OME ASPECTS OF THE COMBINATORIAL THEORY OF ONVEX POLYTOPES

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bstract. We start with a theorem of Perles on the k-skeleton, $Skel_k(P)$ (faces of dimension k) of d-polytopes P with $d+b$ vertices for large d. The theorem says that for fixed b and d, d is sufficiently large, then $Skel_k(P)$ is the k-skeleton of a pyramid over a $(d-1)$-dimensional lytope. Therefore the number of combinatorially distinct k-skeleta of d-polytopes with $d+b$ rtices is bounded by a function of k and b alone. Next we replace b (the number of vertices minus dimension) by related but deeper invariants of P, the g-numbers. For a d-polytope P there $[d/2]$ invariants $g_1(P), g_2(P), ..., g_{[d/2]}(P)$ which are of great importance in the combinatorial ory of polytopes. We study polytopes for which g_k is small and move to related and slightly ted problems.

y words: Convex polytopes, skeleton, simplicial sphere, simplicial manifold, f-vector, g-orem, ranked atomic lattices, stress, rigidity, sunflower, lower bound theorem, elementary poly-es

Introduction

1. Overview

this paper, we will discuss several combinatorial problems concerning the combi-orial structure of polytopes. For a d-polytope P, the number of k-faces is denoted $f_k(P)$. The vector $(f_0(P), f_1(P), \dots f_{d-1}(P))$ is called the f-vector of P. The me definitions will apply to more general combinatorial objects considered below. e k-th skeleton $Skel_k(P)$ of a d-polytope P is the set of all faces of P of dimension . $Skel_1(P)$ is called the *graph* of P and is denoted by $G(P)$.

A simple basic fact is that for every d-dimensional polytope P

$$f_0(P) \geq d+1. \tag{1}$$

uality holds if and only if P is a simplex. An important part of convex poly-e theory is the study of polytopes with "few vertices", namely polytopes with a nded difference between the number of vertices and the dimension. The following orem of Perles is part of the theory of polytopes with "few vertices" and it will y a central role in this paper.

eorem 1.1 (Perles, 1970) *Let $f(d,k,b)$ be the number of combinatorial types k-skeleta of d-polytopes with $d+b+1$ vertices. Then for fixed b and k, $f(d,k,b)$ bounded.*

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A proof of Perles' theorem is given in Section 2. (The proof relies on only sectio 1.4 from the Introduction.) The proof given here is somewhat different from Perle original proof. It relies, like the original proof, on the important concept of missin faces. The proof here uses the famous sunflower (Delta-system) theorem of Erd and Rado.

A construction which increases by one both the dimension and the number vertices is the forming of a pyramid over a polytope. Perles theorem asserts th for fixed b and d, if d is sufficiently large, then $Skel_k(P)$ is the k-skeleton o pyramid over a $(d-1)$-dimensional polytope. In contrast, note that the numb of combinatorial types of d-polytopes with $d+3$ vertices is bounded *below* by exponential function of d, see [22].

Another theorem which is basic to the discussion in the second part of this pap is the lower bound theorem which was conjectured by Brückner in 1909 and w proved by Barnette [5] in 1970.

Theorem 1.2 *For every simplicial d-polytope P,*

$$f_1(P) \geq df_0(P) - \binom{d+1}{2}.$$

Equality is obtained by stacked polytopes, namely polytopes built by glui simplices along facets.

For a d-polytope P, there are $[d/2]$ invariants $g_1(P), g_2(P), \ldots, g_{[d/2]}(P)$ wh are of great importance in the combinatorial theory of polytopes. $g_1(P)$ is just difference between the number of vertices of P and $d+1$. For simplicial polytop $g_2(P)$ is the difference between the left hand side and the right hand side of lower bound relation (2).

In analogy with the theory of polytopes with "few vertices", we discuss in Secti 3 and 4 the combinatorial properties of polytopes with a bounded value of g some fixed k. The nonnegativity of $g_k(P)$ is in general a deep fact (and for $k \geq$ is not even known for general polytopes which cannot be realized by vertices w rational coordinates.) And we try to use the methods originally applied to prove nonnegativity of $g_k(P)$ to study those polytopes for which $g_k(P)$ is small.

Section 3 deals with simplicial polytopes and Section 4 deals with general po topes. In both cases the case $k=2$ is substantially simpler than the general c We will use in this discussion the notion of stresses and the connection betw stresses and the g_k's as developed in Carl Lee's paper [34]. Our discussion in Secti 4 is strongly related to the first section in Margaret Bayer's paper [8] and also some topics in Richard Stanley's paper [42].

The paper is written in a somewhat ununiform style. The discussion in Secti 2 is self-contained and elementary. In Sections 3-4 while technically the paper still mostly self-contained, some prior familiarity with the notions of h-vectors, lower bound theorem, the g-theorem and the algebraic tools which play a role their study would be very useful. There are many problems and conjectures whi are quoted and stated throughout the paper.

1.2. A START

Theorem 1.3 *Every d-dimensional polytope has at least $d+1$ vertices.*

Proof 1 (geometric-algebraic) : This follows at once from the fact that the vertices of a d-dimensional polytope affinely span a d-dimensional space.

Proof 2 (combinatorial) By induction: Let P be a d-polytope and let F be a facet of P. By the induction hypothesis F has at least d vertices. There must be a vertex in P not in F; therefore, P has at least $d+1$ vertices.

The combinatorial proof has the advantage that it applies to much more general combinatorial objects (ranked relatively-complemented lattices). The geometric proof show that $g_1(P)$ is the dimension of the space of affine relations among the vertices of P, and suggests a study polytopes with small value of g_1 by looking on the space of affine relations among vertices. This is the starting point of a very useful theory of "Gale diagrams" see [22] Ch. 6.

Both proofs show that equality holds if and only if P is a simplex.

The combinatorial proof easily extends to prove the inequality

$$g_1[r](P) =: f_r(P) - \binom{d+1}{r+1} \geq 0. \tag{3}$$

Indeed, given a d-polytope P and a facet F of P, every $(r-1)$-face G of F is included in an r-face H_G of P such that H_G itself is not contained in F. It follows that $H_G \cap F = G$, and therefore $G \to H_G$ is a one-to-one map from $(r-1)$-faces of to r-faces of P which are not contained in F. Thus, by an induction hypothesis, there are at least $\binom{d-1}{r}$ r-faces of P contained in F, and at least $\binom{d-1}{r-1}$ r-faces of P which are not contained in F.

One of the interesting facts about the combinatorial theory of convex polytopes that often algebraic arguments are needed. In some cases one needs a suitable mixture of algebraic and combinatorial arguments. We will see this in various places this paper.

Remark: Relation 3 also has an algebraic interpretation. Each r-face of P determines an r-dimensional flat in R^d and thus, also a vector in the exterior $(r+1)$-power of R^{d+1}. The vectors corresponding to all r-faces linearly span this exterior power.

3. POLYTOPES, SIMPLICIAL COMPLEXES, SIMPLICIAL MANIFOLDS, POLYHEDRAL COMPLEXES AND RANKED ATOMIC LATTICES

The set of faces of a polytope P, denoted by $L(P)$ is a ranked atomic lattice. $L(P)$ called the *face lattice* of P. (A lattice L is ranked if for every element $x \in L$ all maximal chains of elements which are smaller than x have the same size. This size called the rank of x. An *atom* is an element of rank 1, and L is atomic if every join-irreducible element is an atom.) For example, the face lattice of a simplex is a Boolean lattice. We say that P and Q are combinatorially isomorphic if there is an order preserving bijection between P and Q. In most parts of this paper, we will not distinguish between combinatorially isomorphic polytopes and we will also, by abuse of notation, not distinguish between a polytope P and its face lattice $L(P)$. We say that Q is dual to P and write $Q = P^*$, if there is an order *reversing* bijection between $L(P)$ and $L(Q)$. Every polytope has a dual given by the polar construction (see [22] Ch. 3).

A meet-semilattice is a poset with the meet operation. Every finite meet-semilattice becomes a lattice by adding to it a maximal element. A polyhedral complex is meet-semilattice in which every lower interval is combinatorially isomorphic to a fac lattice of a polytope. A simplicial complex is a meet-semilattice in which every low interval is a Boolean lattice. To every polyhedral complex K, there is an associate topological space denoted by $|K|$.

