

GEOMETRICAL REALISATIONS OF THE SIMPLE PERMUTOASSOCIAHEDRON BY MINKOWSKI SUMS

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This paper introduces a family of n -polytopes, $PA_{n,c}$ which is a geometrical realisation of simple permutoassociahedra. It has significant importance serving as a topological proof of Mac Lane’s coherence. Polytopes in this family are defined as Minkowski sums of certain polytopes such that every summand produces exactly one truncation of the permutohedron, i.e. yields to the appropriate facet of the resulting sum. Additionally, it leads to the correlation between Minkowski sums and truncations, which gives a general procedure for similar geometrical realisation of a wider class of polytopes.

1. INTRODUCTION

A convex *polytope* P can be defined as a bounded intersection of a finitely many halfspaces. More precisely, it is a bounded solution set of a finite system of linear inequalities:

$$P = P(A, b) := \{x \in \mathbf{R}^n \mid \langle a_i, x \rangle \geq b_i, \quad 1 \leq i \leq m\},$$

where $A \in \mathbf{R}^{m \times n}$ is a real matrix with rows a_i , and $b \in \mathbf{R}^m$ is a real vector with entries b_i . Here, boundedness means that there is a constant N such that $\|x\| \leq N$ holds for all $x \in P$. Also, convex polytope can be defined as a convex hull of a finite set of points in \mathbf{R}^n . Although equivalent ([28, Theorem 1.1]), these two definitions are essentially different from an algorithmic point of view. Through this paper, we use both. Since we consider only convex polytopes, we omit the word “convex”.

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The *dimension* of a polytope P , denoted by $\dim(P)$, is the dimension of its affine hull. A polytope of dimension $d \leq n$ is written as *d-polytope*. For a hyperplane H , the intersection $P \cap H$ is called a *face* of P when P lies in one of the halfspaces determined by H . If $P \cap H \neq \emptyset$, H is a *supporting hyperplane*. We say that a face F of P is parallel to the given hyperplane π when there is a hyperplane H parallel to π which defines F . Faces of dimensions 0, 1, and $d-1$ are called vertices, edges, and facets, respectively. The sets of vertices and facets is denoted by $\mathcal{V}(P)$ and $\mathcal{F}(P)$, respectively. A *d-polytope* is called *simple*, if each of its vertices belongs to exactly d facets (equivalently, to exactly d edges). For the polytope $P = P(A, b)$, the halfspace defined by i th inequality $\langle a_i, x \rangle \geq b_i$ is called *facet-defining*, when $\{x \in P \mid \langle a_i, x \rangle = b_i\}$ is a facet. Hence, $-a_i$, an *outward normal vector* to that halfspace, is an outward normal vector to that facet.

For an equation that corresponds to the hyperplane π , the *halfspaces* π^{\geq} and π^{\leq} are defined as π , save that “=” is replaced by “ \geq ” and “ \leq ”, respectively. For an arbitrary polytope P , π^{\geq} is *beneath* a vertex $V \in P$ when V belongs to π^{\geq} and also, we say that π^{\geq} is *beyond* V when V does not belong to π^{\geq} . A *truncation* $\text{tr}_F P$ of P in its proper face F is a polytope $P \cap \pi^{\geq}$, where π^{\geq} is beneath every vertex not contained in F and beyond every vertex contained in F . This truncation is *parallel* when F is parallel to π . In this paper, we assume that all truncations are in the faces that are not facets.

A simple polytope named *permutohedron* belongs to the family that generalises a well known family of polytopes called *nestohedra*, i.e. *hypergraph polytopes* (see [11], [21] or [22]). Nestohedra appear in many fields of mathematics, especially in algebra, combinatorics, geometry, topology and logic. Roughly speaking, we can understand this family as polytopes that can be obtained by truncations in the vertices, edges and other proper faces of *d-simplex*. The recipe that prescribes which faces of simplex will be truncated can be defined with respect to a *building set*, which is a special kind of a *hypergraph* (see [21]). Thus, we get simplices as the limit case in the family, when building set is minimal and where no truncation has been made. As the limit case at the other end, when building set is maximal and where all possible truncations have been made, we have *permutohedra*. There are also other well-known members of this interval, but for needs of this work, beside permutohedron, the most important is an *associahedron* or *Stasheff polytope* (see [25]).

The permutohedron arises as a “hybrid” of these two nestohedra. In order to bring the reader closer to our motivation to investigate this compound and have a clearer understanding of its nature and combinatorics, we recall of some combinatorial characteristics of its building elements. For more details on permutohedra and associahedra, we refer to [28], [27], [4] and [25], [2], [26], [21], respectively.

Combinatorially, the permutohedron is a polytope whose vertices correspond to words obtained by all permutations on n different letters. It can be realised by an $(n-1)$ -polytope \mathbf{P}_n , whose vertices are obtained by permuting the coordinates of a given generic point in \mathbf{R}^n . Thus, cardinality of the set $\mathcal{V}(\mathbf{P}_n)$ is $n!$. Two vertices

are adjacent if and only if their corresponding permutations can be obtained from one another by transposition of two consecutive coordinates, i.e. consecutive letters. Figure 1 depicts \mathbf{P}_n for $n \in \{2, 3, 4\}$.

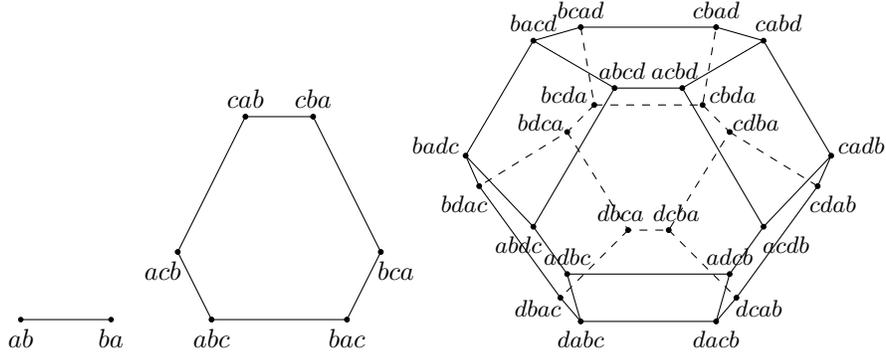


Figure 1: Permutohedron \mathbf{P}_2 , \mathbf{P}_3 and \mathbf{P}_4

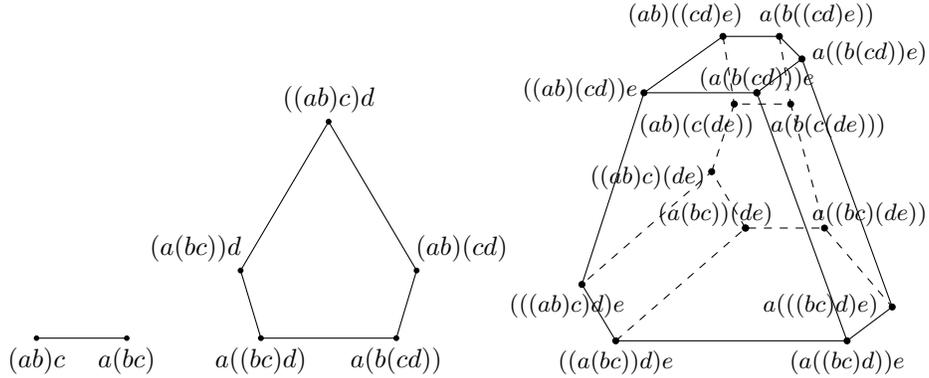


Figure 2: Associahedron \mathbf{K}_3 , \mathbf{K}_4 and \mathbf{K}_5

The associahedron \mathbf{K}_n is an $(n - 2)$ -polytope whose vertices correspond to complete bracketings in a word of n different letters. Hence, the total number of its vertices is the $(n - 1)$ th *Catalan* number, i.e. cardinality of the set $\mathcal{V}(\mathbf{K}_n)$ is

$$\frac{1}{n} \binom{2n - 2}{n - 1}.$$

Two vertices are adjacent if and only if they correspond to a single application of the associativity rule. The k -faces of the associahedron are in bijection with the set of

correct bracketings of an n letters word with $n-k-1$ pairs of brackets. Two vertices lie in the same k -face if and only if the corresponding complete bracketings could be reduced, by removing k pairs of brackets, to the same bracketing of the word of n letters with $n-k-1$ pairs of brackets. Figure 2 depicts \mathbf{K}_n for $n \in \{3, 4, 5\}$.

In early 1990s, Kapranov's original motivation for the study of \mathbf{P}_n and \mathbf{K}_n was provided by MacLane's coherence theorem for associativities and commutativities in monoidal categories [17]. He found a "hybrid-polytope" that demonstrates interaction between commutativity and associativity, named permutoassociahedron and denoted by \mathbf{KP}_n . It is a polytope whose vertices correspond to all possible complete bracketings of permuted products of n letters. Any n objects in any symmetric (or braided) monoidal category give rise to a diagram of the shape \mathbf{KP}_n . He provided its realisation as a combinatorial *CW-complex* and showed that it is an $(n-1)$ -ball. Furthermore, he realised \mathbf{KP}_3 and \mathbf{KP}_4 as convex polytopes ([16]). After Kapranov, Reiner and Ziegler gave such a realisation of \mathbf{KP}_n for every $n \geq 2$ ([23]).

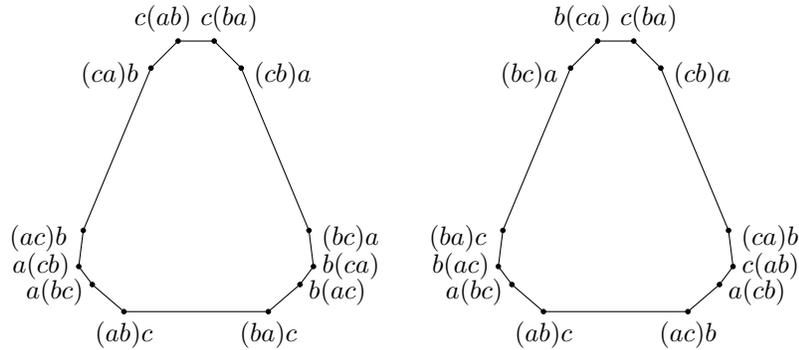


Figure 3: 2-permutoassociahedron \mathbf{KP}_3 and PA_2

However, for every $n \geq 4$, Kapranov's polytopes are not simple. Even in the case of 3-polytope \mathbf{KP}_4 , we may notice some vertices that belong to more than three facets. Since these polytopes are hybrids of polytopes that are both simple, it was natural to search for a family of simple permutoassociahedra. It was firstly done by Petrić in [19]. In that paper, he described the *simplicial complex* C obtained by a specific iterative nested construction, whose opposite face semilattice is isomorphic to the face lattice (with \emptyset removed) of the simple n -polytope PA_n . This polytope is obtained by truncations of n -permutohedron such that every vertex expands into an $(n-1)$ -associahedron. Note that the vertices of PA_n can be combinatorially given in the same way as the vertices of \mathbf{KP}_{n+1} , but PA_n is simple in any dimension. The main difference in approach, which leads to the simplicity of the hybrid-polytope, is a choice of arrows that generate symmetry in a symmetric monoidal category. Namely, there are two types of the edges of \mathbf{KP}_n corresponding either to a single reparenthesisation, or to a transposition of two adjacent letters that are grouped

together. On the other hand, the edges of PA_n are of the following two types: they also correspond to a single reparenthesisation, or to a transposition of two adjacent letters that are *not* grouped together, i.e. to “the most unexpected” transposition of neighbours. This essential difference can be recognised even between \mathbf{KP}_3 and PA_2 , which are both *dodecagons* (see Figure 3). The 3-dimensional members of these two families of permutoassociahedra are illustrated in Figure 4¹. There is a nonsimple vertex of \mathbf{KP}_4 that corresponds to the word $(bc)(ad)$, which is connected by the edges with the vertices that correspond to the words $(bc)(da)$, $((bc)a)d$, $b(c(ad))$ and $(cb)(ad)$. The vertex of \mathbf{KP}_3 that correspond to the same word is adjacent just to the three vertices that correspond to the words $((bc)a)d$, $b(c(ad))$ and $(ba)(cd)$.

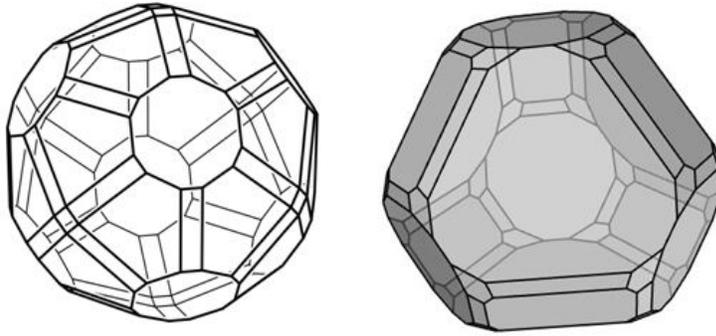


Figure 4: 3-permutoassociahedron \mathbf{KP}_4 and PA_3

Based on [19], the family of simple permutoassociahedra was further investigated by Curien, Ivanović and Obradović ([5, Section 5.2]) and also by Baralić, Ivanović and Petrić, who gave another explicit realisation with systems of inequalities representing halfspaces in \mathbf{R}^{n+1} . This realisation is denoted by \mathbf{PA}_n in [1]. In Section 2, we briefly present the simplicial complex C (the face lattice of a simple permutoassociahedron given combinatorially) and its geometrical realisation \mathbf{PA}_n .

Since geometrical realisation of this family serves as a topological proof of Mac Lane’s coherence, and since it is a generalisation of nestohedra defined by Postnikov as a Minkowski sum of standard simplices ([22]), it is natural to search for an alternative realisation of the simplicial complex C , which also uses Minkowski sum as a constructive tool.

Minkowski-decomposability of every simple polytope was confirmed by Grünbaum more than fifty years ago in [15, Chapter 15.1, p. 321], and therefore, decomposability of \mathbf{PA}_n is guaranteed. However, we are interested in finding very specific decomposition (see Definition 3.12 below) of its normal equivalent. Besides Postnikov’s representation of nestohedra, there is quite known family of

¹The left illustration is taken from [23, Section 9.3], while the right one is made using the graphical algorithm-editor *Grasshopper* ([24]), a plug-in for Rhinoceros 3D modelling package ([18]).

zonohedra (also called *zonotopes*, [28, Section 7.3]), defined as Minkowski sum of line segments. There is no other specified representation of any significant family of polytopes, which uses Minkowski sums. Therefore, the main goal of the paper is to define an n -dimensional Minkowski-realisation of the simplicial complex C for every $n \geq 2$, according to Definition 3.12, i.e. to find an n -polytope in \mathbf{R}^{n+1} , denoted by $PA_{n,1}$, which is combinatorially equivalent to PA_n and obtained by Minkowski sums of particular polytopes. The summands are such that each of them leads to the appropriate facet of the whole sum, i.e. to a truncation of the currently obtained partial sum.

