

# $d$ -representability of simplicial complexes of fixed dimension\*

Martin Tancer<sup>†</sup>

July 7, 2011

## Abstract

Let  $K$  be a simplicial complex with vertex set  $V = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ . The complex  $K$  is  $d$ -representable if there is a collection  $\{C_1, \dots, C_n\}$  of convex sets in  $\mathbb{R}^d$  such that a subcollection  $\{C_{i_1}, \dots, C_{i_j}\}$  has a nonempty intersection if and only if  $\{v_{i_1}, \dots, v_{i_j}\}$  is a face of  $K$ .

In 1967 Wegner proved that every simplicial complex of dimension  $d$  is  $(2d + 1)$ -representable. He also suggested that his bound is the best possible, i.e., that there are  $d$ -dimensional simplicial complexes which are not  $2d$ -representable. However, he was not able to prove his suggestion.

We prove that his suggestion was indeed right. Thus we add another piece to the puzzle of intersection patterns of convex sets in Euclidean space.

## 1 Introduction

Let  $\mathcal{C}$  be a collection of sets. The *nerve* of  $\mathcal{C}$  is a simplicial complex<sup>1</sup> with vertex set  $\mathcal{C}$  and with faces of the form  $\{C_1, \dots, C_k\} \subseteq \mathcal{C}$  such that the intersection  $C_1 \cap \dots \cap C_k$  is nonempty. We say that a simplicial complex is  *$d$ -representable* if it is isomorphic to the nerve of a finite collection of convex sets in  $\mathbb{R}^d$ . This notion is designed to capture possible ‘intersection patterns’ of convex sets in  $\mathbb{R}^d$ . Study of intersection patterns of convex sets is active since a theorem by Helly [Hel23].

Let us also mention that  $d$ -representable simplicial complexes are very closely related to well studied intersection graphs of convex sets. An intersection graph only records which pairs of convex sets have a nonempty intersection; however, it does not take care of multiple intersections. Thus  $d$ -representable complexes provide more detailed information about the intersection pattern.

---

\*I have obtained the main result of this note when I was working on my PhD thesis. Thus the contents of this contribution also appears in modified version in my PhD thesis.

<sup>†</sup>Department of Applied Mathematics and Institute for Theoretical Computer Science (supported by project 1M0545 of The Ministry of Education of the Czech Republic), Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, Charles University, Malostranské nám. 25, 118 00 Prague, Czech Republic. Partially supported by project GAUK 421511. **Email:** tancer@kam.mff.cuni.cz.

<sup>1</sup>We assume that the reader is familiar with simplicial complexes; otherwise we refer him to standard sources such as [Hat01, Mun84, Mat03].

From another point of view, need of understanding intersection patterns of convex sets appears, e.g., also in manifold learning. The task might be to reconstruct the homotopy type of a manifold  $M$  given by sample points  $\{p_i\}$ . Sample points can be enlarged to convex sets  $\{C_i\}$ ; and under certain conditions  $M$  is homotopic to  $\bigcup C_i$ . On the other, via the nerve theorem,  $\bigcup C_i$  is homotopic to the nerve of  $\{C_i\}$ . See, e.g., [AL10] for more details.

The reader is referred to [Eck85] or [Tan11] for more background on intersection patterns of convex sets.

One of the question arising in this area is how the dimension of a complex affects  $d$ -representability. Wegner [Weg67] showed that a complex of dimension  $d$  is always  $(2d + 1)$ -representable. (This result was also independently found by Perelman [Per85].) Wegner also suggested that the value  $2d + 1$  is the best possible, i.e., that there are  $d$ -dimensional simplicial complexes which are not  $2d$ -representable. (The question about the best possible value is also reproduced by Eckhoff [Eck85], and the author is not aware that this question would be answered yet.)

Wegner proved that the barycentric subdivision<sup>2</sup> of a nonplanar graph is not 2-representable. He also suggested that the barycentric subdivision of a  $d$ -dimensional complex that does not embed into  $\mathbb{R}^{2d}$  is not  $2d$ -representable; however, he was not able to prove his suggestion.

