

Moment varieties of measures on polytopes

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Abstract. The uniform probability measure on a convex polytope induces piecewise polynomial densities on its projections. For a fixed combinatorial type of simplicial polytopes, the moments of these measures are rational functions in the vertex coordinates. We study projective varieties that are parametrized by finite collections of such rational functions. Our focus lies on determining the prime ideals of these moment varieties. Special cases include Hankel determinantal ideals for polytopal splines on line segments, and the relations among multisymmetric functions given by the cumulants of a simplex. In general, our moment varieties are more complicated than in these two special cases. They offer challenges for both numerical and symbolic computing in algebraic geometry.

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1. Introduction

Inverse moment problems for positive and real-valued measures have been an active area of research since the 19th century when Stieltjes obtained first significant results in the one-dimensional case. One point of entry to this subject area is Schmüdgen's textbook [31].

In applications one usually considers a restricted class of measures, *e.g.*, those with finite or low-dimensional support, Gaussian mixtures, unimodal measures, just to mention a few. The set of moments is often restricted as well, *e.g.*, by degree or structure. One classical situation occurs in logarithmic potential theory where one studies harmonic moments [29]. Such restrictions reveal many interesting features, such as the non-uniqueness of a measure with given moments (*cf.* [6]). Another feature that is important, but much less studied, is the overdeterminacy of the moment problem. This arises from relations among the moments.

We are interested in polynomial relations among moments of probability measures on \mathbb{R}^d . Such relations exist for many natural families of measures [7]. They

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define the moment varieties of these families. For finitely supported measures these are the secant varieties of Veronese varieties [27]. Moment varieties of Gaussians and their mixtures were characterized in [1, 2].

In this paper we study moment varieties arising from realization spaces of convex polytopes [35]. If P is a polytope in \mathbb{R}^d , then we write μ_P for the uniform probability distribution on P . The *moments* of the distribution μ_P are the expected values of the monomials:

$$m_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_d} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} w_1^{i_1} w_2^{i_2} \cdots w_d^{i_d} d\mu_P \quad \text{for } i_1, i_2, \dots, i_d \in \mathbb{N}. \quad (1.1)$$

The list of all moments $(m_I : I \in \mathbb{N}^d)$ uniquely encodes the polytope P since any positive or real-valued measure with compact support is determined by its full list of moments.

The inverse moment problem for polygons and polytopes is still largely unexplored. It has appeared in logarithmic potential theory [6, 30], and in connection with the mother body problem [23]. Algorithms for reconstructing P from its axial moments can be found in [18, 19]. A practical application for moments of planar polygons was suggested by Sharon and Mumford [32] as a tool to reconstruct arbitrary planar shapes from their fingerprints.

To introduce our topic of investigation, suppose that P is a simplicial polytope in \mathbb{R}^d with n vertices, denoted $x_k = (x_{k1}, x_{k2}, \dots, x_{kd})$ for $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$. One can vary these vertices locally without changing the combinatorial type \mathcal{P} of the polytope P . Following [35, Chapter 3], by the *combinatorial type* \mathcal{P} we mean the lattice of faces of P . For fixed \mathcal{P} , each moment m_I , for $I = (i_1, \dots, i_d)$, becomes a locally defined function of the $n \times d$ -matrix $X = (x_{kl})$. We shall see in Section 2 that this function is rational and therefore extends to a dense set of matrices X . Furthermore, it is homogeneous of degree $|I|$, i.e., $m_I(tX) = t^{|I|}m_I(X)$.



Figure 1.1. The cubic surface (1.4) represents the first three moments (1.2) of a line segment. Segments of length zero correspond to points on the twisted cubic curve (shown in darker color).

Example 1.1 ($d = 1, n = 2$). The polytope is a segment $P = [a, b]$ on the real line \mathbb{R}^1 . Here $a = x_{11}$ and $b = x_{21}$. The i th moment of the uniform distribution on P

is found by calculus:

$$\begin{aligned} m_i &= \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b w^i dw = \frac{1}{i+1} \frac{b^{i+1} - a^{i+1}}{b-a} \\ &= \frac{1}{i+1} (a^i + a^{i-1}b + a^{i-2}b^2 + \cdots + b^i). \end{aligned} \quad (1.2)$$

These expressions are the coefficients of the *normalized moment generating function*

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (i+1) \cdot m_i \cdot t^i = \frac{1}{(1-at)(1-bt)}. \quad (1.3)$$

The parametrization $(a, b) \mapsto (m_0 : m_1 : \cdots : m_r)$ defines a surface in projective r -space \mathbb{P}^r , for any $r \geq 3$. The first such *moment surface*, shown in Figure 1.1, is defined by the equation

$$2m_1^3 - 3m_0m_1m_2 + m_0^2m_3 = 0. \quad (1.4)$$

This cubic surface in \mathbb{P}^3 is singular along the line $\{m_0 = m_1 = 0\}$ in the plane at infinity. It also contains the twisted cubic curve $\{m_0m_2 = m_1^2, m_0m_3 = m_1m_2, m_1m_3 = m_2^2\}$. Points on that curve correspond to degenerate line segments $[a, a]$ of length zero.

The objects studied in this paper generalize Example 1.1. We fix a combinatorial type \mathcal{P} of simplicial d -polytopes and a subset $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathbb{N}^d$ with $0 \notin \mathcal{A}$. Consider the semialgebraic set of $n \times d$ matrices X whose rows are the vertices of a polytope of type \mathcal{P} . This set is open in $\mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$. Each moment m_I depends rationally on X , so it extends to a unique rational function on $\mathbb{C}^{n \times d}$. The vector of moments $(m_I : I \in \mathcal{A} \cup \{0\})$ defines a rational map $\mathbb{C}^{n \times d} \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^{|\mathcal{A}|}$. The *moment variety* $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{P})$ is the closure of the image of this map. By construction, $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{P})$ is an irreducible projective variety. Its dimension is nd , provided \mathcal{A} is big enough. Our aim is to compute these moment varieties as explicitly as we can. Of particular interest is the variety given by all moments of order $\leq r$. This is denoted

$$\mathcal{M}_{[r]}(\mathcal{P}) \subset \mathbb{P}^{\binom{d+r}{d}-1}. \quad (1.5)$$

If \mathcal{A} lies in a coordinate subspace then we can reduce the dimensionality of our problem, but at the cost of passing to non-uniform measures on polytopes. Suppose that $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathbb{N}^{d'}$ for $d' < d$ and let π be the projection $\mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{d'}$. All moments m_I with $I \in \mathcal{A}$ of the original polytope $P \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ are moments of the induced distribution $\pi_*(\mu_P)$ on $P' = \pi(P)$ in $\mathbb{R}^{d'}$. Its density at $p \in P'$ is the $(d-d')$ -dimensional volume of the inverse image $\pi^{-1}(p) \subset P$. In other words, $\pi_*(\mu_P)$ is the push-forward of μ_P under the projection π . Densities of such measures are piecewise polynomial functions of degree $d-d'$ and are called *polytopal splines*. They have been studied since the pioneering paper [10]; for more details consult [11, 13].

This paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 we derive the parametric representation for our moment varieties. It is encoded in a rational generating function (Theorem 2.2) whose numerator polynomial (2.6) is Warren's adjoint from geometric modeling [33, 34]. Section 3 concerns the univariate distribution obtained by projecting P onto a line segment P' . This corresponds to the above polytopal splines with $d' = 1$. Their moment varieties are determinantal. Explicit Gröbner bases are furnished by the Hankel matrices in Theorem 3.3.

In Section 4 we examine the case when \mathcal{P} is the d -simplex. We study moments and cumulants for uniform probability distributions on simplices, and we express these as multisymmetric functions. This connects us to an interesting, but notoriously difficult, subject in algebraic combinatorics. Brill's equations [22] are used to characterize the moment varieties of simplices. A Grassmannian makes a surprise appearance in Proposition 4.7. The section concludes with tetrahedra: their moments of order ≤ 3 form a 12-dimensional variety in \mathbb{P}^{19} .

Moment varieties of polytopes are invariant under affine transformations but not under projective transformations. Section 5 explores these group actions and their invariant theory. This is subtle because the affine group is not reductive, but Theorem 5.5 offers a remedy.

Section 6 presents a computer-aided case study for quadrilaterals. We calculate their moment hypersurfaces in \mathbb{P}^9 . This includes the invariant hypersurface of degree 18 in Theorem 6.3. We also examine concrete issues of identifiability and symmetry, seen in the fiber of ten quadrilaterals in Figure 6.1, and in relations among moments of tetrahedra in Proposition 6.7. Some of our results are proved by certified numerical computations as in [4].

Section 7 offers a summary of this paper and an outlook for future directions. Readers will find numerous open questions that arise from our investigations in the earlier sections.

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2. Generating functions

The moments of a polytope P can be encoded in a rational generating function. We begin by explaining this for the special case $n = d + 1$, when P is a d -dimensional simplex Δ_d in \mathbb{R}^d . The vertices of the simplex Δ_d are denoted by $x_k = (x_{k1}, \dots, x_{kd})$ for $k = 1, 2, \dots, d + 1$.

Lemma 2.1. *The moments m_I of the uniform probability distribution on the simplex Δ_d are obtained from the coefficients of the normalized moment generating*

function

$$\prod_{k=1}^{d+1} \frac{1}{1 - (x_{k1}t_1 + x_{k2}t_2 + \cdots + x_{kd}t_d)} = \sum_{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_d \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{(i_1 + i_2 + \cdots + i_d + d)!}{i_1! i_2! \cdots i_d! d!} m_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_d} t_1^{i_1} t_2^{i_2} \cdots t_d^{i_d}. \quad (2.1)$$

Each moment m_I is a homogeneous polynomial of degree $|I|$ in the $d^2 + d$ unknowns x_{kl} . This polynomial is multisymmetric: it is invariant under permuting the vertices x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{d+1} .

Proof. This can be found in several sources, e.g., [3, Theorem 10] and [19, Corollary 3]. \square

Observe that the normalized moment generating function (2.1) is different from the standard *exponential moment generating function*, commonly used in statistics and probability:

$$\sum_{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_d \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{m_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_d}}{i_1! i_2! \cdots i_d!} t_1^{i_1} t_2^{i_2} \cdots t_d^{i_d}. \quad (2.2)$$

This is the exponential version of the *ordinary generating function*

$$\sum_{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_d \in \mathbb{N}} m_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_d} t_1^{i_1} t_2^{i_2} \cdots t_d^{i_d}. \quad (2.3)$$

The reason why we prefer (2.1) over these is that (2.2) and (2.3) are not rational functions. This can be seen already for $d = 1$ and $n = 2$ as in Example 1.1. In that case, (2.1) is the rational function in (1.3), whereas the two other series (2.2) and (2.3) are the non-rational functions

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{m_i}{i!} t^i = \frac{\exp(bt) - \exp(at)}{(b-a)t} \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} m_i t^i = \frac{\log(1-ta) - \log(1-tb)}{(b-a)t}. \quad (2.4)$$

Let P be a full-dimensional simplicial polytope in \mathbb{R}^d with vertices x_1, \dots, x_n , where $n \geq d + 2$. Fix any triangulation Σ of P that uses only these vertices. We identify Σ with the collection of subsets $\sigma = \{\sigma_0, \dots, \sigma_d\}$ that index the maximal simplices $\text{conv}(x_{\sigma_0}, \dots, x_{\sigma_d})$. The volume of P equals the sum of the volumes of these simplices. We write this as

$$\text{vol}(P) = \sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma} \text{vol}(\sigma).$$

If μ_σ denotes the uniform probability distribution on each simplex σ then we have

$$\mu_P = \frac{1}{\text{vol}(P)} \sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma} \text{vol}(\sigma) \mu_\sigma.$$

Since the moments depend linearly on the measure, Lemma 2.1 implies the following result:

Theorem 2.2. *The normalized moment generating function for the uniform probability distribution μ_P on the simplicial polytope P is equal to*

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\text{vol}(P)} \sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma} \frac{\text{vol}(\sigma)}{\prod_{k \in \sigma} (1 - x_{k1}t_1 - x_{k2}t_2 - \cdots - x_{kd}t_d)} \\ &= \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_d \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{(i_1 + \cdots + i_d + d)!}{i_1! \cdots i_d! d!} m_{i_1 \dots i_d} t_1^{i_1} \cdots t_d^{i_d}. \end{aligned}$$

This expression is independent of the triangulation Σ . The coefficient $m_I = m_I(X)$ of t^I is a rational function whose numerator is a homogeneous polynomial of degree $|I| + d$ in X and whose denominator equals $\text{vol}(P)$, which is a homogeneous polynomial of degree d in X .

To highlight the complexity of these moments, we examine the smallest non-simplex case.