Intervals in face lattices of polytopes are also face lattices of polytopes. If $L(Q$ is combinatorially isomorphic to an interval of $L(P)$, we say that Q is a *quotient* P. If F is a face of P, the interval $[F,P]$ in $L(P)$ is the face lattice of a polytop denoted by P/F. For every meet-semilattice L, we will use the notation L/F t denote the set of all elements of L which are $\geq$ than F. L/F is called the *link* of in L. Let K be a simplicial complex and let F be a face of K. The *star* of F in K denoted by $st(F,K)$, is the simplicial complex spanned by all the faces containin F. Note that if v is a vertex of K then $st(v,K)$ is a cone over the link of v in F Clearly, a link of a face in a polyhedral complex is itself a polyhedral complex and a link of a face in a simplicial complex is a simplicial complex.

A simplicial polytope P is a convex polytope all whose (proper) faces are sim plices. The set of faces of P is a simplicial complex, denoted by $B(P)$, and it i called the *boundary complex of P*. If P is a simplicial polytope and F is a face of F then P/F is also a simplicial polytope. The boundary complex of P/F is the link o the face F in the boundary complex of P. A *simplicial d-sphere* is a simplicial com plex K such that $|K|$ is homeomorphic to the d-dimensional sphere S^d. Clearly th boundary complex of every simplicial d-polytope is a simplicial $(d-1)$-sphere, bu the converse is far from being true. However many results on simplicial polytope extend (or are believed to extend) to arbitrary simplicial spheres.

A ranked atomic lattice L is *relatively complemented* if every interval in L i atomic. It is sufficient to require that every interval of rank 2 is atomic or, in othe words, that if $x > y$ are elements in L and x does not cover y, then there are at leas two elements of L strictly between x and y. (See [11].) Clearly, the face lattice o every polytope is relatively complemented.

1.4. Empty faces

Let K be a simplicial complex. An *empty simplex* S of K is a minimal non-face of K that is, S is a subset of the vertices of K, $S \notin K$ but every proper subset of S is in K Empty simplices are called in [3, 40] *missing faces*. We want to distinguish betwee empty faces of various types and therefore we use a slightly different terminology.

Lemma 1.4 *The set of empty simplices of a simplicial complex K determine the complex.*

Proof: A set of vertices of K is a face if and only if it does not contain an empty simplex.

Problem 1 *Let $m_i(K)$ denotes the number of empty simplices of K of size $i+1$ Characterize the vectors $(m_1(K), m_2(K), \cdots m_d(K))$ which arise from simplicial d- polytopes.*

Let K be a polyhedral complex and let U be a subset of its vertices. The induced subcomplex of K on U, denoted by $K[U]$, is the set of all faces in K whose vertices

re in U. An *empty face* of K is an induced polyhedral subcomplex of K which is omeomorphic to a polyhedral sphere. An empty 2-dimensional face is called an *mpty polygon.*

For the proof of Perles' theorem, we need only the much simpler concept of empty yramid. An *empty pyramid* of K is an induced subcomplex of K which consists of ll the proper faces of a pyramid over a face of K.

5. h-vectors, g-vectors and the g-theorem

et $d > 0$ be a fixed integer. Given a sequence $f = (f_0, f_1, \ldots, f_{d-1})$ of nonnegative tegers, put $f_{-1} = 1$ and define $h[f] = (h_0, h_1, \ldots, h_d)$ by the relation

$$\sum_{k=0}^{d} h_k x^{d-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{d} f_{k-1}(x-1)^{d-k}. \qquad (4)$$

$f = f(K)$ is the f-vector of a $(d-1)$-dimensional simplicial complex K then $f] = h(K)$ is called the *h-vector* of K. For the case where K is the boundary mplex of a simplicial sphere, the g-vector $g(K) = (g_0, g_1, \ldots, g_{[d/2]})$ associated with is defined by $g_i = h_i - h_{i-1}$. Thus, $g_0 = 1$, $g_1 = f_0 - (d+1)$, $g_2 = f_1 - df_0 + \binom{d+1}{2}$ d $g_3 = f_2 - (d-1)f_1 + \binom{d}{2}f_0 + \binom{d+1}{3}$ and so on.

In 1970, P. McMullen [36] proposed a complete characterization of f-vectors of undary complexes of simplicial d-dimensional polytopes. McMullen's conjecture as settled in 1980. L. Billera and C. Lee [10] proved the sufficiency part of the njecture and R. Stanley [48] proved the necessity part. Stanley's proof relies on ep algebraic machinery including the hard Lefschetz theorem for toric varieties. cently, McMullen [37] found a self-contained proof of the necessity part of the g-eorem. It is conjectured that the g-theorem applies to arbitrary simplicial spheres.

For positive integers $n \geq k > 0$, there is a unique expression of n of the form

$$n = \binom{a_k}{k} + \binom{a_{k-1}}{k-1} + \ldots + \binom{a_i}{i}, \qquad (5)$$

where $a_k > a_{k-1} > \ldots > a_i \geq i > 0$. This given, define

$$\partial^k(n) = \binom{a_{k-1}-1}{k-1} + \binom{a_{k-1}-1}{k-2} + \ldots + \binom{a_i-1}{i-1}. \qquad (6)$$

heorem 1.5 (g-theorem) *For a vector $h = (h_0, h_1, \ldots, h_d)$ of nonnegative inte- rs the following conditions are equivalent:*

) h is the h-vector of some simplicial d-polytope.

) h satisfies the following conditions

(a) $h_k = h_{d-k}$ for $k = 0, 1, \ldots, [\frac{d}{2}]$

Put $g_k = h_k - h_{k-1}$.

(b) g_0=1 and $g_k \geq 0$, $k = 1, 2, , \ldots, [\frac{d}{2}]$.

(c) $\partial^k(g_{k+1}) \leq g_k, k < [\frac{d}{2}]$

The relations of part *ii(a)* are the well-known Dehn-Sommerville relations. They old for arbitrary simplicial spheres and even for arbitrary Eulerian simplicial com- lexes [33, 42]. Part *ii(b)* consists of linear inequalities called the generalized lower ound inequalities proposed by McMullen and Walkup in [35].

Both Stanley's original proof and McMullen's new proof of the necessity of th
g-theorem give a (completely different) proof of the same algebraic statement. Th
algebraic statement can be expresses in terms of the Stanley-Reisner ring [49], or
a property of certain stresses on simplicial polytopes (and also in terms of algebra
shifting [31]). For a thorough explanation the reader is referred to Carl Lee's pap
in this volume [34].

The g-theorem demonstrates the importance of the g-numbers to the combin
torial theory of simplicial polytopes (and spheres). It is natural to ask how comb
natorial properties of P are reflected by its g-numbers.

A far reaching extension of the h-vector (and g-vector) for general polytopes w
given by Stanley [45], see [8, 26]. We will discuss this in Section 4.

The following conjecture was suggested by Kalai, Kleinschmidt and Lee. If tru
this conjecture gives a sharp form of Theorems 2.7 and 3.8 below.

Conjecture 2 *For all simplicial d-polytopes with prescribed h-vector $h = (h_0, h_1, \ldots$ $h_d)$, the number of i-dimensional missing simplices is maximized by the Billera-L polytopes $P_{BL}(h)$.*

$BP(h)$ is the polytope constructed by Billera and Lee [10] in their proof of th
sufficiency part of the g-theorem. It is quite possible that the conjecture applies al
to general polytopes.

2. Polytopes with few vertices and Perles' skeleton theorem

2.1. Monotonicity properties of g_1

Lemma 2.1 *For every face F of a polytope P, $g_1(P/F) + g_1(F) \leq g_1(P)$. particular, $g_1(F) \leq g_1(P)$ and $g_1(P/F) \leq g_1(P)$.*

Proof: Let $k = dimF$ and note that $dim(P/F) = d - k - 1$. $f_0(P/F)$ is th
number of $(k+1)$-faces G which contain F. Choose a vertex v_G in G which is n
a vertex of F. Clearly if H and G are two different $(k+1)$-faces which conta
F then $v_G \neq v_H$. Therefore $f_0(P/F) \leq f_0(P) - f_0(F)$. So $g_1(F) + g_1(P/F)$
$f_0(F) - k - 1 + f_0(P/F) - (d-k) \leq f_0(P) - d - 1 = g_1(P)$.

