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Covering cubes by hyperplanes

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Abstract

The vertices of the n -dimensional cube $[0, 1]^n$ can be covered by two affine hyperplanes $x_1=1$ and $x_1=0$. However if there is a vertex not allowed to cover, then suddenly at least n affine hyperplanes are needed. This is a classical result of Alon and Furedi, followed from the Combinatorial Nullstellensatz.

In this talk, we consider the following natural generalization of the Alon-Furedi theorem: what is the minimum number of affine hyperplanes such that the vertices in $[0, 1]^n - \{0\}$ are covered at least k times, and 0 is uncovered? We conjecture that for large n , the answer is $n + \binom{k}{2}$ and verify it for $k \leq 3$, using a punctured version of the Combinatorial Nullstellensatz. We also completely solve the fractional version of this problem, by developing an analogue of the Lubell-Yamamoto-Meshalkin inequality for subset sums.

Joint work with Alexander Clifton (Emory University).