In this short note we prove that the value  $2d + 1$  is indeed the best possible. Let  $\Delta_n$  denotes the full simplex of dimension  $n$  and let  $K^{(k)}$  denotes the  $k$ -skeleton of a simplicial complex  $K$ . We prove that the barycentric subdivision of  $\Delta_{2d+2}^{(d)}$  and also the barycentric subdivision of many other complexes is not  $d$ -representable; see the precise statement below.

**Theorem 1.1.** *The barycentric subdivision of  $\Delta_{2d+2}^{(d)}$  is not  $d$ -representable. More generally, if  $L$  is a  $d$ -dimensional simplicial complex with vanishing Van Kampen obstruction, then the barycentric subdivision  $\text{sd } L$  is not  $d$ -representable.*

*Remark 1.2.* *Van Kampen obstruction* is a certain cohomology obstruction for embeddability  $d$ -dimensional simplicial complexes into  $\mathbb{R}^{2d}$ . We are not going to define this obstruction precisely since we would need to many preliminaries. The interested reader is referred either to [Mel09] for a survey or to [MTW11, Appendix D] for an elementary exposition.

Let us just mention some properties of Van Kampen obstruction. If  $K$  is a  $d$ -dimensional simplicial complex which embeds into  $\mathbb{R}^{2d}$ , then its Van Kampen obstruction has to vanish. If  $d \neq 2$ , then also the converse is true, i.e., a  $d$ -dimensional simplicial complex with vanishing Van Kampen obstruction embeds into  $\mathbb{R}^{2d}$ . In case  $d = 2$  there are, however, simplicial complexes with vanishing Van Kampen obstruction which do not embed into  $\mathbb{R}^4$ ; see [FKT94].

Regarding our proof method, let us first indicate Wegner's approach for case  $d = 1$ . Let  $G$  be a nonplanar graph (graph is a 1-dimensional simplicial complex). Assuming that  $\text{sd } G$  was 2-representable, Wegner is able to construct

---

<sup>2</sup>In this case, every edge is subdivided into two edges and a new vertex in the center of the edge is inserted.

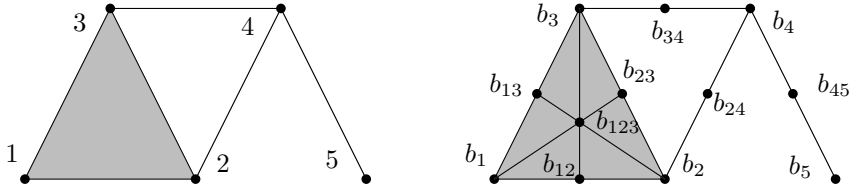


Figure 1: Barycentric subdivision of a complex. For example, the vertex  $b_{13}$  denotes the barycenter of the face  $13 = \{1, 3\}$  (in geometric setting).

a piecewise linear embedding  $g$  of the geometric realization  $|\text{sd } G|$  into  $\mathbb{R}^2$ . This contradicts the fact that  $G$  is nonplanar.

It seems hard to extend this construction in such a way that  $g$  would be an embedding in higher dimensions. Our main observation is that it is not necessary to require that  $g$  is an embedding in order to obtain a contradiction with an embeddability-type result. We only construct such a  $g$  that disjoint simplices have disjoint images, which is still in contradiction with vanishing Van Kampen obstruction.

## 2 Barycentric subdivision

In order to set up notation, we recall the definition of a barycentric subdivision of a simplicial complex.

From geometric point of view we put a new vertex into the barycenter of every geometric face of a simplicial complex  $K$ . Then we form a new simplicial complex whose vertices are the barycenters and whose faces are simplices formed in between these barycenters.

It is perhaps more convenient to state the precise definition in abstract setting. Given a simplicial complex  $K$  the *barycentric subdivision* of  $K$  is a simplicial complex  $\text{sd } K$  whose set of vertices is the set  $K \setminus \emptyset$  and whose faces are collections  $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m\}$  of faces of  $K$  such that

$$\alpha_1 \supseteq \alpha_2 \supseteq \dots \supseteq \alpha_m \neq \emptyset.$$

The vertices of  $\text{sd } K$  play role of barycenters of faces of  $K \setminus \emptyset$ . The faces of  $\text{sd } K$  are the simplices in between of these barycenters. See Figure 1.

