



Discrete Geometry I

Exercise Sheet 4

Exercise 1 - Simplicial polytopes

Show that for any d -dimensional polytope P , the following conditions are equivalent:

- Every facet of P is a simplex, i.e., P is *simplicial*.
- Every proper face of P is a simplex.
- Every facet of P has exactly d vertices.
- Every k -face has exactly $k + 1$ vertices, for $k \leq d - 1$.

Exercise 2 - Simplicial and simple polytopes

A d -dimensional polytope is *simple* if every vertex is adjacent to d vertices.

Show that if a polytope is both simple and simplicial then it is either a simplex or a n -gon.

Exercise 3 - Combinatorially equivalent polytopes

Give an example of two combinatorially equivalent polytopes such that they are not affinely isomorphic.

Exercise 4 - Face lattice of a polytope

The face lattice $(\mathcal{F}(P), \subseteq)$ will be defined in the lecture on Monday, May 16.

Show that $(\mathcal{F}(P), \subseteq)$ satisfies the following conditions:

- There exists a uniquely determined smallest and largest face of P .
- For two arbitrary faces $F, G \in \mathcal{F}(P)$ there exists a uniquely determined smallest face $F \vee G$ such that $F \subseteq F \vee G$ and $G \subseteq F \vee G$.
- For two arbitrary faces $F, G \in \mathcal{F}(P)$ there exists a uniquely determined largest face $F \wedge G$ such that $F \supseteq F \wedge G$ and $G \supseteq F \wedge G$.