

GROUPS OF CONVEX BODIES

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ABSTRACT. In this paper we introduce and study a topological abelian group of convex bodies, analogous to the scissors congruence group and McMullen's polytope algebra, with the universal property that continuous valuations on convex bodies correspond to continuous homomorphisms on the group of convex bodies. To study this group, we first obtain a version of McMullen polynomiality for valuations that take values not in fields or vector spaces, but in abelian groups. Using this, we are able to equip the group of convex bodies with a grading that consists of real vector spaces in all positive degrees, mirroring one of the main structural properties of the polytope algebra. It is hoped that this work can serve as the starting point for a K -theoretic interpretation of valuations on convex bodies.

1. INTRODUCTION

Valuations. Let V be a finite-dimensional real vector space. A *convex body* in V is a nonempty compact convex subset $X \subseteq V$. The set $\mathcal{K}(V)$ of all convex bodies in V is topologised using the Hausdorff metric. A function $\varphi: \mathcal{K}(V) \rightarrow A$, with values in an abelian group A , is a *valuation* if it satisfies the relation

$$\varphi(B \cup C) = \varphi(B) + \varphi(C) - \varphi(B \cap C)$$

whenever $B, C \in \mathcal{K}(V)$ with $B \cup C \in \mathcal{K}(V)$. Continuous valuations on $\mathcal{K}(V)$ with values in \mathbb{R} or \mathbb{C} have been studied under many different symmetry conditions. For example, Hadwiger's theorem classifies all continuous isometry-invariant valuations on convex bodies in Euclidean space [6, 2, 7], Klain and Schneider classified all simple continuous translation-invariant valuations [7, 12], and Alesker classified continuous valuations on $\mathcal{K}(\mathbb{C}^n)$ that are invariant under $U(n)$ and translations [1]. Many of the results on continuous valuations with values in \mathbb{R} or \mathbb{C} extend naturally to continuous valuations with values in topological vector spaces (see for example section 6.4 of [13]). It is natural to ask what happens when values are taken in an arbitrary Hausdorff topological abelian group. The answer is that, assuming translation-invariance, essentially nothing new happens:

Theorem A. *Let V be a real finite-dimensional vector space. Let $\varphi: \mathcal{K}(V) \rightarrow A$ be a continuous translation-invariant valuation with values in a Hausdorff topological*

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abelian group A . Let $c \in A$ denote the value of φ on any one-point convex body. Then the valuation $\varphi - c: \mathcal{K}(V) \rightarrow A$ admits a factorisation

$$\mathcal{K}(V) \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{V} \xrightarrow{g} A$$

where \mathcal{V} is a Hausdorff topological vector space, f is a continuous translation-invariant valuation, and g is a continuous homomorphism of topological abelian groups.

The need to subtract a constant cannot be overcome, since the constant map $\mathcal{K}(V) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ with value 1 is a continuous translation invariant valuation.

Groups of convex bodies. Theorem A is a byproduct of work inspired by the relationship between scissors congruence and algebraic K -theory. *Scissors congruence* is the study of polytopes modulo dissection and rearrangement. The *scissors congruence group* is the free abelian group on polytopes modulo symmetry, in which a polytope is identified with the sum of the parts in any of its dissections. Zakharevich [15, 16, 17, 18] established a K -theoretic interpretation of the scissors congruence group, and produced a sequence of groups — the K -theory groups of a certain Waldhausen category — whose 0th term is precisely the scissors congruence group, and whose higher terms encode information about symmetries of polytopes. Is there a K -theoretic interpretation of valuations on convex bodies? And, as an initial step, can an analogue of the scissors congruence group be established and understood for convex bodies? Theorem A follows from our progress on the initial step, as we now explain.

Let V be a finite dimensional real vector space, and let G be a group of affine transformations of V . In this paper we introduce the *group of convex bodies* $\mathcal{CB}(V, G)$, which is the free Hausdorff topological abelian group on the space $\mathcal{K}(V)$, modulo the closed subgroup generated by the elements of the form

$$[gX] - [X] \quad \text{and} \quad [B \cup C] - [B] - [C] + [B \cap C]$$

for $g \in G$, $X \in \mathcal{K}(V)$, and $B, C \in \mathcal{K}(V)$ with $B \cup C \in \mathcal{K}(V)$. It is the target of a continuous G -invariant valuation $\Phi: \mathcal{K}(V) \rightarrow \mathcal{CB}(V, G)$ that is universal in the following sense: Any continuous G -invariant valuation $\varphi: \mathcal{K}(V) \rightarrow A$ with values in a Hausdorff topological abelian group A factors uniquely as $\varphi = \bar{\varphi} \circ \Phi$ for some continuous homomorphism $\bar{\varphi}: \mathcal{CB}(V, G) \rightarrow A$. So $\mathcal{CB}(V, G)$ is our analogue of the scissors congruence group. We obtain the following fundamental structural result, from which Theorem A follows quickly:

Theorem B. *Let V be a finite-dimensional real vector space of dimension d , and let G be a group of affine linear transformations of V that includes all translations. Then there is a direct sum decomposition of Hausdorff topological abelian groups*

$$\mathcal{CB}(V, G) \cong \mathcal{CB}_0(V, G) \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathcal{CB}_d(V, G)$$

and a corresponding decomposition

$$\Phi = \Phi_0 \oplus \cdots \oplus \Phi_d$$

of Φ into continuous G -invariant valuations $\Phi_i: \mathcal{K}(V) \rightarrow \mathcal{CB}_i(V, G)$. The group $\mathcal{CB}_0(V, G)$ is a copy of \mathbb{Z} generated by $\Phi_0(X)$ for any $X \in \mathcal{K}(V)$. And for each $1 \leq i \leq d$, $\mathcal{CB}_i(V, G)$ admits the structure of an \mathbb{R} -vector space, with respect to which $\Phi_i(\lambda X) = \lambda^i \Phi_i(X)$ for $\lambda \in [0, \infty)$ and $X \in \mathcal{K}(V)$.

Theorem B shows that the topological abelian group $\mathcal{CB}(V, G)$ is almost identical to the topological vector space $\mathbb{R} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{CB}(V, G)$ — a single copy of \mathbb{Z} in the former is replaced by a copy of \mathbb{R} in the latter. We anticipate that $\mathbb{R} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{CB}(V, G)$ is simply the (appropriately topologised) dual of the Banach space $\text{Val}_G(V)$ of G -invariant valuations on V , so that the study of $\mathcal{CB}(V, G)$ boils down to the study of valuations in \mathbb{R} or \mathbb{C} , which are well-understood in many cases. We hope that the results of this paper will open the door to a K -theoretic interpretation of valuations on convex bodies, analogous to the K -theoretic interpretation of scissors congruence, so that $\mathcal{CB}(V, G)$ becomes the 0th term in a sequence whose higher terms encode information about symmetries of convex bodies.

McMullen polynomiality. Let us explain the main technical result underpinning Theorem B. McMullen polynomiality [8] shows that if $\varphi: \mathcal{K}(V) \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ is a translation-invariant continuous valuation with values in a real Hausdorff topological vector space \mathcal{V} , then φ admits a decomposition $\varphi = \varphi_0 + \cdots + \varphi_d$ where each $\varphi_i: \mathcal{K}(V) \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ is homogeneous of degree i , i.e. $\varphi_i(\lambda X) = \lambda^i \varphi_i(X)$ for $\lambda \in [0, \infty)$ and $X \in \mathcal{K}(V)$. (See Theorem 6.3.5 of [12].) To prove Theorem B we establish a form of McMullen polynomiality for valuations with values in Hausdorff topological abelian groups. The simplest version of our polynomiality result is the following.

