

Vectors in a Box

Kevin Buchin, Jiří Matoušek, Robin A. Moser, **Dömötör Pálvölgyi**

This research was partially done at the Gremo Workshop on Open Problems 2009, and the support of the ETH Zürich is gratefully acknowledged.

Simple planar lemma

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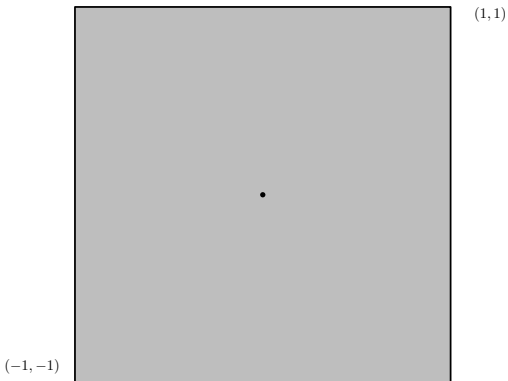
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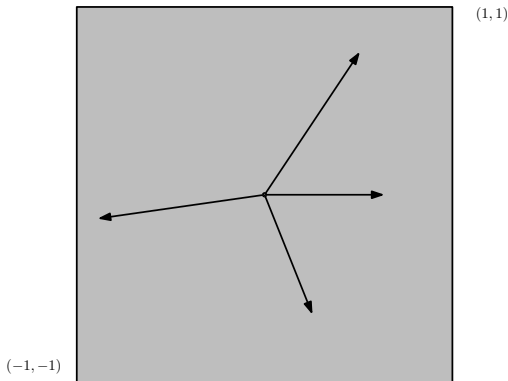
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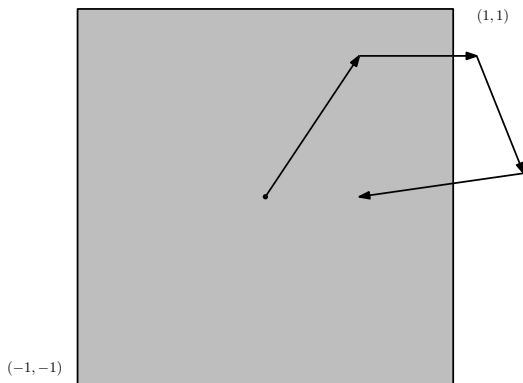
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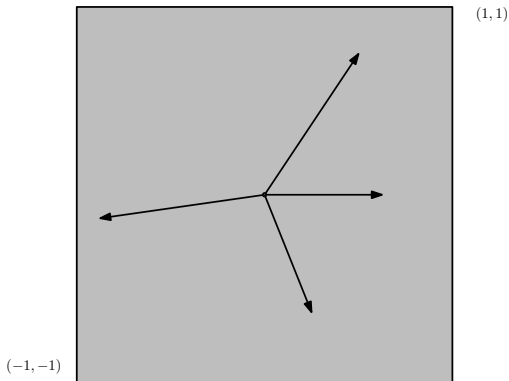
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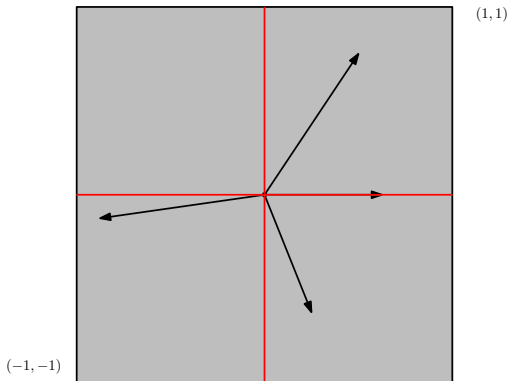
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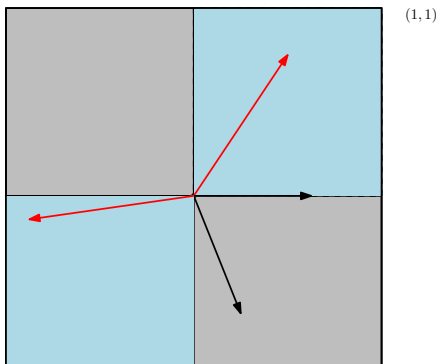
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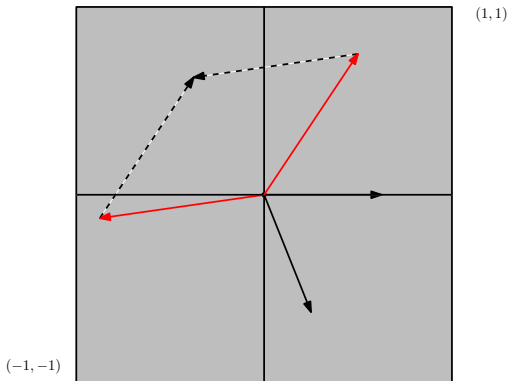