Example 2.3 ($d = 2, n = 4$). The polytope P is a quadrilateral in the plane, with cyclically labeled vertices x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 . The moments of its uniform probability distribution μ_P are rational functions in eight unknowns x_{kl} . The area of the quadrilateral is the quadratic form

$$\text{vol}(P) = \frac{1}{2}(x_{11}x_{22} - x_{12}x_{21} + x_{21}x_{32} - x_{22}x_{31} + x_{31}x_{42} - x_{32}x_{41} + x_{41}x_{12} - x_{42}x_{11}).$$

The mean vector of the distribution μ_P is the centroid $(m_{10}, m_{01}) = \frac{1}{2\text{vol}(P)} \times (M_{10}, M_{01})$, where

$$\begin{aligned} M_{10} &= (x_{41} - x_{21})(x_{41} + x_{11} + x_{21})x_{12} + (x_{11} - x_{31})(x_{11} + x_{21} + x_{31})x_{22} \\ &\quad + (x_{21} - x_{41})(x_{21} + x_{31} + x_{41})x_{32} + (x_{31} - x_{11})(x_{31} + x_{41} + x_{11})x_{42}, \\ M_{01} &= (x_{22} - x_{42})(x_{42} + x_{12} + x_{22})x_{11} + (x_{32} - x_{12})(x_{12} + x_{22} + x_{32})x_{21} \\ &\quad + (x_{42} - x_{22})(x_{22} + x_{32} + x_{42})x_{31} + (x_{12} - x_{32})(x_{32} + x_{42} + x_{12})x_{41}. \end{aligned}$$

The covariance matrix of the distribution μ_P equals

$$\begin{pmatrix} m_{20} & m_{11} \\ m_{11} & m_{02} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{24 \cdot \text{vol}(P)} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2M_{20} & M_{11} \\ M_{11} & 2M_{02} \end{pmatrix},$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} M_{20} &= x_{12}(x_{41} - x_{21})(x_{11}^2 + x_{11}x_{21} + x_{11}x_{41} + x_{21}^2 + x_{21}x_{41} + x_{41}^2) \\ &\quad + x_{22}(x_{11} - x_{31})(x_{11}^2 + x_{11}x_{21} + x_{11}x_{31} + x_{21}^2 + x_{21}x_{31} + x_{31}^2) \\ &\quad + x_{32}(x_{21} - x_{41})(x_{21}^2 + x_{21}x_{31} + x_{21}x_{41} + x_{31}^2 + x_{31}x_{41} + x_{41}^2) \\ &\quad + x_{42}(x_{31} - x_{11})(x_{11}^2 + x_{11}x_{31} + x_{11}x_{41} + x_{31}^2 + x_{31}x_{41} + x_{41}^2). \end{aligned}$$

The other diagonal entry M_{02} is similar, and the off-diagonal entry equals

$$\begin{aligned} M_{11} = & (x_{11}x_{22} - x_{12}x_{21})(2x_{11}x_{12} + x_{11}x_{22} + x_{12}x_{21} + 2x_{21}x_{22}) \\ & + (x_{21}x_{32} - x_{22}x_{31})(2x_{21}x_{22} + x_{21}x_{32} + x_{22}x_{31} + 2x_{31}x_{32}) \\ & + (x_{31}x_{42} - x_{32}x_{41})(2x_{31}x_{32} + x_{31}x_{42} + x_{32}x_{41} + 2x_{41}x_{42}) \\ & + (x_{12}x_{41} - x_{11}x_{42})(2x_{11}x_{12} + x_{11}x_{42} + x_{12}x_{41} + 2x_{41}x_{42}). \end{aligned}$$

In Section 6 we shall examine the relations satisfied by higher moments of quadrilaterals.

Let us return to Theorem 2.2 and take a closer look at the rational function seen there. The normalized moment generating function can be written with a common denominator

$$\frac{\text{Ad}_P(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_d)}{\prod_{k=1}^n (1 - x_{k1}t_1 - x_{k2}t_2 - \dots - x_{kd}t_d)}. \quad (2.5)$$

The numerator is an inhomogeneous polynomial of degree at most $n - d - 1$ in the variables t_1, t_2, \dots, t_d . Its coefficients are rational functions in the entries of the $n \times d$ matrix $X = (x_{kl})$:

$$\text{Ad}_P(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_d) = \sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma} \frac{\text{vol}(\sigma)}{\text{vol}(P)} \prod_{k \notin \sigma} (1 - x_{k1}t_1 - x_{k2}t_2 - \dots - x_{kd}t_d), \quad (2.6)$$

where Σ is any triangulation of the simplicial polytope P . Since (2.5) does not depend on the triangulation Σ , so does the polynomial Ad_P . It is an invariant of the simplicial polytope P .

We refer to Ad_P as the *adjoint* of P . This polynomial was introduced by Warren to study barycentric coordinates in geometric modeling [33, 34]. He associates this to the simple polytope P^* dual to P . For simplicity, we assume $0 \in \text{int}(P)$. The polytope P^* is the set of points (t_1, \dots, t_d) for which all linear factors in (2.5) and (2.6) are nonnegative. This implies that Ad_P is nonnegative on P^* . The main result in [33] states that the adjoint depends only on P , and not on its triangulation Σ . For us, this is a corollary to Theorem 2.2.

Corollary 2.4. *The adjoint Ad_P is independent of the triangulation Σ of the polytope P .*

The n linear factors in (1.3), (2.5) and (2.6) vanish on the n facets of the dual polytope P^* . This imposes interesting vanishing conditions on the adjoint Ad_P . A *non-face* of P is any subset τ of $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ such that $\{x_k : k \in \tau\}$ is not the vertex set of a face of P . For any non-face τ , we write L_τ for the affine-linear space in \mathbb{R}^d that is defined by the equations $\sum_{j=1}^d x_{kj}t_j = 1$ for $k \in \tau$. The collection of subspaces L_τ is denoted by $\mathcal{NF}(P)$. We call this the *non-face subspace arrangement* of the simplicial polytope P . Equivalently, $\mathcal{NF}(P)$ is the set of all intersections in $\mathbb{R}^d \setminus P^*$ of collections of facet hyperplanes of the simple polytope P^* .

Corollary 2.5. *The adjoint Ad_P is a polynomial of degree at most $n - d - 1$ that vanishes on the non-face subspace arrangement $\mathcal{NF}(P)$.*

Proof. The vanishing property follows from the fact that, for every non-face τ of the polytope P , there exists a triangulation Σ of P that does not have τ as a face. \square

In an earlier version of this article, we conjectured that, for every simplicial d -polytope P with n vertices, the adjoint Ad_P is the unique polynomial of degree $n - d - 1$ with constant term 1 that vanishes on the non-face subspace arrangement $\mathcal{NF}(P)$. This is not quite true: For instance, if P is a regular octahedron such that its three diagonals intersect in a common point $(\delta_1, \delta_2, \delta_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$, then the adjoint A_P is $(1 - \delta_1 t_1 - \delta_2 t_2 - \delta_3 t_3)^2$ and the non-face subspace arrangement $\mathcal{NF}(P)$ consists of three lines in the plane defined by $\delta_1 t_1 + \delta_2 t_2 + \delta_3 t_3 = 1$. So there is not a unique quadratic polynomial vanishing along $\mathcal{NF}(P)$, as every reducible quadratic polynomial with $(1 - \delta_1 t_1 - \delta_2 t_2 - \delta_3 t_3)$ as one of its two factors satisfies this vanishing property. However, varying the vertices of P without changing its combinatorial type makes the three lines in $\mathcal{NF}(P)$ skew such that there is indeed a unique quadric surface passing through these three lines. A corrected version of our conjecture was recently proven:

Theorem 2.6 (see [26]). *Let P be a d -polytope with n vertices. If the projective closure $\mathcal{H}_{P^*} \subset \mathbb{P}^d$ of the hyperplane arrangement formed by the linear spans of the facets of the dual polytope P^* is simple (i.e., through any point in \mathbb{P}^d pass at most d hyperplanes in \mathcal{H}_{P^*}), then there is a unique hypersurface in \mathbb{P}^d of degree $n - d - 1$ which vanishes along the projective closure of $\mathcal{NF}(P)$. The defining polynomial of this hypersurface is the adjoint of P .*

We note that the assumption in Theorem 2.6 that the hyperplane arrangement \mathcal{H}_{P^*} is simple implies that the polytope P is simplicial. For instance, for a regular octahedron P , the plane arrangement \mathcal{H}_{P^*} is not simple, but varying the vertices of P makes \mathcal{H}_{P^*} simple.

The adjoint Ad_P is closely related to barycentric coordinates on the simple polytope P^* and the associated *Wachspress variety* in \mathbb{P}^{n-1} ; see [25, 26, 33, 34]. These objects can be defined as follows. Suppose the origin 0 lies in the interior of our simplicial polytope P , and let Σ_0 be the triangulation of P obtained by connecting 0 to the boundary of P . The facets of Σ_0 are $\sigma = 0 \cup \rho$ where ρ is any facet of P . The formula (2.6) holds for Σ_0 , and we get

$$\text{Ad}_P(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_d) = \sum_{\rho \text{ is a facet of } P} \beta_\rho \prod_{k \notin \rho} (1 - x_{k1} t_1 - \dots - x_{kd} t_d). \quad (2.7)$$

Here β_ρ is the probability of the simplex $0 \cup \rho$, which is given by $|\det(x_k : k \in \rho)|$ divided by $d! \text{vol}(P)$. Each summand in (2.7) has degree $n - d$, but their sum has degree $n - d - 1$.

Let N denote the number of facets ρ of P , i.e., the number of vertices of P^* . Consider the map $\mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N$ whose coordinates are the following rational

functions, one for each ρ :

$$(t_1, \dots, t_d) \mapsto \frac{\beta_\rho \prod_{k \notin \rho} (1 - x_{k1}t_1 - \dots - x_{kd}t_d)}{\text{Ad}_P(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_d)}.$$

These are the *barycentric coordinates* of [33, 34]. These coordinate functions are nonnegative on P^* and they sum up to 1. The image of P^* lies in the probability simplex with N vertices. We call this the *Wachspress model* of P . The term *model* is meant in the sense of algebraic statistics [15]. Its Zariski closure in \mathbb{P}^{N-1} is the d -dimensional *Wachspress variety* of P .

In summary, the adjoint Ad_P was introduced in geometric modeling by Warren [33]. It equals the numerator of the normalized moment generating function for the uniform distribution μ_P on a simplicial polytope P of type \mathcal{P} . The map $P \mapsto \text{Ad}_P$ represents the computation of all moments of μ_P . This induces a polynomial map $X \mapsto \text{Ad}_X$ on a dense open set of matrices $X \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$. Its image lies in an affine space of dimension $\binom{n-1}{d} - 1$, namely the space of polynomials of degree $n - d - 1$ in d variables with constant term 1. Passing to complex projective space, we define the *adjoint moment variety* $\mathcal{M}_{\text{Ad}}(\mathcal{P})$ to be the Zariski closure of this image in $\mathbb{P}^{\binom{n-1}{d}-1}$. Readers of [25] are invited to regard $\mathcal{M}_{\text{Ad}}(\mathcal{P})$ as a moduli space of Wachspress varieties, and to contemplate the questions in Section 7.

3. One-dimensional moments

In this section we characterize the relations among the moments of the 1-dimensional probability distributions that are obtained by projecting the measures μ_P onto a line. As before, let P be a d -dimensional simplicial polytope with n vertices. We fix the coordinate projection $\pi : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ that takes (t_1, t_2, \dots, t_d) to its first coordinate t_1 . The pushforward $\pi_*(\mu_P)$ is a probability distribution on the line \mathbb{R}^1 . The i th moment m_i of this distribution equals the moment $m_{i0\dots 0}$ of μ_P . For normalized moment generating functions, equation (2.5) implies

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \binom{d+i}{d} m_i t^i = \frac{A_{n-d-1}(t)}{(1 - u_1 t)(1 - u_2 t) \cdots (1 - u_n t)}, \quad (3.1)$$

where $u_j = x_{j1}$ is the first coordinate of the j th vertex of the polytope P , and the numerator is $A_{n-d-1}(t) = \text{Ad}_P(t, 0, 0, \dots, 0)$. This is a univariate polynomial of degree $n - d - 1$. We now confirm that the density of $\pi_*(\mu_P)$ is the polytopal spline mentioned in the Introduction.

Proposition 3.1. *The density of $\pi_*(\mu_P)$ is a piecewise polynomial function of degree $d - 1$. Its value at any point $a \in \mathbb{R}^1$ is the $(d - 1)$ -dimensional volume of the fiber $\pi^{-1}(a) \cap P$. Moreover, this density function is $d - 2$ times differentiable at its break points u_1, \dots, u_n .*

Proof. The pushforward $\pi_*(\mu_P)$ is the measure that assigns to a segment $[v, w]$ in \mathbb{R}^1 the nonnegative real number $\mu_P(\pi^{-1}([v, w]) \cap P)$. This number is the probability that a uniformly chosen random point in the d -polytope P has its first coordinate

between v and w . That probability can be computed by integrating the normalized $(d-1)$ -dimensional volumes of $\pi^{-1}(a)$ for the scalars a ranging from v to w . It is well-known in the theory of polyhedral splines (cf. [13]) that this volume (called the polytopal density) is a piecewise polynomial function of degree $d-1$ in the parameter a . This spline function is polynomial on each of the intervals $[u_i, u_{i+1}]$, and it is $d-2$ times differentiable at all its break points u_i . \square

Fix any integer $r \geq 2n-d$ and consider the moments m_0, m_1, \dots, m_r . These correspond to the moments of μ_P whose index set \mathcal{A} equals $\{\{r\}\} = \{ie_1 : i = 1, 2, \dots, r\}$. Using the notation from the Introduction, we are interested in the moment varieties $\mathcal{M}_{\{\{r\}\}}(\mathcal{P}) \subset \mathbb{P}^r$.