Lemma 2.2 *[9] Put $\nu(P) = Max\{f_0(P) - f_0(F) - 1 : F \text{ is a facet of } P\}$. Then f every facet F of P, $\nu(P) \geq \nu(F)$.*

Proof: Let F be a facet of P and let G be a facet of F. G is the intersecti
of F with another facet F' of P. Thus $V(P)\backslash V(F') \supset V(F)\backslash V(G)$. Therefo
$f_0(P) - f_0(F') \geq f_0(F) - f_0(G)$ and the assertion follows.

Note that $\nu(P) = 0$ if and only if P is a simplex.

Lemma 2.3 *Every d-polytope with $d+b$ vertices contain a $(d-b+1)$-face which a simplex.*

Proof: Choose a sequence $P \supset F_{d-1} \supset F_{d-1} \supset \cdots \supset F_{d-b} = G$ such th
$\nu(F_i) = f_0(F_i) - f_0(F_{i-1}) - 1$. If G is not a simplex then $\nu(G) > 0$ and therefo
by the previous Lemma, $\nu(F_i) > 0$ for every $i > d - b + 1$. Therefore $g_1(P)$
$g_1(G) + b - 1 \geq b$. A contradiction.

2.2. The simplicial case of Perles' theorem

Definition: A collection $\{A_1, A_2, \cdots, A_t\}$ of sets is a *sunflower* if every element
hich belongs to two or more of the sets belongs to all the sets. In other words, let
$X = \cap_{i=1}^{t} A_i$ then for every $i \neq j$, $A_i \cap A_j = X$.

emma 2.4 *Let P be a simplicial d-polytope, and assume that P contains b disjoint mpty simplices, then P has at least $d+b$ vertices.*

Proof: Let F be a facet of P. Clearly every empty simplex of P must contain a
ertex not in F, but $V(P)\backslash V(F) = f_0(P) - d = b$. (Here $V(F)$ denotes the set of
ertices of F.)

emma 2.5 *Let P be a simplicial d-polytope, and assume that P contains a sun-lower of size b of empty simplices, then P has at least $d+b$ vertices.*

roof: First note that if S is an empty simplex in P and $A \subset S$ then $S\backslash A$ is an empty
mplex in P/A. Now, if P contain a sunflower $\{A_1, A_2, \cdots A_b\}$ of empty simplices
nd $\cap_{i=1}^{b} A_i = R$ then $A_1\backslash R, A_2\backslash R, \ldots, A_b\backslash R$ are b disjoint empty simplices in
$= P/R$. Therefore by Lemma 2.5, $f_0(Q) - \dim Q \geq b$, and by Lemma 2.1,
$(P) - d \geq b$.

emma 2.6 (Erdős-Rado sunflower lemma [18]) *Let F be a collection of n-ts which contains no sunflower of size b then $|F| \leq m(n,b) = (b-1)^n \cdot n!$.*

roof By induction on n. Let F be a collection of n-sets without a sunflower of
e b, and let G be a maximal subcollection of pairwise disjoint sets. Put $A =$
G. Then $|G| < b$, $|A| \leq n(b-1)$ and every set in F contains an element from
For each $a \in A$, the family $F(a) = \{S\backslash\{a\} : S \in F, a \in S\}$ is a family of
$-1)$-sets without a sunflower of size b. Using the induction hypothesis, we get
$| \leq n(b-1) \cdot (b-1)^{n-1}(n-1)! = m(n,b)$.

Let me mention an old and still very interesting conjecture of Erdős and Rado.
t $f(n,b)$ be the maximum size of a family of n-sets without a sunflower of size b.

njecture 3 (Erdős and Rado) *For a fixed b $f(n,b) \leq C(b)^n$, where $C(b)$ is a ction of only b.*

As a corollary to the results we proved in this section we obtain:

heorem 2.7 *Let P be a d-polytope with $d+b$ vertices. Then the total number o pty simplices of dimension $\leq k$ is bounded by a function of b and k.*

Proof of Perles' theorem, the simplicial case:
We want to bound the combinatorial types of k-skeleta of simplicial d-polytope
with $d+b$ vertices. The k-skeleton of P is determined by the set of empty simplice
P of dimension $\leq k$. The number of empty simplices of dimension $\leq k$ is bounded
$m(k+1, b+1) = b^{k+1} \cdot (k+1)!$. Therefore, the number of all vertices of these
pty faces is bounded by $(k+1) \cdot m(k+1, b+1)$ and the number of isomorphism
pes of the family of empty simplices is at most $\sum_{i=1}^{k+1} \binom{(k+1)m(k+1,b+1)}{i}$. This is
ughly $\exp((k+1)^2(\log(k+1) + \log b - 1)$.

2.3. Perles theorem - the general case

Lemma 2.8 *A d-polytope P with $d+b$ vertices has at most $2b$ disjoint empty pyramids.*

Proof: It follows from Lemma 2.3 that P must have a $(d-b-1)$-face S which is a simplex. Every empty pyramid (or empty face) must contain vertices outside S. The lemma follows from the fact that $|V(P)\backslash V(S)| = 2b$.

Lemma 2.9 *Every collection of more than $(b-1)^r \cdot n^r$ r-faces, each having at most n vertices, contains a sunflower of size b.*

Proof: The proof follows the inductive proof of the sunflower lemma. Let F be a collection of faces of dimension r (or less), each having n vertices or less without a sunflower of size b. Let G be a maximal subcollection of pairwise disjoint faces. Let A be the set of vertices of all faces in G. Then $|G| < b$, $|A| \leq n(b-1)$ and every set in F contains an element from A. For each $a \in A$ the family $F(a) = \{S/\{a\} : S \in F, a \in S\}$ is a family of $(r-1)$-faces with at most $(n-1)$- vertices without a sunflower of size b. Using an induction hypothesis, we get $|F| \leq n(b-1) \cdot (b-1)^{r-1} n^{r-1}$.

Proof of Perles' theorem (end):[1] For a polyhedral complex K define the *kernel* of P, $Ker(P)$, to be the union of the sets of vertices of all empty pyramids in K. Clearly the combinatorial type of $Ker(K)$ and the number of vertices of K determine the combinatorial type of K. Namely the set of faces of K is precisely $F * T$ where F is a face of K and T is any subset of vertices which are disjoint from $Ker(K)$. $F * T$ is the $|T|$-fold pyramid with basis F.

Lemma 2.9 implies that the kernel of the k-th skeleton of a d-polytope with $d+b$ vertices has at most $(2b)^{r-1}(b+k))^r$ vertices. Therefore the number of isomorphism types of k-skeleta of d-polytopes with $d+b$ vertices is bounded by the number of k-dimensional polyhedral complexes with $(2b)^{r-1}(b+k))^r$ vertices.

2.4. The scope of Perles' theorem

As easily seen, the proof of Perles theorem for simplicial polytopes given above, applies to arbitrary pure simplicial complexes. The proof of the general case applies to a large class of ranked atomic lattices. Perles observed that his proof (and the applies to the proof given here) applies to arbitrary ranked atomic relatively complemented lattices. He went further to define an even larger class of lattices, the class of pyramidally perfect lattices, for which his proof applies. For an element x in an atomic lattice L, $J(x)$ denotes the set of atoms below x. An atom a is *pyramidal* with respect to $x \in L$ if $a \not< x$ and $J(x \vee a) = J(x) \cup \{a\}$. A ranked atomic lattice is called *pyramidally perfect* if, whenever a is pyramidal w.r.t. x, it is also pyramidal w.r.t. every y, where $y < x$,

3. Simplicial polytopes with small value of g_k

3.1. Overview

In this section we discuss simplicial polytopes with a small value of g_k. The situation is simpler for g_2 and more involved for higher k's.

[1] This part of the proof is taken from [40] without changes

The nonnegativity of g_2 can be proved by purely combinatorial methods as well as by the rigidity theory of frameworks. Both approaches apply to a very general class of simplicial complexes, the class of pseudomanifolds. The rigidity theoretic interpretation of g_2 gives much information on the structure of simplicial polytopes (and simplicial manifolds) with small values of g_2. This is described below in Section 3.3. The proofs of the necessity of the g-theorem (both Stanley's original proof and McMullen's recent proof) deduce the theorem from a certain crucial algebraic fact. This gives an interpretation of g_k which is closely related to the rigidity theoretic interpretation of g_2, see [34, 37, 31], and allows the extension of some of the results to simplicial polytopes with small values of g_k.