Theorem C. *Let V be a finite dimensional real vector space, let A be a Hausdorff topological abelian group, and let $\varphi: \mathcal{K}(V) \rightarrow A$ be a continuous translation-invariant valuation. Then there are continuous semigroup homomorphisms*

$$f_1, \dots, f_d: [0, \infty) \rightarrow A$$

and a constant $f_0 \in A$, all uniquely determined, such that

$$\varphi(\lambda X) = f_0 + f_1(\lambda^1) + \cdots + f_d(\lambda^d)$$

for all λ .

Applying this theorem to the universal valuation $\Phi: \mathcal{K}(V) \rightarrow \mathcal{CB}(V, G)$ and setting $\lambda = 1$ gives us the splitting of $\Phi(X)$ into its components $\Phi_0(X) + \cdots + \Phi_d(X)$ as in Theorem B, and Theorem B in its full strength follows from a parameterised version of Theorem C.

The difficulty in establishing Theorem C is that the usual definition of homogeneity cannot be used since the target is not an \mathbb{R} -vector space. We tackle this

by using a notion of polynomiality, defined in terms of iterated differences, that applies to functions from abelian semigroups to abelian groups; this method of recognising polynomiality goes back at least to Fréchet [4, 5].

Comparison with the polytope algebra. In [9], McMullen introduced the *polytope algebra* $\Pi(V)$ of a vector space V . This is the free abelian group on the convex polytopes in V modulo translation and inclusion-exclusion relations, made into an algebra under Minkowski addition. It is closely related to the translation-invariant convex body group $\mathcal{CB}(V, V)$, and indeed there is a canonical homomorphism of abelian groups $\Pi(V) \rightarrow \mathcal{CB}(V, V)$ with dense image.

This paper can therefore be regarded as a first step in producing a “convex body algebra” analogous to $\Pi(V)$, so that Theorem B is then a partial analogue of one of the main structural results on $\Pi(V)$ [9, Theorem 1]. The next step would be to consider the algebra structure that Minkowski sum induces on $\mathcal{CB}(V, V)$. Tensor products can be technically challenging in the topological setting, and we expect that the convex body algebra will need to be placed in a carefully chosen monoidal category of topological abelian groups or vector spaces, such as stereotype spaces or condensed sets, before an adequate theory can be established.

Comparing our methods with McMullen’s, it seems that our approach of studying groups of convex bodies by directly establishing an abelian group-valued version of McMullen polynomiality has no parallel in [9], and of course there are the technicalities arising from the fact that the $\mathcal{CB}(V, G)$ must be topologised while $\Pi(V)$ is not.

Outline of the paper. Section 2 introduces topological abelian groups and the relevant facts and constructions we will need there. Section 3 establishes the necessary background material on polynomiality of maps with values in abelian groups, and then section 4 applies this to obtain a form of McMullen polynomiality in this context, in particular proving Theorem C. Section 5 introduces groups of convex bodies, and finally section 6 uses polynomiality to investigate their structure, proving Theorems A and B.

2. TOPOLOGICAL ABELIAN GROUPS

In this brief section we will recall some necessary background on topological abelian groups. For further reading we recommend Chapter 1 of Morris’s book [10] for generalities, and the introduction and section 1 of Thomas’s paper [14] for material on free topological abelian groups.

Recall that a *topological abelian group* A is an abelian group equipped with a topology such that addition and negation in A define continuous maps $A \times A \rightarrow A$ and $A \rightarrow A$ respectively. A topological abelian group A is Hausdorff if and only if $\{0\} \subseteq A$ is closed [10, p.5]. We will need to work with Hausdorff topological abelian groups in order to use the uniqueness of limits. We will abbreviate ‘topological abelian group’ as TAG and ‘Hausdorff topological abelian group’ as HTAG.

For every TAG A there is an HTAG $A/\overline{\{0_A\}}$, that we call its *reflection*; the reflection is equipped with a canonical map $A \rightarrow A/\overline{\{0_A\}}$, and any other continuous homomorphism $A \rightarrow B$ into an HTAG factors uniquely as $A \rightarrow A/\overline{\{0_A\}} \rightarrow B$. In practice this means that we can perform various constructions (in particular, quotients and free HTAGs) by first constructing the relevant TAG and then taking its reflection. (The word reflection here is taken from the fact that the category of HTAGs is a reflexive subcategory of the category of TAGs.)

Observe that if we have TAGs $A \supseteq B \supseteq C$, then in the quotient group A/C we have $\overline{B/C} = \overline{B}/C$. So in particular, given $A \supseteq B$, we have $\overline{\{0_{A/B}\}} = \overline{B/B} = \overline{B}/B$, so that A/B is Hausdorff if and only if B is closed.

We must now discuss free topological abelian groups. This is a well-studied subject with many intricacies, but we only need the very basics. The introduction and section 1 of [14] provide us with the existence theorem that we will need.

Definition 2.1 (Free Hausdorff topological abelian group). Let X be a topological space. The *free Hausdorff topological abelian group on X* , denoted $\mathbb{Z}X$, is an HTAG equipped with a continuous map $X \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}X$, with the following property: For any HTAG A , the map

$$(\mathbb{Z}X \xrightarrow{\varphi} A) \longmapsto (X \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}X \xrightarrow{\varphi} A)$$

is a bijection between the set of continuous homomorphisms $\mathbb{Z}X \rightarrow A$ and the set of continuous maps $X \rightarrow A$. Given $x \in X$, we write $[x] \in \mathbb{Z}X$ for the image of x under $X \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}X$.

Theorem 2.2. *For any topological space X , the free Hausdorff topological abelian group $X \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}X$ exists.*

For a proof, see Theorem 1.4 of [14] and the paragraph that follows it. This constructs the free TAG $A(X)$, and then the free HTAG $\mathbb{Z}X$ is the reflection $A(X)/\overline{\{0_{A(X)}\}}$ of $A(X)$. A brief alternative way to describe $A(X)$ is that it is obtained from the free abelian group FA on X by considering all group topologies for which the map $X \rightarrow FA$ is continuous, and then taking the finest topology containing all of these.

In what follows we will have occasion to use ‘parameterised’ homomorphisms of HTAGs. To achieve this we will make use of mapping spaces. Recall that if X and Y are topological spaces, then the space $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ of continuous maps $X \rightarrow Y$ can be equipped with the *compact-open topology* [11, p.285]. This is the topology generated by the sets $S(C, U) = \{f: X \rightarrow Y \mid f(C) \subseteq U\}$ for $C \subseteq X$ compact and $U \subseteq Y$ open. Here are some basic properties of the compact-open topology:

- (1) If Y is Hausdorff then so is $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)$. (See exercise 6 of [11, Ch.7].)
- (2) If X, Y_1, Y_2 are topological spaces, then the map $\mathcal{C}(X, Y_1) \times \mathcal{C}(X, Y_2) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(X, Y_1 \times Y_2)$, $(f, g) \mapsto f \times g$, is continuous. (This is a simple application of the definition.)

