A generalization of Filliman duality

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Filliman duality expresses (the characteristic measure of) a convex polytope P containing the origin as an alternating sum of simplices that share supporting hyperplanes with P. The terms in the alternating sum are given by a triangulation of the polar body P°. The duality can lead to useful formulas for the volume of P. A limiting case called Lawrence's algorithm can be used to compute the Fourier transform of P.

In this note we extend Filliman duality to an involution on the space of polytopal measures on a finite-dimensional vector space, excluding polytopes that have a supporting hyperplane coplanar with the origin. As a special case, if P is a convex polytope containing the origin, any realization of P° as a linear combination of simplices leads to a dual realization of P.

1. INTRODUCTION

If $P \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ is a polytopal region, let $[P]$ denote the restriction of Lebesgue measure to P. The measure $[P]$ can also be called the characteristic measure, by analagy with the characteristic function. We consider measures rather than functions so that if P and Q are two regions with disjoint interiors, then

$$[P \cup Q] = [P] + [Q]$$

even if P and Q are not disjoint at the boundary. If P is convex and the origin lies in its interior, then P admits a polar body P°. Say that a polytope P, convex or not, is *codegenerate* if one of its facets is coplanar with the origin. Every non-codegenerate simplex Δ admits a polar simplex Δ°. Let $\mathscr{T}$ be a triangulation of P° by non-codegenerate simplices. In this circumstance Filliman [1] showed that

$$[P] = \sum_{\Delta \in \mathscr{T}} (-1)^{\sigma(\Delta)} [\Delta^\circ],$$

where $\sigma(\Delta)$ is a certain sign function. This formula is called *Filliman duality*.

Two special cases of Filliman duality are notable. First, if each simplex $\Delta \in \mathscr{T}$ shares vertices with P°, then Δ° shares supporting hyperplanes with P. If P has few vertices and many sides, then it is reasonable to compute its volume as the sum of the volumes of the simplices in a triangulation. But if P has many vertices and few sides, it is more efficient to use a triangulation of P° via Filliman duality. Second, if $\mathscr{T}$ is the cone of a triangulation of ∂P°, then as the apex of the cone converges to the origin, each dual simplex Δ° with $\Delta \in \mathscr{T}$ converges to an affine orthant emanating from a vertex of P. Thus we can express $[P]$ as an alternating sum of such orthants. This limiting case of Filliman duality is called Lawrence's algorithm [2]. It is useful not only for finding the volume of P, but also for computing the Fourier transform of $[P]$.

In this note we extend Filliman duality to an involution on non-codegenerate, integral, polytope measures on $\mathbb{R}^d$. More precisely, let $\mathscr{A}$ be the abelian group of signed measures μ on $\mathbb{R}^d$ of the form

$$\mu = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i [P_i],$$

where each P_i is a non-codegenerate polytope and $\alpha_i \in \mathbb{Z}$. If Δ is a non-codegenerate simplex, let $\sigma(\Delta)$ be the number of supporting hyperplanes of Δ that separate it from the origin. Let $\mathscr{D} \subset \mathscr{A}$ consist of measures of the form $[\Delta]$.

Theorem 1. *The involution $\Phi : \mathscr{D} \to \mathscr{D}$ defined by*

$$\Phi([\Delta]) = (-1)^{\sigma(\Delta)} [\Delta^\circ]$$

extends uniquely to an automorphism $\Phi : \mathscr{A} \to \mathscr{A}$.

The following corollary captures the original Filliman duality as part of the involution Φ:

Corollary 2. *If P is a convex polytope containing the origin in its interior and*

$$[P] = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i [\Delta_i]$$

for simplices $\Delta_1, \ldots, \Delta_n$, then

$$[P^\circ] = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (-1)^{\sigma(\Delta)} \alpha_i [\Delta_i^\circ].$$

2. PROOF OF THEOREM 1

In this section we assume that all simplices and other polytopes are non-codegenerate except where noted.