Lemma 3.2. *The moment variety $\mathcal{M}_{\{\{r\}\}}(\mathcal{P})$ has dimension $2n-d-1$ in \mathbb{P}^r . This variety depends only on d, n and r . It is independent of the combinatorial type \mathcal{P} of the polytope.*

Proof. Consider the probability distribution $\pi_*(\mu_P)$ where P runs over all polytopes of combinatorial type \mathcal{P} . Such a distribution is parametrized by the n parameters u_i in the denominator of (3.1) and the $n-d-1$ nonconstant coefficients of the numerator polynomial A_{n-d-1} . Thus there are $2n-d-1$ degrees of freedom in specifying such a distribution, or the associated spline function on \mathbb{R}^1 . Since the distribution can be recovered from its first $2n-d$ moments (e.g., by [18]), the irreducible variety $\mathcal{M}_{\{\{r\}\}}(\mathcal{P})$ has dimension $\min(2n-d-1, r)$.

In the parametrization above we obtain all polynomials A_{n-d-1} which are defined in some open set of the coefficient space \mathbb{R}^{n-d-1} . Hence the polytope type \mathcal{P} imposes only inequalities but no equations on that parameter space. We therefore conclude that, for any combinatorial type \mathcal{P} of simplicial d -polytopes with n vertices, the moment variety $\mathcal{M}_{\{\{r\}\}}(\mathcal{P})$ is equal to the irreducible variety in \mathbb{P}^r that is given by the parametric representation (3.1). \square

We are now ready to state the main result in this section. Our object of study is the subvariety $\mathcal{M}_{\{\{r\}\}}(d, n)$ of \mathbb{P}^r that is parametrically given by (3.1), where u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n are arbitrary and $A_{n-d-1}(t)$ ranges over polynomials with constant coefficient 1. We refer to this $(2n-d-1)$ -dimensional variety as the r -th moment variety of polytopal measures of type (d, n) . To describe its homogeneous prime ideal, we introduce the normalized moments

$$c_0 = c_1 = \dots = c_{d-1} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad c_{i+d} = \binom{d+i}{d} m_i \quad \text{for } i = 0, 1, \dots, r.$$

We form the following *Hankel matrix* with $n+1$ rows and $r+d-n+1$ columns:

$$\begin{pmatrix} c_0 & c_1 & \dots & c_n & c_{n+1} & \dots & c_{r+d-n} \\ c_1 & c_2 & \dots & c_{n+1} & c_{n+2} & \dots & c_{r+d-n+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_n & c_{n+1} & \dots & c_{2n} & c_{2n+1} & \dots & c_{r+d} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (3.2)$$

Note that each entry of this matrix is a scalar multiple of one of the moments m_i .

Theorem 3.3. *The homogeneous prime ideal in $\mathbb{R}[m_0, m_1, \dots, m_r]$ that defines the moment variety $\mathcal{M}_{\{\{r\}\}}(d, n)$ is generated by the maximal minors of the Hankel matrix (3.2). These minors form a reduced Gröbner basis with respect to any antidiagonal term order, with initial monomial ideal $\langle m_{n-d}, m_{n-d+1}, \dots, m_{r-n} \rangle^{n+1}$. The degree of $\mathcal{M}_{\{\{r\}\}}(d, n)$ equals $\binom{r-n+d+1}{n}$.*

The set-theoretic version of this theorem is implicit in the literature on polytopal moments (cf. [18, Theorem 1]). We offer a proof based on results from commutative algebra.

Proof. Let I be the ideal generated by the maximal minors of the matrix in (3.2). The statement that I is prime and has the expected codimension appears in [16, Section 4A]. We fix the reverse lexicographic term order with $m_0 > m_1 > \dots > m_r$. The leading monomial of each maximal minor of (3.2) is the product of the entries along the antidiagonal. The ideal generated by all such antidiagonal products is the $(n+1)$ st power of the linear ideal $\langle m_{n-d}, m_{n-d+1}, \dots, m_{r-n} \rangle$. The codimension of that ideal equals the number $r - 2n + d + 1$ of occurring unknowns, and its degree is the number $\binom{r-n+d+1}{n}$ of monomials of degree $\leq n$ in these unknowns. The Gröbner basis property for that term order follows from [9, Lemma 3.1]. For an interesting refinement of that Gröbner basis result see [28, Corollary 3.9].

It remains to show that our moment variety $\mathcal{M}_{\{\{r\}\}}(d, n)$ equals the zero set of I . Let $M(t)$ denote the formal power series on the left-hand side of (3.1). Fix a polynomial $\beta(t) = b_0 + b_1 t + b_2 t^2 + \dots + b_n t^n$ with unknown coefficients such that $\beta(t)M(t)$ is a polynomial of degree $n - d - 1$. Hence the coefficient of t^i in $\beta(t)M(t)$ is zero for all integers $i \geq n - d$. This constraint is a linear equation in $b = (b_n, b_{n-1}, \dots, b_1, b_0)$ whose coefficients are the normalized moments $c_{j+d} = \binom{d+j}{j} m_j$. More precisely, the equation for the coefficient of t^i is

$$b_n c_{i+d-n} + b_{n-1} c_{i+d-n+1} + \dots + b_2 c_{i+d-2} + b_1 c_{i+d-1} + b_0 c_{i+d} = 0.$$

These equations for $i = n - d, n - d + 1, \dots, r$ are equivalent to the requirement that the row vector b is in the left kernel of the Hankel matrix (3.2). Hence that matrix has rank $\leq n$ on $\mathcal{M}_{\{\{r\}\}}(d, n)$. We conclude that $\mathcal{M}_{\{\{r\}\}}(d, n)$ is contained in the variety of I . We already saw that both are irreducible varieties of the same dimension. Therefore, they are equal. \square

Remark 3.4. The recovery algorithm of [18] can be derived from the proof above. For a given valid sequence of real moments, the Hankel matrix (3.2) has rank n . For such a matrix, we compute a generator $b = (b_n, \dots, b_1, b_0)$ of its left kernel. The node points u_1, \dots, u_n are recovered as the roots of $\beta(t) = \sum_{i=0}^n b_i t^i$. The numerator polynomial in (3.1) is found to be

$$A_{n-d-1}(t) = \frac{1}{b_0} \sum_{\ell=0}^{n-d-1} \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\ell} b_i c_{\ell+d-i} \right) \cdot t^{\ell}.$$

It is instructive to revisit Example 1.1 from the perspective of Theorem 3.3.

Example 3.5 ($d = 1, n = 2$). The variety $\mathcal{M}_{\{\{r\}\}}(1, 2)$ is the moment surface in \mathbb{P}^r whose points represent the uniform probability distributions on line segments in \mathbb{R}^1 . The prime ideal of this surface is generated by the 3×3 minors of the $3 \times r$ Hankel matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & m_0 & 2m_1 & 3m_2 & 4m_3 & \cdots & (r-1)m_{r-2} \\ m_0 & 2m_1 & 3m_2 & 4m_3 & 5m_4 & \cdots & rm_{r-1} \\ 2m_1 & 3m_2 & 4m_3 & 5m_4 & 6m_5 & \cdots & (r+1)m_r \end{pmatrix}. \quad (3.3)$$

These cubics form a Gröbner basis. The moment surface has degree $\binom{r}{2}$ in \mathbb{P}^r . Up to a factor of 4, the leftmost 3×3 minor is equal to the cubic (1.4) whose surface is shown in Figure 1.1.

4. Simplices

In what follows we focus on the case $n = d + 1$ when the polytope P is the d -simplex Δ_d with vertices $x_k = (x_{k1}, x_{k2}, \dots, x_{kd})$ for $k = 1, \dots, d + 1$. From the normalized moment generating function in Lemma 2.1 we can derive the following explicit formula for the moments of μ_{Δ_d} .

Proposition 4.1. *For $I = (i_1, \dots, i_d) \in \mathbb{N}^d$, the corresponding moment of the simplex equals*

$$m_I(X) = \frac{i_1! i_2! \cdots i_d! d!}{(i_1 + i_2 + \cdots + i_d + d)!} \cdot \sum_u \prod_{k=1}^{d+1} \frac{(u_{k1} + u_{k2} + \cdots + u_{kd})!}{u_{k1}! u_{k2}! \cdots u_{kd}!} x_{k1}^{u_{k1}} x_{k2}^{u_{k2}} \cdots x_{kd}^{u_{kd}}, \quad (4.1)$$

where the sum is over nonnegative integer $(d+1) \times d$ matrices u with column sums given by I .

Proposition 4.1 shows that m_I is a fairly complicated polynomial of degree $|I|$ in the $d^2 + d$ entries of $X = (x_1, \dots, x_{d+1})^T$. However, these polynomials are still simpler than the rational functions we obtain for moments of polytopes other than simplices. For instance, consider the subalgebra of $\mathbb{R}[X]$ generated by all moments $m_I(X)$ in (4.1) where I runs over \mathbb{N}^d . We shall argue in Section 7 that this is the algebra of multisymmetric polynomials [12].

In this section we are interested in the polynomial relations among the moments m_I where I runs over an appropriate finite subset \mathcal{A} of $\mathbb{N}^d \setminus \{0\}$. We homogenize these relations with the special unknown $m_{00\dots 0}$ that represents the total mass of the simplex. This gives us homogeneous polynomial relations among the moments indexed by $\mathcal{A} \cup \{0\}$. Their zero set in $\mathbb{P}^{|\mathcal{A}|}$ is the moment variety $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{A}}(\Delta_d)$. The special case $d = 1$ and $\mathcal{A} = \{\{r\}\}$, where our variety is a surface, was seen in Example 3.5.

We next present an algorithm for recovering the $(d+1) \times d$ matrix $X = (x_{kl})$ from the above moments m_I of order $|I| \leq d+1$. There are $\binom{2d+1}{d}$ such moments m_I . Let \mathbb{L} denote the sum of all terms on the right-hand side in (2.1) where $1 \leq i_1 + i_2 + \cdots + i_d \leq d+1$. This is a polynomial in t_1, t_2, \dots, t_d with zero constant term. We compute the formal inverse:

$$(1 + \mathbb{L})^{-1} = 1 - \mathbb{L} + \mathbb{L}^2 - \mathbb{L}^3 + \mathbb{L}^4 + \cdots + (-1)^{d+1} \mathbb{L}^{d+1} \bmod \langle t_1, t_2, \dots, t_d \rangle^{d+2}. \quad (4.2)$$

Thus $(1 + \mathbb{L})^{-1}$ is a polynomial of degree $\leq d+1$ in t_1, t_2, \dots, t_d with constant term 1. This polynomial must factor into linear factors, one for each vertex of the desired simplex:

$$(1 + \mathbb{L})^{-1} = \prod_{k=1}^{d+1} (1 - x_{k1}t_1 - x_{k2}t_2 - \cdots - x_{kd}t_d). \quad (4.3)$$

A necessary and sufficient condition for such a factorization to exist is that the coefficients of $(1 + \mathbb{L})^{-1}$ satisfy *Brill's equations* [12,22]. These classical equations characterize polynomials that are products of linear factors, among all polynomials of degree $\leq d+1$ in d variables. We write $[d+1]$ for the set of vectors $I \in \mathbb{N}^d$ with $|I| \leq d+1$. Our discussion implies:

Corollary 4.2. *Homogeneous equations that define $\mathcal{M}_{[d+1]}(\Delta_d)$ set-theoretically are obtained by substituting the polynomials in m_I on the left-hand side of (4.3) into Brill's equations.*

If we are given numerical values in \mathbb{Q} for the moments m_I then the factorization (4.3) is found in exact arithmetic by the built-in factorization methods in any computer algebra system, provided the vertex coordinates x_{kl} of our simplex are rational numbers. If the moments m_I are rational but the x_{kl} are not rational then they are algebraic over \mathbb{Q} , and one can use algorithms for *absolute factorization* to obtain the right-hand side of (4.3). If the moments are floating point numbers then one uses tools from *numerical algebraic geometry* (e.g., the software *Bertini* [4]) to obtain an accurate factorization purely numerically.

We now return to the problem of computing the prime ideal of our variety $\mathcal{M}_{[d+1]}(\Delta_d)$. In practise, the method in Corollary 4.2 did not work so well. In what follows, we discuss some techniques that we found more effective in obtaining relations among moments.

In all computations, it helps to use the fact that the ideal of $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{P})$ is homogeneous with respect to a natural \mathbb{Z}^{d+1} -grading. On the unknown moments this grading is given by

$$\text{degree}(m_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_d}) = (1, i_1, i_2, \dots, i_d). \quad (4.4)$$

This follows from the parametric representation of the moment varieties given in (2.1). Our first result concerns the case $d = 2$, i.e., the ideal of a moment variety for triangles.