Before giving the general result, we investigate 2-dimensional Minkowski-realisation of C . Namely, in Section 4, we define a 2-polytope ${}^M PA_2$, normally equivalent to the polytopes \mathbf{PA}_2 . Then, in Section 5, for every $n \geq 2$, we specify a family of n -polytopes $PA_{n,c}$ for $c \in (0, 1]$ such that each member of the family is an n -dimensional Minkowski-realisation of C and each one is normally equivalent to \mathbf{PA}_n . In particular, the most significant member of the family is $PA_{n,1}$, obtained for $c = 1$, because all its summands are defined as convex hulls of points in \mathbf{R}^{n+1} . This is particularly beneficial with respect to a computational aspect.

An additional advantage of the new approach using Minkowski sums, is in constructing an algorithm for realisation of the other families of polytopes that also generalise nestohedra. Namely, this research leads to the clear correlation between Minkowski sums and truncations of permutohedron. This implicitly delivers a general procedure for geometrical Minkowski construction of any hybrid of permutohedron and arbitrary nestohedron (permutohedron-based-nestohedron) such that every summand produces exactly one truncation, i.e. yields to the appropriate facet of the resulting Minkowski sum.

Throughout the text cardinality of a set X is denoted by $|X|$, $\text{conv}\{v_1, \dots, v_k\}$ represents the convex hull of points v_1, \dots, v_k , the dual space of a vector space W is denoted by W^* , the set $\{1, \dots, k\}$ is denoted by $[k]$, the subset relation is denoted by \subseteq , while the *proper* subset relation is denoted by \subset . Also, by *comparability*, we mean the comparability with respect to inclusion.

2. NESTED SETS

In this section, we present some known facts about a family of simplicial complexes and two-folded nested sets that are closely related to the face lattice of PA_n . Since the main goal of the paper is a new geometrical realisation, we omit the theory of nested set complexes in its full generality. We offer just a part of already established theory that is necessary for our research. The following expositions about complexes of nested sets for simplicial complexes and the definition of \mathbf{PA}_n are inherited from [8] and [1], respectively.

Definition 2.1. (cf. [1, p. 7]) *A polytope P (geometrically) realises a simplicial complex K , when the semilattice obtained by removing the bottom (the empty set) from the face lattice of P is isomorphic to (K, \supseteq) .*

Definition 2.2. (cf. [15, p. 38]) *Two polytopes P and Q are combinatorially equivalent, when their face lattices are isomorphic and it is denoted by $P \sim Q$.*

Definition 2.3. (cf. [1, Definition 3.1]) *A collection \mathcal{B} of non-empty subsets of a finite set V containing all singletons $\{v\}, v \in V$ and satisfying that for any two sets $S_1, S_2 \in \mathcal{B}$ such that $S_1 \cap S_2 \neq \emptyset$, their union $S_1 \cup S_2$ also belongs to \mathcal{B} , is called a building set of $\mathcal{P}(V)$. Let K be a simplicial complex and let V_1, \dots, V_m be the maximal simplices of K . A collection \mathcal{B} of some simplices of K is called a building set of K , when for every $i \in [m]$, the collection*

$$\mathcal{B}_{V_i} = \mathcal{B} \cap \mathcal{P}(V_i)$$

is a building set of $\mathcal{P}(V_i)$.

For a family of sets $N, \{X_1, \dots, X_m\} \subseteq N$ is an N -antichain, when $m \geq 2$ and X_1, \dots, X_m are mutually incomparable.

Definition 2.4. (cf. [1, Definition 3.2]) *Let \mathcal{B} be a building set of a simplicial complex K . We say that $N \subseteq \mathcal{B}$ is a nested set with respect to \mathcal{B} , when the union of every N -antichain is an element of $K - \mathcal{B}$.*

A subset of a nested set is again a nested set. Hence, the nested sets form a simplicial complex.

Now, we proceed to the construction of the building set that gives rise to a simplicial complex of nested sets, which is associated to the simple permutooassociahedron. For $n \geq 1$, let C_0 be the simplicial complex $\mathcal{P}([n+1]) - \{[n+1]\}$, the family of subsets of $[n+1]$ with at most n elements. The simplicial complex C_0 is known as the *boundary complex* $\partial\Delta^n$ of the abstract n -simplex Δ^n .

Remark 2.1. *The simplicial complex of all nested sets with respect to the building set \mathcal{B} of C_0 is isomorphic to the simplicial complex obtained by the collection of all Postnikov's nested sets with removed maximal element from the building set. For more details, we refer to [19, Section 3].*

As a direct corollary of Proposition 9.10 in [7], we have the following claim.

Proposition 2.2. *For every building set \mathcal{B} of C_0 , there exists a nestohedron P that realises the simplicial complex K of all nested sets with respect to \mathcal{B} .*

Such a nestohedron is introduced at the end of Section 3, where we present a polytope $P_{\mathcal{B}}$ whose semilattice obtained by removing the bottom from its face lattice is isomorphic to (K, \supseteq) . This contravariant isomorphism is obtained in such a way that the maximal nested sets correspond to the vertices of the polytope, while the minimal nested sets, i.e. the elements of \mathcal{B} , correspond to its facets. In general, we say the following.

Definition 2.5. *Let P be a polytope that realises a simplicial complex K of all nested sets with respect to the building set \mathcal{B} and let f be the contravariant isomorphism. A facet F of P is properly labelled by the element B of \mathcal{B} when $f(F) = \{B\}$.*

In other words, two facets of P have a common vertex if and only if there is a nested set containing both their labels.

Now, let $\mathcal{B}_0 = C_0 - \{\emptyset\}$. According to Definition 2.3, \mathcal{B}_0 is a building set of C_0 . A set $N \subseteq \mathcal{B}_0$ such that the union of every N -antichain belongs to $C_0 - \mathcal{B}_0$ is called *0-nested*. According to Definition 2.4, every 0-nested set is a nested set with respect to \mathcal{B}_0 . Since a subset of a 0-nested set is also a 0-nested set, the family of all 0-nested sets makes a new simplicial complex C_1 . Maximal 0-nested sets are of the form

$$\{\{i_n, \dots, i_1\}, \dots, \{i_n, i_{n-1}\}, \{i_n\}\},$$

where i_1, \dots, i_n are mutually distinct elements of $[n+1]$.

On the other hand, if we consider graph Γ with $[n+1]$ as the set of vertices, the set of all members of C_0 that are non-empty and connected in Γ make a (graphical) building set of C_0 . Each of these building sets gives rise to a simplicial complex of nested sets, which can be realised as an n -nestohedron—a *graph-associahedron* ([4]). For example, n -permutohedron and n -associahedron, correspond to the *complete graph* on $[n+1]$ and the *path graph* $1 - \dots - (n+1)$, respectively. By the definition of \mathcal{B}_0 , the simplicial complex of nested sets corresponding to the complete graph on $[n+1]$ is exactly C_1 , i.e. n -permutohedron realises C_1 .

The maximal 0-nested sets correspond to the vertices of the permutohedron such that above-mentioned maximal 0-nested set is associated with the permutation

$$i_{n+1}i_1 \dots i_n$$

of $[n+1]$, where $\{i_{n+1}\} = [n+1] - \{i_1, \dots, i_n\}$. It is easy to see that there is $(n+1)!$ maximal 0-nested sets. The minimal nested sets of the form $\{B\}$ for $B \in \mathcal{B}_0$, correspond to the facets of the permutohedron. Therefore, two properly labelled facets have a common vertex if and only if their labels are comparable, according to Definition 2.5.

Observe that \mathcal{B}_0 was defined in a way that covers the recipe for completely truncated simplex, i.e. the permutohedron. One can conclude that the next logical step on the road to the permutoassociahedron is to truncate further in order to stretch the interval. Starting from the permutohedron with the recipe that corresponds to the associahedron, we need a new building set of C_1 according to a path graph. Namely, for a maximal 0-nested set

$$\{\{i_n, \dots, i_1\}, \dots, \{i_n, i_{n-1}\}, \{i_n\}\},$$

we observe the path graph with n vertices and $n-1$ edges

$$\{i_n, \dots, i_1\} - \dots - \{i_n, i_{n-1}\} - \{i_n\}.$$

A set of vertices of this graph is connected, when this is the set of vertices of a connected subgraph of this graph.

Now, let $\mathcal{B}_1 \subseteq C_1$ be the family of all sets of the form

$$\{\{i_{k+l}, \dots, i_k, \dots, i_1\}, \dots, \{i_{k+l}, \dots, i_k, i_{k-1}\}, \{i_{k+l}, \dots, i_k\}\},$$

where $1 \leq k \leq k+l \leq n$ and i_1, \dots, i_{k+l} are mutually distinct elements of $[n+1]$, i.e. let \mathcal{B}_1 be the set of all non-empty connected sets of vertices of the path graphs that correspond to all maximal 0-nested sets. By Definition 2.3, \mathcal{B}_1 is indeed a building set of the simplicial complex C_1 .

A set $N \subseteq \mathcal{B}_1$ is 1-nested when the union of every N -antichain belongs to $C_1 - \mathcal{B}_1$. By Definition 2.4, every 1-nested set is a nested set with respect to \mathcal{B}_1 . Again, one can verify that the family of all 1-nested sets makes a simplicial complex, which is denoted by C . For a polytope P that realises C , the maximal 1-nested sets correspond to the vertices of P , while the singleton 1-nested sets correspond to its facets. Hence, from the definition of \mathcal{B}_1 and Definition 2.5, the next claim follows directly.

Proposition 2.3. *Let P be a polytope that realises C , whose facets are properly labelled by the elements of \mathcal{B}_1 . Two facets of P have a common vertex if and only if their labels are comparable or the union of their labels is in $C_1 - \mathcal{B}_1$.*

According to [1], a geometrical realisation of C is given as follows. For $1 \leq k \leq k+l \leq n$, let

$$\kappa(k, l) = \frac{3^{k+l+1} - 3^{l+1}}{2} + \frac{3^k - 3k}{3^n - n - 1}.$$

For an element $\beta = \{\{i_{k+l}, \dots, i_k, \dots, i_1\}, \dots, \{i_{k+l}, \dots, i_k, i_{k-1}\}, \{i_{k+l}, \dots, i_k\}\}$, of \mathcal{B}_1 , let π_β be the equation (hyperplane in \mathbf{R}^{n+1})

$$x_{i_1} + 2x_{i_2} + \dots + k(x_{i_k} + \dots + x_{i_{k+l}}) = \kappa(k, l).$$

For π being the hyperplane $x_1 + \dots + x_{n+1} = 3^{n+1}$ in \mathbf{R}^{n+1} , let

$$\mathbf{PA}_n = \left(\bigcap \{\pi_\beta \supseteq \mid \beta \in \mathcal{B}_1\}\right) \cap \pi.$$

Theorem 2.4. (cf. [1, Theorem 5.2]) $\mathbf{PA}_n \subseteq \mathbf{R}^{n+1}$ is a simple n -polytope that realises C .

As a consequence of the previous theorem, Proposition 2.3 and Lemma 5.5 in [1], we have the following.

Corollary 2.5. *For every $\beta \in \mathcal{B}_1$, the halfspace $\pi_\beta \supseteq$ is facet-defining for \mathbf{PA}_n . Moreover, if the facets of \mathbf{PA}_n are properly labelled, then the facet $\mathbf{PA}_n \cap \pi_\beta \supseteq$ is labelled by β .*

3. MINKOWSKI SUM, NORMAL CONES AND FANS

Before we define our main task related to the last theorem, let us recall some facts about normal cones and fans, and also about Minkowski sum, which is one of the fundamental operation on point sets. The collection of all polytopes in \mathbf{R}^n is denoted by \mathcal{M}_n (following [3]).

Definition 3.6. (cf. [3, p. 36]) *The supporting function of $P \in \mathcal{M}_n$ is the function*

$$s_P : \mathbf{R}^n \longrightarrow \mathbf{R} : s_P(x) = \max_{y \in P} \langle x, y \rangle.$$

For every face F of a polytope P , there is a supporting hyperplane through F . The set of outward normals to all such hyperplanes spans a polyhedral cone, the normal cone at F (see Figure 9). More formal definition follows.

Definition 3.7. (cf. [28, p. 193]) *For a given face F of a d -polytope $P \in \mathcal{M}_n$, the normal cone to P at F is the collection of linear functionals v in $(\mathbf{R}^d)^*$, whose maximum on P is achieved on all the points in the face F , i.e.*

$$N_F(P) = \{v \in (\mathbf{R}^d)^* \mid \langle v, y \rangle = s_P(v), \forall y \in F\}.$$

1-dimensional normal cones are called rays. The normal fan of P is the collection

$$\mathcal{N}(P) = \{N_F(P) \mid F \text{ is a non-empty face of } P\}.$$

The normal fan $\mathcal{N}(P)$ is *complete* for every $P \in \mathcal{M}_n$, which means that the union of all normal cones in $\mathcal{N}(P)$ is \mathbf{R}^n . As we only consider normal fans, the word “normal” will be assumed and omitted for brevity from now on. Also, an arbitrary convex cone in \mathbf{R}^n of dimension $d \leq n$ is written as d -cone.

Remark 3.6. *The intersection of any two normal cones in $\mathcal{N}(P)$ at two faces F_1 and F_2 is the common face for each of the cones, which is also the normal cone at the smallest face of P that contains both F_1 and F_2 .*

Example 3.7. *The fan of a single line segment L is the set $\{H, H^\geq, H^\leq\}$, where H is a hyperplane normal to L .*

Definition 3.8. (cf. [28, p. 193]) *Two polytopes $P, Q \in \mathcal{M}_n$ are called normally equivalent when they have the same fan:*

$$P \simeq Q \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{N}(P) = \mathcal{N}(Q).$$

In literature, normally equivalent polytopes are also called “analogous”, “strongly isomorphic” or “related”. The term “normally equivalent” is used in [15] and [28]. An example of two normally equivalent polytopes is given in Figure 5.

One can verify that $P \simeq Q \Rightarrow P \sim Q$, but the other direction does not hold. If Q can be obtained from P by parallel translations of the facets, then the outward normals to the corresponding facets of P and Q have the same directions, and then, the rays in $\mathcal{N}(Q)$ and $\mathcal{N}(P)$ coincide. Therefore, the next proposition holds.

Proposition 3.8. *Two combinatorially equivalent polytopes are normally equivalent if and only if their corresponding facets are parallel.*

Remark 3.9. If P is a polytope in \mathcal{M}_n defined as the intersection of the following m facet-defining halfspaces

$$\langle a_i, x \rangle \geq b_i, \quad 1 \leq i \leq m,$$

then a truncation of P in its proper face F , $\text{tr}_F P = P \cap \pi^{\geq}$, is the intersection of the following $m+1$ facet-defining halfspaces

$$\langle a_i, x \rangle \geq b_i, \quad 0 \leq i \leq m,$$

where $\langle a_0, x \rangle \geq b_0$ defines the halfspace π^{\geq} .