- (3) If X', X, Y, Y' are topological spaces and $\alpha: X' \rightarrow X$ and $\beta: Y \rightarrow Y'$ are continuous, then the map $\mathcal{C}(X, Y) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(X', Y')$, $f \mapsto \beta \circ f \circ \alpha$ is also continuous. (Again, this is a simple application of the definition.)
- (4) Let A be a Hausdorff topological abelian group, and let X be a topological space. Then $\mathcal{C}(X, A)$, equipped with the operation of pointwise addition, is a Hausdorff topological abelian group. (This is proved by combining points 1, 2 and 3 with the fact that the structure maps of A are continuous.)
- (5) If X, Y, Z are topological spaces with X locally compact Hausdorff, then there is a bijection between continuous maps $X \times Y \rightarrow Z$ and continuous maps $Y \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(X, Z)$. The bijection sends $f: X \times Y \rightarrow Z$ to the map $g: Y \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(X, Z)$ defined by $g(y)(x) = f(x, y)$. The assignment $f \mapsto g$ is called *currying*, and its inverse is called *uncurrying*. (See Theorem 46.11 of [11].)
- (6) If X is a locally compact Hausdorff space and A, B are HTAGs, then continuous maps $X \times B \rightarrow A$ that are homomorphisms in the second variable are in bijection with continuous homomorphisms $B \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(X, A)$, via the map $f \mapsto g$, $g(b)(x) = f(x, b)$. This is again called *currying*, and its inverse is *uncurrying*. (This is an immediate consequence of 5 above.)

Let us give a typical illustration of how we will use the framework of function spaces and currying.

Example 2.3. Let X, Y be topological spaces, with X locally compact Hausdorff, and let A be an HTAG. Then continuous maps $g: X \times \mathbb{Z}Y \rightarrow A$ for which all $g(x, -)$ are homomorphisms are in bijection with continuous maps $f: X \times Y \rightarrow A$. To see this, observe that by currying, continuous maps $g: X \times \mathbb{Z}Y \rightarrow A$ for which each $g(x, -)$ is a homomorphism are in bijection with continuous homomorphisms $\mathbb{Z}Y \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(X, A)$. And similarly, again by currying, continuous maps $f: X \times Y \rightarrow A$ are in bijection with continuous maps $Y \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(X, A)$. But now continuous homomorphisms $\mathbb{Z}Y \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(X, A)$ are in bijection with continuous maps $Y \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(X, A)$ by the universal property of the free HTAG, and this establishes the claim.

3. POLYNOMIAL FUNCTIONS OF ABELIAN (SEMI)GROUPS

In this section we will establish the general theory of polynomiality that we need in the rest of the paper. This theory will allow us to recognise and describe ‘polynomial’ functions that have values in an abelian group, despite the absence of any notion of multiplication or exponentiation. The key idea here is to recognise polynomiality in terms of the vanishing of iterated differences. *Understanding* polynomials by means of differences between their values has a long history, at least as far back as Newton’s method of divided differences, while *characterising* polynomials by means of differences seems to go back to Fréchet [4, 5]. The most relevant reference for us is Djoković’s paper [3], and we will recall and extend the work of that paper throughout the section.

3.1. Polynomial functions on $[0, \infty)$. We begin by stating the results that will be used in the remainder of the paper.

Definition 3.1 (Polynomial expansions). Let M be an abelian group. A *polynomial expansion* of a function $f: [0, \infty) \rightarrow M$ is an expression of the form

$$f(a) = f_0 + f_1(a^1) + \cdots + f_d(a^d), \quad a \in A$$

for some constant $f_0 \in A$ and some homomorphisms $f_1, \dots, f_d: [0, \infty) \rightarrow M$. We call the f_i the *components* of the polynomial expansion.

When they exist, such polynomial expansions are unique:

Proposition 3.2 (Uniqueness of polynomial expansions). *Let M be an abelian group. Suppose that $f: [0, \infty) \rightarrow M$ has two polynomial expansions*

$$f(a) = f_0 + f_1(a^1) + \cdots + f_d(a^d) \quad \text{and} \quad f(a) = g_0 + g_1(a^1) + \cdots + g_{d'}(a^{d'}).$$

Then $d = d'$ and $f_i = g_i$ for $i = 0, \dots, d$.

Let M be an abelian group. For $u \in [0, \infty)$ the *difference operator* Δ_u takes a function $f: [0, \infty) \rightarrow M$ into the function $\Delta_u f: [0, \infty) \rightarrow M$ defined by

$$(\Delta_u f)(a) = f(a + u) - f(a)$$

for $a \in [0, \infty)$. Our next result is a criterion for the existence of polynomial expansions, given in terms of these difference operators. It includes topologies and parameters, which is essential for the applications, although it adds some awkwardness to the phrasing.

Theorem 3.3 (Existence of polynomial expansions). *Let X be a topological space, let M be a topological abelian group, and let $f: [0, \infty) \times X \rightarrow M$ be a continuous function such that the following condition holds for all $x \in X$:*

$$\Delta_{u_1} \cdots \Delta_{u_{n+1}} f(-, x) = 0 \quad \text{for all } u_1, \dots, u_{n+1} \in [0, \infty)$$

Then

$$f(a, x) = f_0(x) + f_1(a^1, x) + \cdots + f_n(a^n, x)$$

for all $(a, x) \in A \times X$, where $f_0: X \rightarrow M$ and $f_1, \dots, f_n: [0, \infty) \times X \rightarrow M$ are continuous functions, and each of f_1, \dots, f_n is a homomorphism in its first variable.

The remainder of this section is dedicated to the proofs of the above results.

3.2. Algebraic polynomiality. We begin with a more general algebraic version of the existence and uniqueness of polynomial expansions. Until further notice, let A be an abelian semigroup and M an abelian group.

For $u \in A$ the *difference operator* Δ_u takes a function $f: A \rightarrow M$ into the function $\Delta_u f: A \rightarrow M$ defined by

$$(\Delta_u f)(a) = f(a + u) - f(a)$$

for $a \in A$. The difference operator satisfies the identities

$$\Delta_u \Delta_v = \Delta_v \Delta_u \tag{1}$$

$$\Delta_{u+v} - \Delta_u - \Delta_v = \Delta_u \Delta_v \tag{2}$$

for any $u, v \in A$ [3, Lemma 2]. If $f: A^n \rightarrow M$ is symmetric, and a homomorphism in each of its variables, then for any $u_1, \dots, u_p \in A$ we have:

$$\Delta_{u_1} \cdots \Delta_{u_p} f = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } p > n \\ n! f(u_1, \dots, u_n) & \text{if } p = n \end{cases} \tag{3}$$

In the second case, the notation indicates that $\Delta_{u_1} \cdots \Delta_{u_p} f$ is the constant function with value $n! f(u_1, \dots, u_n)$. See [3, pp.193-194].

In the present setting we need a generalised notion of polynomial expansion that we phrase as follows. Given $f: A^n \rightarrow M$, the *diagonalisation* of f , denoted $f^*: A \rightarrow M$, is defined by

$$f^*(a) = f(a, \dots, a)$$

for $a \in A$. (When $f: A^n \rightarrow M$ is a homomorphism in each variable, we can think of f^* as a kind of ‘monomial of degree n ’.)