We will consider signed polytopes in order to absorb the sign that appears in duality for simplices. A signed polytope P is a polytope together with a formal sign, either $+$ or $-$. Characteristic measures on signed polytopes are defined by the rule $[-P] = -[P]$. If $\Delta \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ is a simplex with positive sign, we define

$$\Delta^* = (-1)^{\sigma(\Delta)} \Delta^\circ \qquad (-\Delta)^* = -(\Delta^*).$$

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Also we recall the definition of Δ°. If Δ has vertices $v_0,\dots,v_d$, then Δ° is bounded by the hyperplanes $H_{v_0},\dots,H_{v_d}$, where for any vector v, H_v is defined as

$$H_v = \{w | \langle w,v\rangle = 1\}.$$

Let $\mathscr{B}$ be the abelian group freely generated by simplex measures $[\Delta]$. By summing the terms of each element in $\mathscr{B}$, we obtain a homomorphism $\pi : \mathscr{B} \to \mathscr{A}$. It is surjective because every polytopal region can be tiled by simplices. The involution Φ extends tautologically to $\mathscr{B}$. Theorem 1 then asserts that Φ preserves $\ker\pi$. In order to prove this we first give a characterization of the kernel. The characterization depends on a refinement of the stellar subdivision due to M. H. A. Newman [3, 4].

Theorem 3 (Newman). *Any two triangulations of a polytope $P \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ are equivalent under stellar moves applied on edges.*

Corollary 4. *The kernel $\ker\pi$ is generated by the relators*

$$[\Delta] - [\Delta_1] - [\Delta_2],$$

where Δ is a simplex tiled by two simplices Δ_1 and Δ_2.

Proof. Let $\mathscr{I}$ be the subgroup of $\mathscr{B}$ generated by the relators. Clearly $\mathscr{I} \subseteq \ker\pi$; we wish to show that $\ker\pi \subseteq \mathscr{I}$. Assume a general linear dependence of simplices

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i[\Delta_i] = 0 \tag{1}$$

in $\mathscr{A}$. Equivalently, in $\mathscr{B}$,

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i[\Delta_i] \in \ker\pi.$$

The union of the simplices,

$$P = \cup_{i=1}^{n}\Delta_i,$$

is a compact polytopal region in $\mathbb{R}^d$. It admits a triangulation $\mathscr{T}$ that refines each simplex Δ_i. Let $\mathscr{T}_i$ be the restriction of $\mathscr{T}$ to the simplex Δ_i. By Theorem 3, the triangulation $\mathscr{T}_i$ can be obtained from the tautological triangulation of Δ_i by itself by stellar moves applied to edges. A stellar move on some edges e can be effected by dividing each simplex containing e into two simplices, the geometric move captured by the relator. Therefore

$$[\Delta_i] - \sum_{\Delta\in\mathscr{T}_i}[\Delta] \in \mathscr{I}$$

in $\mathscr{B}$. At the same time, equation (1) implies that

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i \sum_{\Delta\in\mathscr{T}_i}[\Delta] = 0$$

in $\mathscr{B}$, since each simplex in $\mathscr{T}$ must be covered a total of 0 times. Therefore $\ker\pi \subseteq \mathscr{I}$, as desired. ☐

Remark. Call the move of dividing a simplex into two an *elementary dissection*. An interesting fact closely related to Corollary 4 is that any two simplicial dissections of a polytopal region are connected by elementary dissections.

Proof of Theorem 1. In light of Corollary 4, we only need to check that Φ preserves an elementary dissection of a simplex. If $v_0,v_1,\dots,v_d$ are the vertices of a simplex Δ, we let the word $v_0v_1\dots v_d$ denote Δ if

$$v_1 - v_0, v_2 - v_0, \dots, v_d - v_0$$

is a positive basis of $\mathbb{R}^d$, and otherwise we let it denote $-\Delta$. If w_i is the vertex of Δ^* opposite to the hyperplane H_{v_i}, it follows that

$$\Delta^* = (-1)^d w_0w_1\dots w_d.$$

Suppose that x_1,x_2, and x_3 are 3 collinear points in V, and suppose that $v_0,\dots,v_{d-2}$ are $d-1$ other points affinely independent from any two of x_0, x_1, and x_2. Then

$$\begin{aligned}[v_0\dots v_{d-2}x_1x_2] + [v_0\dots v_{d-2}x_2x_3]&\\ + [v_0\dots v_{d-2}x_3x_1] &= 0\end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

expresses an elementary dissection. Applying $(-1)^d\Phi$ to both sides produces

$$\begin{aligned}[w_0w_1\dots w_{d-2}y_2y_1] + [w_0w_1\dots w_{d-2}y_3y_2]&\\ + [w_0w_1\dots w_{d-2}y_1y_3] &= 0.\end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

Here each point w_i lies in the hyperplanes H_{v_j} for $i \neq j$ and in the hyperplanes H_{x_j} for all j. Each point y_i lies in the hyperplane H_{v_j} for all j and in the hyperplane H_{x_i}. Evidently equation (3) is the same equation up to sign as equation (2). Figure 1 shows an example. ☐

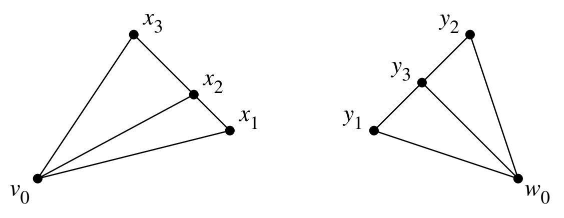


Figure 1: An elementary dissection and its dual.