In Section 3.2 we state a conjecture giving a complete description of g-vectors of sequences of simplicial polytopes which converge to smooth bodies. Like the g-theorem, the conjecture consists of a linear part and a nonlinear part. The linear part of the conjecture may be doable by improving the methods and results described here. In Section 3.3 we describe the main tool we use, the notion of stresses. This is a very quick outline of some facts from Carl Lee's paper [34]. In Section 3.4 we state the lower bound inequalities, and in Section 3.5 we describe the structure of the proof that $g_2 = 0$ only for stacked polytopes. In Section 3.6 we describe some partial information on polytopes with vanishing g_k. In Section 3.7 we extend Perles theorem to simplicial polytopes with bounded g_k. In Section 3.8 we study in more detail the case $k = 2$. It turns out that every simplicial polytope with a small value of g_2 can be obtained by gluing together "small" pieces. In Section 3.8 we diverge to describe finer invariants of simplicial polytopes which give much more information than the g-numbers.

3.2. g-numbers of simplicial polytopes which converge to a smooth body

We state two conjectures on the behavior of g-numbers of simplicial polytopes which converge to a smooth body. The first conjecture falls into our study of polytopes with bounded values of g_k. It is trivial for $k = 1$ and follows from the result of Section 3.8 for $k = 2$. The second conjecture calls for a similar study of polytopes for which $g_k^{<k>} - g_{k+1}$ is bounded.

Conjecture 4 ([24]) *Let k and d be positive integers, $d \geq 2k$. Let P_n be a sequence of d-polytopes which converge to a smooth body K. Then*

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} g_k(P_n) \to \infty. \qquad (7)$$

Conjecture 5 *Let P_n be a sequence of d-polytopes which converge to a smooth body K. Then for $k < [d/2]$,*

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} (g_k(P_n) - \partial^k(g_{k+1}(P_n))) \to \infty. \qquad (8)$$

If Conjectures 4 and 5 are true then they give a complete description of sequences of g-vectors which come from a sequence of simplicial polytopes converging to a smooth body K. (Note: the description is independent from K!)

If P_n is a sequence of polytopes which converges to a convex body K, and Q_n is any sequence of polytopes, then one can glue a projective copy of Q_n to one facet of P_n and the resulting sequence of polytopes will also converges to K.

If $\mathcal{G}_d$ is the set of g-vectors of simplicial d-polytopes, and $B_d(r)$ is the set of vectors $(a_1, \ldots, a_{[d/2]})$ such that $|a_i| \leq r$ for every i, then, if Conjectures 4 and 5 are true, a sequence of g-vectors $\{g^n\}$ is the sequence of g-vectors of simplicial polytopes converging to a smooth convex body K if and only if, for every r, there is N_r such that $g^n + B_d(r) \subset \mathcal{G}_d$ for every $n > N_r$.

Remarks: 1. *Connections between metrics on the sphere and combinatorial invariants*

It is possible to formulate similar questions in a purely combinatorial way for sequences of simplicial spheres (and even simplicial manifolds). Every triangulation of the sphere induces a metric and it is possible to consider limits of such metrics (see [21]) as the number of vertices tends to infinity. It is natural to study Conjectures 4 and 5 in this more general context, and more generally to study the following

Problem 6 *Given a metric on the $(d-1)$-sphere and sequence of simplicial spheres whose induced metrics converges to this metric, find relations between the g-numbers (and other combinatorial properties) of the simplicial spheres in the sequence and the geometric properties of the limiting metric.*

2. *Separation properties of $G(P^*)$.*

Let K be a pure $(d-1)$-dimensional simplicial complex. The dual graph of K denoted by $G^*(K)$ is defined as follows: the vertices of $G^*(K)$ are the facets ($(d-1)$-faces) of K and two vertices F and G are adjacent if $F \cap G$ is a $(d-2)$-dimensional face. If K is the boundary complex of a simplicial polytope P then $G^*(K)$ is just the graph of the dual polytope P^*.

Let $f(r)$ be a function of the integer number r and consider the class $\mathcal{P}_f$ of all simplicial polytopes P (or even simplicial spheres) with the following property: whenever r vertices are deleted from $G(P_n^*)$ then the remaining graph has a connected component having all, except at most $f(r)$, vertices. It is plausible (and this would imply Conjecture 4) that for every function $f(r)$ and for all polytopes in $\mathcal{P}_f$ the value of $g_k(P)$ ($k < [d/2]$) is bounded. See [31] for some results on separation properties of graphs of special types of simple polytops.

3.3. Stresses

This is a very quick outline of some important ingredients of Carl Lee's paper [34]. See also the papers of Tay, White and Whiteley [50] on skeletal rigidity. The reader should also consult Lee's paper for the relations between stresses and the Stanley-Reisner's ring, and [31] for the connection with algebraic shifting.

Let K be a simplicial complex embedded into R^d. (By "embedded" we mean only that the vertices are embedded in such a way that the vertices of faces are affinely independent.) A k-*stress* (which is an abbreviation here for an affine k-stress since we will not consider linear stresses) is defined as follows. For every $(k-1)$-face F, choose a point $u_F \in F$. If G is a k-face containing a $(k-1)$-face F, let $v(F,G)$ denote the vertex of G not in F. A k-*stress* is an assignment of weights w_G to the k-faces G of K such that for every $(k-1)$-face F,

$$\sum\{w_G(v(F,G) - u_F) : G \supset F\} \in Aff(F). \quad (9)$$

Here, $Aff(F)$ is the affine span of the face F. Let S_k^a denote the space of k-stresses of K.

Let $A_k(K)$ be the space of all assignment of weights w_G to the k-faces G of K. Now consider the map T_k which assigns to every $w \in A_k(K)$ weights on $(k-1)$-faces F as follows: the weight of a $(k-1)$-face F is $\sum\{w_G(v(F,G) - u_F) : G \supset F\}$ considered as a vector in the quotient space $R^d/Aff(F)$. (The weights are vectors of dimensions $d-k+1$.) The space of k-stresses is precisely the kernel of T_k. There is a complementary notion of k-rigidity, (or skeletal k-rigidity) which is of importance here. Roughly speaking, K is k-rigid if the image of T_k is "as large as possible". What we will need is that if K is k-rigid and K' is obtained from K by adding just one k-face then K' has a non-zero k-stress.

All these concepts become classic for $k = 1$. 1-rigidity is called infinitesimal rigidity. 1-stress is the classical notion of a stress of a framework. 0-stresses are just affine relations among the vertices, and 0-rigid just means that the vertices of K affinely span R^d.

The following basic fact connecting stresses with the g-vector, follows from the two known proofs of the necessity part of the g-theorem. (In Stanley's proof, it is proved only for rational polytopes.)

Theorem 3.1 *Let P be a simplicial d-polytope and let $k < [(d+1)/2]$. Then $g_k(P) = \dim S_k^a(P)$.*

This is equivalent to the fact that $Skel_k(P)$ is k-rigid.

An important fact about stresses is that they behave nicely under "forming a cone". Let K be a simplicial k-dimensional complex and consider a generic embedding of K in R^d. Consider also a generic embedding of a cone over K in R^{d+1}. Then the embedding of K is k-stress free iff the embedding of the cone is k-stress free. See [50]. (This is related to the fact that the operation of "forming a cone" commutes with algebraic shifting.)

Remark: Stresses can be regarded as analogs for Gale transforms which are one of the most useful tools in the study of polytopes with few vertices. However, the extension of the basic property of Gale transform is not yet known:

Conjecture 7 ([24]) *Let P_1 and P_2 be two simplicial d-polytopes and let ϕ be a bijection from $V(P)$ to $V(Q)$ such that ϕ is a combinatorial isomorphism from $Skel_k(P)$ to $Skel_k(Q)$ and, moreover, the map induced by ϕ gives an isomorphism between the space of k-stresses of P and the space of k-stresses of Q. Then ϕ induces a combinatorial isomorphism between P and Q.*

In other words, is the k-skeleton plus the vector space of k-stresses determine uniquely the combinatorial type of simplicial polytopes?

Note that for $k = [d/2]$, the space of stresses is trivial, but indeed an important theorem of Perles asserts that for two simplicial d-polytopes, every combinatorial isomorphism between $Skel_{[d/2]}(P)$ and $Skel_{[d/2]}(Q)$ can be extended to a combinatorial isomorphism between P and Q. Also, as we shall see later, if for $k < [d/2]$, the space of k-stresses of a simplicial d-polytope is trivial (that is, $g_k(P) = 0$) then P has no missing faces of dimension greater than k and smaller than $d-k$, and again, the k-skeleta determine the combinatorial structure of the polytope.