The complexes  $K$  and  $\text{sd } K$  have the same geometric realization, i.e.,  $|K| = |\text{sd } K|$ .

## 3 Proof

For the proof we will need two auxiliary results.

**Theorem 3.1** (Van Kampen - Flores theorem; see, e.g., [Mat03, Theorem 5.1.1]). *Let  $K = \Delta_{2d+2}^{(d)}$ . Then for any continuous map  $f: |K| \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2d}$  there are two disjoint  $d$ -dimensional simplices  $\gamma$  and  $\delta$  of  $K$  such that their images  $f(|\gamma|)$  and  $f(|\delta|)$  intersect.*

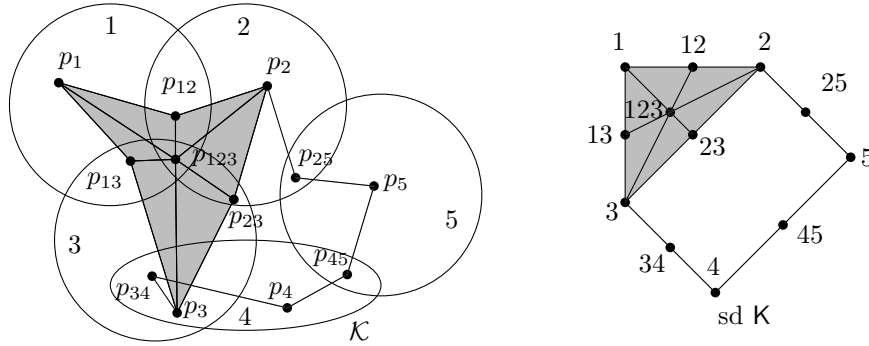


Figure 2: Mapping  $\text{sd}K$  into  $K$ . The notation is simplified. For instance 12 stands for  $\{1, 2\}$ ,  $p_{123}$  stands for  $p(\{1, 2, 3\})$ , etc.

We remark that the conclusion of the theorem remains true if  $K$  is replaced with any  $d$ -dimensional complex with non-zero Van Kampen obstruction (in particular,  $K$  has a non-zero Van Kampen obstruction). The fact that Theorem 3.1 extends to complexes with non-zero obstruction just follows from one of possible definitions of Van Kampen obstruction (and is trivial for a reader familiar with this topic); see, e.g., exposition in [FKT94].<sup>3</sup> On the other hand, Theorem 3.1 for our specific  $K$  can be proved on more elementary level using Borsuk-Ulam theorem; and that is why we also emphasize this specific case.

Let  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  be faces of a simplicial complex  $K$ . We say that  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are *remote* if there is no edge  $ab \in K$  with  $a \in \alpha, b \in \beta$ .

**Lemma 3.2.** *Let  $\mathcal{K}$  be a collection of convex sets in  $\mathbb{R}^m$  and let  $K := N(\mathcal{K})$  be the nerve of  $\mathcal{K}$ . Then there is a linear map  $g : |\text{sd}K| \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  such that  $g(|\text{sd}\alpha|) \cap g(|\text{sd}\beta|) = \emptyset$  for any remote  $\alpha, \beta \in K$ .*

*Proof.* First we specify  $g$  on the vertices of  $\text{sd}K$  then we extend it linearly to the whole  $\text{sd}K$ . See Figure 2.

A vertex of  $\text{sd}K$  is a simplex of  $K$ , i.e., a subcollection  $\mathcal{K}'$  of  $\mathcal{K}$  with a nonempty intersection. Let us pick a point  $p(\mathcal{K}')$  inside  $\cap \mathcal{K}'$ . We set  $g(\mathcal{K}') := p(\mathcal{K}')$  for  $\mathcal{K}' \in K$ . As we already mentioned, we extend  $g$  linearly to  $\text{sd}K$ .

If  $\alpha = \mathcal{K}' \in K$ , then  $g(|\text{sd}\alpha|) \subseteq \cup \mathcal{K}'$ . Thus  $g(|\text{sd}\alpha|) \cap g(|\text{sd}\beta|) = \emptyset$  for remote  $\alpha, \beta \in K$ . □

*Proof of Theorem 1.1.* First we prove the specific case.