3. PROOF OF COROLLARY 2 AND EXAMPLES

Corollary 2 follows immediately from Theorem 1 and the following proposition.

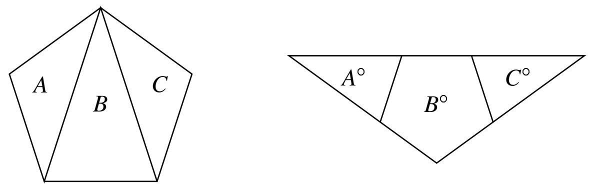
Proposition 5. *If $P \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ is a convex polytope that strictly contains the origin, then $\Phi([P]) = [P^*]$, the polar body of P.*

Proof. We first assume that any d vertices of P are linearly independent, or equivalently affinely independent from the origin. Let $\mathscr{T}$ be a triangulation of P with no vertices in the interior of P. We claim, first, that any point w in the interior of P^* is covered by the dual of exactly one simplex. A unique simplex $\Delta_0 \in \mathscr{T}$ contains the origin. The inclusions $0 \in \Delta_0 \subset P$ imply that $\Delta_0^* \supset P^*$, so Δ^* covers w. If $\Delta \in \mathscr{T}$ is another simplex, then there exists a vertex v of Δ which is separated from the origin by the opposite face of Δ. It follows that Δ^* is separated from the origin by the hyperplane H_v. Since v is also a vertex of P, H_v is a supporting hyperplane of P^*. Therefore H_v separates Δ^* from P^* and Δ^* does not contain w. This establishes the first claim.

We claim, second, that if w is in the exterior of P^*, there exists a triangulation T of P such that w is not covered by Δ^* for any $\Delta \in T$. There exists a vertex v of P such that the hyperplane H_v separates w from P^*. Let $\mathscr{T}$ be a fan triangulation all of whose simplies contain v. If $\Delta \in \mathscr{T}$, then H_v separates Δ from w, as desired. The two claims together with Theorem 1 establish the proposition under the independence assumption on P.

Finally we assume that P is arbitrary. The argument so far establishes the proposition for the polytope $P - v$ for a dense set of vectors v in the interior of P. Namely v can be any point that does not lie on a hyperplane affinely spanned by vertices of P. But if v is in the interior of P, then $P - v$ has a non-codegenerate triangulation whether or not v lies on such a hyperplane. It follows that $\Phi([P - v])$ varies continuously in a neighborhood of v. Thus the truth of the proposition for a dense set of v implies its truth for all v in the interior of P. In particular the proposition holds for $v = 0$. $\square$

We conclude with some examples of polygonal regions in the plane and their images under Filliman duality. Figure 2 shows a triangulation of a pentagon P and the dual realization of P° as a large, obtuse triangle minus two small, acute triangles. Figure 3 shows the dual of a square with corners $(1,-1)$, $(3,-1)$, $(1,1)$, and $(3,1)$. The dual is a negative measure in the interior of a kite shape. Finally Figure 4 shows the dual of a square with corners $(1,1)$, $(1,2)$, $(2,1)$, and $(2,2)$. The dual is the difference (in the sense of signed measures) between two triangles with disjoint interiors.



$[P] = [A] + [B] + [C]$ $\qquad$ $[P^\circ] = [B^\circ] - [A^\circ] - [C^\circ]$

Figure 2: A triangulation of a pentagon and its Filliman dual.

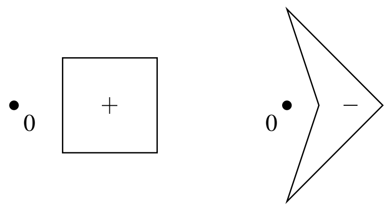


Figure 3: A square offset to the right and its dual.

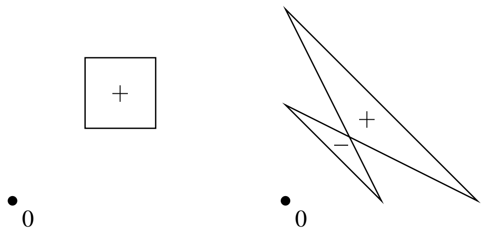


Figure 4: A square offset diagonally and its dual.

Acknowledgments

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