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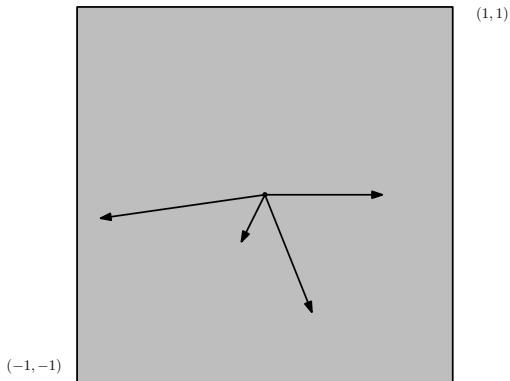
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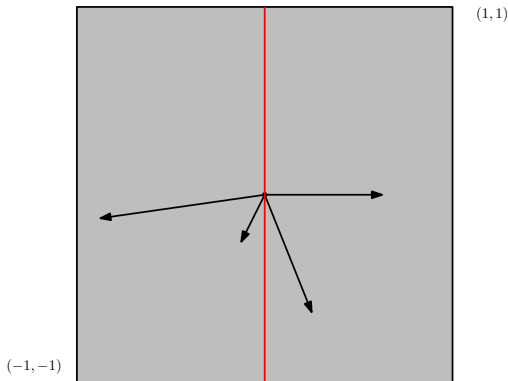
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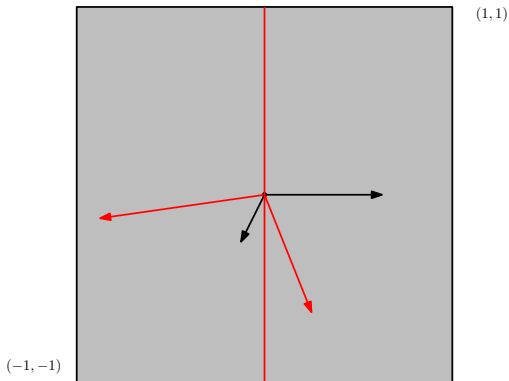
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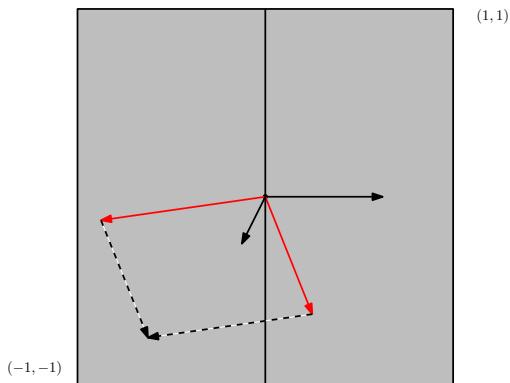
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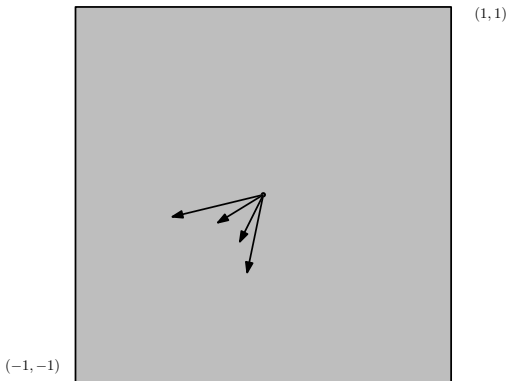
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Our goal is to determine the order of magnitude of $\tau(d)$.

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Our result is an asymptotics for $\tau(d)$.

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Let B be a symmetric convex body in \mathbb{R}^d , and let $\mathbf{v}_i \in B$ be a finite set (or multiset) of vectors satisfying $\sum \mathbf{v}_i = 0$. Then there is a permutation of the indices, π such that for all $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$, we have $\sum_{i=1}^k \mathbf{v}_{\pi(i)} \in d \cdot B$.

