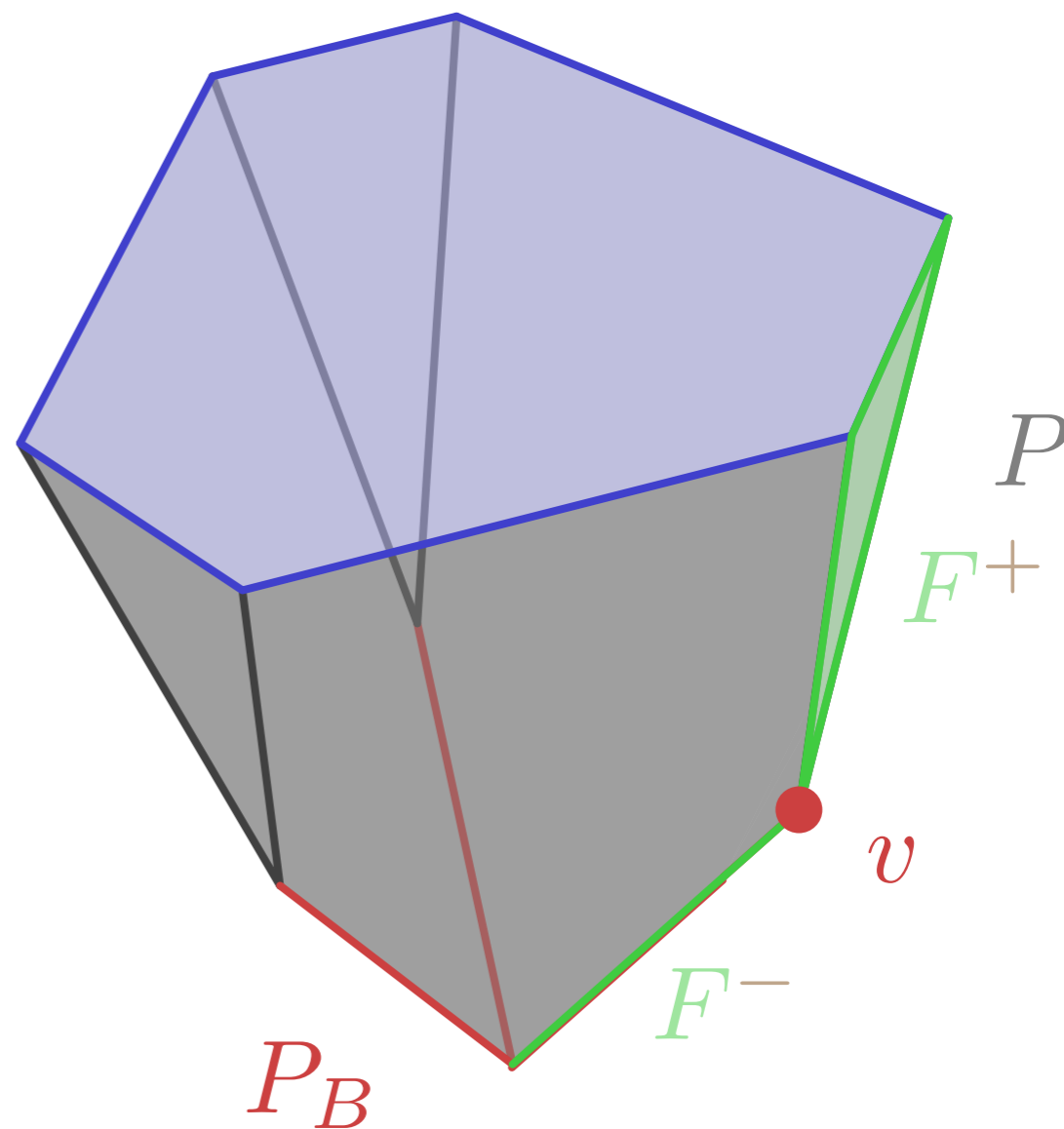
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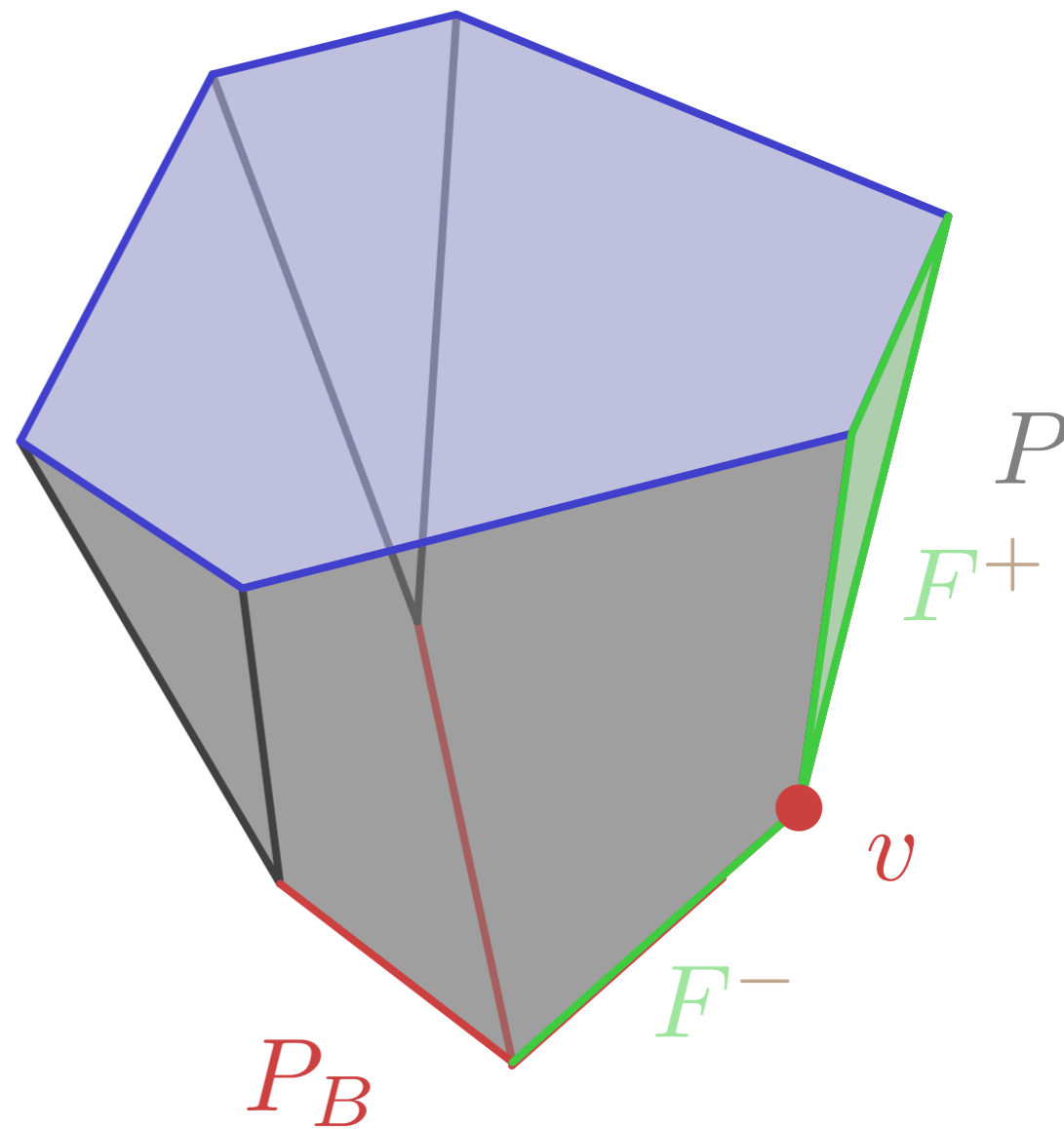
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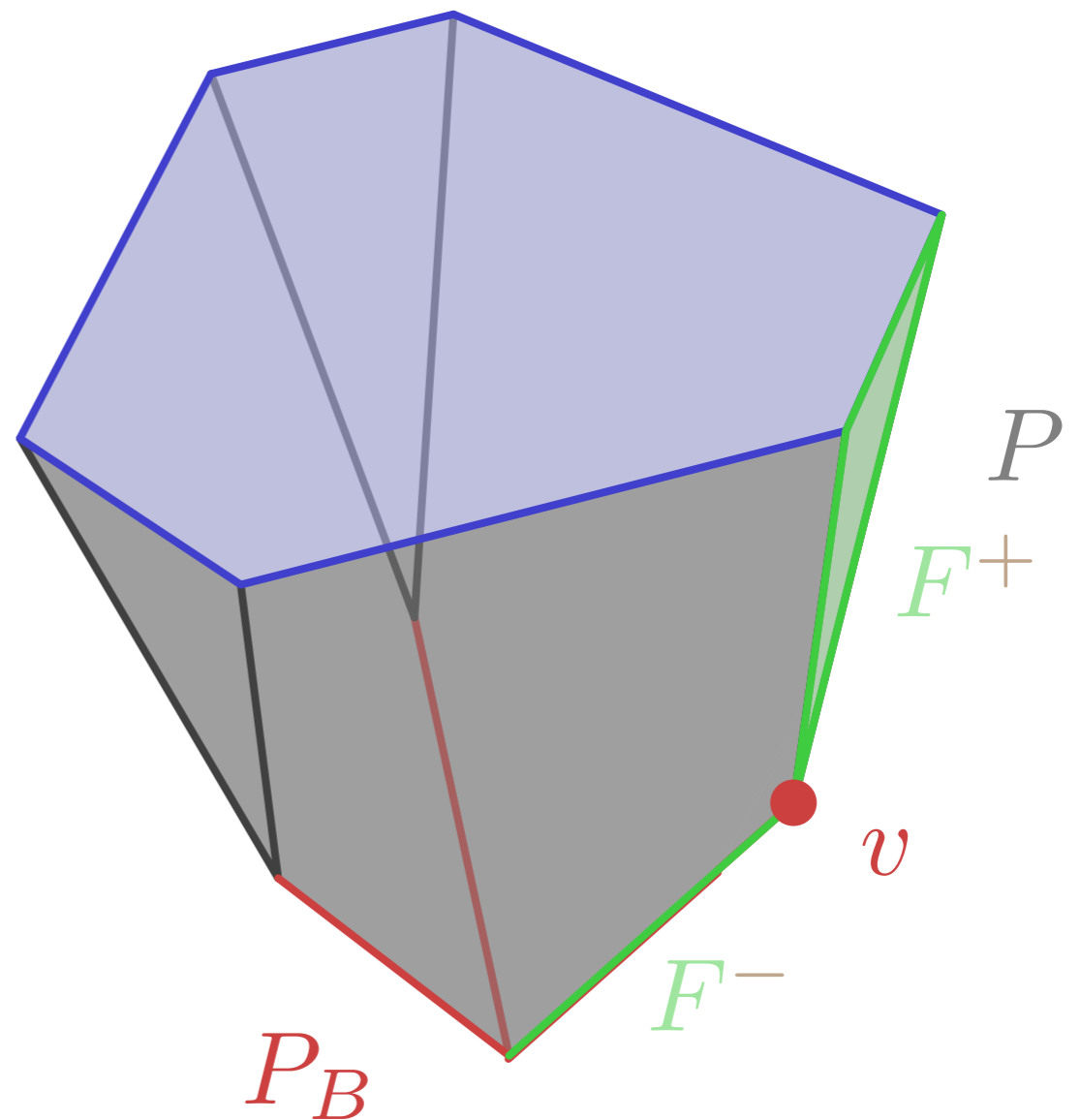
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So, F^+ is intersection
of d facets.



MAIN RESULTS

Theorem

- P has at most
- $\binom{n}{d} - \binom{D}{d} + 1$ vertices.

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- There are n facets, so
- $\binom{n}{d}$ sets of d facets.

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- Apply charging lemma to all vertices.
- Every vertex is $\min \cap$ of d facets.
- There are n facets, so
- $\binom{n}{d}$ sets of d facets.
- Therefore, there are at most $\binom{n}{d}$ vertices.
- (Global minimum was counted $\binom{D}{d}$ times.)

OPEN PROBLEMS

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Conjecture

The number of vertices

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$$\binom{n-D+1}{d}.$$

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Conjecture

The number of faces

$$O(n^{d^2})$$

should really be

$$O(n^d).$$