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► **To cite this version:**

Olivier Devillers, Marc Glisse, Rémy Thomasse. A chaotic random convex hull. AofA 2014- 25th International Conference on Probabilistic, Combinatorial and Asymptotic Methods for the Analysis of Algorithms, Jun 2014, Paris, France. hal-01015598

HAL Id: hal-01015598

<https://hal.inria.fr/hal-01015598>

Submitted on 26 Jun 2014

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A chaotic random convex hull†

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Abstract. The asymptotic behavior of the expected size of the convex hull of uniformly random points in a convex body in \mathbb{R}^d is polynomial for a smooth body and polylogarithmic for a polytope. We construct a body whose expected size of the convex hull oscillates between these two behaviors when the number of points increases.

Keywords: convex hull, random point distribution, geometric probability

1 Introduction

Consider a sequence of points in a convex body in dimension d whose convex hull is dynamically maintained when the points are inserted one by one, the convex hull size may increase, decrease, or remain constant when a new point is added. Studying the expected size of the convex hull when the points are evenly distributed in the convex is a classical problem of probabilistic geometry that yields some surprising facts. For example, although it seems quite natural to think that the expected size of the convex hull is increasing with n the number of points, this fact is only formally proven for n big enough Devillers et al. (2013). The asymptotic behavior of the expected size is known to be polylogarithmic for a polytopal body and polynomial for a smooth one. If for a polytope or a smooth body, the asymptotic behavior is *somehow* "nice", for "most" convex bodies the behavior is unpredictable (Bárány, 1989, corollary 3). It is possible to construct strange convex objects that have no such nice behaviors and this note exhibits a convex body, such that the behavior of the expected size of a random polytope oscillates between the polytopal and smooth behaviors when n increases.

More formally, let K be a convex body in \mathbb{R}^d and (x_1, \dots, x_n) a sample of n points chosen uniformly and independently at random in K . Let K_n be the convex hull of these points and $f_0(K_n)$ the number of vertices of K_n .

It is well known Bárány (2008); Reitzner (2010) that if P is a polytope, then

$$\mathbb{E}f_0(P_n) = c_{d,P} \log^{d-1} n + o(\log^{d-1} n) \quad (1)$$

and if K is a smooth convex body (i.e with \mathcal{C}^2 boundary with a positive Gaussian curvature), then

$$\mathbb{E}f_0(K_n) = c_{d,K} n^{\frac{d-1}{d+1}} + o(n^{\frac{d-1}{d+1}}) \quad (2)$$

†Supported by ANR blanc PRESAGE (ANR-11-BS02-003) and Région PACA

where $c_{d,P}$ and $c_{d,K}$ are constants depending only on d and on the convex body.

These are the two extreme behaviors : every random polytope of a convex body in \mathbb{R}^d has a behavior between (1) and (2) for n large enough (Bárány, 1989, corollary 3).

For general convex bodies, we cannot expect such a beautiful formula.

Theorem 1 (Bárány-Larman, 1988) *For any function $G(n) \rightarrow_{n \rightarrow \infty} \infty$ and for most (in the Baire category sense) convex bodies K in \mathbb{R}^d ,*

$$G(n) \log^{d-1} n > \mathbb{E}f_0(K_n)$$

for infinitely many n and

$$G(n)^{-1} n^{\frac{d-1}{d+1}} < \mathbb{E}f_0(K_n)$$

for infinitely many n .

Note that this "most" does not contain convex polytopes and smooth convex bodies, which are the most used in practice.

In this paper, we present an explicit example of a convex body which has this chaotic behavior.

Notations Let's introduce some notations used in this paper:

- $\mathcal{V}(K)$ will denote the d -dimensional volume of the convex body K ;
- $K \oplus L$ will denote the Minkowski sum of K and L , defined as

$$J \oplus K = \{x + y \mid x \in J, y \in K\};$$

- $d_H(J, K)$ will denote the Hausdorff distance of the convex bodies K and L , defined as

$$d_H(J, K) = \min\{r \in \mathbb{R}^+ \mid J \subset K \oplus B_r, K \subset J \oplus B_r\}$$

where B_r is the Euclidean ball centered in 0 with radius r in \mathbb{R}^d .

2 Approximations of convex bodies

In this section, we present an intermediate lemma about random polytopes of close (in terms of Hausdorff distance) convex bodies. Let K be a convex body in \mathbb{R}^d and K_n be a random polytope in K . We want to show that if L is an approximation of K with small Hausdorff distance, L_n is approximating the asymptotic behavior of K_n for some value of n .