Proposition 4.3. The triangle moment variety $\mathcal{M}_{[3]}(\Delta_2)$ has dimension 6 and degree 30. It lives in the projective space \mathbb{P}^9 . Its prime ideal is minimally generated by eight quartics and one sextic. The degrees of the nine ideal generators in the \mathbb{Z}^3 -grading given in (4.4) are

$$(4, 2, 3), (4, 3, 2), (4, 2, 4), (4, 3, 3), (4, 3, 3), (4, 4, 2), (4, 3, 4), (4, 4, 3), (6, 6, 6).$$

Proof. This computation was carried out with the technique of cumulants, to be introduced below. For an explicit example, the ideal generator of degree $(4, 2, 3)$ equals

$$\begin{aligned} & 3m_{02}m_{10}^2m_{01} - 6m_{11}m_{10}m_{01}^2 + 3m_{20}m_{01}^3 - m_{03}m_{10}^2m_{00} + 4m_{11}^2m_{01}m_{00} \\ & + m_{21}m_{02}m_{00}^2 - 4m_{20}m_{02}m_{01}m_{00} + 2m_{12}m_{10}m_{01}m_{00} - m_{21}m_{01}^2m_{00} \\ & + m_{03}m_{20}m_{00}^2 - 2m_{12}m_{11}m_{00}^2. \end{aligned} \quad (4.5)$$

We shall present the derivation by means of `Macaulay2` in the proof of Proposition 4.7. \square

Logarithms turn products into sums, and this can greatly simplify calculations. To do this in the context of probability and statistics, one passes from moments to *cumulants*. Let \mathbb{M} be the generating function on the right of (2.1). The associated *normalized cumulant generating function* is defined as the formal logarithm via $\log(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \dots$:

$$\mathbb{K} = \log(\mathbb{M}) = \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_d \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{(i_1 + i_2 + \dots + i_d - 1)!}{i_1! i_2! \dots i_d!} k_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_d} t_1^{i_1} t_2^{i_2} \dots t_d^{i_d}. \quad (4.6)$$

Here $k_{0\dots 0} = 0$. By comparing the coefficients of monomials t^I in this identity, we obtain the expressions for each cumulant k_I as a polynomial in the moments m_J where $|J| \leq |I|$.

Example 4.4 ($d = 2$). Here are the formulas for the cumulants k_I of order $|I| \leq 3$ in terms of the moments m_J of order $|J| \leq |I|$, written in the language of `Macaulay2` [20]:

```
S = QQ[m30, m21, m12, m03, m20, m11, m02, m10, m01, m00];
k01=3*m01; k02=12*m02-9*m01^2; k03=27*m01^3+30*m03-
54*m01*m02; k10=3*m10;
k11=12*m11-9*m01*m10;
k12 = -36*m01*m11-18*m10*m02+30*m12+27*m10*m01^2;
k20 = 12*m20-9*m10^2;
k21 = -18*m01*m20-36*m10*m11+30*m21+27*m01*m10^2;
k30 = 30*m30+27*m10^3-54*m10*m20;
```

We shall revisit this piece of code shortly, to represent the ideal generators in Proposition 4.3.

The transformation (4.6) from moments to cumulants is easily invertible. Namely, the moment generating function is the exponential of the cumulant generating function:

$$\mathbb{M} = \exp(\mathbb{K}) = 1 + \mathbb{K} + \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{K}^2 + \frac{1}{6}\mathbb{K}^3 + \frac{1}{24}\mathbb{K}^4 + \dots$$

This identity expresses each moment m_I as a polynomial in the cumulants k_J where $|J| \leq |I|$.

The factorial multipliers in the generating function (4.6) are chosen so that the normalized cumulants $k_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_d}$ of a simplex Δ_d coincide with the standard *power sum multisymmetric functions* [12, Section 1.2] in its vertices x_1, \dots, x_{d+1} . This is the content of the following corollary.

Corollary 4.5. *The cumulants of the uniform probability distribution on the simplex Δ_d are*

$$k_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_d} = \sum_{j=1}^{d+1} x_{j1}^{i_1} x_{j2}^{i_2} \cdots x_{jd}^{i_d}. \quad (4.7)$$

Proof. Taking the logarithm of the left-hand side in (2.1), we see that \mathbb{K} is the sum of the expressions $-\log(1 - x_{j1}t_1 - x_{j2}t_2 - \cdots - x_{jd}t_d)$ for $j = 1, 2, \dots, d+1$. The coefficient of a non-constant monomial $t_1^{i_1} t_2^{i_2} \cdots t_d^{i_d}$ in the expansion of that expression equals $x_{j1}^{i_1} x_{j2}^{i_2} \cdots x_{jd}^{i_d}$. \square

Remark 4.6. Both the moments (4.1) and the cumulants (4.7) are multisymmetric functions in x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{d+1} , and they are expressible in terms of each other. However, the formula for the cumulants is much simpler than that for the moments. For that reason, it seems advantageous to use cumulant coordinates when studying the moment varieties of simplices.

Replacing moments with cumulants amounts to a change of coordinates in the affine space

$$\mathbb{A}^{\binom{d+r}{d}-1} = \{m_{00\dots 0} = 1\} = \{k_{00\dots 0} = 0\}.$$

This is the affine chart of interest inside the projective space (1.5) which harbors $\mathcal{M}_{[r]}(\Delta_d)$.

Ciliberto *et al.* [8] refer to this non-linear automorphism as a *Cremona linearization*. In our situation, the Cremona linearization greatly simplifies the equations that define $\mathcal{M}_{[r]}(\Delta_d)$. We now illustrate this explicitly for a simple case, namely for triangles ($d = 2$) with $k = 3$. Here, Cremona linearization identifies our moment variety with a Grassmannian.

Proposition 4.7. *The restriction of the 6-dimensional triangle moment variety $\mathcal{M}_{[3]}(\Delta_2)$ in \mathbb{P}^9 to the affine chart $\mathbb{A}^9 = \{m_{00} = 1\} = \{k_{00} = 0\}$ can be identified with an affine chart of the 6-dimensional Grassmannian of lines in \mathbb{P}^4 , which has its Plücker embedding in \mathbb{P}^9 .*

Proof. We give the identification with the Grassmannian as `Macaulay2` code, starting from Example 4.4. The following ten expressions in the cumulants serve as

Plücker coordinates:

```
p01 = 3*k20-k10^2;
p02 = 6*k11-2*k10*k01;
p03 = 9*k21+12*k11*k10-5*k10^2*k01;
p04 = 18*k30-24*k20*k10+6*k10^3;
p12 = 3*k02-k01^2;
p13 = 9*k12-6*k11*k01+6*k02*k10-k10*k01^2;
p14 = 18*k21-12*k11*k10+12*k20*k01-2*k10^2*k01;
p23 = 9*k03-12*k02*k01+3*k01^3;
p24 = 18*k12+24*k11*k01-10*k10*k01^2;
p34 = 72*k21*k01+72*k12*k10+9*k20*k02-9*k20*k01^2
      -9*k11^2+18*k11*k10*k01-9*k02*k10^2-16*k10^2*k01^2;
```

We next form the ideal generated by the five quadratic Plücker relations:

```
I = ideal(p01*p23-p02*p13+p03*p12, p01*p24-p02*p14+p04*p12,
p01*p34-p03*p14+p04*p13, p02*p34-p03*p24+p04*p23, p12*p34-
p13*p24+p14*p23);
```

The ideal I now contains five of the eight quartics in Proposition 4.3 starting with that of degree $(4, 2, 3)$ in (4.5). These five quartics generate the prime ideal of the affine variety $\mathcal{M}_{[3]}(\Delta_2) \cap \mathbb{A}^9$. To pass to the projective closure in \mathbb{P}^9 we now homogenize and saturate:

```
J = saturate(homogenize(I,m00),m00);
toString mingens J
```

This displays all nine minimal generators of the homogeneous prime ideal of $\mathcal{M}_{[3]}(\Delta_2)$. \square

Using the cumulant coordinates, it is possible to derive defining equations for $\mathcal{M}_{[r]}(\Delta_d)$ for $r \geq d + 2$ in terms of the equations for $r = d + 1$. This is done by the following technique:

Proposition 4.8. *For the uniform probability distribution on the simplex Δ_d , each cumulant k_I of order $|I| \geq d + 2$ is a polynomial in the cumulants k_J of order $|J| \leq d + 1$.*

Proof. We abbreviate $X_k = x_{k1}t_1 + x_{k2}t_2 + \cdots + x_{kd}t_d$ for $k = 1, 2, \dots, d + 1$. For any $\ell \geq d + 2$, we consider the power sum $X_1^\ell + X_2^\ell + \cdots + X_{d+1}^\ell$. Using Newton's identities, we can write this uniquely as a polynomial P_ℓ with rational coefficients in the first $d + 1$ such power sums:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{d+1} X_k^\ell = P_\ell \left(\sum_{k=1}^{d+1} X_k^1, \sum_{k=1}^{d+1} X_k^2, \dots, \sum_{k=1}^{d+1} X_k^{d+1} \right). \quad (4.8)$$

By Corollary 4.5, the left-hand side is the following polynomial of degree ℓ in t_1, \dots, t_d :

$$\sum_{k=1}^{d+1} X_k^\ell = \sum_{I: |I|=\ell} \binom{|I|}{I} k_I t^I.$$

The same holds for the power sums occurring on the right-hand side of (4.8). We expand the right-hand side and write it as a polynomial in t_1, t_2, \dots, t_d . Then each coefficient is a polynomial in the cumulants k_J with $|J| \leq d + 1$. This gives the desired formula for k_I . \square

Example 4.9 ($d = 2$). The five fourth-order cumulants for a triangle in the plane \mathbb{R}^2 admit the following polynomial expressions in terms of the nine cumulants of lower order:

$$\begin{aligned} k_{04} &= k_{01}^4 + 3k_{02}^2 + 4k_{03}k_{01} - 6k_{02}k_{01}^2, \\ k_{13} &= -3k_{02}k_{10}k_{01} + 3k_{11}k_{02} + k_{03}k_{10} + 3k_{12}k_{01} - 3k_{11}k_{01}^2 + k_{10}k_{01}^3, \\ k_{22} &= k_{20}k_{02} - k_{02}k_{10}^2 + 2k_{11}^2 + 2k_{12}k_{10} + k_{10}^2k_{01}^2 + 2k_{21}k_{01} - 4k_{11}k_{10}k_{01} - k_{20}k_{01}^2, \\ k_{31} &= k_{30}k_{01} + 3k_{20}k_{11} + 3k_{21}k_{10} - 3k_{11}k_{10}^2 - 3k_{20}k_{10}k_{01} + k_{10}^3k_{01}, \\ k_{40} &= k_{10}^4 + 3k_{20}^2 + 4k_{30}k_{10} - 6k_{20}k_{10}^2. \end{aligned}$$

These identities hold if we substitute $k_{ij} = x_{11}^i x_{12}^j + x_{21}^i x_{22}^j + x_{31}^i x_{32}^j$, so they provide valid equations for $\mathcal{M}_{[4]}(\Delta_2)$ on the affine chart $\mathbb{A}^{14} = \{m_{00} = 1\}$. To translate these equations into moment coordinates, we simply use the identities arising from $\mathbb{K} = \log(\mathbb{M})$, such as

$$\begin{aligned} k_{04} &= 60m_{04} - 72m_{02}^2 - 81m_{01}^4 + 216m_{01}^2m_{02} - 120m_{01}m_{03}, \\ k_{13} &= 60m_{13} + 108m_{10}m_{01}m_{02} - 30m_{10}m_{03} - 81m_{10}m_{01}^3 + 108m_{01}^2m_{11} - 90m_{01}m_{12} - 72m_{11}m_{02}. \end{aligned}$$

Consider the ideal generated by these polynomials in moments. Just like in the end of the proof of Proposition 4.7, we homogenize and saturate with respect to m_{00} . This yields generators for the homogeneous prime ideal of the triangle moment variety $\mathcal{M}_{[4]}(\Delta_2)$ in \mathbb{P}^{14} .

At this point, we note that all results in this section are valid for configurations of $n \geq d + 2$ points x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n in \mathbb{R}^d , but with the uniform measure on their convex hull replaced by a canonical polytopal measure. Namely, consider the generating function on the left-hand side in (2.1) but with the upper index n instead of $d + 1$. This is the normalized moment generating function for the probability measure $\pi_*(\mu_{\Delta_{n-1}})$ on \mathbb{R}^d where π denotes the canonical projection from the simplex Δ_{n-1} onto the polytope $P = \text{conv}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$:

$$\begin{aligned} & \prod_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{1 - (x_{k1}t_1 + x_{k2}t_2 + \dots + x_{kd}t_d)} \\ &= \sum_{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_d \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{(i_1 + i_2 + \dots + i_d + n - 1)!}{i_1! i_2! \dots i_d! (n - 1)!} m_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_d} t_1^{i_1} t_2^{i_2} \dots t_d^{i_d}. \end{aligned}$$

The density function of $\pi_*(\mu_{\Delta_{n-1}})$ is the canonical polytopal spline supported on P . This is piecewise polynomial of degree $n - d - 1$ and differentiable of order $n - d - 2$ [13].

We consider the moments m_I of order $|I| \leq r$ on the right-hand side above. These are polynomial functions in the nd unknowns x_{kl} . Let $\mathcal{I}_{r,d,n}$ denote the

prime ideal of homogeneous polynomial relations among these $\binom{r+d}{d}$ moments. For instance, the ideal $\mathcal{I}_{3,2,3}$ is the one with 9 generators in 10 unknowns seen in Propositions 4.3 and 4.7.