3.4. g_2 AND THE LOWER BOUND INEQUALITIES

A simplicial d-polytope is stacked if it can be obtained by gluing d-simplices along facets. Every stacked polytope with n vertices is obtained from a stacked polytope with $n-1$ vertices by adding a vertex, beyond exactly one facet. P is stacked if and only if it can be triangulated without introducing faces of dimension smaller than $d-1$. The boundary complex of a stacked polytope is called a stacked sphere.

It is easy to see that the f-vector of a stacked d-polytope is determined by the number of vertices. Let $\phi_k(n,d)$ denote the number of k-faces of a stacked d-polytope with n vertices. Thus, $\phi_k(n,d) = \binom{d}{k}n - \binom{d+1}{k+1}k$, for $1 \le k \le d-2$, and $\phi_{d-1}(n,d) = (d-1)n - (d+1)(d-2)$.

The lower bound inequalities assert that for every simplicial d-polytope P with n vertices, $f_k(P) \ge \phi_k(n,d)$. The case $k=1$ of this inequality is just the nonnegativity of g_2. There is an inductive way to deduce the lower bound inequalities from the nonnegativity of g_2, see [5, 35, 25]. However, this inductive argument does not apply to certain generalization of the lower bound inequalities; such as, those for centrally symmetric polytopes and for general polytopes. Thus, it may be useful to find a direct interpretation of $g_2[r] = f_k(P) - \phi_k(n,d)$ as the dimension of some vector space.

3.5. SIMPLICIAL POLYTOPE WITH VANISHING g_2

Theorem 3.2 *For $d > 4$, the following conditions are equivalent: (1) P is stacked (2) $P/\{v\}$ is stacked for every vertex v (3) P has no empty simplices of dimension r, for $1 < r < d-1$.*

The proof of this theorem is given in [25]. It applies to arbitrary simplicial $(d-1)$-manifolds which are simply connected. For non-simply connected manifolds M, conditions 2 and 3 remain valid and are equivalent to the fact that M is obtained from the boundary of stacked polytope by additional operations of "handle forming" via identifying the vertices of two disjoint facets and deleting the facet.

Theorem 3.3 *For $d \ge 4$, the following are equivalent: (1) P is stacked (2) P has no empty faces (of any kind) of dimension r, for $1 < r < d-1$ (3) P has no empty simplices of dimension r, for $1 < r < d-1$, and no empty polygons.*

The crucial point behind this theorem is the situation for a simplicial 3-polytope. A simplicial 3-polytope is stacked iff it has no missing polygons other than triangles. While the two theorems above are purely combinatorial, rigidity arguments are needed to prove the following

Theorem 3.4 *For $d > 3$, if $g_2 = 0$ then*
(1) P has no empty faces of dimension r, $1 < r < d-1$, (2) $g_2(P/v) = 0$ for every vertex v, and (3) P has no empty polygons.

It follows from the theorems quoted above that if $g_2(P) = 0$ then P is a stacked polytope. This result applies to arbitrary simplicial manifolds (and pseudomanifolds).

Remark: There is an interesting issue which is related to the preceding theorems. Consider a simplicial manifold K and assume that all links of vertices K/v (which are simplicial spheres) have certain combinatorial properties. What does this imply about the topology of K? If all links are stacked spheres then for dimension > 3, this implies severe restrictions on the topology of K, in particular, if K is simply connected then K is a sphere (the 3-dimensional case is open).

3.6. SIMPLICIAL POLYTOPES WITH VANISHING g_k

We do not have a good understanding of simplicial polytopes P with $g_k(P) = 0$. [illegible] Unlike stacked (1-stacked) polytopes which are well understood, k-stacked polytopes are themselves quite mysterious. Parts of the discussion concerning the vanishing of g_2 extend to higher k's but other parts are still not known (but perhaps doable).

Proposition 3.5 *For $d \ge 2k+3$, the following are equivalent: (1) P is k-stacked (2) P/v is k-stacked for every vertex v.*

Proposition 3.6 *For $d > 2k+1$, if $g_k(P) = 0$ then (1) P has no empty simplices of dimension r, $k \le r \le d-k$, and (2) $g_k(P/v) = 0$ for every vertex v.*

Proof: (1) Assume that S is an empty k-simplex. Now, the vertex figure P/v is k-rigid and therefore $st(v,P)$ (a cone over it) is k-rigid. $R = S\backslash v$ is a $(k-1)$-face in P which is not in $st(v,P)$. Therefore $st(v,P) \cup R$ has a non-zero stress and since $st(v,P) \cup R \subset P$, P has a nonzero k-stress, and $g_k(P) > 0$. If S is an empty simplex of size $k+i$, choose $V \subset S$, $|V| = i$ and a vertex $v \in V$. Apply the same argument for P/V inside $P/(V\backslash\{v\})$.

Part (2) follows at once from the cone property for k-stresses. In fact,

Lemma 3.7 $g_k(P/v) \le g_k(P)$.

Proof: $g_k(P/v)$ is the dimension of the space of k-stresses of P/v w.r.t to embedding in R^{d-1} and, therefore, $g_k(P/v)$ is the dimension of the space of k-stresses of $st(v,P)$ w.r.t. embedding in R^d.

Part (2) of Proposition 3.6 also follows from the identity

$$\sum_v g_k(P/v) = (d-k+1)g_k(P) + (k+1)g_{k+1}(P),$$

and the nonnegativity of $g_{k+1}(P)$.

Conjecture 8 *For $d \ge 2k$, the following are equivalent: (1) P is k-stacked (2) P has no empty faces (of any kind) of dimension r, for $k < r < d-k$. For $d \ge 2k$, these two conditions are equivalent to (3) $g_k(P) = 0$.*

Remark: The k-skeleton of every d-polytope contains a subdivision of the k-skeleton of a d-simplex. For simplicial polytopes, the nonvanishing of g_k also seems related to the existence of a subdivision of the k-skeleton of a $(d+1)$-simplex. Indeed, the nonvanishing of g_2 for a simplicial polytope P is equivalent to the fact that the graph of P contains a refinement of K_5 [25]. For $k > 2$, the results of Stanley [47] seem relevant.

3.7. Analog of Perles' theorem for simplicial polytopes with small value of g_k

Theorem 3.8 *For positive integers $k \geq 1, r \geq k$ and $b \geq 0$, there is a function $b_k(r,b)$ with the following property: if P is a simplicial d-polytope with $g_k(P) \leq b$ then P has at most $b_k(r,b)$ empty r-simplices.*

Proof (sketch)

By the sunflower theorem, it is enough to prove that there is no sunflower of empty r-simplices of size $b+1$. We have seen that an empty r-simplex, $d-k > r > k$ is responsible for a k-stress, so it is enough to show that in case of a sunflower $\{S_1, S_2, \ldots, S_{b+1}\}$, we get a contribution of at least $b+1$ to the space of stresses. Let R be the intersection of the S_i's. If $|R| > r-k$ then the situation is very easy: choose $V \subset R$ such that $|V| = r-k$ and a vertex $v \in V$. Let $K = P/(V \backslash \{v\})$. K/v is k-rigid in dimension $d-|V|$ and therefore, $st(v,K)$ is k-rigid in dimension $d-|V|+1$, and adding to it the $b+1$ k-faces $S_1 \backslash V, S_2 \backslash V \ldots, S_{b+1} \backslash V$ creates a k-stress space of dimension at least $b+1$. The case where $|R|$ is smaller is slightly more complicated and we omit the details.

Corollary 3.9 *There exists a function $u_k(r,b)$ with the following property: if K is the k-th skeleton of a simplicial d-polytope P with $g_k(P) < b$ (note: g_k can be read from the k-skeleton) then there are only $u_k(r,b)$ possibilities for the r-skeleton of P.*

Note that the number of 1-skeleta of stacked d-polytopes with n vertices is exponential in n.

It seems that Theorem 3.8 applies for general empty faces and not only for empty simplices. What we need to do is, given an empty face in dimension $r, k < r <$ $d-k$, find a nonzero k-stress such that for disjoint empty faces, one gets linearly independent k-stresses. It looks as if an appropriate Meyer-Vietoris type statement for k-stresses is needed. Proving this may be helpful also in verifying Conjecture 4

3.8. Simplicial polytopes with small value of g_2

A simplicial polytope P is *prime* if it does not contain an empty $(d-1)$-simplex. If P is not prime then P can be obtained by gluing together along facets of prime simplicial polytopes. We write $P = P_1 \# P_2 \# \cdots \# P_k$ for the description of P as the union of prime simplicial polytopes. It is easy to see that $g_2(P) = \sum g_2(P_i)$. The following theorem shows that if $g_2(P)$ is small then P is obtained by gluing together many small pieces. (Clearly most of these pieces must be simplices.)