Definition 3.4. A *polynomial expansion* of a function $f: A \rightarrow M$ is an expression of the form

$$f(a) = f_0^*(a) + f_1^*(a) + \cdots + f_d^*(a), \quad a \in A$$

where each $f_i: A^i \rightarrow M$ is symmetric and a homomorphism in each variable. (Note that the domain of f_0 is A^0 , so that f_0 and f_0^* are simply constants.)

The next two results are the algebraic versions of Proposition 3.2 and Theorem 3.3. In order to take account of the factor $n!$ appearing in (3), they rely on an invertibility condition holding for one of A and M . The case where M satisfies the invertibility condition is essentially Theorem 3 of [3]. The case where A satisfies the invertibility condition — this is the case we need for the rest of the paper — follows [3] closely with some amendments to the details.

Proposition 3.5. *Suppose that one of A and M satisfies the invertibility condition that for each $d \geq 1$ the self-map $x \mapsto d!x$ is invertible. Suppose that $f: A \rightarrow M$ has two polynomial expansions*

$$f(a) = \sum_{i=0}^d f_i^*(a) \quad \text{and} \quad f(a) = \sum_{j=0}^{d'} g_j^*(a).$$

Then $d = d'$ and $f_i = g_i$ for $i = 0, \dots, d$.

Proof. It is sufficient to consider the case where the g_i all vanish, so that we must show that the f_i also all vanish. Observe from (3) that $d! f_d(u_1, \dots, u_d) = 0$ for all $u_1, \dots, u_d \in A$. When the invertibility condition holds for M we then obtain $f_d(u_1, \dots, u_d) = 0$ immediately. When the condition holds for A we can replace u_1

with $\frac{u_1}{d!}$, where $\frac{u_1}{d!}$ denotes the image of u_1 under the inverse of $a \mapsto d!a$. This gives us $f_d(u_1, \dots, u_d) = d!f_d(\frac{u_1}{d!}, \dots, u_d) = 0$ by additivity of f_d in its first variable. Thus $f_d = 0$, and repeating the process shows that the f_i all vanish. \square

Theorem 3.6. *Suppose that one of A and M satisfies the invertibility condition that for each $d \geq 1$ the self-map $x \mapsto d!x$ is invertible. Then any function $f: A \rightarrow M$ that satisfies the condition*

$$\Delta_{u_1} \cdots \Delta_{u_{n+1}} f = 0 \text{ for all } u_1, \dots, u_{n+1} \in A \quad (4)$$

for some $n \geq 1$ has a polynomial expansion

$$f = \sum_{k=0}^n f_k^*$$

where each $f_k: A^k \rightarrow M$ is symmetric, and is a homomorphism in each of its variables.

Proof. The result is proved by induction on n , the case $n = 0$ being immediate. Suppose now that $n > 0$, and that existence is shown for all smaller values of n , and suppose given f satisfying condition (4). Define $h: A^n \rightarrow M$ by $h(u_1, \dots, u_n) = \Delta_{u_1} \cdots \Delta_{u_n} f$. Condition (4) means that the right hand side is indeed a constant. Equations (1) and (2) can be used to show that h is symmetric, and a homomorphism in each variable, as in the proof of [3, Theorem 3]. Define $f_n: A^n \rightarrow M$ by $f_n(u_1, \dots, u_n) = \frac{1}{n!}h(u_1, \dots, u_n)$ in the case that M satisfies the invertibility assumption, and by $f_n(u_1, \dots, u_n) = (n!)^{n-1}h(\frac{u_1}{n!}, \dots, \frac{u_n}{n!})$ in the case that A satisfies the invertibility assumption. In each case we see that f_n is symmetric, and a homomorphism in each variable, and using (3) we see that $\Delta_{u_1} \cdots \Delta_{u_n} f_n^* = \Delta_{u_1} \cdots \Delta_{u_n} f$. So now the function $f - f_n^*$ satisfies (4) with n replaced by $n - 1$, and so by the inductive hypothesis can be written $f - f_n^* = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f_k^*$. This completes the proof. \square

3.3. Specialising to $[0, \infty)$. We are now ready to specialise to the case $A = [0, \infty)$. In order to get from diagonalisations $f_i^*(a) = f_i(a, \dots, a)$, which appear in the algebraic results of the last section, to functions of the form $f_i(a^i)$, which appear in our main results, we use the following proposition.

Proposition 3.7. *Let M be a Hausdorff topological abelian group. Let $f: [0, \infty)^n \rightarrow M$ be a function that in each variable is a continuous homomorphism. Then for any $i \neq j$ and any $a, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \in [0, \infty)$, we have*

$$f(\lambda_1, \dots, a\lambda_i, \dots, \lambda_n) = f(\lambda_1, \dots, a\lambda_j, \dots, \lambda_n).$$

Consequently $f(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) = g(\lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_n)$ where $g: [0, \infty) \rightarrow M$ is the homomorphism defined by $g(\lambda) = f(\lambda, 1, \dots, 1)$.

Proof. For simplicity take $n = 2$. If a is a natural number then $f(a\lambda_1, \lambda_2) = f(\lambda_1, a\lambda_2)$ since both are equal to $af(\lambda_1, \lambda_2)$. And by applying this property to

$\lambda_1/a, \lambda_2/a$ we obtain $f(\lambda_1, \lambda_2/a) = f(\lambda_1/a, \lambda_2)$. So altogether we obtain the required identity when a is rational. Now let $a \in [0, \infty)$ be arbitrary, and let (a_n) be a sequence of non-negative rationals converging to a . Then since f is continuous in each variable, we have

$$\begin{aligned} f(a\lambda_1, \lambda_2) &= f(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \lambda_1, \lambda_2) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(a_n \lambda_1, \lambda_2) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(\lambda_1, a_n \lambda_2) \\ &= f(\lambda_1, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \lambda_2) \\ &= f(\lambda_1, a\lambda_2). \end{aligned}$$

Here we have used the fact that M is Hausdorff to ensure that limits are uniquely defined. \square

Proof of Theorem 3.2. Observe that a polynomial expansion $f(a) = f_0 + f_1(a^1) + \cdots + f_d(a^d)$ in the sense of Definition 3.1 is an expansion $f(a) = g_0^*(a) + \cdots + g_d^*(a)$ in the sense of Definition 3.4, where we define $g_i: [0, \infty)^i \rightarrow M$ by $g_i(a_1, \dots, a_i) = f_i(a_1 \cdots a_i)$. Thus Theorem 3.2 follows directly from Theorem 3.5. \square

Proof of Theorem 3.3. Applying Theorem 3.6 to the function $f(-, x)$ for each $x \in X$, we obtain a polynomial expansion in the sense of Definition 3.4

$$f(a, x) = \sum_{k=0}^n f_k(a, \dots, a, x)$$

for $(a, x) \in [0, \infty) \times X$, where each $f_k: A^k \times X \rightarrow M$ is symmetric in its first k variables, and a homomorphism in each of its first k variables.