It would be interesting to compute the ideals $\mathcal{I}_{r,d,n}$ for as many values of r , d and n as possible, and to better understand their varieties. For instance, the case $d = 2$ and $n = 4$ concerns the canonical piecewise linear densities on quadrilaterals in \mathbb{R}^2 . It should be compared to the uniform distribution on quadrilaterals, to be studied in Section 6.

We conclude this section with a discussion of the tetrahedron Δ_3 . This has 12 parameters, namely the coordinates of the vertices $x_k = (x_{k1}, x_{k2}, x_{k3})$ for $k = 1, 2, 3, 4$. We are interested in the moment variety $\mathcal{M}_{[3]}(\Delta_3)$ in \mathbb{P}^{19} . Points on this variety represent cubic surfaces in \mathbb{P}^3 . The coefficients of a cubic are specified by the cumulants of the uniform distribution on Δ_3 :

$$k_{ijl} = x_{11}^i x_{12}^j x_{13}^l + x_{21}^i x_{22}^j x_{23}^l + x_{31}^i x_{32}^j x_{33}^l + x_{41}^i x_{42}^j x_{43}^l \text{ for } 1 \leq i + j + l \leq 3.$$

We computed polynomials in the prime ideal of relations among these 19 cumulants. This ideal is not homogeneous in the usual grading but it is homogeneous in the \mathbb{Z}^3 -grading given by $\deg(k_{ijl}) = (i, j, l)$. For a concrete example, here is an ideal generator of degree $(3, 2, 2)$:

$$\begin{aligned} & k_{10}^2 k_{200} k_{102} + k_{100}^2 k_{020} k_{102} + k_{001}^2 k_{100} k_{110}^2 + k_{010}^2 k_{100} k_{101}^2 - k_{100}^3 k_{002} k_{020} + k_{100}^2 k_{002} k_{120} + k_{100}^3 k_{001}^2 + 4k_{110}^2 k_{102} + 2k_{001} k_{100}^2 k_{020} k_{101} \\ & + 4k_{101}^2 k_{120} + 4k_{011}^2 k_{300} - 2k_{001} k_{010} k_{100} k_{101} k_{110} + 2k_{001} k_{010} k_{100} k_{011} k_{200} - k_{010}^2 k_{100} k_{002} k_{200} - k_{001}^2 k_{100} k_{020} k_{200} - 2k_{010} k_{100} k_{011} k_{101} \\ & + 2k_{010} k_{100}^2 k_{002} k_{110} - 2k_{001} k_{100}^2 k_{011} k_{110} + 10k_{100} k_{011} k_{101} k_{110} + 5k_{100} k_{002} k_{020} k_{200} - 2k_{010} k_{100} k_{110} k_{102} + 2k_{010} k_{100} k_{101} k_{111} \\ & + 2k_{001} k_{100} k_{110} k_{111} - 2k_{001} k_{010} k_{200} k_{111} - 2k_{001} k_{100} k_{101} k_{120} + 2k_{010} k_{100} k_{011} k_{201} - 2k_{001} k_{100} k_{020} k_{201} + 2k_{001} k_{010} k_{110} k_{201} \\ & - 2k_{010} k_{100} k_{002} k_{210} + 2k_{001} k_{100} k_{011} k_{210} + 2k_{001} k_{010} k_{101} k_{210} - 2k_{001} k_{010} k_{011} k_{300} + k_{001}^2 k_{200} k_{120} - 4k_{002} k_{020} k_{300} + 8k_{002} k_{110} k_{210} \\ & - 8k_{101} k_{110} k_{111} - 2k_{100}^2 k_{011} k_{111} - 4k_{002} k_{200} k_{120} + 8k_{011} k_{200} k_{111} - 5k_{100} k_{002} k_{110}^2 - 5k_{100} k_{020} k_{101}^2 + k_{010}^2 k_{002} k_{300} - 4k_{020} k_{200} k_{102} \\ & - 5k_{100} k_{011}^2 k_{200} + 8k_{020} k_{101} k_{201} - 8k_{011} k_{110} k_{201} - 8k_{011} k_{101} k_{210} + k_{001}^2 k_{020} k_{300} - 2k_{001}^2 k_{110} k_{210} - 2k_{010}^2 k_{101} k_{201}. \end{aligned}$$

Each relation among cumulants translates into a \mathbb{Z}^4 -homogeneous relation among the moments. The above polynomial translates into the following polynomial of degree $(5, 3, 2, 2)$:

$$\begin{aligned} & m_{000}^2 m_{002} m_{020} m_{100}^3 - 2m_{000}^2 m_{002} m_{110} m_{210} + m_{000}^2 m_{002} m_{120} m_{200} - m_{000}^2 m_{011}^2 m_{300} + 2m_{000}^2 m_{011} m_{101} m_{210} + 2m_{000}^2 m_{011} m_{110} m_{201} \\ & - 2m_{000}^2 m_{011} m_{111} m_{200} - 2m_{000}^2 m_{020} m_{101} m_{201} + m_{000}^2 m_{020} m_{102} m_{200} - m_{000}^2 m_{101}^2 m_{120} + 2m_{000}^2 m_{101} m_{110} m_{111} - m_{000}^2 m_{102} m_{110}^2 \\ & - 2m_{000} m_{001} m_{010} m_{110} m_{201} + 2m_{000} m_{001}^2 m_{110} m_{210} - m_{000} m_{001}^2 m_{120} m_{200} + 2m_{000} m_{001} m_{010} m_{011} m_{300} - 2m_{000} m_{001} m_{010} m_{101} m_{210} \\ & - m_{000} m_{001}^2 m_{020} m_{300} + 2m_{000} m_{001} m_{010} m_{111} m_{200} - 2m_{000} m_{001} m_{011} m_{100} m_{210} + 2m_{000} m_{001} m_{020} m_{100} m_{201} + 2m_{000} m_{001} m_{100} m_{101} m_{120} \\ & - 2m_{000} m_{001} m_{100} m_{110} m_{111} - m_{000} m_{002} m_{010}^2 m_{300} + 2m_{000} m_{002} m_{010} m_{100} m_{210} - 5m_{000} m_{002} m_{020} m_{100} m_{200} - m_{000} m_{002} m_{100}^2 m_{120} \\ & + 2m_{000} m_{010} m_{100} m_{102} m_{110} + 2m_{000} m_{010}^2 m_{101} m_{201} - m_{000} m_{010}^2 m_{102} m_{200} - 2m_{000} m_{010} m_{011} m_{100} m_{201} - 2m_{000} m_{010} m_{100} m_{101} m_{111} \\ & + 5m_{000} m_{002} m_{100} m_{110}^2 + 5m_{000} m_{011}^2 m_{100} m_{200} + 2m_{000} m_{011} m_{100}^2 m_{111} - 10m_{000} m_{011} m_{100} m_{101} m_{110} - m_{000} m_{020} m_{100}^2 m_{102} \\ & + 5m_{000} m_{020} m_{100} m_{101}^2 + 4m_{001}^2 m_{020} m_{100} m_{200} - 4m_{001}^2 m_{100} m_{110}^2 - 8m_{001} m_{010} m_{011} m_{100} m_{200} + 8m_{001} m_{010} m_{100} m_{101} m_{110} \\ & + 8m_{001} m_{011} m_{100} m_{110} - 8m_{001} m_{020} m_{100} m_{101} + 4m_{002} m_{010}^2 m_{100} m_{200} - 8m_{002} m_{010} m_{100} m_{110} + 4m_{002} m_{020} m_{100}^3 \\ & - 4m_{010}^2 m_{100} m_{101}^2 + 8m_{010} m_{011} m_{100} m_{101} - 4m_{011}^2 m_{100}^3. \end{aligned}$$

Based on our computations, we propose the following conjecture.

Conjecture 4.10. Consider cumulants and moments of order ≤ 3 for the uniform distribution on a tetrahedron. They specify irreducible varieties of dimension 12 in \mathbb{A}^{19} and \mathbb{P}^{19} respectively. The prime ideal for cumulants has 44 minimal generators. Their degrees are

(223), (232), (322), (134), (143), (314), (341), (413), (431), (224), (224), (242), (242), (422), (422), (332), (332), (332), (323), (323), (323), (233), (233), (233), (144), (414), (441), (333), (333), (225), (252), (522), (234), (234), (243), (243), (324), (324), (342), (342), (423), (423), (432), (432).

The prime ideal for moments has 93 minimal generators, namely 90 quintics and 3 sextics.

We shall return to the 90 ideal generators of degree five in Proposition 6.7.

5. Symmetry and invariants

In this section we study the symmetries arising from the group of affine transformations:

$$\text{Aff}_d := \mathbb{R}^d \rtimes \text{GL}_d(\mathbb{R}).$$

This group is a subgroup of $\text{GL}_{d+1}(\mathbb{R})$. It acts on column vectors $x = (x_1, \dots, x_d)^T$ via

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} A & b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (5.1)$$

where $A = (a_{ij})$ is an invertible $d \times d$ -matrix and $b = (b_i)$ is a column vector in \mathbb{R}^d . This group acts naturally on the space of realizations of a polytope type \mathcal{P} . The action (5.1) also induces an action on monomials and hence an action on moments $m_I, I \in \mathbb{N}^d$. Explicitly,

$$m_I \mapsto \sum_J v_{IJ} \cdot m_J, \quad (5.2)$$

where $v_{IJ} = v_{IJ}(A, b)$ is the coefficient of the monomial x^J in the expansion of $(Ax + b)^I$. The sum in (5.2) is over all $J \in \mathbb{N}^d$ such that $|J| \leq |I|$. Here are formulas for two simple cases.

Example 5.1 ($d = 1$). The group Aff_1 acts on the real line \mathbb{R}^1 via $x \mapsto ax + b$, where $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ with $a \neq 0$. Under this action, the i -th moment of a probability measure on \mathbb{R}^1 is transformed into the following linear combination of all moments of order at most i :

$$m_i \mapsto \sum_{j=0}^i \binom{i}{j} a^j b^{i-j} m_j. \quad (5.3)$$

Example 5.2 ($d = 2$). The moments of order ≤ 2 are the entries of the symmetric matrix

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} m_{20} & m_{11} & m_{10} \\ m_{11} & m_{02} & m_{01} \\ m_{10} & m_{01} & m_{00} \end{pmatrix}.$$

The upper left 2×2 block is the covariance matrix. The group Aff_2 consists of 3×3 matrices

$$Ab = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & b_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

With this matrix notation for $|I| \leq 2$, the action (5.1) takes the form $M \mapsto Ab \cdot M \cdot Ab^T$. More generally, if we consider all moments of order $\leq r$ then we can

write these as an r -dimensional symmetric tensor of format $3 \times 3 \times \cdots \times 3$. The action (5.1) is given by multiplication of this tensor on all its r sides by the 3×3 matrix Ab .

We have identified the space of moments of order $\leq r$ with the projective space $\mathbb{P}^{\binom{d+r}{d}-1}$. The formula (5.1) defines a linear action of the group Aff_d on that projective space. Recall that, for each simplicial polytope P in \mathbb{R}^d and each subset $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathbb{N}^d$ with $0 \notin \mathcal{A}$, its associated moment variety $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{P})$ is a projective variety in $\mathbb{P}^{|\mathcal{A}|}$. In particular, if \mathcal{A} is the index set $[r] = \{I \in \mathbb{N}^d \mid 1 \leq |I| \leq r\}$, then the moment variety $\mathcal{M}_{[r]}(\mathcal{P})$ lives in $\mathbb{P}^{\binom{d+r}{d}-1}$, as in (1.5).

Lemma 5.3. *The moment variety $\mathcal{M}_{[r]}(\mathcal{P})$ of a simplicial polytope P in \mathbb{R}^d is invariant under the action of the group Aff_d of affine transformations on the projective space $\mathbb{P}^{\binom{d+r}{d}-1}$.*

Proof. The group Aff_d acts on $\mathbb{P}^{\binom{d+r}{d}-1}$, and it also acts on the space of all realizations P of a given combinatorial type \mathcal{P} . The map that takes a specific simplicial polytope P to its point in the variety $\mathcal{M}_{[r]}(\mathcal{P})$ is equivariant with respect to the two actions, *i.e.*, the image of P under an affine transformation is mapped to the image of its moment vector under the same transformation. This implies that $\mathcal{M}_{[r]}(\mathcal{P})$ is invariant under the action by Aff_d . \square

In cases where our moment variety is a hypersurface in $\mathbb{P}^{\binom{d+r}{d}-1}$, its defining equation is a polynomial that is invariant under Aff_d . It is thus of interest to study the *invariant ring*

$$\mathbb{R}[m_I : |I| \leq r]^{\text{Aff}_d}. \quad (5.4)$$

Here and in what follows we use the term *invariant* for relative invariants, *i.e.*, such that the transformation of an invariant polynomial equals the original polynomial times a power of $\det(A)$. In other words, an *invariant* is an absolute invariant of the subgroup $\text{Aff}_d \cap \text{SL}_{d+1}(\mathbb{R})$.