Let's assume that the expected size of K_n is in $c_{d,K}g(n, d) + o(g(n, d))$, where $c_{d,K}$ is a constant and g some function.

Then, for every close-enough compact set L containing K , L_n has an expected size as close as we want from $c_{d,K}g(n, d)$ for values of n as big as we want.

The idea of this lemma is very simple: if L is very close to K , the volume in $L \setminus K$ is small, and points chosen uniformly in L are very unlikely to be in $L \setminus K$. Then, even if asymptotically the expected size of L_n is different from the size of K_n , there exists some n where the expected size of L_n is as close as we want to $c_{d,K}g(n, d)$.

Lemma 2 Let K be a convex body in \mathbb{R}^d such that

$$\mathbb{E}f_0(K_n) = c_{d,K}g(n, d) + o(g(n, d)). \quad (3)$$

Let $\varepsilon > 0$ and $N \in \mathbb{N}$.

Then, there exist $p > N$ and $\alpha > 0$ such that for any compact set L containing K with $d_H(K, L) < \alpha$,

$$\frac{\mathbb{E}f_0(L_p)}{c_{d,K}g(p, d)} \in [1 - \varepsilon, 1 + \varepsilon].$$

Proof: First, for all $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$

$$\mathbb{E}f_0(L_n) = \mathbb{P}(L_n \subset K)\mathbb{E}(f_0(L_n)|L_n \subset K) + \mathbb{P}(L_n \not\subset K)\mathbb{E}(f_0(L_n)|L_n \not\subset K).$$

As the points are uniformly distributed, $\mathbb{E}(f_0(L_n)|L_n \subset K) = \mathbb{E}(K_n)$.

Using (3), let's choose p such that

$$\frac{\mathbb{E}f_0(K_p)}{c_{d,K}g(p, d)} \in \left[1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, 1 + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right], \quad (4)$$

then

$$\frac{\mathbb{P}(L_p \subset K)\mathbb{E}(f_0(L_p)|L_p \subset K)}{c_{d,K}g(p, d)} \leq 1 + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

As

$$\mathbb{P}(L_p \not\subset K) = 1 - \mathbb{P}(L_p \subset K) = 1 - \left(\frac{\mathcal{V}(K)}{\mathcal{V}(L)}\right)^p$$

we get

$$\mathbb{P}(L_p \not\subset K)\mathbb{E}(f_0(L_p)|L_p \not\subset K) \leq \left(1 - \left(\frac{\mathcal{V}(K)}{\mathcal{V}(L)}\right)^p\right)p.$$

Now, as $1 \geq \frac{\mathcal{V}(K)}{\mathcal{V}(L)} \geq \frac{\mathcal{V}(K)}{\mathcal{V}(K \oplus B_\alpha)} \rightarrow_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} 1$ we can choose α such that

$$\left(\frac{\mathcal{V}(K)}{\mathcal{V}(L)}\right)^p \geq \max\left(1 - c_{d,K} \frac{g(p, d) \varepsilon}{p}, 1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right). \quad (5)$$

Finally,

$$\mathbb{E}(f_0(L_p)) \leq c_{d,K}g(p, d) \left(1 + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right) + c_{d,K}g(p, d) \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = c_{d,K}g(p, d)(1 + \varepsilon). \quad (6)$$

For the lower bound, using (4) and (5) we get

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}f_0(L_p) &\geq \mathbb{P}(L_p \subset K)\mathbb{E}(f_0(L_p)|L_p \subset K) \\ &\geq c_{d,K}g(p, d) \left[\left(\frac{\mathcal{V}(K)}{\mathcal{V}(L)}\right)^p \left(1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right)\right] \\ &\geq c_{d,K}g(p, d) \left[\left(\frac{\mathcal{V}(K)}{\mathcal{V}(L)}\right)^p - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right] \\ &\geq c_{d,K}g(p, d) \left(1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right) \\ &= c_{d,K}g(p, d)(1 - \varepsilon). \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

Inequalities (7) and (6) prove the lemma. \square

3 Construction of the convex body

Given an increasing function G , we want to construct a convex body in \mathbb{R}^d where the size of a convex hull of random points has a chaotic behavior between $\log^{d-1} n$ and $n^{\frac{d-1}{d+1}}$ on some values arbitrarily big. More formally,

Theorem 3 *Let $G : \mathbb{N}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+^*$ an increasing function such that $G(n) \rightarrow_{n \rightarrow \infty} \infty$. We can construct a convex body K such that:*