Theorem 3.10 *There is a function $u(d,b)$ such that if P is a prime simplicial d-polytope and $g_2(P) \leq b$ then $g_1(P) \leq u(d,b)$.*

Proof: (sketch) For $d > 4$, we know that the number of empty simplices of P of dimension r, $1 < r < d-1$, is at most $X = X(d,b)$. The number of edges of P is bounded by a linear function of the number of vertices. Therefore (by Turán's theorem) if the number of vertices is large then $G(P)$ contains an independent set U, of vertices, of size $> X$. For $u \in U$, if $P/\{u\}$ (= the link of u in P) is not stacked and also if $P/\{u\}$ contains a empty $d-2$ simplex which is not a face of P, we get a non-zero stress s_u in $st(u,K)$. Moreover, s_u has nonzero weight on some edge containing u. Since U is an independent set of vertices, this edge is not included in the star of any other vertex of U. Therefore, all the stresses $\{s_u : u \in U\}$ are linearly independent. A contradiction.

It follows that for some $u \in U$, $st(u,P)$ does not contain a non-zero stress. Therefore either $P/\{u\}$ is a simplex and thus an empty $(d-1)$-simplex or $P/\{u\}$ is stacked, and contains an empty $(d-2)$-simplex R which is not an empty simplex in P. In this case, $R \cup \{u\}$ is an empty $(d-1)$-simplex in P. The proof for $d=4$ is more involved and we will not include it here.

Remarks: 1. It is quite possible that $u(d,b)$ is actually independent from d, and it would be interesting to determine its best possible value. I do not know of examples of prime simplicial polytopes with $g_1 \leq g_2 - 1$.

2. The proof of Theorem 3.10 applies in much more general contexts. The proof as described above applies for simplicial spheres and even for simplicial manifolds. Every simply connected prime simplicial manifold can written as a connected sum of prime (simply connected) simplicial manifolds. For arbitrary manifolds, one has to add another operation - that of "handle forming" via an identification of two facets. Every simplicial manifold with small value of g_2 can be obtained from small "prime" pieces by the operations of connected sum and handle forming. (Each handle increases the value of g_2 by $\binom{d+1}{2}$.) It follows that for every b, there are only finitely many d-manifolds which have a triangulation K such that $g_2(K) \leq b$.

3. Even more generally, Theorem 3.10 applies to all pseudomanifolds such that the link of every face of codimension ≥ 1 is connected and the link of every link of dimension ≥ 2 is simply connected.

3.9. Diversion: Finer invariants

An order ideal of monomials I is a collection of monomials in variables (say) $x_1, x_2, \ldots$ such that $1 \in I$ and if $m \in I$ and m' divides m then $m' \in I$. We will denote by $f_k(I)$, the number of monomials of I of degree k, and call the vector $(f_0(I), f_1(I), \ldots)$, the f-vector of I. (Note: the indices here are shifted by 1.) An order ideal of monomials is *shifted* if for every monomial m in S, if x_j has positive degree in m and $i < j$ then $m \cdot x_i \cdot x_j^{-1} \in I$.

A sequence of integers $(m_0, m_1, \ldots)$ is an M-vector if $m_0 = 1$ and $0 \leq \partial^k(m_{k+1}) \leq m_k$ for every $k \geq 1$. An old theorem of Macaulay asserts that M-vectors are precisely the possible f-vectors of an order ideal of monomials. Every M-vector can be realized (usually in many ways) as the f-vector of a shifted order ideal of monomials.

For a simplicial d-polytope (and probably for every simplicial $(d-1)$-sphere), the vector $(1, g_1, \ldots, g_{[\frac{d}{2}]})$ is an M - vector. The proof of the necessity part of the g-theorem actually associates to every simplicial polytope P, a shifted order ideal of monomials $S(P)$ such that $g_i(K)$ is the number of monomials of degree i in S. (See [31].) $S(P)$ can be regarded as a delicate invariant of P. It is conjectured that the same algebraic construction applies to arbitrary simplicial spheres.

Conversely, for every shifted order ideal of monomial S, there is a construction of a simplicial sphere $K(S)$, see [28]. It is conceivable but not known that $S(K(S)) = S$.

It would be interesting to study the structural properties of P as a function of $S(P)$, in a manner similar to the approach of this paper. Here is a far-reaching extensions of Conjectures 4 and 2.

Let $M(d)$ denote the set of all monomials of degree $\leq [d/2]$ on the countable se of variables $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n, \ldots$.

Conjecture 9 *Let P_n be a sequence of simplicial d-polytopes which converges to smooth body K. Then* $\cup S(P_n) = M(d)$.

Conjecture 10 *For simplicial spheres K with $S(K) = S$, the vector of empty sim plices is maximized for the complex $K(S)$.*

Remarks: 1. It has been known for quite a long time that there are simplicia (and polyhedral) spheres that cannot be realized as the boundary complex of a sim plicial polytope. In high dimensions, there is a striking gap between the number o combinatorial types of simplicial polytopes and the number of combinatorial type of simplicial spheres. See [20, 28]. However, most of the results mentioned her for simplicial polytopes are either known or conjectured to be known for simplicia spheres. While face numbers are probably too weak to distinguish simplicial poly topes from arbitrary triangulations of spheres, it is possible that the finer invarian $S(K)$ will contain some useful parameters for this problem.

2. It is interesting to note that neither the g-vectors nor the finer invarian $S(P)$ can distinguish between different neighborly polytopes. Indeed P is neighbor iff $S(P)$ is the ideal of all monomials of degree $\leq d/2$ in $n - d$ variables. Th combinatorial structure of neighborly polytopes (even in dimension 4) is a rich topic and it seems that completely different invariants are needed for their study.

4. General Polytopes

4.1. Overview

In this section we consider general polytopes. In this case even the definition o $g_k(P)$ is quite subtle. We describe the definition in Section 4.2. More details ca be found in Bayer's paper [8]. Section 4.3 is devoted to $g_2(P)$. We describe th rigidity theoretic meaning of $g_2(P)$, and describe some facts on the remarkable clas of polytopes with vanishing g_2. The nonnegativity of the g_k's implies many linea inequalities for flag numbers of polytopes. The possibility to use the large amount of complicated data given by such inequalities to prove basic, and easy to stat properties of polytopes, is discussed in Section 4.4. We describe there results o Meisinger, who developed the automatic polytope theorem prover FLAGTOOL. In Section 4.5, we make some conjectures about additional linear inequalities for flag numbers of polytopes. In Section 4.6, we discuss special classes of polytopes, and in Section 4.7, we ask how to generalize the notions of h- and g-numbers.

4.2. g_k for general polytopes and flag numbers

Intersection homology theory has led to deep and mysterious extensions of g-numbers from simplicial polytopes to general polytopes.

The definition (which can be found also in [8, 42]) is as follows. For a polytope P, denote by P_k the set of k-faces of P.

Define by induction two polynomials

$$h_P(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{d} h_k x^{d-k}, g_P(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{[d/2]} g_k x^{d-k},$$

ich that: (a) $g_k = h_k - h_{k-1}$, (b) if P is the empty polytope or a 0-polytope P hen $h_P = g_P = 1$, and

$$h_P(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{d} (x-1)^{d-k} \sum \{g_F(x) : x \in P_k\}.$$

Thus $g_1(P) = f_0(P) - d - 1$ and

$$g_2(P) = f_1(P) + \sum \{f_0(F) - 3 : F \in P_2\} - df_0(P) + \binom{d+1}{2}.$$

The value of g_2 for general polytopes has also a rigidity theoretic meaning. In his case, however, [redacted]

The higher g numbers for general polytopes are quite mysterious, and at present, eir nonnegativity is known only for polytopes with rational vertices. Goresky and acPherson (unpublished) developed a concrete way to describe $g_k(P)$ as certain perhomology groups based directly on the geometry of the polytope. This concrete scription (which they proved only for rational polytopes,) may shed some light on eir geometric meaning. McMullen's recent new proof of the necessity part of the theorem also gives some hope for an elementary interpretation of the g-numbers r general polytopes, and a new proof for their nonnegativity. McMullen's proof so contains a relatively easy reduction from simple polytopes to rational simple lytopes, and there is hope that this part, at least, can be extended to general lytopes.