Example 5.4 ($d=1, r=3$). The group Aff_1 acts on the polynomial ring $\mathbb{R}[m_0, m_1, m_2, m_3]$ via (5.3). The invariant ring has four generators, in degrees (1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3) and (4, 6):

$$\begin{aligned} a &= m_0, & b &= m_0 m_2 - m_1^2, & c &= m_0^2 m_3 - 3m_0 m_1 m_2 + 2m_1^3, \\ d &= m_0^2 m_3^2 - 6m_0 m_1 m_2 m_3 + 4m_0 m_2^3 + 4m_1^3 m_3 - 3m_1^2 m_2^2. \end{aligned}$$

We verified the equality $\mathbb{R}[m_0, m_1, m_2, m_3]^{\text{Aff}_1} = \mathbb{R}[a, b, c, d]$, see Theorem 5.5 below. Note that b and d are the discriminants of binary forms of degree two and three. The four invariants satisfy the relation $a^2 d - 4b^3 - c^2 = 0$. This expresses the discriminant d in terms of the other three invariants on the affine open set $\{m_0 = 1\}$. The invariant c is the one of interest to us. The cubic surface it defines in \mathbb{P}^3 is given by (1.4) and shown in Figure 1.1.

Once we know generators for this invariant ring (5.4), we can try to express our hypersurface as a polynomial in these fundamental invariants. Note that Hilbert's theorem on finite generation does not directly apply here, because the group Aff_d is not reductive. However, there is a nice method from classical invariant theory using *covariants*, which allows us to conclude finite generation and to compute the invariants of Aff_d we are interested in.

Set $V = \mathbb{R}^{d+1}$, with standard basis denoted by $\{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{d+1}\}$. We identify the symmetric power $S_r(V)$ with our space of moments m_I of order $|I|$ at most r . The action of the general linear group $G = \text{GL}_{d+1}(\mathbb{R})$ on $S_r(V)$ restricts to the action of the affine group Aff_d on moments. The group G acts naturally on the dual space V^* . We consider the action of G on the direct sum $S_r(V) \oplus V^*$, and the induced action on the polynomial ring

$$\mathbb{R}[S_r(V) \oplus V^*] = \mathbb{R}[m_I : |I| \leq r] \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{R}[u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{d+1}]. \quad (5.5)$$

A G -invariant in this polynomial ring is known as a *covariant*. Thus $\mathbb{R}[S_r(V) \oplus V^*]^G$ is the ring of covariants of $S_r(V)$. This ring is finitely generated because G is reductive.

Let ψ be the ring epimorphism $\mathbb{R}[S_r(V) \oplus V^*] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}[S_r(V)]$ defined by $u_{d+1} \mapsto 1$ and $u_i \mapsto 0$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, d$. This reflects the special role played by the last index in the realization of Aff_d as a subgroup of G . The following result is known in classical invariant theory.

Theorem 5.5. *The map ψ induces an isomorphism between covariants and affine invariants:*

$$\mathbb{R}[S_r(V) \oplus V^*]^G \simeq \mathbb{R}[S_r(V)]^{\text{Aff}_d}. \quad (5.6)$$

Proof. This statement is a special case of [21, Theorem 11.7]. \square

The basic covariant is the homogeneous polynomial itself. In our notation,

$$f = f(m, u) = \sum_{|I| \leq r} \binom{r}{I, r-|I|} \cdot m_I \cdot u^I u_{d+1}^{r-|I|}. \quad (5.7)$$

The image of f under the isomorphism (5.6) is the Aff_d -invariant moment coordinate

$$\psi(f) = m_{00\dots 0}.$$

The *degree* of a covariant $g = g(m, u)$ is its degree in the unknowns m_I . The *order* of g is its degree in the unknowns u_j . The form f is a covariant of degree 1 and order r . Covariants of order 0 are invariants of G . The degree of an affine invariant in the \mathbb{Z}^{d+1} -grading (4.4) can be read off from the degree and the order of the corresponding covariant:

Lemma 5.6. *Let g be a covariant of degree p and order o for the space $S_r(\mathbb{R}^{d+1})$ of degree r forms. Then the integer $rp - o$ is a positive multiple of the number $d + 1$ of unknowns. Setting $q = \frac{rp-o}{d+1}$, the degree of the associated affine invariant $\psi(g)$ equals (p, q, q, \dots, q) .*

Proof. Consider the diagonal matrix $\text{diag}(t, t, \dots, t)$ in $G = \text{GL}_{d+1}(\mathbb{R})$. It acts on $S_r(V)$ by multiplying the vector m with t^r . It acts on V^* by multiplying the vector u with t^{-1} . The covariant $g(m, u)$ of degree p and order o is transformed by the action of this diagonal matrix into $g(t^r m, t^{-1} u) = t^{pr-o} g(m, u)$. The multiplier t^{pr-o} is a power of $\det(A) = t^{d+1}$, so $q = \frac{rp-o}{d+1}$ is an integer. It follows that $\text{diag}(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_{d+1})$ takes $g(m, u)$ to $t_1^q t_2^q \cdots t_{d+1}^q g(m, u)$. We find that $\psi(g)(m) = g(m, e_{d+1})$ has degree (p, q, \dots, q) with respect to the grading in (4.4). \square

Example 5.7 ($d = 1, r = 3$). We derive Example 5.4 from the classically known covariants of the binary cubic. The four generators of the ring $\mathbb{R}[m_0, m_1, m_2, m_3, u_1, u_2]^G$ are

- the binary cubic A itself, of degree 1 and order 3;
- the Hessian B , of degree 2 and order 2;
- the Jacobian of A and B , denoted by C , of degree 3 and order 3;
- the discriminant D , of degree 4 and order 0.

Applying ψ to these covariants yields the corresponding affine invariants in Example 5.4.

Example 5.8 ($d = 2, r = 3$). Consider any probability measure on \mathbb{R}^2 . Its moments of order ≤ 3 can be encoded as the coefficients of a ternary cubic

$$f = m_{30}u_1^3 + 3m_{21}u_1^2u_2 + 3m_{20}u_1^2u_3 + 3m_{12}u_1u_2^2 + 6m_{11}u_1u_2u_3 + 3m_{10}u_1u_2^2 + m_{03}u_3^3 + 3m_{02}u_2^2u_3 + 3m_{01}u_2u_3^2 + m_{00}u_3^3. \quad (5.8)$$

The notation is as in (5.7). It is classically known that f has six fundamental covariants:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{covariant} & f & S & T & H & G & J \\ \text{(degree, order)} & (1, 3) & (4, 0) & (6, 0) & (3, 3) & (8, 6) & (12, 9) \end{array} \quad (5.9)$$

First is the ternary cubic f itself, of degree 1 and order 3. Next are the *Aronhold invariants* S and T , of degree 4 and 6 resp. These are followed by the Hessian H . The covariant G is explained in Dolgachev's book [14, Section 3.4.3], where the following formula can be found:

$$G = \det \begin{pmatrix} f_{11} & f_{12} & f_{13} & h_1 \\ f_{12} & f_{22} & f_{23} & h_2 \\ f_{13} & f_{23} & f_{33} & h_3 \\ h_1 & h_2 & h_3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{with } f_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u_i \partial u_j} \text{ and } h_i = \frac{\partial H}{\partial u_i}.$$

The last covariant J is the Jacobian of f , H and G . This is known as the *Brioschi covariant*.

The six fundamental affine invariants are the images of the fundamental covariants under replacing (u_1, u_2, u_3) with $(0, 0, 1)$:

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc} \text{affine invariant} & m_{00} = \psi(f) & s = S & t = T & h = \psi(H) & g = \psi(G) & j = \psi(J) & \\ \mathbb{Z}^3\text{-degree} & (1, 0, 0) & (4, 4, 4) & (6, 6, 6) & (3, 2, 2) & (8, 6, 6) & (12, 9, 9) & \\ \# \text{ terms} & 1 & 25 & 103 & 5 & 168 & 892 & \end{array} \quad (5.10)$$

We summarize our derivation of the affine invariants of ternary cubics as follows:

Proposition 5.9. *For $d = 2$ and $r = 3$, the invariant ring (5.4) equals $\mathbb{R}[m_{00}, s, t, h, g, j]$ modulo one homogeneous relation of degree $(24, 18, 18)$. Hence its Hilbert series equals*

$$\frac{1 + x^{12}y^9z^9}{(1-x)(1-x^4y^4z^4)(1-x^6y^6z^6)(1-x^3y^2z^2)(1-x^8y^6z^6)(1-x^{12}y^9z^9)}. \quad (5.11)$$

The moment varieties $\mathcal{M}_{[r]}(\mathcal{P})$ are hypersurfaces in only very few cases. Examples include \mathcal{P} = quadrilateral with $r = 3$, \mathcal{P} = 13-gon with $r = 6$, or \mathcal{P} = octahedron with $r = 3$. In those cases there is a single affine invariant. The first one is featured in the next section.

6. Quadrilaterals and beyond

This section is devoted to the smallest non-simplex. Let Q be a quadrilateral in the plane. Some of its moments were already explicitly shown in Example 2.3. We know the normalized moment generating function from Section 2. The only non-faces of the quadrilateral Q are its two diagonals. Hence, the adjoint Ad_Q is given by the intersection point of these diagonals. More specifically, if x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 denote the cyclically labeled vertices of Q and (δ_1, δ_2) is the diagonal intersection point, then the normalized moment generating function of Q equals

$$\frac{1 - \delta_1 t_1 - \delta_2 t_2}{(1 - x_{11}t_1 - x_{12}t_2)(1 - x_{21}t_1 - x_{22}t_2)(1 - x_{31}t_1 - x_{32}t_2)(1 - x_{41}t_1 - x_{42}t_2)}. \quad (6.1)$$

It is a non-trivial task to compute relations among the moments of quadrilaterals. The easiest relations are given by Theorem 3.3, if we take the Hankel matrix (3.2) for $r = 6$.

Example 6.1. Consider the moments m_{i0} where $i = 0, 1, \dots, 6$. The corresponding moment variety $\mathcal{M}_{\llbracket 6 \rrbracket}(Q)$ is the hypersurface $\mathcal{M}_{\llbracket 6 \rrbracket}(2, 4) \subset \mathbb{P}^6$. It is defined by the determinant of

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & m_{00} & 3m_{10} & 6m_{20} \\ 0 & m_{00} & 3m_{10} & 6m_{20} & 10m_{30} \\ m_{00} & 3m_{10} & 6m_{20} & 10m_{30} & 15m_{40} \\ 3m_{10} & 6m_{20} & 10m_{30} & 15m_{40} & 21m_{50} \\ 6m_{20} & 10m_{30} & 15m_{40} & 21m_{50} & 28m_{60} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (6.2)$$

This relates the moments of the pushforward measure given from projecting Q onto a line.

What we are actually interested in are *mixed relations*, i.e., equations in the moments m_{ij} that do not come from projections onto lines as in Example 6.1. The dimension of $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{A}}(Q)$ in $\mathbb{P}^{|\mathcal{A}|}$ is eight if $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathbb{N}^2$ is big enough. We first show an interesting scenario with $|\mathcal{A}| = 8$.

Example 6.2. Let $\mathcal{A} := (\{0, 1, 2\} \times \{0, 1, 2\}) \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$. These moments are algebraically independent. Hence the moment variety $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{A}}(Q)$ is equal to the ambient space \mathbb{P}^8 . Consider the map $(\mathbb{C}^2)^4 \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^8$ which sends quadrilaterals to their moments in \mathcal{A} . A computation with the software `HomotopyContinuation.jl` [5] reveals that randomly chosen fibers of this map consist of 80 points over \mathbb{C} . We conclude that the map $(\mathbb{C}^2)^4 \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^8$ is generically 80-to-1. The dihedral group of order 8 acts on each fiber by permuting vertices of Q . Hence each fiber consists of 10 geometric configurations, generally over \mathbb{C} .

For a concrete example, consider the quadrilateral $X = \{(1, -1), (3, 2), (2, 4), (-1, 2)\}$. The fiber for this X consists of 80 *real* points. These correspond to four non-convex quadrilaterals, two convex quadrilaterals and four quadrilaterals with self-crossings; see Figure 6.1.

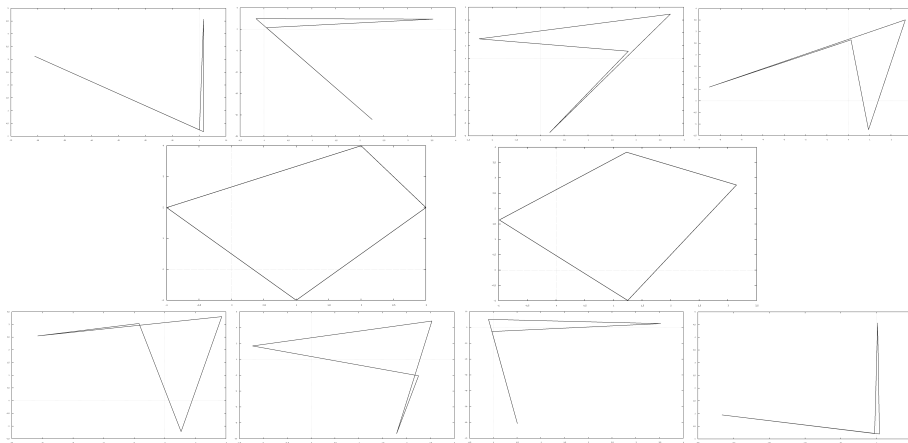


Figure 6.1. Ten real quadrilaterals having the same moments m_{ij} for $i, j \in \{0, 1, 2\}$.