To see that the f_i are continuous, we examine the proof of Theorem 3.6 and see that f_n is described in terms of the function $h(u_1, \dots, u_n, x) = \Delta_{u_1} \cdots \Delta_{u_n} f(-, x)$, which is continuous by inspection, being a \mathbb{Z} -linear combination of $f(-, x)$ evaluated on \mathbb{Z} -linear combinations of the u_i . The passage from h to f_n is given by inverting the self-map $a \mapsto n!a$, which is a homeomorphism of $[0, \infty)$, and this is sufficient to show that f_n is continuous. Replacing f by $f - f_n^*$ and repeating this argument, it follows that the f_i are all continuous.

Finally, define $g_1, \dots, g_n: [0, \infty) \times X \rightarrow M$ by $g_i(a, x) = f_i(a, 1, \dots, 1, x)$ for $(a, x) \in [0, \infty) \times X$, and $g_0 = f_0: X \rightarrow M$. Then the g_i are all continuous, and by Proposition 3.7 we have $g_i(a^i, x) = f_i(a, \dots, a, x)$ for all $(a, x) \in [0, \infty) \times X$, and consequently

$$f(a, x) = g_0(x) + g_1(a^1, x) + \cdots + g_n(a^n, x)$$

is the required polynomial expansion in the sense of Definition 3.1. \square

4. McMULLEN POLYNOMIALITY WITH VALUES IN A TOPOLOGICAL ABELIAN GROUP

In this section we will prove a version of McMullen polynomiality that applies to continuous translation-invariant valuations with values in an arbitrary Hausdorff topological abelian group. The main result is the following, which shows that the functions $\lambda \mapsto \varphi(\lambda X)$ satisfy the criterion for polynomiality that appears in Theorem 3.3, thereby allowing the theory of section 3 to be applied.

Theorem 4.1. *Let V be a finite dimensional real vector space, let $\varphi: \mathcal{K}(V) \rightarrow A$ be a continuous translation-invariant valuation with values in a Hausdorff topological abelian group A , and let X be a convex body of dimension d in V . Then the function $[0, \infty) \rightarrow A$, $\lambda \mapsto \varphi(\lambda X)$ vanishes under $\Delta_{b_1} \cdots \Delta_{b_{d+1}}$ for any $b_1, \dots, b_{d+1} \in [0, \infty)$.*

Theorem C of the introduction now follows by immediately by applying Theorem 3.3 to the function $\lambda \mapsto \varphi(\lambda X)$. In later sections we will use Theorems 3.2 and 3.3 in more detail to obtain Theorem B of the introduction.

The main ingredient in the proof of Theorem 4.1 is Lemma 4.2 below, which is a version of the canonical simplex decomposition given by McMullen in [9, Lemma 10], and elaborates on the decomposition used by Chen in [2, Lemma 3.4].

Let V be a vector space, let v_1, \dots, v_d be linearly independent vectors in V , and define

$$\sigma^d = S(v_1, \dots, v_d) = \{x_1 v_1 + \cdots + x_d v_d \mid 1 \geq x_1 \geq \cdots \geq x_d \geq 0\}.$$

This is the d -simplex with vertices $0, v_1, v_1 + v_2, \dots, v_1 + \cdots + v_d$. Any d -simplex with 0 as a vertex has this form for an appropriate choice of v_1, \dots, v_d .

Lemma 4.2 (A simplex decomposition). *Let V be a vector space, let $v_1, \dots, v_d \in V$ be linearly independent, and let*

$$\sigma^i = S(v_1, \dots, v_i), \quad \tau^{d-i} = S(v_{i+1}, \dots, v_d)$$

for $i = 0, \dots, d$. Let $a, b > 0$, and define

$$\begin{aligned} A_i &= a\sigma^i + b\tau^{d-i} + b(v_1 + \cdots + v_i) \quad \text{for } i \geq 0, \\ B_i &= a\sigma^{i-1} + b\tau^{d-i} + b(v_1 + \cdots + v_i) \quad \text{for } i \geq 1. \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$(a + b)\sigma^d = A_0 \cup \cdots \cup A_d \tag{5}$$

and

$$(A_0 \cup \cdots \cup A_{i-1}) \cap A_i = B_i \quad \text{for } i \geq 1 \tag{6}$$

Consequently, if φ is a translation-invariant valuation on $\mathcal{K}(V)$, then we have

$$\varphi((a + b)\sigma^d) = \sum_{i=0}^d \varphi(a\sigma^i + b\tau^{d-i}) - \sum_{i=1}^d \varphi(a\sigma^{i-1} + b\tau^{d-i}). \tag{7}$$

Proof. One can check that

$$\begin{aligned} A_i &= \{x_1v_1 + \cdots + x_dv_d \in (a+b)\sigma \mid x_i \geq b \geq x_{i+1}\}, \\ B_i &= \{x_1v_1 + \cdots + x_dv_d \in (a+b)\sigma \mid x_i = b\} \end{aligned}$$

where, in the cases $i = 0, d$, the inequalities involving x_0, x_{d+1} are omitted. Consequently

$$A_0 \cup \cdots \cup A_{i-1} = \{x_1v_1 + \cdots + x_dv_d \in (a+b)\sigma^d \mid b \geq x_i\},$$

with the inequality omitted in the case $i - 1 = d$. Equations (5) and (6) now follow. Finally we use (5) and (6) and the fact that φ is a valuation to show that $\varphi((a+b)\sigma^d) = \sum_{i=0}^d \varphi(A_i) - \sum_{i=1}^d \varphi(B_i)$. The definition of the A_i and B_i , together with translation-invariance of φ , now give (7). \square

Proof of Theorem 4.1. Let us write f for the function $f: [0, \infty) \rightarrow A$, $\lambda \mapsto \varphi(\lambda X)$. We prove the theorem by induction on the dimension d . In the case $d = 0$ the function f is constant, so that it vanishes under Δ_{b_1} as required. So let us assume that $d > 0$ and that the result holds for all smaller values of d . Since $\Delta_{b_1} \cdots \Delta_{b_{d+1}} f(\lambda_0)$ depends continuously on X , we may assume that X is a polytope. And since φ is a translation-invariant valuation, we may in fact assume that X is a simplex with a vertex at the origin. Write X as $\sigma^d = S(v_1, \dots, v_d)$ for appropriate $v_1, \dots, v_d \in V$. Then by Lemma 4.2 we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{b_{d+1}} f(a) &= f(a + b_{d+1}) - f(a) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^d \varphi(a\sigma^i + b_{d+1}\tau^{d-i}) - \sum_{i=1}^d \varphi(a\sigma^{i-1} + b_{d+1}\tau^{d-i}) - \varphi(a\sigma^d) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} \varphi(a\sigma^i + b_{d+1}\tau^{d-i}) - \sum_{i=1}^d \varphi(a\sigma^{i-1} + b_{d+1}\tau^{d-i}) \end{aligned}$$

Observe that every term in this expression has form $\varphi(a\sigma^i + Y)$ for some i in the range $0 \leq i \leq d - 1$, where σ^i and Y lie in subspaces of V which have trivial intersection. Let us fix such a term $\varphi(a\sigma^i + Y)$, let us write W for the affine subspace spanned by σ^i , and note that the assignment $Z \mapsto \varphi(Z + Y)$ is a continuous translation-invariant valuation on $\mathcal{K}(W)$. It then follows by the inductive hypothesis that $Z \mapsto \varphi(Z + Y)$ vanishes under $\Delta_{b_1} \cdots \Delta_{b_d}$ for any $b_1, \dots, b_d \in [0, \infty)$. Consequently $\Delta_{b_1} \cdots \Delta_{b_d}(\Delta_{b_{d+1}} f)$ vanishes, as required. \square

5. GROUPS OF CONVEX BODIES

In this section we introduce the group $\mathcal{CB}(V, G)$ of convex bodies in V , and the universal valuation with target $\mathcal{CB}(V, G)$, and we give examples of how to work with these using the universal property.