The previous proposition implies the following. For every polytope Q which is normally equivalent to $\text{tr}_F P$, there exists $c \in \mathbf{R}^{m+1}$ with entries c_i such that Q is the intersection of the following $m+1$ facet-defining halfspaces

$$\langle a_i, x \rangle \geq c_i, \quad 0 \leq i \leq m.$$

Hence, if f is a facet of Q lying in the hyperplane $\langle a_0, x \rangle = c_0$ parallel to π , then there is a bijection

$$\mu : \mathcal{F}(Q) - \{f\} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(P)$$

mapping facets to parallel facets. We say that facets of polytopes P and Q correspond to each other when they correspond according to μ . Also, f is called the new appeared facet of Q .

Lemma 3.10. Let $\text{tr}_F P = P \cap \pi^{\geq}$ be a truncation of a given polytope $P \in \mathcal{M}_n$ in its face F . For a vertex $u \in F$, let $\{w_i \mid i \in [k]\}$ be the set of vertices of P adjacent to u but not contained in F . Also, for every $i \in [k]$, let $E_i = \overline{uw_i}$ and $v_i = E_i \cap \pi$. The union of all normal cones in $\mathcal{N}(\text{tr}_F P)$ at the vertices contained in π is equal to the union of all normal cones in $\mathcal{N}(P)$ at the vertices contained in F . Moreover, if the truncation is parallel, then

$$N_u(P) = \bigcup_{i \in [k]} N_{v_i}(\text{tr}_F P).$$

Proof. Without lose of generality, suppose that P is full dimensional. Let a_0 be an outward normal to the truncation hyperplane π . By the definition of truncation, $N_v(\text{tr}_F P) = N_v(P)$ for every vertex v which is common for both polytopes. Hence, the first part of the claim follows directly from the fact that both fans are complete. Now, let i be an arbitrary element of $[k]$. For every spanning ray a of $N_{v_i}(\text{tr}_F P)$ such that $a \neq a_0$, there is a facet of P which contains E_i and whose an outward normal is a , and therefore, a is contained in the cone $N_u(P)$. Since the truncation is parallel, there is a hyperplane parallel to π which defines F , i.e. the functional a_0 attains the maximum value at F over all points in P . It implies that a_0 is contained in the normal cone $N_F(P)$. According to Remark 3.6, $N_F(P)$ is common face for all normal cones in P at the vertices of F . Therefore, a_0 is contained in each of them. In particular, $a_0 \in N_u(P)$. We conclude that every spanning ray of $N_{v_i}(\text{tr}_F P)$ is contained in $N_u(P)$, which implies $N_{v_i}(\text{tr}_F P) \subseteq N_u(P)$. \square

Definition 3.9. (cf. [3, Definition 1.1.]) *Let $A, B \subseteq \mathbf{R}^n$. The Minkowski sum of A and B is the set*

$$A + B = \{x \in \mathbf{R}^n \mid x = x_1 + x_2, x_1 \in A, x_2 \in B\}.$$

We call A and B the summands of $A + B$.

The Minkowski sum of two polytopes is again a polytope, thus we can use this operation as a classical geometrical constructive tool, which allows us to produce new polytopes from known ones. Moreover, this operation establishes an abelian monoid structure on \mathcal{M}_n , where neutral element is the point $0 = (0, \dots, 0) \in \mathbf{R}^n$. Note that \mathcal{M}_n has the structure of \mathbf{R} -module, i.e. for given $\lambda \in \mathbf{R}$ and $P \in \mathcal{M}_n$

$$\lambda P = \{\lambda x \in \mathbf{R}^n \mid x \in P\}.$$

Remark 3.11. *Scaling a polytope does not change its fan, i.e. for every $\lambda > 0$ and $P \in \mathcal{M}_n$, $\lambda P \simeq P$ holds.*

Remark 3.12. *For every $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$ and $P \in \mathcal{M}_n$, λP is trivially a summand of P for*

$$P = \lambda P + (1 - \lambda)P.$$

Through the paper, wherever we are talking about addition of polytopes, we refer to Minkowski sum.

Definition 3.10. *A polytope P_2 is a truncator summand for a polytope P_1 , when there is a truncation $\text{tr}_F P_1$ of P_1 in its proper face F such that*

$$P_1 + P_2 \simeq \text{tr}_F P_1.$$

Definition 3.11. *An indexed set of polytopes $\{P_i\}_{i \in [m]}$ is a truncator set of summands for a polytope S_0 , when for every $i \in [m]$, P_i is a truncator summand for a polytope S_{i-1} , where $S_i = S_{i-1} + P_i$, $i \in [m]$.*

Now, let e_i , $i \in [n + 1]$, be the endpoints of the standard basis vectors in \mathbf{R}^{n+1} and let

$$\Delta_I = \text{conv}\{e_i \mid i \in I\}$$

be the standard $(|I| - 1)$ -simplex for any given set $I \subseteq [n + 1]$.

Definition 3.12. *Let K be the simplicial complex of all nested sets with respect to the building set \mathcal{B} and let $\{\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_2\}$ be a partition of \mathcal{B} such that the block \mathcal{A}_1 is the collection of all singleton elements of \mathcal{B} . An n -polytope P is an n -dimensional Minkowski-realisation of K when the following conditions are satisfied:*

- (i) P realises K ;
- (ii) there exists a function $\varphi : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{n+1}$ such that

$$P = \Delta_{[n+1]} + \sum_{\beta \in \mathcal{B}} \varphi(\beta);$$

- (iii) for an indexing function $x : [m] \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_2$ such that $|x(i)| \geq |x(j)|$ for every $i < j$, the indexed set $\{P_i\}_{i \in [m]}$, where $P_i = \varphi(x(i))$, is a truncator set of summands for the partial sum

$$\Delta_{[n+1]} + \sum_{\beta \in \mathcal{A}_1} \varphi(\beta).$$

The main question of the paper follows. It is related to the simplicial complex C defined in the previous section.

Question 3.13. *How to define a polytope in \mathbf{R}^{n+1} , which is an n -dimensional Minkowski-realisation of C and which is normally equivalent to \mathbf{PA}_n ?*

In Section 4, we answer the question in the cases $n = 2$, while the general answer for every dimension is given in Section 5. Moreover, we define a family of n -polytopes with requested properties.

It is well known that every simple polytope except simplex is *decomposable* ([15, Chapter 15.1, p. 321]), i.e. it can be represented as a Minkowski sum in a nontrivial manner such that the representation possess a summand, which is not positively homothetic to the whole sum (see Remark 3.12). Thus, decomposability of \mathbf{PA}_n is guaranteed, i.e. a nontrivial representation of the family of simple permutaoassociahedra as a Minkowski sum exists. But, our goal is very specific representation according to Definition 3.12, and we are searching for a polytope, which does not need to be congruent to \mathbf{PA}_n . Still, by the additional request of Question 3.13, they have to be normally equivalent. In that manner, requesting normal equivalence between polytopes, we stay on the bridge between coincidence and combinatorial equivalence.

Let us recall the following.

Proposition 3.14. (cf. [3, Lemma 1.4.]) *If $P_1 = \text{conv}\{v_1, \dots, v_k\}$ and $P_2 = \text{conv}\{w_1, \dots, w_l\}$ are polytopes in \mathcal{M}_n , then*

$$P_1 + P_2 = \text{conv}\{v_1 + w_1, \dots, v_i + w_j, \dots, v_k + w_l\}.$$

It follows that for every point $A \in \mathbf{R}^n$, $P + \{A\}$ is a translate of the polytope P . Throughout the text, for two given points P and T_i , let $\{P_i\} = \{P\} + \{T_i\}$.

Corollary 3.15. *The following holds in \mathcal{M}_n :*

- (i) *if $P_1 = P_2$, up to translation, then $P + P_1 = P + P_2$, up to translation;*
- (ii) *if $P = P_1 + P_2$, then $\dim(P) \geq \max\{\dim(P_1), \dim(P_2)\}$.*

Unlike convexity, simplicity is often violated, i.e. the sum of simple polytopes often fails to be simple. Although Minkowski sum is a very simple geometrical operation, its result is not often intuitively predictable and obvious, especially in the case of summing a collection of polytopes of various dimensions or polytopes with a lot of vertices.

Our Question 3.13 is related with development of the following Postnikov's idea implemented in his Minkowski-realisation of the family of nestohedra (see [21]). Let \mathcal{B} be a connected building set of the set $[n+1]$ such that $[n+1] \in \mathcal{B}$. For any set $B \in \mathcal{B}$, we consider the $(|B|-1)$ -simplex Δ_B , and the sum

$$P_{\mathcal{B}} = \sum_{B \in \mathcal{B}} \Delta_B.$$

It is shown that this sum is a simple n -polytope, which can be obtained by successive parallel truncations of an n -simplex, and vice versa, for a nestohedron P and the corresponding building set \mathcal{B} , we have $P \sim P_{\mathcal{B}}$ (see [21, Theorem 7.4.]).

Note that the following partial sum

$$\Delta_{[n+1]} + \sum_{\substack{B \in \mathcal{B} \\ |B|=1}} \Delta_B$$

is a translate of the n -simplex $\Delta_{[n+1]}$ by the point $(1, \dots, 1) \in \mathbf{R}^{n+1}$. For every totally ordered indexing set I of the set of all non-singleton elements of \mathcal{B} , such that $|B_i| \geq |B_j|$ for $i < j$, the set $\{\Delta_{B_i}\}_{i \in I}$ is a truncator set of summands for the translated simplex. Therefore, according to Definition 3.12, this is indeed an n -dimensional Minkowski-realisation of the simplicial complex of all nested sets with respect to $\mathcal{B} - \{[n+1]\}$ (see Remark 2.1).

4. THE 2-PERMUTOASSOCIAHEDRON AS A MINKOWSKI SUM

In this section we answer Question 3.13 in the case $n = 2$. By Theorem 2.4, the dodecagon \mathbf{PA}_2 realises C (see Figure 3). Thus, at the very beginning of this section, we could deliver 12 polytopes whose sum with $\Delta_{[3]}$ is a dodecagon normally equivalent to \mathbf{PA}_2 and show that all conditions of Definition 3.12 are satisfied. Instead, we choose another approach, which leads us to the general criteria for finding these summands. As we shall see later in higher dimensions, the most of required summands are neither simplices, nor their sums. Moreover, they need not be even simple polytopes.

According to Section 2, we start with the triangle, i.e. the simplicial complex

$$C_0 = \{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}, \{1, 2\}, \{1, 3\}, \{2, 3\}\}$$

and its building set

$$\mathcal{B}_0 = \{\{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}, \{1, 2\}, \{1, 3\}, \{2, 3\}\},$$

which leads us to the simplicial complex C_1 realised by 2-permutohedron, i.e. hexagon. There are the following 6 maximal 0-nested sets:

$$\{\{1, 2\}, \{1\}\}, \{\{1, 2\}, \{2\}\}, \{\{1, 3\}, \{1\}\}, \{\{1, 3\}, \{3\}\}, \{\{2, 3\}, \{2\}\}, \{\{2, 3\}, \{3\}\},$$

and thence,

$$\mathcal{B}_1 = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \{\{1\}\}, \{\{2\}\}, \{\{3\}\}, \{\{1,2\}\}, \{\{1,3\}\}, \{\{2,3\}\} \{\{1,2\},\{1\}\}, \\ \{\{1,2\},\{2\}\}, \{\{1,3\},\{1\}\}, \{\{1,3\},\{3\}\}, \{\{2,3\},\{2\}\}, \{\{2,3\},\{3\}\} \end{array} \right\},$$

i.e. $\mathcal{B}_1 = C_1 - \{\emptyset\}$. According to the elements of the building set, we have the following set of 12 halfspaces:

$$\begin{cases} x_{i_2} & \geq 3 \\ x_{i_1} + x_{i_2} & \geq 9 \\ x_{i_1} + 2x_{i_2} & \geq 12.5, \end{cases}$$

where i_1 and i_2 are distinct elements of the set [3]. The simplicial complex C is realised by the polytope \mathbf{PA}_2 defined as the intersection of the previous set of facet-defining halfspaces and the hyperplane $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 27$.

It can be verified that \mathbf{PA}_2 is really a dodecagon in \mathbf{R}^3 . Very efficient tool for such a verification is `polymake`, an open source software for researches in polyhedral geometry. This computational programme offers a lots of systems, around which one could deal with polytopes in different ways. In particular, there is a possibility to define a polytope as a Minkowski sum of already known ones. For representing \mathbf{PA}_2 (see Figure 5 left), it is enough to use convex hull codes `cdd` [10] and `polymake`'s standard tool for interactive visualisation called `JavaView` [20]. We extensively use `polymake` for all verifications that appear in this section.

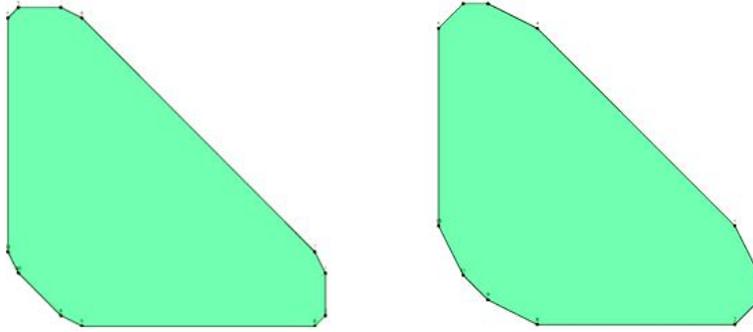


Figure 5: JavaView visualisation of \mathbf{PA}_2 and ${}^M\mathbf{PA}_2$

By Corollary 2.5, all the edges of \mathbf{PA}_2 are properly labelled by the elements of \mathcal{B}_1 such that the edge labelled by β is contained in π_β . Also, by Proposition 2.3, two edges have a common vertex if and only if their labels are comparable.

According to Question 3.13 and Definition 3.12, our task is to establish a function $\varphi : \mathcal{B}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_3$ such that if

$${}^M\mathbf{PA}_2 = \Delta_{[3]} + \sum_{\beta \in \mathcal{B}_1} \varphi(\beta),$$

then ${}^M PA_2$ is also a dodecagon satisfying Definition 3.12(iii). These two dodecagons have to be normally equivalent. If their edges are properly labelled by the elements of \mathcal{B}_1 , Proposition 3.8 implies that the equilateral edges have to be parallel.

Let the image of every singleton $\beta \in \mathcal{B}_1$ be the corresponding simplex, i.e.

$$\varphi(\beta) = \Delta_{\cup\beta}.$$

From the end of the previous section, we have that the partial sum

$$S = \Delta_{[3]} + \sum_{\substack{\beta \in \mathcal{B}_1 \\ |\beta|=1}} \varphi(\beta) = \Delta_{[3]} + \Delta_{\{1\}} + \Delta_{\{2\}} + \Delta_{\{3\}} + \Delta_{\{1,2\}} + \Delta_{\{1,3\}} + \Delta_{\{2,3\}}$$

is a completely truncated triangle in \mathbf{R}^3 , which is a 2-dimensional Minkowski-realisation of the simplicial complex C_1 . It is a hexagon with three pairs of parallel sides whose edges can be properly labelled by the corresponding $B \subset [3]$. Let us label these edges by $\{B\}$, i.e. by the corresponding singleton elements of \mathcal{B}_1 . Note that they are parallel to the same labelled edges of \mathbf{PA}_2 .