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It is important and interesting to determine best constant for specific B , other norms.

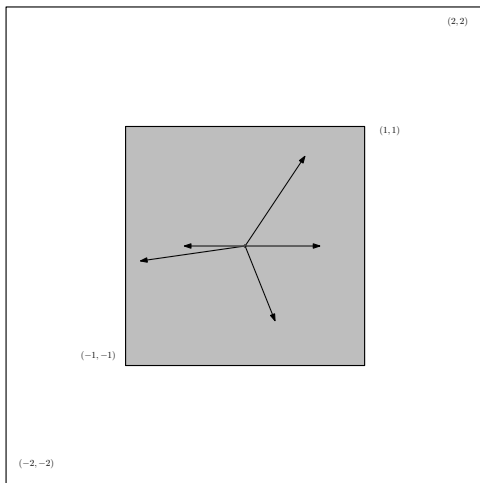
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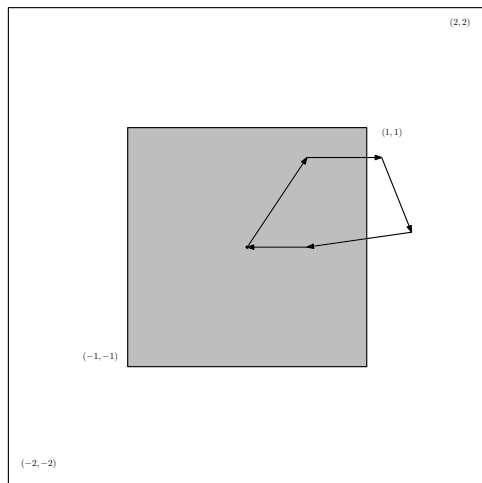
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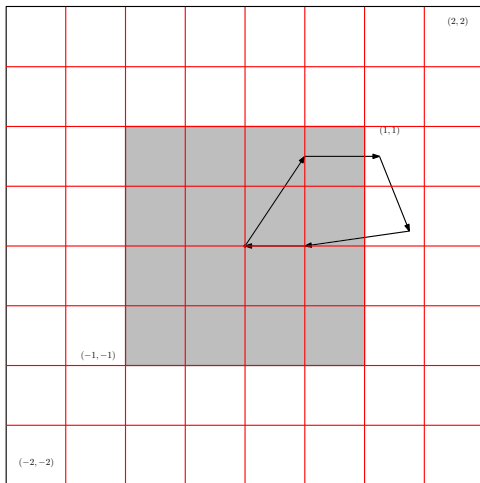
It is important and interesting to determine best constant for specific B , other norms. Little is known.

Upper bound - $\tau(d) < 4(2d)^d$ from Steinitz lemma

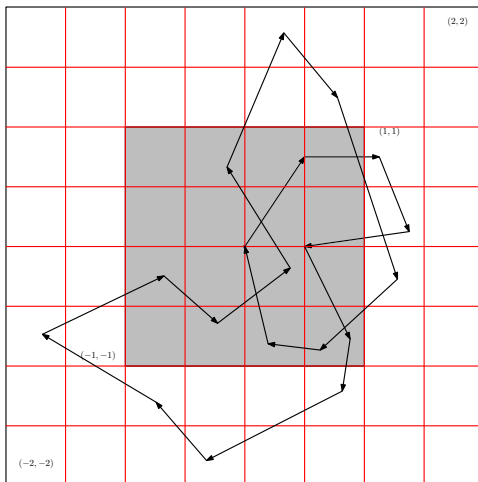
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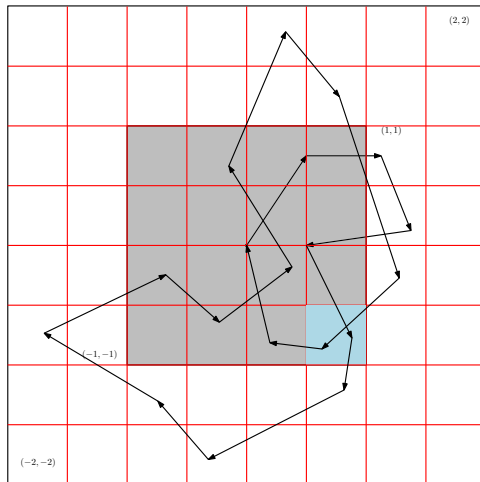
Add $\mathbf{w} := -\sum \mathbf{v}_i$ to our vectors to ensure they sum up to zero.