Stanley [45] conjectured that the g-vector is an M-vector for every polytope. It not even known that $g_k(P) = 0$ implies that $g_{k+1}(P) = 0$. Stanley also indicated e extreme combinatorial generality for the g-numbers as defined in this section: mely, for regular cell decomposition of (homology) spheres whose faces form a ttice.

For a d-polytope P and a subset $S = \{i_1, \ldots, i_k\} \subset \{0, 1, \ldots, d-1\}$, the flag mber $f_S(P)$ is the number of chains $F_1 \subset F_2 \subset \cdots \subset F_k$ of faces of P such at $dim F_j = i_j$. (The same definition applies to ranked lattices.) For simplicial lytopes, the flag numbers are determined by the face numbers, but for general lytopes, flag numbers seem to be the "correct" invariants. A remarkable theorem Bayer and Billera asserts that the affine dimension of the space of flag numbers d-polytopes is $c_d - 1$, where c_d is the d-th Fibonacci number. [redacted]

.3. g_2 for general polytopes and elementary polytopes

et P be a d-polytope. A framework based on P is a graph, embedded in R^d, which obtained by triagulating all the 2-faces of P by polygons. Let f_1^+ be the number of edges in such a framework. $g_2(P) = f_1^+(P) - df_0(P) + \binom{d+1}{2}$. Whiteley [51] proved by a clever inductive argument starting with the case $d = 3$ (which was proved by Alexandrov) that every such framework is infinitesimally rigid (1-rigid). This implies that $g_2(P)$ is the dimension of the space of stresses of a framework based on P and therefore, $g_2(P)$ is nonnegative for every d-polytope.

A polytope P is *elementary* if $g_2(P) = 0$.

Theorem 4.1 *Let P be a d-polytope. Then* $g_2(P) \geq g_2(F) + g_1(F)g_1(P/F) + g_2(P/F)$

Proof: (Rough sketch) Let F be a k-face of P. Choose a vertex in each $(k+1)$-face G containing F, which is not in F. On all these vertices, form a graph H whose edges correspond to edges of a framework of P/F. Put $G = G(F)$. Consider now $G * F$, the join of G and H (the graph $H \cup G$: the union all edges between a vertex in H and a vertex in G,) as a framework in R^d. It is possible to move from $G(P)$ to a framework containing $G * H$ by successively applying the following operation: move from a framework A to a framework A', by adding an edge e_1 and deleting an edge e_2 when $A \cup A'$ contains a minimal stress containing both e_1 and e_2.

Theorem 4.2 *If $g_2(P) = 0$ then $g_2(P^*) = 0$.*

Proof: **(sketch)** Every d-polytope for $d \leq 3$ is elementary, so let $d \geq 4$. For $d = 4$, it is easy to verify that $g_2(P) = g_2(P^*)$. For $d > 4$, the Theorem follows by induction using the following:

Theorem 4.3 *For a d-polytope P, $d > 4$, the following conditions are equivalent:*

(a) For every proper face F of P, (1) $g_2(F) = 0$, (2) $g_2(P/F) = 0$ and (3) either F is a simplex or P/F is a simplex.

(b) $g_2(P) = 0$.

Proof: **(sketch)** (b) implies (a) by Theorem 4.1. (a) implies (b) for rational polytopes by the following identity (which can easily be verified by expanding both sides in terms of flag numbers):

$$3\sum\{g_2(F) : F \in P_4\} + 2\sum\{g_1(F) \cdot g_1(P/F) : F \in P_2\} \tag{10}$$
$$+ \sum\{g_2(P/v) : v \in P_0\} = (d-1)g_2(P) + 3g_3(P).$$

(A very rough sketch of the proof for general polytopes: follow the second proof of Theorem 9.3 in [25].)

Definition: An *abstract polytope* is a ranked lattice L such that

(a) every interval of length two has four elements, and

(b) the following connectivity property holds: for every two elements x and y of rank k in L, there is a sequence of elements of rank k, $x = x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_t = y$, such that $rank(x_i \wedge x_{i+1}) = k - 1$ and $x_i \leq x \vee y$, for every i.

This notion (which is purely combinatorial) clearly includes as special cases, simplicial and polyhedral manifolds and pseudomanifolds.

Conjecture 11 *The inequality $g_2 \geq 0$ holds for arbitrary abstract polytopes L. Equality holds only for face lattices of polytopes. Moreover, every elementary polytope can be realized with rational coordinates.*

It is conjectured that elementary polytopes have many of the pleasant properties of 3-polytopes. Here is one question in this direction.

Conjecture 12 *The graph of every elementary d-polytope is $d+1$ colorable. Moreover, every graph obtained by triangulating (with no new vertices) the 2-faces of an elementary d-polytope is $(d+1)$-colorable.*

We also conjecture that the main theorems of this section extend to higher g_k's.

Conjecture 13 ([26]) *(1) $g_k(P) = 0$ if and only if $g_k(P^*) = 0$.*

(2) For every face F, $g_k(P) \geq \sum_{i=0}^{k} g_i(F)g_{k-i}(P/F)$.

4. Diversion: quotients, faces and Meisinger's FLAGTOOL

The reader may have noticed that the inequalities $g_k \geq 0$ for general polytopes are rather complicated, and it may be asked to what extent are these relations (even if they will be proved completely) relevant to basic combinatorial properties of polytopes. As described in Bayer's paper [8] (see also [26]), a few basic linear inequalities for flag numbers of polytope imply, by convolutions, a large number of other inequalities. Günter Meisinger developed a computerized system called FLAGTOOL whose aim is to try to prove automatically theorems on polytopes using the large amount of (known and conjectured) inequalities for face numbers. The following three conjectures were (among others) some targets for FLAGTOOL.

Conjecture 14 (Perles) *For every integer $k > 0$, there exists $f(k)$ so that every d-polytope, $d \geq f(k)$, has a k-dimensional quotient which is a simplex.*

Conjecture 15 *For every integer $k > 0$, there exist integers $n(k)$ and $d(k)$ so that every d-polytope, $d \geq d(k)$, has a k-dimensional face with at most $n(k)$ vertices.*

It can be conjectured that $n(k)$ can be chosen to be 2^k and that the following stronger conjecture holds.

Conjecture 16 ([30]) *For every integer $k > 0$, there exists $d(k)$ so that every d-polytope, $d \geq d(k)$, has a k-dimensional face which is either a simplex or is combinatorially isomorphic to a cube.*

These conjectures are valid for $k = 2$. It follows easily from Euler's theorem that every polytope in 3-space has a triangular face or its dual has such a face. It also follows from Euler's theorem that every polytope in 3-space has a face with at most five vertices, and in [30], it is proved that every d-polytope, $d \geq 5$, has a face with at most four vertices.

The hope (which was fulfilled) was that FLAGTOOL will automatically prove some of these conjectures in low dimensions and moreover, (this was not fulfilled yet) it will give some insight into what is involved in a proof for arbitrary dimension. FLAGTOOL proved automatically the following partial results and supported results to the conjectures above (among many other results).

Theorem 4.4 (Meisinger [39]) *1. Every rational d-polytope, $d \geq 9$, has a 3-fac with at most 150 vertices.*

2. Every d-polytope, $d \geq 9$, has a 3-dimensional quotient which is a simplex.

3. Every d-polytope, $d \geq 7$, has a triangle as the quotient of 1-face in a 4-face.

4. Every 7-polytope has a 3-face with at most 17 vertices or its dual has such face.

5. Every 5-polytope has a 3-quotient with at most 8 vertices, and every 7-polyto has a 4-quotient with at most 16 vertices.

4.5. FAKE f-VECTORS AND MORE LINEAR INEQUALITIES

Every linear combination of face numbers which is nonnegative for all simplicia polytopes is a linear combination with nonnegative coefficients of $g_0, g_2, \ldots, g_{[d/2]}$. In [26], the author conjectured that the nonnegativity of $g_1, \ldots, g_{[d/2]}$ give, by conv lutions (see [8]), all linear inequalities among flag numbers of polytopes. Meising [39] showed that this is false and, in fact, if we write $g_1[r](P) = f_r(P) - \binom{d+1}{r}$ the while $g_1[r]$ is nonnegative for every d-polytope, this inequality does *not* follow fro the nonnegativity of the g_i's. So the problem of finding all linear inequalities for fla numbers of polytopes is wide open. We give in this section some conjectures abo new inequalities of this type.