Definition 5.1. Let V be a finite-dimensional real vector space, and let G be a group of affine-linear transformations of V . The *group of convex bodies in V* , denoted $\mathcal{CB}(V, G)$, is the quotient of the free Hausdorff topological group $\mathbb{Z}\mathcal{K}(V)$ on $\mathcal{K}(V)$ by the closed subgroup generated by all elements of the form

$$[A \cup B] - [A] - [B] + [A \cap B]$$

for $A, B \in \mathcal{K}(V)$ such that $A \cup B \in \mathcal{K}(V)$, and all elements of the form

$$[A] - [gA]$$

for $A \in \mathcal{K}(V)$ and $g \in G$. The *universal continuous G -invariant valuation on $\mathcal{K}(V)$* , denoted

$$\Phi: \mathcal{K}(V) \longrightarrow \mathcal{CB}(V, G),$$

is the composite $\mathcal{K}(V) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}\mathcal{K}(V) \rightarrow \mathcal{CB}(V, G)$, and we continue to denote it by $\Phi(X) = [X]$ for $X \in \mathcal{K}(V)$.

Proposition 5.2 (The universal property of Φ). *Let V be a finite-dimensional real vector space, and let G be a group of affine-linear transformations of V . Then $\Phi: \mathcal{K}(V) \rightarrow \mathcal{CB}(V, G)$ is a continuous G -invariant valuation, and it has the following universal property: If A is a Hausdorff topological abelian group, then there is a bijection between the set of continuous homomorphisms $\mathcal{CB}(V, G) \rightarrow A$ and the set of continuous G -invariant valuations $\mathcal{K}(V) \rightarrow A$. This bijection sends a homomorphism $\mathcal{CB}(V, G) \rightarrow A$ to its composite with Φ .*

Proof. Let $C \subset \mathbb{Z}\mathcal{K}(V)$ denote the subgroup generated by the elements listed in the definition of $\mathcal{CB}(V, G)$, so that $\mathcal{CB}(V, G) = \mathbb{Z}\mathcal{K}(V)/C$. Continuous homomorphisms $\varphi: \mathcal{CB}(V, G) \rightarrow A$ are the same thing as continuous homomorphisms $\mathbb{Z}\mathcal{K}(V) \rightarrow A$ that send the generators of C to 0, and by the universal property of $\mathbb{Z}\mathcal{K}(V)$ (Definition 2.1) these are the same as continuous maps $\mathcal{K}(V) \rightarrow A$ that satisfy the valuation and G -invariance properties. \square

The injectivity part of the bijection in Proposition 5.2 can be phrased simply as follows. (Most of our applications of the universal property will be of this part.)

Corollary 5.3. *Let $f, g: \mathcal{CB}(V, G) \rightarrow A$ be two continuous homomorphisms into the same Hausdorff topological abelian group A . If $f([X]) = g([X])$ for all $X \in \mathcal{K}(V)$, then $f = g$.*

Let us use the universal property to construct a family of maps which will be important throughout the rest of the paper. We cover this in detail to try to emphasise how the machinery works.

Example 5.4 (Dilation maps). Let V be a finite-dimensional real vector space.

To begin with let us take $\lambda \in [0, \infty)$. Then dilation by λ determines a map $\mathcal{K}(V) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}(V)$, $X \mapsto \lambda X$. This map is continuous, G -invariant, and preserves unions and intersections. Composing with Φ , we therefore obtain a continuous G -invariant valuation $\mathcal{K}(V) \rightarrow \mathcal{CB}(V, G)$ defined by $X \mapsto [\lambda X]$. Finally,

by the universal property of Φ , this corresponds to a continuous homomorphism $\mathcal{CB}(V, G) \rightarrow \mathcal{CB}(V, G)$ for which $[X] \mapsto [\lambda X]$.

As λ varies, the maps just constructed assemble into a *dilation map*

$$D: [0, \infty) \times \mathcal{CB}(V, G) \rightarrow \mathcal{CB}(V, G)$$

for which $(\lambda, [X]) \mapsto [\lambda X]$. We want this map to be continuous; this is not immediate from the previous paragraph, but we can prove it using currying. The map $[0, \infty) \times \mathcal{K}(V) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}(V)$, $(\lambda, X) \mapsto \lambda X$ is continuous and, by composing with Φ , we obtain a continuous map $[0, \infty) \times \mathcal{K}(V) \rightarrow \mathcal{CB}(V, G)$, $(\lambda, X) \mapsto [\lambda X]$. By currying we obtain a continuous map $\mathcal{K}(V) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}([0, \infty), \mathcal{CB}(V, G))$, $X \mapsto (\lambda \mapsto [\lambda X])$ that is a G -invariant valuation, as in the last paragraph. By the universal property of Φ , this determines a continuous homomorphism $\mathcal{CB}(V, G) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}([0, \infty), \mathcal{CB}(V, G))$ for which $[X] \mapsto (\lambda \mapsto [\lambda X])$. Finally, by uncurrying we obtain the required continuous map $D: [0, \infty) \times \mathcal{CB}(V, G) \rightarrow \mathcal{CB}(V, G)$.

Let us establish two more properties of D . First,

$$D(1, x) = x \quad \text{for } x \in \mathcal{CB}(V, G).$$

Indeed, $D(1, -)$ sends $[X]$ to $[1X] = [X]$ for any $X \in \mathcal{K}(V)$, and the identity map has the same property, and the two must coincide. Second,

$$D(\lambda, D(\mu, x)) = D(\lambda\mu, x) \quad \text{for } \lambda, \mu \in [0, \infty), x \in \mathcal{CB}(V, G).$$

Indeed, the dilation map $[0, \infty) \times \mathcal{K}(V) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}(V)$ satisfies $\lambda(\mu X) = (\lambda\mu)X$, and so the two maps $D(\lambda, D(\mu, -)), D(\lambda\mu, -)$ send $[X]$ to $[\lambda(\mu X)] = [(\lambda\mu)X]$ for any $X \in \mathcal{K}(V)$, and they therefore coincide.

6. THE STRUCTURE OF THE CONVEX BODY GROUPS

In this section we use polynomiality to investigate the structure of the groups $\mathcal{CB}(V, G)$, and we give the proof of Theorems A and B.

Let V be a finite dimensional real vector space and let G be a group of affine-linear transformations of V . Recall the dilation map

$$D: [0, \infty) \times \mathcal{CB}(V, G) \rightarrow \mathcal{CB}(V, G)$$

from Example 5.4, which is characterised by the fact that $D(\lambda, [X]) = [\lambda X]$.

Proposition 6.1. *Let V be a real vector space of dimension d , and let G be a group of affine-linear transformations of V that includes all translations. Then the dilation map*

$$D: [0, \infty) \times \mathcal{CB}(V, G) \rightarrow \mathcal{CB}(V, G)$$

of Example 5.4 satisfies

$$\Delta_{u_1} \cdots \Delta_{u_{d+1}} D(-, x) = 0 \tag{8}$$

for any $x \in \mathcal{CB}(V, G)$ and any $u_1, \dots, u_{d+1} \in [0, \infty)$.