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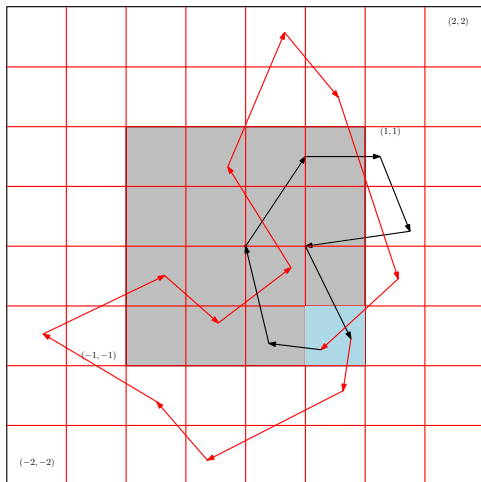
Dive d -box to small boxes.

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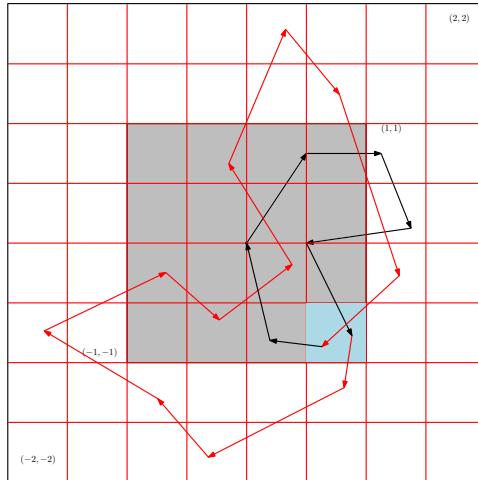
Take ordering such that $\mathbf{s}_k = \sum_{i=1}^k \mathbf{v}'_i \in d \cdot \text{box}$.

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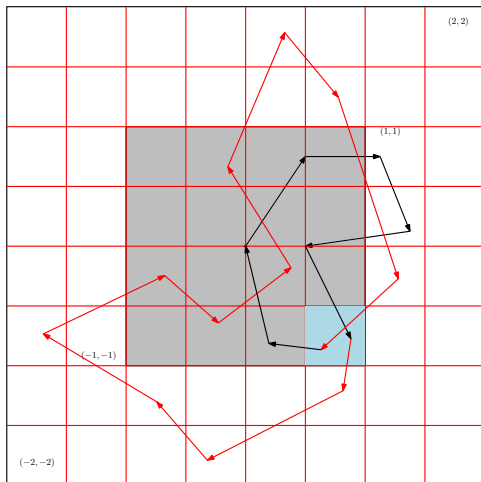
Two of the s_k must be close to each other.

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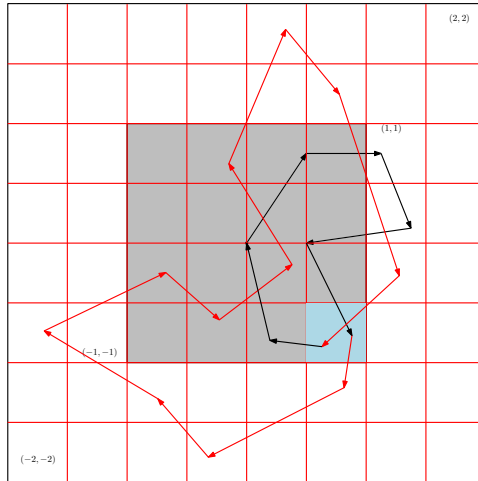
Their difference, $\sum_{i=j+1}^k \mathbf{v}'_i$ is small.

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In fact, consider only half without w and take every second endpoint.

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So we can even get into δ -box if we have enough vectors.

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We use this C to construct a large number of vectors in the box such that their sum is in the box but for all I such that $1 < |I| < t$ we have

$$\sum_{i \in I} v_i \notin \text{box}.$$

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There are several ways to modify proof to work for boundary too.

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Being a little more careful, each \mathbf{v}_i can be a ± 1 vectors.

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For Euclidean ball and box, not even $o(d)$ is known.

Thank you for your attention!