For all $N \in \mathbb{N}^$, there exist $M_1, M_2 > N$, where*

$$\mathbb{E}f_0(K_{M_1}) < G(M_1) \log^{d-1} M_1$$

and

$$\mathbb{E}f_0(K_{M_2}) > G(M_2)^{-1} M_2^{\frac{d-1}{d+1}}.$$

Proof: The main idea of the proof is, starting from a convex body $K^{(0)}$, to iterate smooth and polytopal approximations. Lemma 2 will give us some number of points where the behavior of the random convex body will be very close to $n^{\frac{d-1}{d+1}}$ (which is the behavior for smooth convex bodies) or very close to $\log^{d-1} n$ (which is the behavior for polytopes).

Iterations We create an increasing sequence of convex bodies starting from the unit ball, made of polytopal and smooth approximations.

Let's define $K^{(0)}$ as the unit ball.

For all $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $K^{(n)}$ is an approximation of $K^{(n-1)}$ where $d_H(K^{(n-1)}, K^{(n)}) < \beta_{n-1}$, with $(\beta_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ some decreasing sequence, as shown in Figure 1.

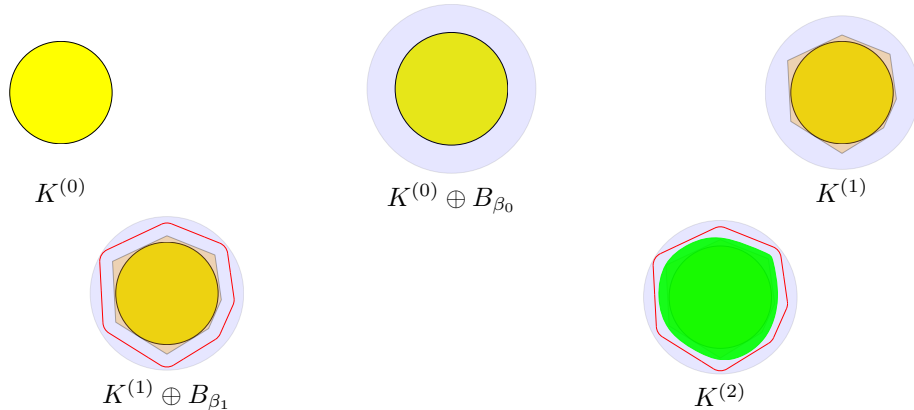


Fig. 1: Iterations are made of polygonal and smooth approximations

- If n is odd, $K^{(n-1)}$ is a smooth convex body, so $K^{(n)}$ is a convex polytope. Let's choose $q_n > n$, such that

$$\frac{\mathbb{E}f_0(K^{(n-1)})}{q_n^{\frac{d-1}{d+1}}} > \frac{2}{G(q_n)}.$$

We define

$$\varepsilon_n := 1 - \frac{2}{c_{d,K^{(n-1)}} G(q_n)}. \quad (8)$$

Using Lemma 2, with $\varepsilon = \varepsilon_n$, there exist α_{n-1} and $p_n > q_n$ such that for every compact set L containing $K^{(n-1)}$ with $d_H(K^{(n-1)}, L) < \alpha_{n-1}$,

$$\mathbb{E}f_0(L_{p_n}) > c_{d,K^{(n-1)}} p_n^{\frac{d-1}{d+1}} (1 - \varepsilon_n). \quad (9)$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}f_0(L_{p_n}) &> c_{d,K^{(n-1)}} p_n^{\frac{d-1}{d+1}} (1 - \varepsilon_n) \\ &> p_n^{\frac{d-1}{d+1}} G(q_n)^{-1} \\ &> p_n^{\frac{d-1}{d+1}} G(p_n)^{-1}. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

Now let's define $\beta_{n-1} := \min(\frac{\alpha_{n-1}}{2}, \frac{\beta_{n-2}}{2})$ if $n > 1$ and $\beta_0 := \frac{\alpha_0}{2}$. We define $K^{(n)}$ as a convex polytope with $d_H(K^{(n-1)}, K^{(n)}) < \beta_{n-1}$, so (10) works for $L = K^{(n)}$.

- If n is even, $K^{(n-1)}$ is a convex polytope, so $K^{(n)}$ is a smooth approximation.