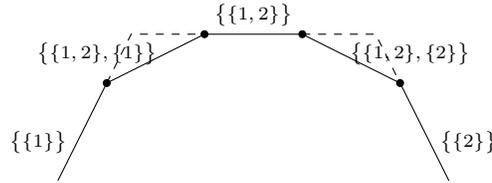


Figure 6: Properly labelled facets

It remains to specify images of six non-singleton elements of \mathcal{B}_1 , which are of the form $\{\{i_2, i_1\}, \{i_2\}\}$. According to Definition 3.12(iii), for any order of the summands $\varphi(\{\{i_2, i_1\}, \{i_2\}\})$, each of them should be a truncator summand for the currently obtained partial sum. Let $\{P_i\}_{i \in [6]}$ be an indexed set of all these summands and let us consider all partial sums obtained by adding the elements of this set to the hexagon S , step by step. We start with $S_0 = S$ and consider every partial sum $S_i = S_{i-1} + P_i$, $i \in [6]$. Notice that ${}^M PA_2 = S_6$. Since for every $i \in [6]$, there is a truncation of S_{i-1} in some vertex, normally equivalent to S_i , at i th step we can label the edges of S_i by the elements of \mathcal{B}_1 in the following way: the corresponding edges of S_i and S_{i-1} are equilateral, while the new appeared edge is labelled by some new label β_i (see Remark 3.9). At the end, in order to have all the edges of S_6 properly labelled, the following hold for every $i \in [6]$: if P_i corresponds to $\varphi(\{\{i_2, i_1\}, \{i_2\}\})$, then $S_i \simeq \text{tr}_V S_{i-1}$, where V is the common vertex of the edges labelled by $\{\{i_2, i_1\}\}$ and $\{\{i_2\}\}$, and $\beta_i = \{\{i_2, i_1\}, \{i_2\}\}$ (see Figure 6). Moreover, since the dodecagons are normally equivalent, for every edge of the partial sum S_i there is a parallel equilateral edge of \mathbf{PA}_2 .

The proof of the following proposition is quite different from what we discuss here, so it is given later in Section 5.

Proposition 4.16. *If φ is a function satisfying the conditions of Definition 3.12, then for every two distinct elements $i_1, i_2 \in [3]$, $\varphi(\{\{i_2, i_1\}, \{i_2\}\})$ is not a line segment.*

From the previous proposition and Corollary 3.15(ii), for every two distinct elements $i_1, i_2 \in [3]$, $\varphi(\{\{i_2, i_1\}, \{i_2\}\})$ is a polygon. Since the order of summands is irrelevant, we start with $\varphi(\{\{1, 2\}, \{1\}\})$ being a triangle $T_1T_2T_3$, where $T_1(a_1, b_1, c_1)$, $T_2(a_2, b_2, c_2)$ and $T_3(a_3, b_3, c_3)$ are points in \mathbf{R}^3 . This triangle is a truncator summand for S such that $S + T_1T_2T_3$ is a heptagon normally equivalent to the heptagon obtained from S by truncation in the vertex common for the edges labelled by $\{\{1, 2\}\}$ and $\{\{1\}\}$. Instead to continue with the whole sum S , we consider its partial sum

$$\Delta_{[3]} + \Delta_{\{1\}} + \Delta_{\{2\}} + \Delta_{\{3\}} + \Delta_{\{1,2\}},$$

which is the trapezoid $ABCD$ given in Figure 7. Namely, since the whole sum S is a Minkowski-realisation of C_1 , its summands indexed by non-singleton sets make a truncator set of the triangle. Hence, we are able to remove some of them such that the sum of the remaining summands has the vertex where the edges labelled by $\{1, 2\}$ and $\{1\}$ meet (the vertex D).

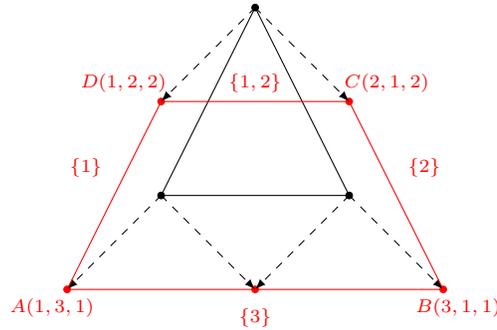


Figure 7: The partial sum $\Delta_{[3]} + \Delta_{\{1\}} + \Delta_{\{2\}} + \Delta_{\{3\}} + \Delta_{\{1,2\}}$

In order to find $T_1T_2T_3$, we focus on an appropriate “local polytope”, e.g. the trapezoid $ABCD$. We assume that $T_1T_2T_3$ is a truncator summand for $ABCD$, which means that the polytope

$$ABCD + T_1T_2T_3 = \text{conv}\{A_1, A_2, A_3, B_1, B_2, B_3, C_1, C_2, C_3, D_1, D_2, D_3\},$$

is a pentagon normally equivalent to the polytope obtained from the trapezoid by truncation in the vertex D . Also, $-(2, 1, 0)$ should be an outward normal vector

to the new appeared edge. Let us assume that D_1D_2 is that edge such that D_1 and D_2 are also common for the facets with the outward normal vectors $-(1, 0, 0)$ and $-(1, 1, 0)$, respectively (see Figure 8). We also assume that A_1, B_3 and C_2 are the vertices of $ABCD + T_1T_2T_3$ such that A_1 is common for the edges with the outward normals $-(1, 0, 0)$ and $-(0, 0, 1)$, B_3 is common for the edges with the outward normal vectors $-(0, 1, 0)$ and $-(0, 0, 1)$ and C_2 is common for those ones with the outward normal vectors $-(0, 1, 0)$ and $-(1, 1, 0)$. It implies the following system of equations:

$$\begin{cases} a_1 + b_1 + c_1 = a_2 + b_2 + c_2 \\ a_1 + b_1 + c_1 = a_3 + b_3 + c_3 \\ 2a_1 + b_1 = 2a_2 + b_2 \\ c_1 = c_3 \\ b_2 = b_3. \end{cases}$$

The first two follow from the fact that all translates $A_iB_iC_iD_i$ of the trapezoid $ABCD$, $i \in [3]$, have to lie in the same plane parallel to the plane $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 5$, in which $ABCD$ lies.

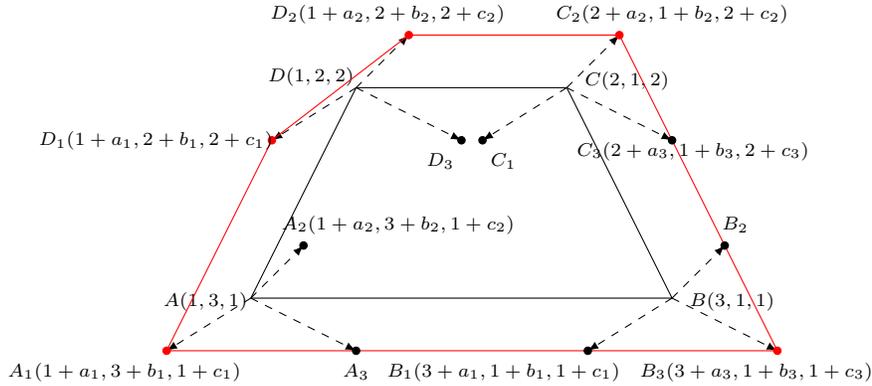


Figure 8: $\Delta_{[3]} + \Delta_{\{1\}} + \Delta_{\{2\}} + \Delta_{\{3\}} + \Delta_{\{1,2\}} + T_1T_2T_3$

Since $A_2, A_3, B_1, B_2, C_1, C_3 \in \text{conv}\{A_1, B_3, C_2, D_1, D_2\}$, we have the following set of inequalities:

$$a_1 < a_2 \leq a_3, \quad b_2 \leq b_3 < b_1, \quad c_1 \leq c_3 < c_2.$$

Solving the system, we get that the points T_i are

$$T_1(a_1, b_1, c_1), \quad T_2\left(\frac{2a_1 + b_1 - b_3}{2}, b_3, \frac{b_1 - b_3}{2} + c_1\right), \quad T_3(a_1 + b_1 - b_3, b_3, c_1),$$

i.e.

$$T_1(0, b_1 - b_3, 0), \quad T_2\left(\frac{b_1 - b_3}{2}, 0, \frac{b_1 - b_3}{2}\right), \quad T_3(b_1 - b_3, 0, 0),$$

up to translation. It remains to conclude that $T_1T_2T_3$ is any translate of a triangle whose vertices are

$$T_1(0, 2\lambda, 0), T_2(\lambda, 0, \lambda), T_3(2\lambda, 0, 0),$$

where $\lambda > 0$ (see Remark 3.11). Looking carefully at Figure 8, we can notice that the triangle ABC is also one of them for $\lambda = 1$. Let $\varphi(\{\{1, 2\}, \{1\}\})$ be $T_1T_2T_3 = \text{conv}\{(0, 2, 0), (1, 0, 1), (2, 0, 0)\}$. One can verify that for the vertex V of the hexagon S , which is common for the edges labelled by $\{\{1, 2\}\}$ and $\{\{1\}\}$, $S + T_1T_2T_3 \simeq \text{tr}_V S$ holds, indeed.

Considering an appropriate local polytope, we define images of all non-singleton elements of the building set analogously:

$$\varphi(\{\{i_2, i_1\}, \{i_2\}\}) = \text{conv}\{2e_{i_1}, e_{i_2} + e_{i_3}, 2e_{i_2}\},$$

where i_1, i_2 and i_3 are mutually distinct elements of the set $[3]$. Together with already defined images of singleton elements of \mathcal{B}_1 , we obtained the polytope

$${}^M PA_2 = \Delta_{[3]} + \sum_{\beta \in \mathcal{B}_1} \varphi(\beta).$$

One may verify that ${}^M PA_2$ is a dodecagon whose vertices are all permutations of the coordinates of the points $(1, 5, 13)$ and $(2, 3, 14)$. This dodecagon can also be defined as the intersection of the hyperplane $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 19$ and the following set of facet-defining halfspaces:

$$\begin{cases} x_{i_2} & \geq 1 \\ x_{i_1} + x_{i_2} & \geq 5 \\ x_{i_1} + 2x_{i_2} & \geq 7, \end{cases}$$

where i and j are distinct elements of the set $[3]$. Therefore, two dodecagons are normally equivalent (see Figure 5). We also verify that Definition 3.12(iii) is satisfied by analysing each partial sum that constitutes ${}^M PA_2$, step by step, for any order of summands. Finally, according to Definition 3.12, we conclude that ${}^M PA_2$ is a 2-dimensional Minkowski-realisation of the simplicial complex C .

5. THE n -PERMUTOASSOCIAHEDRON AS A MINKOWSKI SUM

In the previous section, we gave Minkowski-realizations for 2-permutaoassociahedron handling only with equations of hyperplanes, which define facets of the resulting polytope. We started from local polytopes that were chosen to define particular summands. All verifications were done manually or with a help of `polymake`. It was done with intention to postpone some definitions and claims about relation between Minkowski sum and fans refinement. However, these matters are necessary for Minkowski-realisation of n -permutaoassociahedra.

Proposition 5.17. (cf. [28, Proposition 7.12. and the definition at p.195]) *The fan of the Minkowski sum of two polytopes is the common refinement of their individual fans, i.e.*

$$\mathcal{N}(P_1 + P_2) = \{N_1 \cap N_2 \mid N_1 \in \mathcal{N}(P_1), N_2 \in \mathcal{N}(P_2)\}.$$

Proof of Proposition 4.16. Let us suppose that such a line segment $L \subset \mathbf{R}^3$ exists for one pair of distinct elements $i_1, i_2 \in [3]$. By Proposition 5.17 and Example 3.7, the fan of the partial sum $S + L$ is the common refinement of the set $\{H, H^\geq, H^\leq\}$, where H is the plane normal to L . Since S is a hexagon with three pairs of parallel sides, its fan is the set consisted of three planes with a common line and six dihedra determined by them. It is straightforward that every refinement of such a fan, which also refines the set $\{H, H^\geq, H^\leq\}$, always leads either to the same fan or to the fan of an octagon with four pairs of parallel sides. Hence, $S + L$ is not a heptagon, i.e. L is not a truncator summand for S , which contradicts Definition 3.12(iii). \square

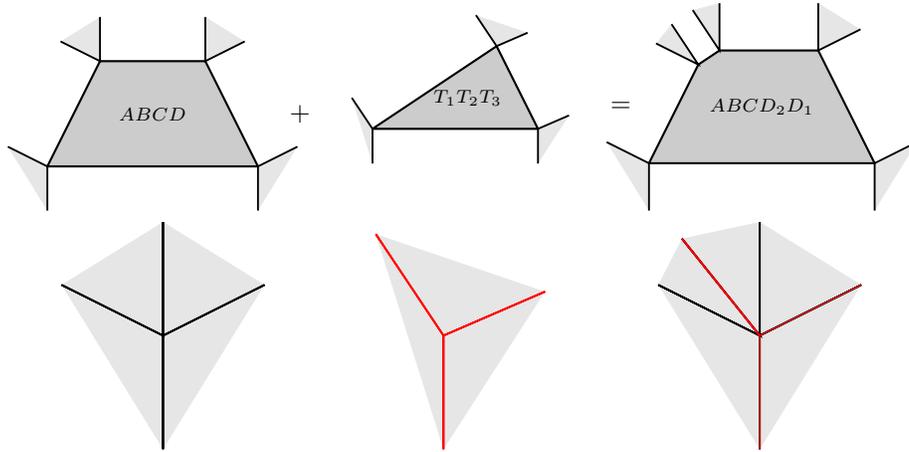


Figure 9: Normal cones and fans

The previous figure illustrates the common refinement of the individual fans of the trapezoid $ABCD$ and the triangle $T_1T_2T_3$ (see Section 4). The fan of the resulting pentagon is a refinement of the trapezoid's fan by the ray contained in its normal cone at the vertex D . Let us remember that $T_1T_2T_3$ was defined as a translate of the triangle ABC , and therefore, its sum with the trapezoid has an edge parallel to AC .

The text below determines a relationship between two polytopes P_1 and P_2 whose sum is normally equivalent to $\text{tr}_F P_1$. In other words, we search for a polytope P_2 which is a truncator summand for a given polytope P_1 . From [21], if P_1 is a simplex, then P_2 is the convex hull of those vertices of P_1 that do not belong to F . The following proposition shows that the same holds for every simple polytope P_1

when F is a vertex. But, if $\dim(F) > 0$, then $\text{tr}_F P_1 \sim P_1 + P_2$ usually fails. One can find a lot of examples.