Proof. Applying Theorem 4.1 to the universal valuation Φ shows that, for any $X \in \mathcal{K}(V)$, the map $\lambda \mapsto \Phi(\lambda X) = [\lambda X]$ vanishes under $\Delta_{u_1} \cdots \Delta_{u_{m+1}}$ for any $u_1, \dots, u_{m+1} \in [0, \infty)$, where m is the dimension of X . It then follows that $\lambda \mapsto [\lambda X]$ vanishes under $\Delta_{u_1} \cdots \Delta_{u_{d+1}}$ for any $u_1, \dots, u_{d+1} \in [0, \infty)$. Since $[\lambda X] = D(\lambda, [X])$, it follows that (8) holds in the case $x = [X]$.

Now fix $\lambda \in [0, \infty)$ and consider the map $\mathcal{CB}(V, G) \rightarrow \mathcal{CB}(V, G)$, that sends $x \in \mathcal{CB}(V, G)$ to $\Delta_{u_1} \cdots \Delta_{u_{d+1}} D(-, x)(\lambda)$. This is a continuous homomorphism, and by the last paragraph it vanishes whenever $x = [X]$ for $X \in \mathcal{K}(V)$, so by Corollary 5.3 it vanishes identically, as required. \square

The last proposition allows us to apply the existence of polynomial expansions (Theorem 3.3) to D to obtain the following definition.

Definition 6.2 (The dilation components). Let V be a real vector space of dimension d , and let G be a group of affine-linear transformations of V that includes all translations. We define the *dilation components*

$$\rho_0: \mathcal{CB}(V, G) \longrightarrow \mathcal{CB}(V, G) \quad \text{and} \quad \rho_1, \dots, \rho_d: [0, \infty) \times \mathcal{CB}(V, G) \longrightarrow \mathcal{CB}(V, G)$$

to be the components of the polynomial expansion of the dilation map D . Thus the ρ_i are uniquely determined by the fact that

$$D(\lambda, x) = \rho_0(x) + \rho_1(\lambda^1, x) + \cdots + \rho_d(\lambda^d, x) \quad (9)$$

for all $\lambda \in [0, \infty)$ and $x \in \mathcal{CB}(V, G)$, and by the fact that $\rho_i(-, x)$ is a homomorphism for each $i = 1, \dots, d$ and $x \in \mathcal{CB}(V, G)$.

In what follows we will abuse notation by writing $\rho_i(\lambda^i, x)$ for $i = 0, \dots, d$, including the case $i = 0$, thus ignoring the fact that the domain of ρ_0 is $\mathcal{CB}(V, G)$ rather than $[0, \infty) \times \mathcal{CB}(V, G)$. We hope that this will not cause the reader too much consternation; it will certainly streamline our proofs in many places.

Proposition 6.3. *In the situation of Proposition 6.1, the map ρ_0 is a homomorphism, and the maps ρ_1, \dots, ρ_d are homomorphisms in their second variable.*

Proof. The dilation map $D: [0, \infty) \times \mathcal{CB}(V, G) \rightarrow \mathcal{CB}(V, G)$ is a homomorphism in its second variable. Fixing $x, y \in \mathcal{CB}(V, G)$, we have $D(\lambda, x+y) = D(\lambda, x) + D(\lambda, y)$ for all $\lambda \in [0, \infty)$. Applying (9) to each term of this equation and rearranging gives us

$$\sum_{i=0}^d \rho_i(\lambda^i, x+y) = \sum_{i=1}^d (\rho_i(\lambda^i, x) + \rho_i(\lambda^i, y))$$

so that we have two polynomial expansions of the same function. (Observe that $\rho_i(-, x)$ and $\rho_i(-, y)$ are homomorphisms, so that the same is true of $\rho_i(-, x) + \rho_i(-, y)$.) Applying uniqueness (Proposition 3.2) gives us the result. \square

Proposition 6.4. *In the situation of Proposition 6.1, the dilation components satisfy the relations*

$$\rho_i(\lambda, \rho_i(\mu, x)) = \rho_i(\lambda\mu, x) \quad \text{and} \quad \rho_i(\lambda, \rho_j(\mu, x)) = 0 \quad \text{for } i \neq j$$

for all $\lambda, \mu \in [0, \infty)$ and all $x \in \mathcal{CB}(V, G)$.

Proof. The dilation map satisfies $D(\lambda, D(\mu, x)) = D(\lambda\mu, x)$ for all $\lambda, \mu \in [0, \infty)$ and all $x \in \mathcal{CB}(V, G)$ so that by applying (9) three times we obtain the identity:

$$\sum_{i,j=0}^d \rho_i(\lambda^i, \rho_j(\mu^j, x)) = \sum_{k=0}^d \rho_k(\lambda^k \mu^k, x)$$

Fixing μ and x this identity relates two polynomial expansions in the variable λ , so that by uniqueness of polynomial expansions (Proposition 3.2) we have

$$\sum_{j=0}^d \rho_i(\lambda^i, \rho_j(\mu^j, x)) = \rho_i(\lambda^i \mu^i, x)$$

for each i . Fixing λ and x , this identity relates two polynomial expansions in the variable μ , and so by applying uniqueness once more we obtain the result. \square

Definition 6.5 (The McMullen idempotents). In the situation of Proposition 6.1, we define the *McMullen idempotents* to be the homomorphisms

$$e_0, \dots, e_d: \mathcal{CB}(V, G) \longrightarrow \mathcal{CB}(V, G)$$

defined by $e_0 = \rho_0$ and $e_i(x) = \rho_i(1, x)$ for $i = 1, \dots, d$ and $x \in \mathcal{CB}(V, G)$. By equation (9) we have

$$e_0 + \dots + e_d = 1$$

since $D(1, -)$ is the identity map. And by Proposition 6.4 we have

$$e_i^2 = e_i, \quad e_i e_j = 0$$

for $i, j = 0, \dots, d$ and $i \neq j$. Thus the McMullen idempotents e_i form a complete set of orthogonal idempotents. They therefore express $\mathcal{CB}(V, G)$ as a direct sum of closed subgroups

$$\mathcal{CB}(V, G) = \mathcal{CB}_0(V, G) \oplus \dots \oplus \mathcal{CB}_d(V, G)$$

where $\mathcal{CB}_i(V, G) = e_i(\mathcal{CB}(V, G)) = \ker(1 - e_i)$ for each i . We refer to this as the *McMullen decomposition* of $\mathcal{CB}(V, G)$. With respect to this decomposition we write the universal valuation $\Phi: \mathcal{K}(V) \rightarrow \mathcal{CB}(V, G)$ as

$$\Phi = \Phi_0 \oplus \dots \oplus \Phi_d.$$

Note that if X is a convex body in V , then $[X] \in \mathcal{CB}(V, G)$ will not necessarily lie in a single group $\mathcal{CB}_i(V, G)$. Rather, it will typically have nonzero components in $\mathcal{CB}_i(V, G)$ for each i up to and including the dimension of X .

We now come to the main theorem of the section.