We suspect that the lower bound inequalities, which for simplicial polytopes a consequences of the nonnegativity of g_2, correspond to independent inequalities f general polytopes. We state now what seems to be the right "analogs" of the low bound inequalities for general polytopes, and present a general conjecture whi corresponds to the generalized lower bound inequalities.

Let $g_k^r(P) = \sum\{g_k(F) : F \in P_k\}$. Thus $g_0^r(P) = f_r(P)$. Recall that $\phi_k(n, d)$ the number of k-faces of stacked d-polytopes with n vertices. Here is an extensi of the lower bound inequalities for general polytopes. There is some hope that certain rigidity type argument may be useful for a proof.

Conjecture 17 *Let P be a d-polytope (and more generally an abstract polytope Then for $k < d - 1$,*

$$f_k(P) + g_1^k(P) + g_1^{k+1}(P) \geq \phi_k(n, d),$$

and for $k = d - 1$,

$$f_{d-1}(P) + g_1^{d-1}(P) \geq \phi_{d-1}(n, d).$$

Equality holds if and only if P is an elementary polytope.

Note that the case $k = 1$ is just the nonnegativity of $g_2(P)$.

We describe now a more general conjecture. Let P be a simplicial polytope wit $g_k(P) = 0$. For the class of all such polytopes, all face numbers are determine by $f_0(P), \ldots, f_{k-1}(P)$. Define $\alpha_k(r, i)$ such that, for simplicial d-polytopes wit vanishing g_k, we have $f_r = \sum_{i=0}^{k} \alpha_k(r, i) f_{i-1}$. ($\alpha_k(r, i)$ is determined uniquely.) Fo arbitrary simplicial d-polytopes P, one gets the inequalities

$$f_r \geq \sum_{i=0}^{k} \alpha_k(r, i) f_{i-1}. \tag{11}$$

In the simplicial case, these inequalities do not contribute anything new. They ollow from the nonnegativity of the g-numbers. Moreover, similar to the case for he lower bound inequalities, they also follow from the nonnegativity of the g_i's, $< r$, for the polytope and its quotients.

Remark: In order to get the $\alpha_k(r, i)$ explicitly, first expand f_r in terms of the h_i's, by the defining relations. Next, use the relations $h_i \geq h_k$ for $i, d-k \geq i \geq k$, nd $h_i = h_{d-i}$ for $i > d - k$. This gives an inequality $f_r \geq \sum_{i=0}^{k} \beta_k(r, i) h_i$. Finally, xpand the h_i's back in terms of the f_i's to obtain $f_r \geq \sum_{i=0}^{k} \alpha_k(r, i) f_{i-1}$.

We will consider now general polytopes:

Definition: Let P be an arbitrary d-polytope, and let $h(P) = (h_0, h_1, \ldots, h_d)$ e the h-vector of P. Define the *fake f-vector* of P by $\sum \hat{f}_{k-1}(P)(x-1)^{d-k} = \sum h_k x^{d-k}$.

Explicitly, one gets

$$\hat{f}_k = \sum_{i=0}^{k} \sum_{r=0}^{i} \binom{i}{r} g_i^{k+r}.$$

ote that the "fake number of edges" $\hat{f}_1$, is the number of edges in a framework ased on P (denoted before by $f_1^+(P)$).

Now define a truncated version of the fake face number:

$$\hat{f}_k[m] = \sum_{i=0}^{m} \sum_{r=0}^{i} \binom{i}{r} g_i^{k+r}.$$

onjecture 18

$$\hat{f}_r[k] \geq \sum_{i=0}^{k} \alpha_k(r, i) \hat{f}_i.$$

Remark: Another class of conjectures, for linear inequalities of flag numbers of olytopes, was suggested by Stanley. Let P be an Eulerian poset of rank n. The d-index [42] of P associates for every word w, in noncommuting variables c and such that the number of c's plus twice the number of d's is n, a certain linear ombination of flag numbers of P denoted by $\Phi_P(w)$. Stanley conjectured that for 's, which are face-lattices of $(n-1)$-dimensional polytopes, the value of this linear ombination of flag numbers is minimized precisely when P is a Boolean algebra (that is, the face lattice of a simplex).

.6. CENTRALLY SYMMETRIC POLYTOPES, CUBICAL POLYTOPES, KUPITOPES AND OTHER CLASSES OF POLYTOPES

t is of interest to study the combinatorial structure of polytopes in special classes f polytopes. We decribe here a few such classes.

The class of polytopes, which were studied the most, are the class of centrally symmetric polytopes. There are known lower bound theorems for simplicial centrally symmetric polytopes [46]. But the proofs are non elementary and do not extend to more general structures. For general centrally symmetric polytopes, there are some partial results [19]. But even the simple question, are there always at least 3^d proper faces, is open [29]. For more information, see [8].

- Kupitopes are polytopes with no triangular 2-faces. Kupitz studied this cla of polytopes and conjectured that the number of r-faces is at least the numbe of r-faces of the cube. It was quite a while before Blind and Blind [16] prove Kupitz' conjecture. It seem plausible that in analogy with inequality $g_2(P) \geq$ for general polytopes,

  Conjecture 19 *For every d-kupitope P,*

$$f_1 + 1/2 \sum \{f_0(F) - 4 : F \in P_2\} \geq (d+1)/2 f_0 - 2^{d-1}. \quad (12$$

  In particular, for every cubical d-polytope,

$$f_1 \geq (d+1)/2 f_0 - 2^{d-1}.$$

  Some variants of rigidity theory may be helpful here. This is part of a genera concept of h-numbers for cubical polytopes and kupitopes introduced by Adi [2].
- Polytopes without r-faces which are simplices. This may be useful for the stud of Conjectures 15 and 16.
- A class $\mathcal{M}$ of polytopes which are of interest is the class of polytopes define by system of linear inequalities, each of which has the form $x_i \leq ax_j + b$. In th context of linear programming, these classes were studied by Megiddo [38] an others. But it seems that their combinatorial structure was not studied. Face of polytopes in $\mathcal{M}$ are also in $\mathcal{M}$.
- Balanced d-polytopes of type $(k_1, k_2, \ldots, k_t)$ are simplicial polytopes whose e tices can be colored with t colors such that each facet contains exactly k_i vertic of colors i. Of particular interest are balanced polytopes of type $(1, 1, \ldots, 1$ which are called completely balanced. Duals of completely balanced polytope are precisely the simple polytopes with 2-chromatic graphs, or in other word precisely the simple polytopes all whose 2-faces have even sides. For an exten sion of h-vector theory to this setting, see [43].
- Charney and Davis considered simplicial complexes with no empty simplices dimension greater than 1, and called them flag complexes. They made excitin conjectures concerning face numbers of flag polytopes and spheres. (see [17])
- Another class of polytopes which are of interest are polytopes with the propert that every k-face has at most Ck facets.

4.7. h-VECTORS FOR MORE EXOTIC STRUCTURES

As we have seen, h-vectors and g-vectors play a crucial role in the study of polytope and related combinatorial structures. It was suggested that these concepts can b extended to much more general classes of combinatorial objects. The extension fro simplicial polytopes to general polytopes is instructive. What is needed is to ad extra terms measuring the amount by which the faces are not simplices.

One direction would be to define h-vectors for arbitrary simplicial manifolds an even pseudomanifolds. For manifolds, one can expect that the "correcting terms will be in terms of the Betti numbers. (See [25].) For pseudomanifolds, we ca expect some terms of Betti numbers of links of faces.

Another direction proposed by Bjorner [12] is to give a definition of arbitrary regular cell decomposition of spheres. The definition and properties of h-vectors

f general polytopes are expected to apply to regular cell decomposition of spheres hose faces form a lattice. For regular cell decomposition of spheres without the attice property, one expects some correction terms for the non lattice property, but o far no one has been able to come up with a reasonable definition even for h_1. uch h-vectors should include as special cases, the Kazhdan-Lusztig polynomials.

h-vectors play, in the combinatorial theory of structures considered here, a role imilar to the role of zeta functions in number theory. (This is not a totally artificial nalogy since in some special cases, the generating function of the h numbers *is* a eta function of some variety.) In simple cases, the definition is obvious but proving he basic properties is hard. In more general cases, the main challenge is to find the ight definition.

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