Proposition 5.18. *Let $P_1 \in \mathcal{M}_n$ be an n -polytope whose vertex v is contained in exactly n facet. If $P_2 = \text{conv}(\mathcal{V}(P_1) - \{v\})$, then there is a truncation $\text{tr}_v P_1$ such that*

$$P_1 + P_2 \simeq \text{tr}_v P_1.$$

Proof. Let $V = \{v_1, \dots, v_k\}$ be the set $\mathcal{V}(P_1) - \{v\}$. Since v is contained in exactly n facets, there are exactly n vertices adjacent to v in P_1 . Let us suppose that v and v_i are adjacent in P_1 if and only if $i \in [n]$. Then, for every $i \in [n]$, let w_i be the midpoint of the edge $\overline{v_i v}$. Since there exists the hyperplane which contains w_i for every $i \in [n]$, a polytope $\text{conv}(\{w_1, \dots, w_n\} \cup V)$ is a truncation of P_1 in v , which we denote by $\text{tr}_v P_1$. Hence,

$$\text{tr}_v P_1 = \text{conv}\left(\left\{\frac{v + v_1}{2}, \dots, \frac{v + v_n}{2}\right\} \cup V\right).$$

At the other side, from Proposition 3.14 and the distributivity law, we have the following equations:

$$\begin{aligned} P_1 + P_2 &= \text{conv}(\{v\} \cup V) + \text{conv}V = \text{conv}((\{v\} \cup V) + V) \\ &= \text{conv}((\{v\} + V) \cup (V + V)) = \text{conv}((\{v\} + V) \cup 2V). \end{aligned}$$

The last equation is obtained from the fact that the sum of two different points v_i and v_j is the midpoint of the line segment whose endpoints are $2v_i$ and $2v_j$.

By Corollary 3.15(i), we may suppose that $v = 0 \in \mathbf{R}^n$ without lose of generality. It implies that

$$P_1 + P_2 = \text{conv}(V \cup 2V) \quad \text{and} \quad \text{tr}_v P_1 = \text{conv}\left(\left\{\frac{v_1}{2}, \dots, \frac{v_n}{2}\right\} \cup V\right).$$

Therefore,

$$2\text{tr}_v P_1 = \text{conv}(\{v_1, \dots, v_n\} \cup 2V) \subseteq \text{conv}(V \cup 2V) = P_1 + P_2.$$

For every $j \in [k] - [n]$, we consider the line segment $L_j = \overline{v_j v}$. Since v and v_j are vertices of the polytope P_1 , this line segment intersects the truncation hyperplane in the point w which belongs to $\text{conv}\{w_1, \dots, w_n\}$. Hence,

$$w = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i w_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \frac{v + v_i}{2} = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \frac{v_i}{2},$$

where $\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i = 1$ and $0 \leq \alpha_i < 1$ for every $i \in [n]$. If we suppose that the midpoint of L_j belongs to the line segment $\overline{v w}$, then, since every w_i , $i \in [n]$, is the midpoint of the edge adjacent to v , we have that $v_j \in 2\overline{w v}$. This further implies that $v_j \in \text{conv}\{v, v_1, \dots, v_n\}$, and thus, can not be a vertex of P_1 . Therefore, the

midpoint of L_j belongs to the line segment $\overline{wv_j}$, i.e. $\frac{v_j}{2} \in \text{conv}\{w, v_j\}$. It means that there exist $0 < \lambda_1, \lambda_2 < 1$ such that $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 1$ and

$$\frac{v_j}{2} = \lambda_1 w + \lambda_2 v_j = \lambda_1 \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \frac{v_i}{2} + \lambda_2 v_j,$$

which entails that

$$v_j = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_1 \alpha_i v_i + \lambda_2 2v_j.$$

Since, $0 < \lambda_1 \alpha_i < 1$ for every $i \in [n]$, and

$$\lambda_2 + \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_1 \alpha_i = \lambda_2 + \lambda_1 \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i = \lambda_2 + \lambda_1 = 1,$$

we conclude that $v_j \in \text{conv}(\{v_1, \dots, v_n\} \cup 2V)$, which implies

$$\text{conv}(V \cup 2V) \subseteq \text{conv}(\{v_1, \dots, v_n\} \cup 2V).$$

Hence, $P_1 + P_2 = 2\text{tr}_v P_1$. It remains to apply Remark 3.11. \square

Proposition 5.19. *For $P, P_1, P_2 \in \mathcal{M}_n$, $P_1 + P_2 \simeq P$ holds if and only if the following two conditions are satisfied.*

- (i) *Every maximal normal cone in $\mathcal{N}(P)$ is the intersection of two maximal normal cones in $\mathcal{N}(P_1)$ and $\mathcal{N}(P_2)$.*
- (ii) *If the intersection of two maximal normal cones in $\mathcal{N}(P_1)$ and $\mathcal{N}(P_2)$ is an n -cone, then it is a maximal normal cone in $\mathcal{N}(P)$.*

Proof. Suppose that the sets of maximal normal cones in the fans of two arbitrary polytopes are equal. Each normal cone in one of the fans is a face of some maximal normal cone in that fan. Then, by assumption, it is also a face of some maximal normal cone in the other fan. Hence, by Definition 3.7, that cone is contained in both fans. This, together with Definition 3.8 and Definition 3.7, implies that two polytopes are normally equivalent if and only if the sets of maximal normal cones in their fans are equal. It remains to apply Proposition 5.17. \square

According to Remark 3.9, let $P_1 \in \mathcal{M}_n$ be d -polytope defined as the intersection of the following m facet-defining halfspaces

$$\alpha_i^{\geq} : \langle a_i, x \rangle \geq b_i, \quad 1 \leq i \leq m,$$

and let $\text{tr}_F P_1$ be a parallel truncation of P_1 in its face F defined as the intersection of the following $m + 1$ facet-defining halfspaces

$$\alpha_i^{\geq} : \langle a_i, x \rangle \geq b_i, \quad 0 \leq i \leq m.$$

Definition 5.13. Let P_1 and $\text{tr}_F P_1$ be two polytopes defined as above. A polytope $P_2 \in \mathcal{M}_n$ is an F -deformation² of P_1 when the following conditions are satisfied:

(i) P_2 is the intersection of the halfspaces

$$\pi_i^{\geq} : \langle a_i, x \rangle \geq c_i, \quad 0 \leq i \leq m, \quad \text{such that } P_2 \cap \pi_0 \simeq P_1 \cap \alpha_0;$$

(ii) for every $S \subset \{0, \dots, m\}$

$$\bigcap \{\alpha_i \mid i \in S\} \text{ is a vertex of } \text{tr}_F P_1 \Rightarrow \bigcap \{\pi_i \mid i \in S\} \text{ is a vertex of } P_2.$$

Remark 5.20. The condition (ii) together with the first part of condition (i) means that P_2 can be obtained from $\text{tr}_F P_1$ by parallel translations of the facets without, roughly speaking, crossing over the vertices³. If f is the facet of $\text{tr}_F P_1$ contained in the truncation hyperplane, then the second part of the condition (i) implies that $d - 1 \leq \dim(P_2) \leq d$, and that π_0 is a supporting hyperplane for P_2 defining a $(d - 1)$ -face normally equivalent to f . If $\dim(P_2) = d - 1$, that face is P_2 itself.

Remark 5.21. We say that a vertex v of an F -deformation of P_1 corresponds to some vertex u of $\text{tr}_F P_1$ if v corresponds to u according to Definition 5.13(ii).

Example 5.22. Every parallel truncation $\text{tr}_F P$ of an arbitrary polytope P is an F -deformation of P .

Example 5.23. The triangle ABC is a D -deformation of the trapezoid $ABCD$ illustrated in Figure 7. Figures 10, 12 and 13 depict some 3-nestohedra and their deformations.

Lemma 5.24. Let P_1 and $\text{tr}_F P_1$ be two polytopes defined as above. If P_2 is an F -deformation of P_1 , then the following claims hold.

- (i) For v being a vertex of $\text{tr}_F P_1$ and u_2 being its corresponding vertex of P_2 , we have that $N_v(\text{tr}_F P_1) \subseteq N_{u_2}(P_2)$.
- (ii) Every maximal normal cone in $\mathcal{N}(P_2)$ is the union of some maximal normal cones in $\mathcal{N}(\text{tr}_F P_1)$.
- (iii) Every maximal normal cone in $\mathcal{N}(P_2)$ contains no more than one maximal normal cone to $\text{tr}_F P_1$ at some vertex contained in the truncation hyperplane.

Proof. Without loss of generality, suppose that P_1 is full dimensional.

(i): Let v be contained in the facets defined by the halfspaces $\{\alpha_i^{\geq} \mid i \in S\}$. Then, the set of rays $\{-a_i \mid i \in S\}$ spans $N_v(\text{tr}_F P_1)$, and u_2 is the intersection of the hyperplanes π_i , $i \in S$. Therefore, for every $i \in S$ the functional $-a_i$ attains the

²This definition is inspired by [22, Definition 15.01], which defines several types of deformation cones of a given polytope.

³“...by moving the vertices such that directions of all edges are preserved (and some edges may accidentally degenerate into a single point).” [21]

maximum value $-c_i$ at u_2 over all points in P_2 , which implies that $-a_i$ is in the cone $N_{u_2}(P_2)$. Since all these rays are spanning rays of $N_v(\text{tr}_F P_1)$, the claim holds.

(ii): By the previous claim, for every maximal normal cone $N \in \mathcal{N}(\text{tr}_F P_1)$ there is a maximal normal cone in $\mathcal{N}(P_2)$ in which N is contained. Since $\mathcal{N}(\text{tr}_F P_1)$ and $\mathcal{N}(P_2)$ are complete, the claim holds.

(iii): By Definition 5.13(i), $P_2 \cap \pi_0$ is an $(n-1)$ -face of P_2 , and hence, the ray $-a_0$ is a spanning ray just of those normal cones to P_2 that correspond to the vertices of that face. By the claim (ii), each of them contains at least one normal cone to $\text{tr}_F P_1$ at some vertex contained in α_0 . Then, since $P_2 \cap \pi_0 \sim \text{tr}_F P_1 \cap \alpha_0$, the claim follows directly from the equation $|\mathcal{V}(P_2 \cap \pi_0)| = |\mathcal{V}(\text{tr}_F P_1 \cap \alpha_0)|$.

□

Proposition 5.25. *Let P_1 and $\text{tr}_F P_1$ be two polytopes defined as above. If P_2 is an F -deformation of P_1 , then*

$$P_1 + P_2 \simeq \text{tr}_F P_1.$$

Proof. Without loss of generality, we suppose that P_1 is full dimensional and show the claim according to Proposition 5.19.

Let N_v be a normal cone to $\text{tr}_F P_1$ at a vertex v . The goal is to find two maximal normal cones $N_1 \in \mathcal{N}(P_1)$ and $N_2 \in \mathcal{N}(P_2)$ such that $N_v = N_1 \cap N_2$. Let u_2 be a vertex of P_2 which corresponds to v according to Remark 5.21. Lemma 5.24(i) guarantees that $N_v \subseteq N_{u_2}(P_2)$. If $-a_0$ is not a spanning ray of N_v , then v is also a vertex of P_1 , i.e. $N_v = N_v(P_1)$. Then, N_v is the intersection of the maximal normal cones $N_v(P_1)$ and $N_{u_2}(P_2)$. Otherwise, i.e. if v belongs to the truncation hyperplane α_0 , then there is an edge E of P_1 which has a common vertex with F intersecting α_0 in v . Let u_1 be that vertex, i.e. $u_1 = E \cap F$. By Lemma 3.10, $N_v \subseteq N_{u_1}(P_1)$, and hence, $N_v \subseteq N_{u_1}(P_1) \cap N_{u_2}(P_2)$. Now, there are two possible cases. If $N_{u_2}(P_2) = N_v$, then N_v is the intersection of $N_{u_1}(P_1)$ and $N_{u_2}(P_2)$. Otherwise, by Lemma 5.24(ii) and (iii), $N_{u_2}(P_2) = N_v \cup N$, where N is the union of some maximal normal cones in $\mathcal{N}(\text{tr}_F P_1)$ such that each of them corresponds to some vertex not contained in the truncation hyperplane, i.e. to some vertex of P_1 not contained in F . If we suppose that $N_v \subset N_{u_1}(P_1) \cap N_{u_2}(P_2)$, then there is a maximal normal cone in $\mathcal{N}(P_1)$ which is contained in N and whose intersection with N_{u_1} is an n -cone. This is contradiction since they are maximal normal cones in the same fan (see Remark 3.6), and hence, $N_v = N_{u_1}(P_1) \cap N_{u_2}(P_2)$. We conclude that the first condition of Proposition 5.19 is satisfied.

Let N_{u_1} and N_{u_2} be two normal cones to P_1 and P_2 at a vertex u_1 and u_2 , respectively. The goal is to show that if their intersection is a maximal cone, then it is a maximal cone in $\mathcal{N}(\text{tr}_F P_1)$. If $u_1 \notin F$, then $N_{u_1} = N_{u_1}(\text{tr}_F P_1)$. By Lemma 5.24(i), N_{u_2} is the union of some maximal cones in $\mathcal{N}(\text{tr}_F P_1)$, and thus, the intersection of N_{u_1} and N_{u_2} is a maximal cone if and only if $N_{u_1} \subseteq N_{u_2}$. In that case, their intersection is exactly N_{u_1} , a maximal cone in $\mathcal{N}(\text{tr}_F P_1)$. Now, let u_1 be a vertex contained in F . By Lemma 5.24(iii), we have two possible cases for N_{u_2} . If all of the maximal normal cones that are contained in N_{u_2} correspond

to vertices of $\text{tr}_F P_1$ not contained in the truncation hyperplane, then all of them are maximal normal cones to P_1 at vertices that do not belong to F . Therefore, according to Remark 3.6, the intersection of N_{u_1} and the union of such cones is not an n -cone. Otherwise, there is exactly one vertex v of $\text{tr}_F P_1$ contained in the truncation hyperplane, such that $N_v(\text{tr}_F P_1) \subseteq N_{u_2}$. According to Lemma 3.10 and Remark 3.6, the intersection of N_{u_1} and N_{u_2} is an n -cone if and only if there is an edge of P_1 containing both u_1 and v . When it is a case, their intersection is exactly $N_v(\text{tr}_F P_1)$. We conclude that the second condition of Proposition 5.19 is also satisfied. \square

If P_1 is simple polytope with a vertex v , then $\text{conv}(\mathcal{V}(P_1) - \{v\})$ is a v -deformation of P_1 . It means that Proposition 5.18 is just a special case of the previous one. However, the methods used in their proofs are essentially different (note that Proposition 5.17 is not even used in the proof of Proposition 5.18).