In what follows we consider sets \mathcal{A} with $|\mathcal{A}| = 9$. Here, the moment variety $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{A}}(Q)$ is typically a hypersurface in \mathbb{P}^9 . The most natural index sets \mathcal{A} arise from partitions of the integer 10. Given a partition $\lambda = \{\lambda_0 \geq \lambda_1 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_s > 0\}$, the corresponding index set is

$$\mathcal{A}_\lambda := \{(0, 1), (0, 2), \dots, (0, \lambda_0 - 1), (1, 0), (1, 1), \dots, (1, \lambda_1 - 1), \dots, (s, 0), \dots, (s, \lambda_s - 1)\}.$$

We simply write $\mathcal{M}_\lambda := \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{A}_\lambda}$. For example, $\mathcal{M}_{4321}(Q)$ is the variety of moments up to order three which was earlier denoted by $\mathcal{M}_{[3]}(Q)$. We determine this hypersurface explicitly.

Theorem 6.3. *Let Q be a quadrilateral in the plane. The moment variety $\mathcal{M}_{[3]}(Q)$ is a hypersurface in \mathbb{P}^9 , whose defining polynomial has 5100 terms of degree (18, 12, 12). It equals*

$$2125764h^6 + 5484996m_{00}^2h^4s - 1574640m_{00}gh^3 + 364500m_{00}^3h^3t + 3458700m_{00}^4h^2s^2 - 2041200m_{00}^3ghs + 472500m_{00}^6hst - 122500m_{00}^6s^3 + 291600m_{00}^2g^2 - 135000m_{00}^4gt + 15625m_{00}^6t^2,$$

where the affine invariants in (5.10) are normalized to have content one and leading monomials

$$s = m_{00}m_{02}m_{12}m_{30} + \cdots, t = m_{00}^2m_{03}^2m_{30}^2 + \cdots, h = m_{00}m_{02}m_{20} + \cdots, g = m_{00}^3m_{02}^3m_{30}^2 + \cdots.$$

Derivation and Proof. The above formula was found as follows. By Table 6.1 below, the \mathbb{Z}^3 -degree of the hypersurface is (18, 12, 12). We used Proposition 5.9 to generate affine invariants of this degree with indeterminate coefficients. By plugging in the moments m_{ij} from various random quadrilaterals, we created a system of linear equations in the coefficients. This system was solved which led to the formula above. Independent verification of the formula was carried out by checking that it vanishes on the parametrization $(\mathbb{C}^2)^8 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{[3]}(Q)$. \square

We demonstrate the same technique for another interesting hypersurface in \mathbb{P}^9 that is also invariant under Aff_2 . It represents the moments of order ≤ 3 of probability measures on the triangle Δ_2 whose densities are linear functions. This hypersurface is the image of the 8-dimensional variety $\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathcal{M}_{[4]}(\Delta_2)$ under the map into \mathbb{P}^9 whose coordinates are

$$M_{ij} = \alpha \cdot m_{i+1,j} + \beta \cdot m_{i,j+1} + \gamma \cdot m_{i,j} \quad \text{for } 0 \leq i + j \leq 3.$$

Here $(\alpha : \beta : \gamma) \in \mathbb{P}^2$ and $m_{i,j}$ are the moments of the uniform probability measure on Δ_2 .

Proposition 6.4. *The above hypersurface has degree (52, 36, 36). Its defining polynomial is*

$$\begin{aligned} & 1228875475687336m^{16}s^9 - 125913170530271232h^2m^{14}s^8 - 11555266180939776hm^{15}s^7t - 423695444226048m^{16}s^6t^2 \\ & - 242587475329941504h^4m^{12}s^7 - 67888179490848768h^3m^{13}s^6t - 2253544388296704h^2m^{14}s^5t^2 + 92156256976896hm^{15}s^4t^3 \\ & + 4239929831616m^{16}s^3t^4 - 2425179321925632ghm^{13}s^7 + 767341894828032gm^{14}s^6t - 1302706722212675584h^6m^{10}s^6 \\ & - 108262506929061888h^5m^{11}s^5t + 673312350928896h^4m^{12}s^4t^2 + 535497484271616h^3m^{13}s^3t^3 + 31959518257152h^2m^{14}s^2t^4 \\ & + 440798423040hm^{15}s^1t^5 + 195936798885543936gh^3m^{11}s^6 - 410140620619776gh^2m^{12}s^5t - 412398826108747776gh^6m^8s^3t \\ & - 2360537593675776ghm^{13}s^4t^2 - 89805332054016gm^{14}s^3t^3 - 486870353365172224h^8m^8s^5 + 6819936693387264h^7m^9s^4t \\ & + 29422733985054720h^6m^{10}s^3t^2 + 2782917213290496h^5m^{11}s^2t^3 + 58246341746688h^4m^{12}s^1t^4 - 587731230720h^3m^{13}s^0t^5 \\ & + 3602104581095424g^2m^{12}s^6 - 157746980481662976gh^5m^9s^5 - 79828890012352512gh^4m^{10}s^4t - 10700934975848448gh^3m^{11}s^3t^2 \\ & - 668738492301312gh^2m^{12}s^2t^3 - 10448555212800ghm^{13}s^1t^4 + 275499014400gm^{14}s^0t^5 + 1321196639636946944h^{10}m^6s^4 \\ & + 814698134331457536h^9m^7s^3t + 92179893357379584h^8m^8s^2t^2 + 2541749079638016h^7m^9s^1t^3 - 13792092880896h^6m^{10}s^0t^4 \\ & + 58678654946770944g^2h^2m^{10}s^5 + 16167862146170880gh^{11}s^4t + 705486447968256g^2m^{12}s^3t^2 - 1103687847816200192gh^7m^7s^4 \\ & + 13931406950400gh^3m^{11}t^4 - 44584171418419200gh^5m^9s^2t^2 - 9685512225m^{16}t^6 - 1132386035171328gh^4m^{10}s^3 \\ & + 7839053087502237696h^{12}m^4s^3 + 1352219532013338624h^{11}m^5s^2t + 51427969540816896h^{10}m^6s^1t^2 - 147941222252544h^9m^7t^3 \\ & + 356552602727570112g^2h^4m^8s^4 + 65355404946702336g^2h^3m^9s^3t + 5201278745444352g^2h^2m^{10}s^2t^2 + 99067782758400g^2hm^{11}st^3 \\ & - 3265173504000g^2m^{12}t^4 - 5301992678571900928gh^9m^5s^3 - 984505782412247040gh^8m^6s^2t - 37440870596739072gh^7m^7s^1t^2 \\ & + 260713381625856gh^6m^8s^0t^3 + 7163309458867617792h^{14}m^2s^2 + 49588854021998208h^{13}m^3st - 613682107121664h^{12}m^4t^2 \\ & - 33414364526542848g^3hm^9s^4 - 2441030167166976g^3m^{10}s^3t + 1297818789047435264g^2h^6m^6s^3 + 235088951956733952g^2h^5m^7s^2t \\ & + 8250658482290688g^2h^4m^8s^1t^2 - 132090377011200g^2h^3m^9t^3 + 7123133303988682752gh^{11}m^3s^2 + 506754841838616576gh^{10}m^4st \\ & + 2079004689432576gh^9m^5t^2 + 1846757322198614016h^{16}s - 126388861612851200g^3h^3m^1s^3 - 17847573389770752g^3h^2m^8s^2t \\ & - 469654673817600g^3hm^9s^1t^2 + 20639121408000g^3m^{10}t^3 + 2594242435278176256g^2h^8m^4s^2 + 183620365983940608g^2h^7m^5s^1t \\ & - 1848091141472256g^2h^6m^6t^2 - 2445243491429646336gh^{13}ms + 5610807836540928gh^{12}m^2t + 3143555283419136g^4m^8s^3 \\ & - 40899303676523152g^3h^5m^5s^2 - 26702361435045888g^3h^4m^6st + 626206231756800g^3h^3m^7t^2 + 1246806603479384064g^2h^{10}m^2s \\ & - 9737274975584256g^2h^9m^3t^3 + 22822562857746432g^4h^2m^6s^2 + 1113255523123200g^4hm^7st - 73383542784000g^4m^4t^2 \\ & - 299841218941026304g^3h^7m^3s + 5822326385934336g^3h^6m^4t^2 - 12824703626379264g^2h^{12} + 32389413531025408g^4h^4m^4s \\ & - 1484340697497600g^4h^5m^5t + 15199648742375424g^3h^9m - 105531162664960g^3hm^5s + 139156940390400g^3m^6t \\ & - 6878544743366656g^4h^6m^2 + 1407374883553280g^5h^3m^3 - 109951162777600g^6m^4. \end{aligned}$$

Here $m = m_{00}$ and s, t, h, g are the affine invariants in Example 5.8 and Theorem 6.3.

We now return to the hypersurfaces $\mathcal{M}_\lambda(Q)$ that encode moments of the uniform probability distribution on a quadrilateral Q . These also live in \mathbb{P}^9 but they are not invariant under Aff_3 . We consider arbitrary partitions λ of 10 and notice that their total number is 42.

Remark 6.5. For every partition λ of 10, except those in the following table, the moment variety $\mathcal{M}_\lambda(Q)$ is a hypersurface in \mathbb{P}^9 . The dimensions of the remaining moment varieties coming from partitions of 10 are as follows. Here λ^c denotes the conjugate partition of λ .

λ	λ^c	$\dim \mathcal{M}_\lambda(Q)$
10	1^{10}	5
9 1	$2 1^8$	6
8 2	$2^2 1^6$	7
$8 1^2$	$3 1^7$	7

In light of Theorem 3.3, we find that all equations for moment varieties in this table arise from projections onto a line. In particular, adding either m_{10}, m_{11}, m_{12} or m_{10}, m_{11}, m_{20} or m_{10}, m_{20}, m_{30} to the moments $m_{00}, m_{01}, \dots, m_{06}$ does not impose any new relations. The hypersurfaces $\mathcal{M}_{73}, \mathcal{M}_{721}$ and \mathcal{M}_{713} are all cut out by the same Hankel determinant (6.2).

We now come to the census of mixed relations we are interested in. These are the moment hypersurfaces $\mathcal{M}_\lambda(Q)$ in \mathbb{P}^9 that are not featured in Remark 6.5. One of them is defined by the polynomial of degree 18 seen in Theorem 6.3. The other hypersurfaces are not invariant under Aff_3 . We computed all of them using numerical algebraic geometry. Here is the result:

Theorem 6.6. *Table 6.1 lists the \mathbb{Z}^3 -degrees of the moment hypersurfaces $\mathcal{M}_\lambda(Q)$ in \mathbb{P}^9 , where Q is a quadrilateral and λ is a partition of 10. We also report the size of the general fiber of the map $\varphi_\lambda : (\mathbb{C}^2)^4 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_\lambda(Q)$ which sends the vertices of Q to the moments indexed by λ .*

Derivation and Proof. This is based on numerical computations. We started out with Bertini [4], but then we mainly used the Julia package `HomotopyContinuation.jl` [5].

Consider the parametrization of the affine cone over the moment hypersurface $\mathcal{M}_\lambda(Q)$ given by $\mathbb{C}^9 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{10}, (t, X) \mapsto t \cdot \varphi_\lambda(X)$. Let us first describe how we compute the usual degree of this affine cone in \mathbb{C}^{10} . We pick a random point on the cone together with a random line passing through this point. Our goal is to compute all intersection points of the line with the cone. We do this via numerical monodromy, *i.e.*, we move the line around and track the already known intersection point. When the original line is reached again, we might have found a new solution. These monodromy loops are executed until no new solutions are found. To verify that all solutions have been found, we applied the trace test [4, Section 10.2.1].

To compute the other two coordinates in the \mathbb{Z}^3 -degree of the moment hypersurface $\mathcal{M}_\lambda(Q)$, we proceed as above, but the line is now replaced by a monomial

λ	λ^c	$\deg \mathcal{M}_\lambda(Q)$	$\deg \varphi_\lambda$
7 3	$2^3 1^4$	(5, 10, 0)	144
7 2 1	$3 2 1^5$	(5, 10, 0)	144
$7 1^2$	$4 1^6$	(5, 10, 0)	144
6 4	$2^4 1^2$	(27, 3, 36)	8
6 3 1	$3 2^2 1^3$	(51, 6, 54)	8
$6 2^2$	$3^2 1^4$	(96, 12, 90)	8
$6 2 1^2$	$4 2 1^4$	(136, 18, 126)	8
$6 1^4$	$5 1^5$	(480, 72, 424)	8
5^2	2^5	(33, 6, 39)	8
5 4 1	$3 2^3 1$	(36, 6, 36)	8
5 3 2	$3^2 2 1^2$	(42, 12, 36)	8
$5 3 1^2$	$4 2^2 1^2$	(60, 18, 48)	8
$5 2^2 1$	$4 3 1^3$	(72, 36, 42)	8
$5 2 1^3$	$5 2 1^3$	(139, 70, 72)	8
$4^2 2$	$3^2 2^2$	(42, 16, 32)	8
$4^2 1^2$	$4 2^3$	(60, 24, 42)	8
$4 3^2$	$3^3 1$	(47, 20, 34)	8
4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1	(18, 12, 12)	8

Table 6.1. Degrees of moment hypersurfaces of quadrilaterals.

curve. For the middle coordinate of the \mathbb{Z}^3 -degree, we use the curve in \mathbb{C}^{10} with parametric representation

$$s \mapsto (p_1 + s^{i_1} v_1, p_2 + s^{i_2} v_2, \dots, p_{10} + s^{i_{10}} v_{10}).$$

Here p and v are random vectors in \mathbb{C}^{10} . The moments indexed by the partition λ appear in the order $m_{i_1, j_1}, m_{i_2, j_2}, \dots, m_{i_{10}, j_{10}}$. Analogously, for the last entry in the \mathbb{Z}^3 -degree, we use the monomial curve in \mathbb{C}^{10} parametrized by $s \mapsto (p_1 + s^{j_1} v_1, p_2 + s^{j_2} v_2, \dots, p_{10} + s^{j_{10}} v_{10})$.