Let's choose q_n such that

$$\frac{\mathbb{E}f_0(K^{(n-1)})}{\log^{d-1} q_n} < \frac{G(q_n)}{2}$$

and define

$$\varepsilon_n := \frac{G(q_n)}{2c_{d,K^{(n-1)}}} - 1.$$

Using Lemma 2 with $\varepsilon = \varepsilon_n$, there exist α_{n-1} and $p_n > q_n$ such that for every compact set with $d_H(K^{(n-1)}, L) < \alpha_{n-1}$,

$$\mathbb{E}f_0(L_{p_n}) < c_{d,K^{(n-1)}} \log^{d-1}(p_n)(1 + \varepsilon_n).$$

Finally,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}f_0(L_{p_n}) &< G(q_n) \log^{d-1}(p_n) \\ &< G(p_n) \log^{d-1}(p_n). \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

Again, we define $\beta_{n-1} = \min(\frac{\alpha_{n-1}}{2}, \frac{\beta_{n-2}}{2})$. We define $K^{(n)}$ as a smooth approximation of $K^{(n-1)}$ such that $d_H(K^{(n-1)}, K^{(n)}) < \beta_{n-1}$, so (11) works for $L = K^{(n)}$.

Note that for all $m > n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\begin{aligned} d_H(K^{(n)}, K^{(m)}) &\leq \sum_{k=n}^{m-1} d_H(K^{(k)}, K^{(k+1)}) < \sum_{k=n}^{m-1} \beta_k \\ &\leq \sum_{k=0}^{m-n-1} \frac{\beta_n}{2^k} \leq 2\beta_n \leq \alpha_n. \end{aligned}$$

That means for all $m > n$, the property (10) or (11) (depending on the evenness of n) are also true for $K^{(m)}$.

Now, defining $K = \overline{\cup_{i=0}^{\infty} K^{(i)}}$, the property (10) and (11) are true for arbitrary $n \in \mathbb{N}$ with $L = K$, by considering $K^{(n)}$ and $K^{(n+1)}$.

As we can choose q_n as big as we want for any n (it will just decrease α_{n-1}), we can choose this sequence to be increasing. As a result, $\mathbb{E}f_0(K_n)$ will have a chaotic behavior within $n^{\frac{d-1}{d+1}}/G(n)$ and $G(n) \log^{d-1} n$, as shown in Figure 2.

□

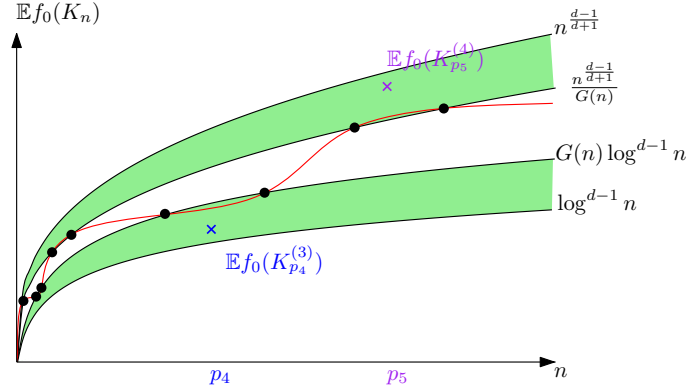


Fig. 2: The expected size of the random polytope of K .

Concluding remarks We have constructed a convex body K such that the expected size of the convex hull of a random polytope in K has a chaotic behavior. This construction is the limit of a sequence of bodies $(K^{(i)})$ that alternate polytopes and smooth shapes so it is difficult to provide an explicit description of K , in this note we just show that constructing such a sequence is possible by a repeated application of Lemma 2 but there is no obstacle, except long and painful computations, to a more constructive version with explicit description of the sequence. Notice that in such a case the complexity of $K^{(i)}$ will be

increasing quite rapidly. Actually, since $K^{(i)}$ is constrained in a slab of width β_i around $K^{(i-1)}$, the size of $K^{(i)}$ can be lower bounded for polytopes, see Böröczky Jr. (2000): $|K^{(i)}| = \Omega\left(\beta_i^{-\frac{d-1}{2}}\right)$ and since $\beta_i < \frac{\alpha_0}{2^i}$ we get, at least, an exponential behavior for the size of $K^{(i)}$. Even with a constructive description of the $K^{(i)}$, the description of K as the limit of the $K^{(i)}$ will remain quite abstract, but will allow to develop a membership test, given a point p , $p \in \text{int}(K)$ can be decided by computing the sequence $K^{(i)}$ up to an index where $p \in K^{(i)}$ or $p \notin K^{(i)} \oplus B_{\beta_i}$.

Acknowledgments The authors wish to thank Xavier Goaoc for proposing this problem and helpful discussions.

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