Now, in order to answer Question 3.13, we present a polytope $PA_{n,1}$, and furthermore, a family of n -polytopes $PA_{n,c}$, where $c \in (0, 1]$. Let $\{\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_2\}$ be a partition of \mathcal{B}_1 such that the block \mathcal{A}_1 is the collection of all the singletons, i.e.

$$\mathcal{A}_1 = \{\{i_{1+l}, \dots, i_1\} \mid 0 \leq l \leq n-1\} \text{ and } \mathcal{A}_2 = \mathcal{B}_1 - \mathcal{A}_1,$$

where i_1, \dots, i_n are mutually distinct elements of $[n+1]$. For the sequel, let

$$\beta = \{\{i_{k+l}, \dots, i_k, \dots, i_1\}, \dots, \{i_{k+l}, \dots, i_k, i_{k-1}\}, \{i_{k+l}, \dots, i_k\}\},$$

be an element of \mathcal{A}_2 , where $1 < k \leq k+l \leq n$. Let

$$\beta_{min} = \{i_{k+l}, \dots, i_k\}, \quad \beta_{max} = \{i_{k+l}, \dots, i_k, \dots, i_1\} \quad \text{and}$$

$$\mathcal{B}_\beta = \{B \subseteq [n+1] \mid B \in \beta \text{ or } B \subset \beta_{min} \text{ or } \beta_{max} \subset B\} \cup \{\{v\} \mid v \in [n+1]\}.$$

Lemma 5.26. *The set $\mathcal{B}_\beta - \{[n+1]\}$ is a building set of $\mathcal{P}([n+1])$.*

Proof. Let B_1 and B_2 be two distinct elements of $\mathcal{B}_\beta - \{[n+1]\}$ such that $B_1 \cap B_2 \neq \emptyset$. Hence, they are not singletons. If they are comparable, then their union belongs to $\mathcal{B}_\beta - \{[n+1]\}$. Otherwise, since $\beta_{min} \subset \beta_{max}$, we have that $B_1, B_2 \supset \beta_{max}$ or $B_1, B_2 \subset \beta_{min}$. It follows that $\beta_{max} \subseteq B_1 \cap B_2 \subset B_1 \cup B_2$ or $\beta_{min} \supseteq B_1 \cup B_2$. Hence, $\mathcal{B}_\beta - \{[n+1]\}$ is a building set of $\mathcal{P}([n+1])$ according to Definition 2.3. \square

By the previous lemma and Definition 2.3, $\mathcal{B}_\beta - \{[n+1]\}$ is a building set of the simplicial complex C_0 . The family of all nested sets with respect to this building set forms a simplicial complex, which we denote by C_2 .

Proposition 5.27. *The nestohedron $P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta}$ is an n -dimensional Minkowski-realisation of C_2 .*

Proof. It follows directly from Lemma 5.26, Remark 2.1, Proposition 2.2 and Postnikov's Minkowski-realisation of nestohedra given in the end of Section 3. \square

Therefore, the facets of $P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta}$ can be properly labelled according to Definition 2.5. For an element $A \in \mathcal{B}_\beta - \{[n+1]\}$, let f_A be the facet labelled by A . By the definition of \mathcal{B}_β , we have that $\beta \subseteq \mathcal{B}_\beta - \{[n+1]\}$, and hence, let

$$F_\beta = \bigcap_{B \in \beta} f_B.$$

Since the elements of β are mutually comparable, F_β is a proper face of $P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta}$ (see (cf. [2, Theorem 1.5.14])), and since β is not a singleton, F_β is not a facet.

Let $\mathcal{B}_{\beta|A}$ denote $\{B \in \mathcal{B}_\beta \mid B \subseteq A\}$.

Proposition 5.28. *We have*

$$P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta} = \left\{ x \in \mathbf{R}^{n+1} \mid \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} x_i = |\mathcal{B}_\beta|, \sum_{i \in A} x_i \geq |\mathcal{B}_{\beta|A}| \text{ for every } A \in \mathcal{B}_\beta \right\}.$$

Moreover, every hyperplane $H_A = \{x \in \mathbf{R}^{n+1} \mid \sum_{i \in A} x_i = |\mathcal{B}_{\beta|A}|\}$ with $A \neq [n+1]$ defines the facet f_A of $P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta}$.

Proof. It follows directly from Proposition 1.5.11. in [2] and Proposition 5.27. \square

Now, let N_β be a polytope obtained from $P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta}$ by removing the face F_β , i.e.

$$N_\beta = \text{conv}(\mathcal{V}(P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta}) - \mathcal{V}(F_\beta)).$$

Let $\kappa_\beta : \mathbf{R}^{n+1} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ be a function such that

$$\kappa_\beta(x) = \sum_{B \in \beta} \sum_{i \in B} x_i = x_{i_1} + 2x_{i_2} + \dots + k(x_{i_k} + \dots + x_{i_{k+l}}),$$

where $x = (x_1, \dots, x_{n+1})$, and let $m_\beta = \min_{v \in \mathcal{V}(P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta})} \kappa_\beta(v)$.

Proposition 5.29. *The following holds:*

$$F_\beta = \text{conv}\{v \in \mathcal{V}(P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta}) \mid \kappa_\beta(v) = m_\beta\}.$$

Proof. Let $v = (v_1, \dots, v_{n+1})$ be a vertex of the nestohedron $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{B}_\beta}$. Since $\beta \subseteq \mathcal{B}_\beta$, from Proposition 5.28, we have that

$$\kappa_\beta(v) = \sum_{B \in \beta} \sum_{i \in B} v_i \geq \sum_{B \in \beta} |\mathcal{B}_{\beta|B}|,$$

which implies $m_\beta = \sum_{B \in \beta} |\mathcal{B}_{\beta|B}|$. Therefore, $\kappa_\beta(v) = m_\beta$ if and only if for every

$B \in \beta$, the vertex v lies in the hyperplane H_B . Since, H_B defines the facet f_B , $\kappa_\beta(v) = m_\beta$ if and only if $v \in \bigcap_{B \in \beta} f_B$.

\square

Corollary 5.30. *The following holds:*

$$N_\beta = \text{conv}\{v \in \mathcal{V}(P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta}) \mid \kappa_\beta(v) > m_\beta\}.$$

The previous claim offers a comfortable way to obtain the polytope N_β from the nestohedron $P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta}$. Now, one is able to handle only with vertices and their coordinates instead of facets and their labels, which is algorithmically closer to Minkowski sums and essentially beneficial with regards to computational aspect.

Example 5.31. *If $n = 2$ and $\beta = \{\{1, 2\}, \{1\}\}$, then $\mathcal{B}_\beta = \beta \cup \{\{2\}, \{3\}, [3]\}$ and $P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta}$ is the trapezoid $ABCD$ given in Figure 7. Since $m_\beta = 4$, F_β and N_β are the vertex D and the triangle ABC , respectively.*

Example 5.32. *Let $n = 3$.*

If $\beta = \{\{1, 2, 4\}, \{1, 2\}, \{1\}\}$, then $\mathcal{B}_\beta = \beta \cup \{\{2\}, \{3\}, \{4\}, [4]\}$ and $P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta} = \Delta_{[4]} + \Delta_{\{1\}} + \Delta_{\{2\}} + \Delta_{\{3\}} + \Delta_{\{4\}} + \Delta_{\{1, 2, 4\}} + \Delta_{\{1, 2\}}$, the nestohedron $ABCDEFGH$ illustrated in Figure 10 left. Here, $m_\beta = 9$, and hence, F_β is the vertex D , while N_β is the convex hull of the remaining vertices (see Figure 10 right). Figure 11 depicts the sum $P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta} + N_\beta$, which is normally equivalent to the polytope obtained from $P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta}$ by truncation in the vertex D .

If $\beta = \{\{1, 2, 4\}, \{1, 2\}\}$, then \mathcal{B}_β and $P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta}$ are the same as in the previous case, while $m_\beta = 8$. This minimum is achieved at the points C and D and therefore, F_β is the edge CD . Or equivalently, F_β is the intersection of the facets labelled by $\{1, 2\}$ and $\{1, 2, 4\}$, i.e. the quadrangle $CDGH$ and the trapezoid $ABCD$. However, N_β is the convex hull of the remaining points (see Figure 12 right). Note that the partial sum $P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta} + N_\beta$, depicted in Figure 14 left, is normally equivalent to the polytope obtained from $P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta}$ by truncation in the edge CD .

If $\beta = \{\{1, 2\}, \{1\}\}$, then $\mathcal{B}_\beta = \beta \cup \{\{2\}, \{3\}, \{4\}, \{1, 2, 3\}, \{1, 2, 4\}, [4]\}$ and $P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta} = \Delta_{[4]} + \Delta_{\{1\}} + \Delta_{\{2\}} + \Delta_{\{3\}} + \Delta_{\{4\}} + \Delta_{\{1, 2, 3\}} + \Delta_{\{1, 2, 4\}} + \Delta_{\{1, 2\}}$, the nestohedron $ABCDEFGHIJ$ illustrated in Figure 13 left. It implies that $m_\beta = 4$ and F_β is the edge DJ . Or equivalently, F_β is the intersection of the facets labelled by $\{1, 2\}$ and $\{1\}$, i.e. the pentagon $AEDJH$ and the quadrangle $CDIJ$. However, N_β is the convex hull of the remaining points depicted in Figure 13 right. Notice that, in this case, N_β is not simple. Figure 14 right illustrates the sum $P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta} + N_\beta$, which is normally equivalent to the polytope obtained from $P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta}$ by truncation in the edge DJ .

Example 5.33. *Let $n = 4$. If $\beta = \{\{1, 2, 3\}, \{1, 2\}\}$, then $\mathcal{B}_\beta = \beta \cup \{\{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}, \{4\}, \{5\}, \{1, 2, 3, 4\}, \{1, 2, 3, 5\}, [5]\}$ and $\mathcal{V}(P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta})$ is the set*

$$\begin{aligned} & \{(6, 1, 1, 1, 1), (1, 6, 1, 1, 1), (2, 1, 5, 1, 1), (1, 2, 5, 1, 1), (1, 2, 3, 3, 1), \\ & (4, 1, 1, 3, 1), (3, 1, 1, 3, 2), (1, 4, 1, 3, 1), (2, 1, 3, 3, 1), (1, 2, 3, 1, 3), \\ & (2, 1, 2, 3, 2), (1, 2, 2, 3, 2), (4, 1, 1, 1, 3), (1, 4, 1, 1, 3), (1, 3, 1, 2, 3), \\ & (2, 1, 3, 1, 3), (3, 1, 1, 2, 3), (2, 1, 2, 2, 3), (1, 2, 2, 2, 3), (1, 3, 1, 3, 2)\}. \end{aligned}$$

It implies that $m_\beta = 9$ and F_β is the quadrilateral whose vertices are the points in the last column from the set. Hence, N_β is the convex hull of the remaining points.

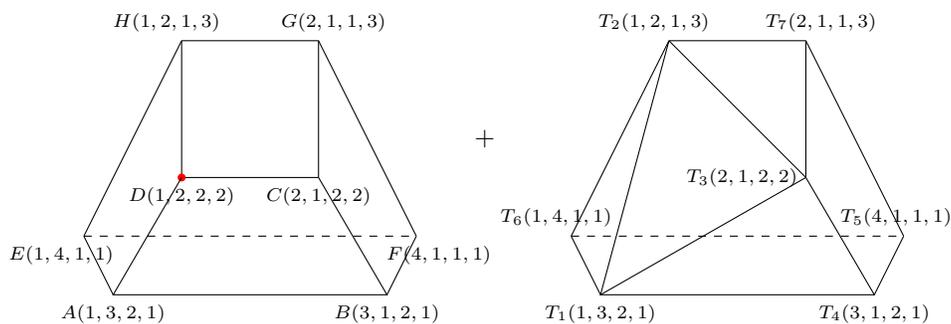


Figure 10: The polytopes $P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta}$ and N_β for $\beta = \{\{1, 2, 4\}, \{1, 2\}, \{1\}\}$

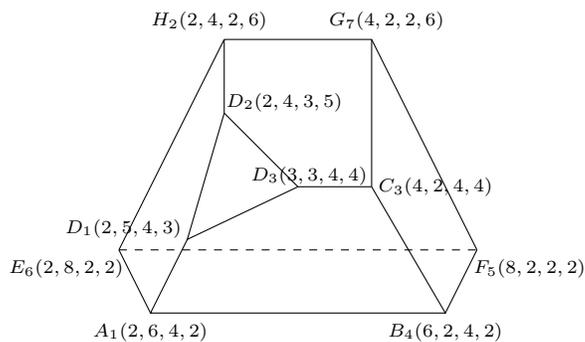


Figure 11: The sum $P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta} + N_\beta$ for $\beta = \{\{1, 2, 4\}, \{1, 2\}, \{1\}\}$

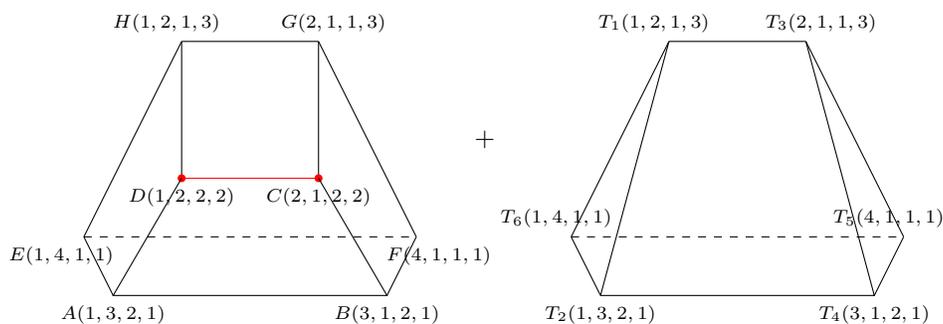
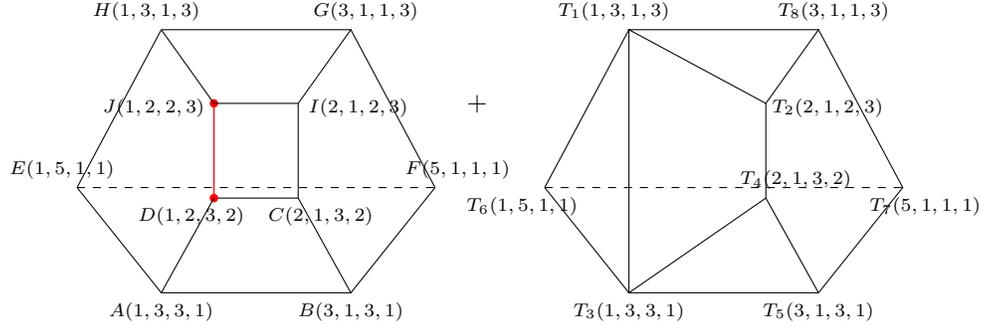
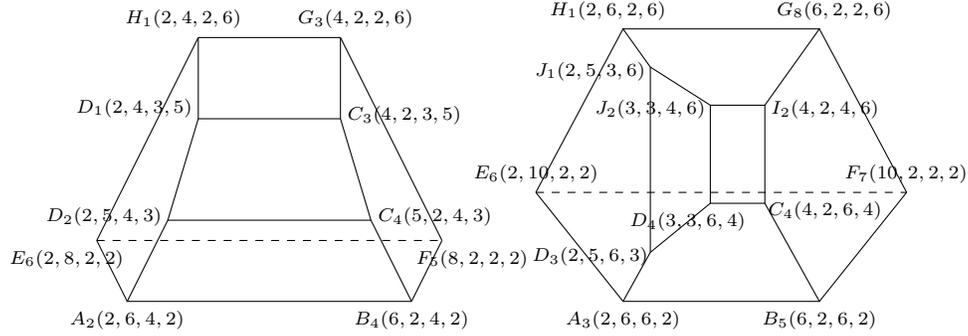


Figure 12: The polytopes $P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta}$ and N_β for $\beta = \{\{1, 2, 4\}, \{1, 2\}\}$


 Figure 13: The polytopes $P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta}$ and N_β for $\beta = \{\{1, 2\}, \{1\}\}$

 Figure 14: The sums $P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta} + N_\beta$ for $\beta = \{\{1, 2, 4\}, \{1, 2\}\}$ and $\beta = \{\{1, 2\}, \{1\}\}$

Finally, for $n \geq 2$ let

$$PA_{n,1} = \Delta_{[n+1]} + \sum_{\beta \in \mathcal{A}_1} \Delta_{\cup \beta} + \sum_{\beta \in \mathcal{A}_2} N_\beta.$$

The rest of this section is devoted to a proof of the following result.