In each case, we solve a square system of 10 polynomial equations in 10 unknowns $s, t, x_{11}, \dots, x_{42}$. The number of solutions is the desired degree in \mathbb{C}^{10} times the degree of the map φ_λ . For instance, the number of solutions $(s, t, x_{11}, \dots, x_{42})$ for $\lambda = (4, 3, 2, 1)$ equals 144. The solutions form 18 clusters of size 8, where each cluster consists of all solutions that map to the same point on the affine cone. This is how the degree 18 was first determined. It allowed us to make the ansatz that eventually led to the invariant in Theorem 6.3. \square

The use of invariant theory of the affine group Aff_d was essential for computing the moment hypersurfaces in Theorem 6.3 and Proposition 6.4. However this method does not directly apply to moment varieties of codimension two or more. For such moment varieties, the minimal generators of the ideal form an invariant vector space, but the individual generators are not invariants. In such a situation, one might employ representation theory of Aff_d . We shall demonstrate this for the moment variety $\mathcal{M}_{[3]}(\Delta_3)$ in Conjecture 4.10.

Proposition 6.7. *The Aff_3 -module V spanned by the 90 quintics that vanish on $\mathcal{M}_{[3]}(\Delta_3)$ in \mathbb{P}^{19} is the direct sum of two indecomposable Aff_3 -modules V_1 and V_2 , each of dimension 45. As a GL_3 -module, V decomposes into 12 irreducibles: V_1 and V_2 split into six irreducible GL_3 -modules each. Table 6.2 lists the highest weights of these GL_3 -modules and their dimensions.*

V_1	(3, 3, 4)	(3, 4, 4)	(2, 4, 4)	(2, 3, 4)	(1, 4, 4)	(1, 3, 4)
V_2	(2, 2, 3)	(2, 3, 3)	(2, 2, 4)	(2, 3, 4)	(2, 2, 5)	(2, 3, 5)
dim	3	3	6	8	10	15

Table 6.2. Decomposition of the Aff_3 -modules V_1 and V_2 into irreducible GL_3 -modules.

Proof. The weight of a polynomial is given by its \mathbb{Z}^4 -grading. Each isotypical component of V as a GL_3 -module is spanned by all polynomials in V having the same fixed \mathbb{Z}^4 -degree. This isotypical decomposition consists of 43 vector spaces with dimensions 1, 2, 4 or 6.

For each isotypical component, we computed its U_3 -invariant polynomials, where $U_3 \subset \text{GL}_3$ is the subgroup of upper triangular matrices with diagonal (1, 1, 1). Ten isotypical components contain exactly one U_3 -invariant (up to scaling), while the component with weight (2, 3, 4) has a two-dimensional subspace of U_3 -invariant polynomials; see Table 6.2. Each U_3 -invariant generates an irreducible GL_3 -module. Ten of these irreducible modules in V are unique. The two irreducible GL_3 -modules with highest weight (2, 3, 4) are not unique.

Finally, we studied which of the described irreducible GL_3 -modules merge when we add translation, *i.e.*, when we act on V by the whole affine group Aff_3 . The ten unique GL_3 -modules get merged into two clusters, as seen in Table 6.2. Moreover, there is a unique way of choosing two GL_3 -modules with highest weight (2, 3, 4) such that acting with the affine group on one of these modules stays within one of the two clusters in Table 6.2. \square

7. Outlook

Moment varieties furnish an algebro-geometric representation for various probability measures on \mathbb{R}^d . In this article we focused on measures that are associated with convex polytopes. We were able to determine their moment varieties for a range of interesting cases. However, this is just the beginning. Many questions remain open, and we see considerable potential for further developing our algebraic tools, so that they become practical for inverse problems.

This section discusses a number of open problems and directions for future research. It also offers a perspective on some aspects of moment varieties not discussed in Sections 2–6.

Adjoints and Wachspress Varieties. At the end of Section 2 we defined the adjoint moment variety $\mathcal{M}_{\text{Ad}}(\mathcal{P})$ for a given combinatorial type \mathcal{P} , but we did not state any results on this topic. The variety $\mathcal{M}_{\text{Ad}}(\mathcal{P})$ is the moduli space for the Wachspress varieties of the polytopes in the class \mathcal{P} . The study of Wachspress varieties

and their moduli is a promising direction at the interface of geometric combinatorics and algebraic geometry (see [26]). It extends the familiar repertoire of toric varieties.

A concrete open problem is to compute the adjoint moment variety $\mathcal{M}_{\text{Ad}}(\mathcal{P})$ in the smallest cases where the ambient dimension $\binom{n-1}{d} - 1$ exceeds the number nd of parameters. This happens for polytopes with $n = 8$ vertices in dimensions $d = 2, 3, 4$. Another interesting case is $d = 2$ and $n = 7$. Here the adjoint is a plane curve of degree 4, so it has 14 parameters. It is parametrized by the 14 vertex coordinates of a heptagon. What is the degree of this map? It would be worthwhile to study the geometry of this map, in light of the beautiful classical connections [14, Section 6.3.3] between genus 3 curves and del Pezzo surfaces of degree 2.

Step Functions. It can be shown that mixtures of uniform distributions of line segments are algebraically identifiable whenever this is permitted by the parameter count. To be precise, the delicate algebro-geometric proof for mixtures of univariate Gaussians that is given in [2, Section 2] can be transferred to mixtures of line segments. The point of departure for this transfer argument is the proof of [2, Lemma 4] which holds verbatim for the matrix in (3.3).

This opens the door to moment varieties of distributions whose density is a step function on the line \mathbb{R}^1 . Indeed, each step function is a mixture of uniform distributions on line segments. Since mixture models correspond to secant varieties in \mathbb{P}^r , we can phrase our question as follows: study the secant varieties of the surfaces $\mathcal{M}_{\{\{r\}\}}(1, 2)$ in Example 3.5. Pearson's hypersurface of degree 39 in [1, Theorem 1] suggests that this will not be easy.

Recovery Algorithms. Theorem 3.3 characterizes all relations among axial moments of a polytope P for any fixed axis. From this one can recover the projections of all vertices of P onto that axis. Different variations of this result are known in the literature; see, e.g., [18]. On the other hand, in order to uniquely recover a polytope P in \mathbb{R}^d using axial moments, one has to know the projections of its vertices on at least $d + 1$ different lines in \mathbb{R}^d . The moments on $d + 1$ lines are highly dependent. For instance, for $d = 2$ and P a quadrilateral, the $\lambda = 6 \cdot 1^4$ entry in Table 6.1 reveals a relation of degree 480 among moments on two axes. Understanding such dependencies among the axial moments for general polytopes seems difficult, but it is an important step towards developing more advanced recovery algorithms. This issue is related to multidimensional variants of Prony's method. Indeed, the Hankel matrix (3.2) which connects polytopal densities and its node points on \mathbb{R}^1 with the axial moments is analogous to that for the classical Prony system [17]. Extending known results about the Prony system to our setting in \mathbb{R}^d may lead to applications in signal processing.

Multisymmetric Functions. Let $\mathbb{R}[X]$ denote the ring of polynomials in the entries of an $n \times d$ matrix of unknowns $X = (x_{kl})$. The symmetric group S_n acts on $\mathbb{R}[X]$ by permuting the rows of X . Following Dalbec [12], we write $\Lambda_{d,n} = \mathbb{R}[X]^{S_n}$ for the ring of invariants under this action. In words, $\Lambda_{d,n}$ is the ring of multisymmetric functions for n vectors in d -space.

The case $n = d + 1$ appeared in Section 4. Proposition 4.1 and Corollary 4.5 imply that the moments of simplices in \mathbb{R}^d generate the ring $\Lambda_{d,d+1}$. Indeed, the moments and the cumulants generate the same algebra, and the cumulants coincide with the power sum multisymmetric polynomials. By [12, Theorem 1.2], the latter are known to generate $\Lambda_{d,n}$ for any n . Furthermore, our Proposition 4.8 is closely related to the well-known fact (*cf.* [12, Theorem 1.3]) that elementary multisymmetric polynomials also generate the algebra $\Lambda_{d,n}$.

The discussion at the end of Section 4 shows that, for any $n > d$, the ring $\Lambda_{d,n}$ arises from our polytopal measures. Namely, consider the projection of an $(n - 1)$ -simplex to a subspace \mathbb{R}^d . Suppose that the image is a d -polytope with n vertices. The moments of the induced polytopal measure are multisymmetric polynomials in $\Lambda_{d,n}$, and, in fact, these moments generate the invariant ring $\Lambda_{d,n}$. Therefore we obtain all possible rings of multisymmetric polynomials as special cases of the rings of moments of simplices and their projections. It is known in algebraic combinatorics that these rings are quite complicated, see, *e.g.*, [24].

Symmetry and Invariants. We demonstrated in Section 5 that invariants of the affine group can be determined from covariants of the general linear group, and this was used in Section 6 to give explicit formulas for two specific moment hypersurfaces in \mathbb{P}^9 . In the case of moment varieties of codimension ≥ 2 , we do not really know how to take advantage of symmetries arising from the affine group Aff_d . It would be desirable to understand this.

More Hypersurfaces. In Theorem 6.6 we determined many moment hypersurfaces of quadrilaterals in \mathbb{P}^9 , one for each partition λ of the integer 10. Our computations were based on methods from numerical algebraic geometry. One could try to push this further, either to pentagons ($d = 2, n = 5$) or to tetrahedra ($d = 3, n = 4$). In the former case we would aim for moment hypersurfaces in \mathbb{P}^{11} associated with partitions of 12, and in the latter case we would seek moment hypersurfaces in \mathbb{P}^{13} associated with plane partitions of 14. The remark after Proposition 5.9 suggests the following problem for numerical algebraic geometry: compute the degrees of the moment hypersurfaces $\mathcal{M}_{[6]}(13\text{-gon}) \subset \mathbb{P}^{27}$ and $\mathcal{M}_{[3]}(\text{octahedron}) \subset \mathbb{P}^{19}$.

Special Subvarieties. It would be interesting to study the singular loci of moment varieties as well as the subvarieties whose points correspond to degenerate geometric configurations. This was discussed for the cubic surface in Figure 1.1 but we never returned to that topic.

Moment rings of polytopes. Fix a combinatorial type \mathcal{P} of simplicial polytopes in \mathbb{R}^d . We define the moment ring $\mathfrak{M}_{\mathcal{P}}$ to be the subalgebra of the rational function field $\mathbb{R}(X)$ that is generated by the moments $m_I(X)$ for \mathcal{P} where I runs over \mathbb{N}^d . We can realize $\mathfrak{M}_{\mathcal{P}}$ as the subalgebra of the polynomial ring $\mathbb{R}[X]$, generated by the numerators $m_I(X) \cdot \text{vol}(X)$. These products are polynomials in the nd unknowns x_{kl} by Theorem 2.2. If P is the d -simplex then the moment ring $\mathfrak{M}_{\mathcal{P}}$ is the ring $\Lambda_{d,d+1}$ of multisymmetric polynomials, as discussed above. A priori, it is not even clear that $\mathfrak{M}_{\mathcal{P}}$ is a Noetherian ring. However, we strongly believe this. In other words, we conjecture that $\mathfrak{M}_{\mathcal{P}}$ is finitely generated. It would be very interesting to identify explicit generators, or, at least, to find degree bounds for the generators of

$\mathfrak{M}_{\mathcal{P}}$. The same question makes sense for the moment rings that are analogous to $\Lambda_{d,n}$ for $n > d + 1$. To be specific, we seek the subalgebra of $\mathbb{R}(X)$ that is generated by all moments of univariate polytopal measures of type (d, n) . A natural place to start is the case of the convex n -gon in the plane. Here we might take advantage of the dihedral group acting on the n vertices. In the case of the ring generated by all harmonic moments of plane polygons such study was carried out in [7].

The group of symmetries of the combinatorial type \mathcal{P} acts on its moment ring $\mathfrak{M}_{\mathcal{P}}$. This explains why the moment ring of a simplex consists of multisymmetric functions and why the dihedral group acts on the moment rings of n -gons. Of course, there are many other types of simplicial polytopes with interesting symmetry groups. How about the octahedron?

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