Theorem 6.6. (1) $\mathcal{CB}_0(V, G)$ is a copy of \mathbb{Z} generated by the class of any one-point convex body.

(2) For $i > 0$, each $\mathcal{CB}_i(V, G)$ admits the structure of a Hausdorff topological vector space over \mathbb{R} , extending its structure as a topological abelian group.

With respect to this vector space structure, the valuation $\Phi_i: \mathcal{K}(V) \rightarrow \mathcal{CB}_i(V, G)$ is homogeneous of degree i .

Lemma 6.7. Let $p = \{0\}$ denote the one-point convex body consisting of the origin alone. Then $[p] \in \mathcal{CB}_0(V, G)$ and

$$\Phi_0(X) = e_0([X]) = [p]$$

for any $X \in \mathcal{K}(V)$.

Proof. $\Phi_0(X) = e_0([X])$ by the definition of Φ_0 . And to prove that $e_0([X]) = [p]$ we set $\lambda = 0$ in (9) \square

Lemma 6.8. The maps e_i and ρ_i are compatible in the following sense:

$$e_i(\rho_j(\lambda, x)) = \rho_i(\lambda, e_j(x)) = \begin{cases} \rho_i(\lambda, x) & \text{if } i = j \\ 0 & \text{if } i \neq j \end{cases}$$

In particular, ρ_i takes values in $\mathcal{CB}_i(V, G)$.

Proof. This follows from Proposition 6.4 by specialising one or other of the scaling factors that appear there to 1. \square

Proof of Theorem 6.6. Let us again write $p = \{0\}$ for the convex body in V consisting of just the origin. To prove the first part we define maps

$$\beta: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{CB}_0(V, G), \quad \gamma: \mathcal{CB}_0(V, G) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

as follows. Define β by the specification $\beta(1) = [p]$. For γ , consider the constant valuation $\varphi_0: \mathcal{K}(V) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ with value 1. This corresponds to a homomorphism $\bar{\varphi}_0: \mathcal{CB}(V, G) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$, and we define γ to be the restriction of $\bar{\varphi}_0$ to $\mathcal{CB}_0(V, G)$. We will show that β and γ are inverse isomorphisms.

Let $\pi_0: \mathcal{CB}(V, G) \rightarrow \mathcal{CB}_0(V, G)$ denote the projection map, so that π_0 is just obtained from $e_0: \mathcal{CB}(V, G) \rightarrow \mathcal{CB}(V, G)$ by restricting the codomain. In particular $\pi_0[X] = e_0[X] = [p]$ for any $X \in \mathcal{K}(V)$. Now $\beta\gamma\pi_0 = \beta\bar{\varphi}_0e_0$ by the definition of γ . Evaluating on $[X]$ gives us

$$\beta\gamma\pi_0([X]) = \beta\bar{\varphi}_0e_0([X]) = \beta\bar{\varphi}_0[p] = \beta(1) = [p] = \pi_0[X].$$

Thus the maps $\beta\gamma\pi_0$ and π_0 coincide on elements $[X]$ for $X \in \mathcal{K}(V)$, and are therefore equal by the universal property. Since the image of π_0 is $\mathcal{CB}_0(V, G)$, it follows that $\beta\gamma$ is the identity map as required. For the other composition, $\gamma\beta(1) = \gamma([p]) = \bar{\varphi}_0([p]) = 1$ so that $\gamma\beta$ is also the identity map.

For the second part, we consider the continuous map $*$ defined as follows:

$$*: [0, \infty) \times \mathcal{CB}_i(V, G) \longrightarrow \mathcal{CB}_i(V, G), \quad (\lambda, x) \longmapsto \lambda * x = \rho_i(\lambda, x)$$

(This takes values in $\mathcal{CB}_i(V, G)$ by Lemma 6.8.) It satisfies the following properties for all $\lambda, \mu \in [0, \infty)$ and all $x, y \in \mathcal{CB}_i(V, G)$:

- (1) $(\lambda + \mu) * x = \lambda * x + \mu * x$, since ρ_i is a homomorphism in its first variable.
- (2) $\lambda * (x + y) = \lambda * x + \lambda * y$ by Proposition 6.3.
- (3) $\lambda * (\mu * x) = \lambda\mu * x$ by Proposition 6.4.
- (4) $1 * x = x$ since $1 * x = \rho_i(1, x) = e_i(x) = x$. Here $e_i(x) = x$ because $x \in \mathcal{CB}_i(V, G)$.

We may extend $*$ to a map

$$\star: \mathbb{R} \times \mathcal{CB}_i(V, G) \rightarrow \mathcal{CB}_i(V, G)$$

defined as follows:

$$\lambda \star x = \begin{cases} \lambda * x & \text{if } \lambda \geq 0 \\ -((-\lambda) * x) & \text{if } \lambda \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

Put another way, if $\lambda \in [0, \infty)$, then $(\pm\lambda) \star x = \pm(\lambda * x)$. From the points above it follows that $0 * x = 0$ for any x , and consequently \star is well-defined, and moreover \star is continuous by the gluing lemma. The four points above continue to hold for \star in place of $*$ by a tedious but straightforward exercise. But this now shows precisely that \star determines the structure of a real topological vector space on $\mathcal{CB}_i(V, G)$. Since we already know that each $\mathcal{CB}_i(V, G)$ is Hausdorff, this completes the proof that the $\mathcal{CB}_i(V, G)$ are Hausdorff topological vector spaces.

To prove homogeneity note that $\Phi_i(\lambda X)$ is the component of $\Phi(\lambda X)$ that lies in $\mathcal{CB}_i(V, G)$, and that $\Phi_i(X) = e_i\Phi(X)$. Now $\Phi(\lambda X) = D(\lambda, [X]) = \rho_0([X]) + \rho_1(\lambda^1, [X]) + \cdots + \rho_d(\lambda^d, [X])$ so that

$$\Phi_i(\lambda X) = \rho_i(\lambda^i, [X]) = \rho_i(\lambda^i, e_i[X]) = \rho_i(\lambda^i, \Phi_i(X)) = \lambda^i \star \Phi_i(X)$$

as required. Here the equality $\rho_i(\lambda^i, [X]) = \rho_i(\lambda^i, e_i[X])$ follows from Lemma 6.8. \square

Proof of Theorem B. The result follows by combining the decomposition obtained in Definition 6.5, with Lemma 6.7 and Theorem 6.6. \square

Proof of Theorem A. Let $p = \{0\}$ be the one-point space at the origin, and let $X \in \mathcal{K}(V)$. Under dilation we have $0 \cdot X = p$. By homogeneity we therefore have $\Phi_i(p) = \Phi_i(0 \cdot X) = 0^i \Phi_i(X) = 0$ for $i > 0$. An arbitrary G -invariant continuous valuation $\varphi: \mathcal{K}(V) \rightarrow A$ has $\varphi = \bar{\varphi} \circ \Phi = \sum_{i=0}^d \bar{\varphi} \circ \Phi_i$ so that $c = \varphi(p) = \bar{\varphi} \Phi_0(p)$. Consequently $\varphi - c = \bar{\varphi} \circ \left(\sum_{i=1}^d \Phi_i \right)$ factors through the Hausdorff topological vector space $\bigoplus_{i=1}^d \mathcal{CB}_i(V, G)$ as required. \square

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