Theorem 5.34. $PA_{n,1}$ is an n -dimensional Minkowski-realisation of C . Moreover,

$$PA_{n,1} \simeq \mathbf{PA}_n.$$

Lemma 5.35. If $N \in C_2$ is a maximal nested set which corresponds to a vertex of F_β , then N is a maximal 0-nested set and $\beta \subseteq N$.

Proof. Let v be a vertex of F_β that corresponds to N . By Proposition 7.5 in [21], $|N| = n$. Since $v \in f_B$ for every $B \in \beta$, we have that $\beta \subseteq N$. In particular, if

$k = n$, then $N = \beta$. Otherwise, by Definition 2.4, N is obtained by enlarging β with $n - k$ elements of $\mathcal{B}_\beta - [n + 1]$ such that the union of every N -antichain belongs to $C_2 - \mathcal{B}_\beta$.

Let B_1 and B_2 be two non-singleton elements of $\mathcal{B}_\beta - \{[n + 1]\}$, which are contained in N and incomparable. Then $\{\{B_1\}, \{B_2\}\}$ is an N -antichain such that $B_1 \cup B_2 \supseteq \beta_{max}$ or $\beta_{min} \supseteq B_1 \cup B_2$. Therefore, N does not contain such a pair.

Then, let us suppose that N contains two or more singletons. For every singleton $B = \{i_j\}$, where $i_j \in \beta_{max} - \beta_{min}$, there is $A \in \beta$, such that $\{\{A\}, \{B\}\}$ is an N -antichain whose union belongs to β . Similarly, for every singleton $B = \{i_j\}$, where $i_j \in [n + 1] - \beta_{max}$, we have that $\{\{\beta_{max}\}, \{B\}\}$ is an N -antichain whose union has β_{max} as a subset, and therefore, belongs to the building set. It remains to check singleton subsets of β_{min} . The union of every pair of singleton subsets of β_{min} , is also a subset of β_{min} , i.e. belongs to the building set. Then, just one of the singleton subsets of β_{min} can belong to N and all the other subsets of N are mutually comparable. \square

Finally, let $\pi_{\beta,c}$ be the hyperplane

$$x_{i_1} + 2x_{i_2} + \dots + k(x_{i_k} + \dots + x_{i_{k+1}}) = m_\beta + c,$$

where $c \in (0, 1]$, and a_β be an outward normal to the halfspaces $\pi_{\beta,c}^{\geq}$.

Remark 5.36. For every $c \in (0, 1]$, the sum of outward normal vectors to the facets that contains F_β is an outward normal vector to the halfspace $\pi_{\beta,c}^{\geq}$.

Lemma 5.37. For an element β of \mathcal{A}_2 , a polyope

$$P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta} \cap \pi_{\beta,c}^{\geq}$$

is an F_β -deformation of $P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta}$. Moreover, the following holds:

$$P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta} \cap \pi_{\beta,c}^{\geq} = \begin{cases} \text{a parallel truncation } \text{tr}_{F_\beta} P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta}, & c \in (0, 1) \\ N_\beta, & c = 1. \end{cases}$$

Proof. Firstly, recall that each coordinate of some vertex of $P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta}$ is a natural number. This, together with Proposition 5.29 and Corollary 5.30, implies that $\pi_{\beta,c}^{\geq}$ is beyond every vertex of F_β and beneath every vertex of N_β , for every $c \in (0, 1)$. Hence, $P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta} \cap \pi_{\beta,c}^{\geq}$ is a truncation of $P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta}$ in its face F_β . Since $\pi_{\beta,0}$ defines F_β , all these truncations are parallel, and hence, all of them are F_β -deformations of $P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta}$ (see Example 5.22).

Let $\{U, W\}$ be a partition of the set $\mathcal{V}(N_\beta)$ such that all the elements of U are adjacent to F_β in $P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta}$. To be precise, $u \in U$ if and only if there exists $v \in \mathcal{V}(F_\beta)$ such that u and v are adjacent in $P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta}$. Let $u = (u_1, \dots, u_{n+1})$ be an element of U and $v = (v_1, \dots, v_{n+1})$ be a vertex of F_β adjacent to u in $P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta}$. There are two maximal nested sets $N_v, N_u \in C_2$ corresponding to v and u , respectively. By Lemma 5.35, N_v is a maximal 0-nested set containing β as a subset. Since

$|N_v| = |N_u| = n$ (see [21, Proposition 7.5]) and u, v are adjacent, we have that $|N_v \cap N_u| = n - 1$, which entails that N_u can be obtained from N_v by substituting an element S_v for another element S_u of $(\mathcal{B}_\beta - [n+1]) - \beta$. Since $\beta \not\subseteq N_u, S_v \in \beta$. Moreover, following the proof of Lemma 5.35, we can verify that S_u is a singleton. We conclude that for two distinct vertices of F_β , there is no element of U adjacent to both of them.

Now, we show that $u \in \pi_{\beta,1}$, for every $u \in U$. Let N_v be

$$\{\{i_n, \dots, i_1\}, \dots, \{i_n, i_{n-1}\}, \{i_n\}\}$$

such that $\beta \subseteq N$. From $v \in F_\beta$ and $u \notin F_\beta$, we have that

$$m_\beta(v) = v_{i_1} + 2v_{i_2} + \dots + k(v_{i_k} + \dots + v_{i_{k+l}}) = m_\beta$$

and

$$m_\beta(u) = u_{i_1} + 2u_{i_2} + \dots + k(u_{i_k} + \dots + u_{i_{k+l}}) > m_\beta.$$

For every element A of the set $N_v \cap N_u = N_v - \{S_v\} = N_u - \{S_u\}$, we have that $u, v \in f_A$. This, together with Proposition 5.28, entails the following:

$$(\star) \quad \sum_{i \in A} u_i = \sum_{i \in A} v_i = |\mathcal{B}_{\beta|A}|.$$

From Proposition 5.28, we also have

$$(\star\star) \quad u_1 + \dots + u_{n+1} = v_1 + \dots + v_{n+1} = |\mathcal{B}_{\beta|[n+1]}|.$$

Let $S_v = \{i_{k+l}, \dots, i_p\}$, where $1 \leq p \leq k$. Then, by (\star) ,

$$m_\beta(u) = m_\beta - (v_{i_p} + v_{i_{p+1}} + \dots + v_{i_{k+l}}) + (u_{i_p} + u_{i_{p+1}} + \dots + u_{i_{k+l}}).$$

Let us analyse all possible cases.

(1) If S_v is a singleton, i.e. $p = k = n$ and $l = 0$, then

$$m_\beta(u) = m_\beta - v_{i_k} + u_{i_k}.$$

Since $\{i_k\} \in N_v$, by Proposition 5.28, $v_{i_k} = |\mathcal{B}_{\beta|\{i_k\}}| = 1$. Following the proof of Lemma 5.35, one may verify that N_u is a nested set if and only if $S_u = \{i_{k-1}\}$. This entails that $u \in f_{\{i_{k-1}\}}$, i.e. applying Proposition 5.28,

$$u_{i_{k-1}} = |\mathcal{B}_{\beta|\{i_{k-1}\}}| = 1.$$

Having that $\{i_k, i_{k-1}\} \in N_u \cap N_v$ and applying Proposition 5.28, we obtain

$$u_{i_k} = |\mathcal{B}_{\beta|\{i_k, i_{k-1}\}}| - u_{i_{k-1}} = 3 - 1 = 2.$$

Therefore, $m_\beta(u) = m_\beta - 1 + 2 = m_\beta + 1$.

(2) If S_v is not a singleton, then $\{i_{k+l}, \dots, i_{p+1}\} \in N_v \cap N_u$. Applying (\star) , we obtain

$$u_{i_{p+1}} + \dots + u_{i_{k+l}} = v_{i_{p+1}} + \dots + v_{i_{k+l}},$$

which implies

$$m_\beta(u) = m_\beta - v_{i_p} + u_{i_p}.$$

Having that $S_v, \{i_{k+l}, \dots, i_{p+1}\} \in N_v$ and applying Proposition 5.28, we get the following equations:

$$v_{i_p} = |\mathcal{B}_{\beta|S_v}| - |\mathcal{B}_{\beta|S_v - \{i_p\}}| = |\mathcal{B}_{\beta|S_v - \{i_p\}}| + 2 - |\mathcal{B}_{\beta|S_v - \{i_p\}}| = 2.$$

(2.1) If $|S_v| \neq n$, then we follow the proof of Lemma 5.35 in order to analyse the form of N_u . In that manner, we conclude that N_u is a nested set if and only if $S_u = \{i_{p-1}\}$. This entails that $u \in f_{\{i_{p-1}\}}$, i.e. applying Proposition 5.28,

$$u_{i_{p-1}} = |\mathcal{B}_{\beta|\{i_{p-1}\}}| = 1.$$

Having that $\{i_{k+l}, \dots, i_{p-1}\}, \{i_{k+l}, \dots, i_{p+1}\} \in N_v \cap N_u$ and applying (\star) , we obtain the following equations:

$$u_{i_{k+l}} + \dots + u_{i_{p-1}} = |\mathcal{B}_{\beta|S_v \cup \{i_{p-1}\}}| = |\mathcal{B}_{\beta|S_v}| + 2,$$

$$u_{i_{k+l}} + \dots + u_{i_{p+1}} = |\mathcal{B}_{\beta|S_v - \{i_p\}}| = |\mathcal{B}_{\beta|S_v}| - 2.$$

Hence, $u_{i_p} + u_{i_{p-1}} = 4$, and therefore,

$$m_\beta(u) = m_\beta - 2 + (4 - 1) = m_\beta + 1.$$

(2.2) If $|S_v| = n$, i.e. $p = 1, k + l = n$, then we again follow the proof of Lemma 5.35 and conclude that N_u is a nested set if and only if $S_u = \{i_{n+1}\}$. Therefore, $u \in f_{\{i_{n+1}\}}$, i.e. applying Proposition 5.28,

$$u_{i_{n+1}} = |\mathcal{B}_{\beta|\{i_{n+1}\}}| = 1.$$

Having that $\{i_n, \dots, i_2\} \in N_v \cap N_u$ and applying (\star) , we obtain that

$$u_{i_n} + \dots + u_{i_2} = |\mathcal{B}_{\beta|S_v - \{i_1\}}| = |\mathcal{B}_{\beta|S_v}| - 2 = |\mathcal{B}_{\beta|[n+1]}| - 4.$$

This, together with $(\star\star)$, entails that

$$u_{i_{n+1}} + u_{i_1} = |\mathcal{B}_{\beta|[n+1]}| - (|\mathcal{B}_{\beta|[n+1]}| - 4) = 4.$$

Hence, $m_\beta(u) = m_\beta - v_{i_1} + u_{i_1} = m_\beta - 2 + (4 - 1) = m_\beta + 1$.

All this entails that for every $u \in U$, $m_\beta(u) = m_\beta + 1$, i.e. $\text{conv}U \in \pi_{\beta,1}$. We can conclude that $N_\beta \cap \pi_{\beta,1}$ is exactly $\text{conv}U$ and

$$P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta} \bigcap \pi_{\beta,1} \stackrel{\cong}{=} N_\beta.$$

Otherwise, i.e. if there would exist an element $w \in W$ contained in $\pi_{\beta,1}$, then since w is not adjacent to F_β , this vertex of $P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta}$ would be contained in the convex hull of U , which would be contradiction. Also, note that $\mathcal{V}(\text{conv}U) = U$, because each element of U is a vertex of $P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta}$. Therefore, $\text{conv}U$ is an $(n-1)$ -face of N_β . Let c be an arbitrary element of the interval $(0,1)$ and let us denote by f the facet of the truncation $P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta} \cap \pi_{\beta,c}^{\geq}$ contained in the truncation hyperplane. Since we have already concluded that for two distinct vertices of F_β there is no element of U adjacent to both of them, we now can conclude that for two distinct vertices of f there is no element of U adjacent to both of them in the truncation. Hence, since $\pi_{\beta,c}$ and $\pi_{\beta,0}$ are parallel, $\text{conv}U$ is a translate of f . In other words, N_β can be obtained from the truncation by parallel translation of the facet f without crossing the vertices. According to Remark 5.20, N_β is an F_β -deformation of $P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta}$. \square

Remark 5.38. According to Definition 2.4, the set

$$\{\{i_1\}, \dots, \{i_{n+1}\}\} - \{\{i_n\}\}$$

is a maximal nested set, which corresponds to some element of the set W (defined in the previous proof). Hence, $W \neq \emptyset$, i.e. N_β is an n -polytope with the facet $\text{conv}U \in \pi_{\beta,1}$.

Lemma 5.39. Let $A = \{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$ be the spanning set of vectors for an n -cone in \mathbf{R}^n , and let h_I be the vector defined as

$$h_I = \sum_{i \in I} a_i,$$

where $I \subseteq [n]$ and $|I| \geq 2$. The following claims hold.

- (i) For every two subsets $I, J \subseteq [n]$ such that $I \subset J$, the vector h_J is contained in the cone spanned by the set $\{h_I\} \cup \{a_i \mid i \in J - I\}$.
- (ii) For $2 \leq m \leq n-1$, let $I_1, \dots, I_m \subseteq [n]$ such that $I_1 \supset I_2 \supset \dots \supset I_m$, and let A_1 be the set obtained from A by replacing m elements with the vectors h_{I_1}, \dots, h_{I_m} . If A_1 spans an n -cone N_1 , then for every $1 \leq k < m$ there is exactly one element $i \in I_k - I_{k+1}$ such that the set obtained from A_1 by replacing h_{I_k} with a_i , spans an n -cone N_2 which contains N_1 .

Proof. The first claim follows directly from the fact that $h_J = h_I + \sum_{i \in J-I} a_i$. For $1 \leq k < m$, let $\Delta_k = I_k - I_{k+1}$. Since $I_1 \supset I_2 \supset \dots \supset I_m$, the sets Δ_k are mutually disjoint. Since h_{I_m} is a spanning ray of N_1 , there is at least one element of the set $\{a_i \mid i \in I_m\}$ which is not contained in A_1 . Also, at least one element of the set $\{a_i \mid i \in \Delta_k\}$ does not belong to A_1 ; otherwise, by the claim (i), h_{I_k} would not be a spanning ray of N_1 . If we suppose that for some k there are two or more such elements, then there is more than m elements of A that are not contained in A_1 . This contradicts the assumption $|A - A_1| = n - m$. Using the claim (i), it remains to conclude that N_2 is an n -cone which contains each of the spanning vectors of N_1 , i.e. which contains N_1 . \square

Proof of Theorem 5.34. It is obvious that $PA_{n,1}$ is well formed according to Definition 3.12(ii). Since each summand is either d -simplex $\Delta_{\cup\beta}$, $d < n$, or n -polytope N_β (see Remark 5.38), applying Corollary 3.15(ii) we conclude that the sum $PA_{n,1}$ is at least n -dimensional.