Let  $K = \text{sd} \Delta_{2d+2}^{(d)}$ . For contradiction we assume that  $K$  is  $2d$ -representable. Let  $\mathcal{K}$  be the  $2d$ -representation of it. (Without loss of generality  $\mathcal{K} = N(K)$ .) According to Lemma 3.2 there is a map  $g : |\text{sd}K| \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2d}$  such that  $g(|\text{sd}\alpha|) \cap g(|\text{sd}\beta|) = \emptyset$  for any remote  $\alpha, \beta \in K$ .

<sup>3</sup>There is a sign error in [FKT94] in the definition of Van Kampen obstruction observed by Melikhov [Mel09]. However, it does not affect our conclusion.

Since  $\text{sd } K = \text{sd } \text{sd } \Delta_{2d+2}^{(d)}$ , we have  $|\Delta_{2d+2}^{(d)}| = |K| = |\text{sd } K|$ , and thus we can also apply  $g$  to simplices of  $\Delta_{2d+2}^{(d)}$ .

Let  $\gamma$  and  $\delta$  be disjoint simplices of  $\Delta_{2d+2}^{(d)}$ . Let  $\alpha$  be a simplex of  $\text{sd } \gamma$  and  $\beta$  a simplex of  $\text{sd } \delta$ . Then  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are remote in  $K$ . Thus  $g(|\text{sd } \alpha|) \cap g(|\text{sd } \beta|) = \emptyset$ . Consequently,  $g(|\gamma|) \cap g(|\delta|) = \emptyset$  for any choice of  $\gamma$  and  $\delta$ . However, this contradicts the Van Kampen-Flores theorem.

More general part of the theorem is obtained along the same lines when a generalized version of Theorem 3.1 is used.  $\square$

## Acknowledgment

I would like to thank Xavier Goaoc for point me out that intersection patterns of convex sets relate to manifold learning.

## References

- [AL10] D. Attali and A. Lieutier. Reconstructing shapes with guarantees by unions of convex sets [extended abstract]. In *Computational geometry (SCG'10)*, pages 344–353. ACM, New York, 2010.
- [Eck85] J. Eckhoff. An upper-bound theorem for families of convex sets. *Geom. Dedicata*, 19(2):217–227, 1985.
- [FKT94] M. H. Freedman, V. S. Krushkal, and P. Teichner. Van Kampen’s embedding obstruction is incomplete for 2-complexes in  $\mathbb{R}^4$ . *Math. Res. Lett.*, 1(2):167–176, 1994.
- [Hat01] A. Hatcher. *Algebraic Topology*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2001.
- [Hel23] E. Helly. Über mengen konvexer Körper mit gemeinschaftlichen Punkten. *Jahresber. Deutsch. Math.-Verein.*, 32:175–176, 1923.
- [Mat03] J. Matoušek. *Using the Borsuk-Ulam Theorem*. Springer, Berlin etc., 2003.
- [Mel09] S. A. Melikhov. The van Kampen obstruction and its relatives. *Tr. Mat. Inst. Steklova*, 266(Geometriya, Topologiya i Matematicheskaya Fizika. II):149–183, 2009.
- [MTW11] J. Matoušek, M. Tancer, and U. Wagner. Hardness of embedding simplicial complexes in  $\mathbb{R}^d$ . *J. Eur. Math. Soc. (JEMS)*, 13(2):259–295, 2011.
- [Mun84] J. R. Munkres. *Elements of Algebraic Topology*. Addison - Wesley, 1984.

- [Per85] G. Ya. Perel'man. Realization of abstract  $k$ -skeletons of intersections of convex polyhedra in  $R^{2k-1}$ . *Geometric Questions in the Theory of Functions and Sets (Kalinin. Gos. Univ., Kalinin)*, pages 129–131, 1985. In Russian.
- [Tan11] M. Tancer. Intersection patterns of convex sets via simplicial complexes, a survey. Preprint; <http://arxiv.org/abs/1102.0417>, 2011.
- [Weg67] G. Wegner. *Eigenschaften der Nerven homologisch-einfacher Familien im  $R^n$* . PhD thesis, Universität Göttingen, 1967. In German.