Let us consider the partial sum

$$S_0 = \Delta_{[n+1]} + \sum_{\beta \in \mathcal{A}_1} \Delta_{\cup\beta}.$$

It is an n -permutohedron (see the end of Section 3). More precisely, by Proposition 5.28 (or [2, Theorem 1.5.4]), S_0 is the intersection of the following $l = 2^{n+1} - 2$ halfspaces

$$\alpha_j^{\geq} : \langle a_j, x \rangle \geq b_j, \quad 1 \leq j \leq l,$$

where for every $j \in [l]$ there is $B \subset [n+1]$ such that α_j^{\geq} is the halfspace

$$H_B^{\geq} = \{x \in \mathbf{R}^{n+1} \mid \sum_{i \in B} x_i \geq 2^{|B|} - 1\}.$$

Each of these halfspaces is facet-defining, i.e. determines the facet f_B of S_0 . According to Definition 3.12, S_0 is an n -dimensional Minkowski-realisation of the simplicial complex C_1 . Let us relabel its facets by the corresponding elements of \mathcal{A}_1 —the facet f_B is labelled by $\{B\}$. By Corollary 2.5, each of them is parallel to the equilateral facet of \mathbf{PA}_n .

Before we show that indexed set of the remaining summands is a truncator set of summands for this permutohedron, we firstly show that for an arbitrary $\beta \in \mathcal{A}_2$, N_β is a truncator summand for S_0 .

Recall that we can obtain S_0 by a sequence of parallel truncations of the nestohedron $P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta}$, up to normal equivalence. In other words, $P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta}$ can be obtained from S_0 by a sequence of parallel translations of the facets without crossing over the vertices. Formally, $P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta}$ can be defined as the intersection of the halfspaces

$$\gamma_j^{\geq} : \langle a_j, x \rangle \geq c_j, \quad 1 \leq j \leq l,$$

such that for every vertex of S_0 which is the intersection of the hyperplanes α_j , $j \in J \subset [l]$, the intersection of the hyperplanes γ_j , $j \in J$, is a vertex of $P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta}$. Since F_β is the intersection of the facets of $P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta}$ indexed by the elements of β which are mutually comparable, there exists the corresponding the same dimensional face F of S_0 (the intersection of the facets indexed by the same elements), i.e. for every facet of $P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta}$ containing F_β , there is the corresponding facet of S_0 containing F with the same outward normals. Then, applying Lemma 5.37 for some $c \in (0, 1)$, we conclude that there is a parallel truncation $\text{tr}_F S_0 = S_0 \cap \alpha_0^{\geq}$ such that α_0 is an outward normal to α_0^{\geq} . This, together with Definition 5.13(ii) and the fact that N_β is an F_β -deformation of the nestohedron, implies that N_β can be obtained from $\text{tr}_F S_0$ by parallel translations of the facets without crossing over the vertices. Also,

by Definition 5.13(i), we have that $S_0 \cap \alpha_0 \simeq P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta} \cap \pi_{\beta,c} \simeq N_\beta \cap \pi_{\beta,1}$. Therefore, according to Definition 5.13, N_β is an F -deformation of S_0 , and hence, by Proposition 5.25, N_β is a truncator summand for S_0 in F , i.e. $S_0 + N_\beta \simeq \text{tr}_F S_0$.

Now, for $m = |\mathcal{A}_2|$, let $x : [m] \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_2$ be an indexing function such that $|x(i)| \geq |x(j)|$ for every $i < j$. Then, let $\{Q_i\}_{i \in [m]}$ be an indexed set of polytopes such that $Q_i = N_{x(i)}$. We show that this indexed set is a truncator set of summands for the permutohedron S_0 , which entails that Definition 3.12(iii) is satisfied.

Starting from the permutohedron S_0 , let S_1 be the partial sum $S_0 + Q_1$, and for the sake of simplicity, let β denotes $x(1)$. From the above conclusion, we have that $S_1 \simeq \text{tr}_F S_0$, where $\text{tr}_F S_0$ is a parallel truncation in the face that corresponds F_β and a_β is an outward normal to the truncation halfspace.

We iteratively repeat the following for every $2 \leq i \leq m$. To be precise, at i th step, let $S_i = S_{i-1} + Q_i$ and suppose that for every $j < i$ we have that $S_j \simeq \text{tr}_F S_{j-1}$, where $\text{tr}_F S_{j-1}$ is a parallel truncation in the face that corresponds to $F_{x(j)}$. Again, let $\beta = x(i)$. As long as the cardinality of β is maximal, i.e. as long as F_β and the corresponding face F of S_{i-1} are vertices, we may apply completely analogous reasoning as above and obtain that Q_i is an F -deformation of S_{i-1} , which, together with Proposition 5.25, implies $S_i \simeq \text{tr}_F S_{i-1}$. Since \mathcal{B}_1 contains all maximal 0-nested sets, we can notice that each vertex of S_0 is truncated.

Suppose that $k = \dim(F_\beta) > 0$. Since all truncations at the previous steps were in faces of lower dimensions, there exists the corresponding face F of S_{i-1} . Also, since all truncations were parallel and the normal equivalences held, $P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta}$ still can be obtained from S_{i-1} by parallel translations of the facets without crossing over the vertices, but the second part of Definition 5.13(i) does not hold generally. It means that we can not conclude that N_β is an F -deformation of S_{i-1} . Thus, in order to prove that $S_i \simeq \text{tr}_F S_{i-1}$ still holds, we use Proposition 5.19. Since Q_i , S_{i-1} and $\text{tr}_F S_{i-1}$ are n -polytopes, without lose of generality, we consider the union of all normal cones in each of their fans as \mathbf{R}^n .

Firstly, we consider all normal cones to Q_i at vertices not contained in $\pi_{\beta,1}$. Let N be one of them. Since Q_i is an F' -deformation of S_0 , where F' is the corresponding face of S_0 , by Lemma 5.24, N is the union of the normal cones to $\text{tr}_{F'} S_0$ at vertices not contained in the truncation hyperplane, which are the normal cones to S_0 at vertices not contained in F' . Since S_{i-1} is obtained from S_0 by the sequence of parallel truncations, up to normal equivalence, by Lemma 3.10, N is the union of the normal cones N_1, \dots, N_t to S_{i-1} at vertices not contained in F . Then, for every $i \in [t]$, $N \cap N_i$ is N_i , the normal cone to $\text{tr}_F S_{i-1}$ at a vertex not contained in the truncation hyperplane. Therefore, Proposition 5.19(ii) is satisfied for the considered maximal normal cones to Q_i .

Now, let N be the normal cone to Q_i at a vertex contained in $\pi_{\beta,1}$. By Lemma 5.24, $N = N' \cup N_v$, where N_v is the normal cone to $\text{tr}_{F'} S_0$ at a vertex contained in the truncation hyperplane, while N' is the union of the normal cones to $\text{tr}_{F'} S_0$ at vertices not contained in that hyperplane, i.e. the union of the same normal cones to S_0 at vertices not contained in F' . As above, N' is the union on maximal normal cones to S_{i-1} which are the normal cones to $\text{tr}_F S_{i-1}$ at vertices

not contained in the truncation hyperplane, and hence, their intersections with N are these cones themselves.

Any other n -cone, which can be obtained as the intersection of N and some maximal normal cone to S_{i-1} , is the intersection of that cone and N_v . In order to analyse such cases, let u be a vertex of S_0 contained in F' . Since S_0 is simple polytope, its k -face F' belongs to exactly $p = n - k$ facets. Without loss of generality, we assume that they are defined by the halfspaces $\{\alpha_j^\geq \mid j \in [p]\}$, while u is the intersection of the hyperplanes $\{\alpha_j \mid j \in [n]\}$. Then, every element of the set $\{-a_j \mid j \in [p]\}$ is a spanning ray of the normal cone to S_{i-1} at a vertex contained in F . Since F' is also simple, there are exactly k vertices adjacent to u in F' , which implies that there are exactly p vertices of S_0 adjacent to u that do not belong to F' . Hence, by Lemma 3.10, $N_u(S_0)$ is the union of p normal cones N_{v_1}, \dots, N_{v_p} to $\text{tr}_{F'} S_0$ at the corresponding vertices contained in the truncation hyperplane. Exactly their intersections with an arbitrary maximal normal cone M to S_{i-1} remain to be considered. In order to prove that these intersections also satisfy Proposition 5.19(ii), it is enough to show the following: if M is the normal cone to S_{i-1} at a vertex not contained in F , i.e. if one of the element of $\{-a_j \mid j \in [p]\}$ is not a spanning ray of M , then M is contained in N_{v_j} for some $j \in [p]$, which entails that its intersection with N_{v_j} is M itself while the other intersections are not maximal cones; otherwise, i.e. if $\{-a_j \mid j \in [p]\}$ is a subset of the spanning set of M , then for every $j \in [p]$ the intersection $N \cap N_{v_j}$ is an n -cone with a_β as a spanning ray, and moreover, the union of all these cones is M .

For $j \in [p]$, let N_{v_j} be spanned by the set $\{a_\beta\} \cup \{-a_i \mid i \in [n] - \{j\}\}$. Recall again that $N_u(S_0)$ is the union of maximal normal cones to S_{i-1} according to Lemma 3.10. Namely, the other faces of S_0 containing u might be truncated at the previous steps, where the truncation in the vertex u was the first of them. Assume that h_1 is an outward normal to the halfspace of that truncation. By Lemma 3.10, that truncation produced n maximal normal cones N_1, \dots, N_n whose union is $N_u(S_0)$, and then, other truncations refined these cones further. We may assume that N_j , $j \in [n]$, is spanned by the set $\{h_1\} \cup \{-a_i \mid i \in [n] - \{j\}\}$. Then, applying Remark 5.36 and Lemma 5.39 for $I = [p]$ and $J = [n]$, we obtain that h_1 is contained in the cone spanned by the set $\{-a_{p+1}, -a_{p+2}, \dots, -a_n, a_\beta\}$, which entails that for every $j \in [p]$ each spanning ray of N_j is contained in N_{v_j} . Hence, $N_j \subseteq N_{v_j}$, i.e. every maximal normal cone to S_{i-1} contained in N_j is contained in N_{v_j} . Now, if M is one of the remaining maximal cone to S_{i-1} contained in $N_u(S_0)$, then M is spanned by the set obtained from $\{-a_j \mid j \in [n]\}$ by replacing q elements with some vectors h_1, \dots, h_q , such that each of them is an outward normal to the corresponding truncation halfspace. All these truncations were made at some of the previous steps in a face of S_0 contained in F' . Moreover, all these faces (as well as the corresponding elements of \mathcal{A}_2) are mutually comparable. Therefore, by Remark 5.36, assuming that $h_1 = -(a_1 + \dots + a_n)$ and that h_q corresponds to the face which contains all the others, we conclude that the conditions of Lemma 5.39(ii) are satisfied. Now, we have two cases. Firstly, let us assume that M corresponds to a vertex of S_{i-1} not contained in F . Then, for some $j \in [p]$ the ray $-a_j$ is not a

spanning ray of M . By applying Lemma 5.39(ii) $q-1$ times, we replace the vectors h_1, \dots, h_{q-1} by the corresponding elements $-a_i$, $p < i \leq n$, and obtain that M is contained in the n -cone M' spanned by the set $\{h_q\} \cup \{-a_j \mid j \in [n] - \{r\}\}$ for some $r \in [p]$. Since the cone N_{v_r} is spanned by the set $\{a_\beta\} \cup \{-a_j \mid j \in [n] - \{r\}\}$, applying Lemma 5.39(i), we conclude that $M' \subseteq N_{v_r}$, and hence, $M \subseteq N_{v_r}$. Otherwise, i.e. if M corresponds to some vertex of S_{i-1} contained in F , then for every $j \in [p]$, $-a_j$ is a spanning ray of M . By Remark 5.36, M is the union of n -cones N_1, \dots, N_p such that the spanning set of $N_{j'}$, $j' \in [p]$, can be obtained from the spanning set of M by replacing the ray $-a_{j'}$ with the ray a_β . Now, as above, for each $N_{j'}$ we apply Lemma 5.39(ii) q times. Namely, by replacing the vectors h_1, \dots, h_q with the corresponding elements $-a_i$, where $p < i \leq n$, we obtain that $N_{j'}$ is contained in an n -cone spanned by the set $\{a_\beta\} \cup \{-a_j \mid j \in [n] - \{j'\}\}$. Since this set spans $N_{v_{j'}}$, we can conclude that for every $j \in [p]$ the intersection $M \cap N_{v_j}$ is N_{v_j} , the normal cone to $\text{tr}_F S_{i-1}$ at some vertex contained in the truncation hyperplane, and moreover, the union of all these intersections is M .

Finally, we can conclude that Proposition 5.19(ii) holds. Also, all above, together with Lemma 3.10, one can verify that there is no vertex of $\text{tr}_F S_{i-1}$ which is not obtained in some of the mentioned intersections, i.e. the remaining condition is also satisfied. It remains to apply Proposition 5.19 concluding that $S_i \simeq \text{tr}_F S_{i-1}$, i.e. Q_i is a truncator summand for S_{i-1} .

For every $i \in [m]$, at the end of i th step, we label facets of S_i in the following manner: the corresponding facets of S_i and S_{i-1} are equilateral, while the new appeared facet is labelled by $x(i)$ (see Remark 3.9). At the end, we get n -polytope $PA_{n,1}$ as the last obtained sum S_m . Since for every $i \in [m]$, Q_i is a truncator summand for S_{i-1} , Definition 3.12(iii) is satisfied. Also, every element of \mathcal{B}_1 is used as label for a facet of $PA_{n,1}$ such that equilateral facets of $PA_{n,1}$ and \mathbf{PA}_n are parallel. This, together with Corollary 2.5, implies $PA_{n,1} \simeq \mathbf{PA}_n$, and hence, Definition 3.12(i) is also satisfied. \square

By Corollary 3.15(i), ${}^M PA_2 = PA_{2,1}$ holds, up to translation. Applying Lemma 5.37 and following the proof of the previous theorem, we obtain the following family of n -dimensional Minkowski-realizations of the simplicial complex C .

Theorem 5.40. *For $n \geq 2$ and $c \in (0, 1]$, the polytope*

$$PA_{n,c} = \Delta_{[n+1]} + \sum_{\beta \in \mathcal{A}_1} \Delta_{\cup \beta} + \sum_{\beta \in \mathcal{A}_2} (P_{\mathcal{B}_\beta} \cap \pi_{\beta,c}^{\geq})$$

is an n -dimensional Minkowski-realisation of the simplicial complex C , which is normally equivalent to \mathbf{PA}_n .

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