

Corrections and additions to
Polytopes, rings, and K-theory
W. Bruns and J. Gubeladze

If you should find a mistake in of our book, mathematical or typographical,
please let us know by e-mail to

wbruns@uos.de or soso@math.sfsu.edu

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p. 10, 1.B, l. 1 set \rightarrow sets

p. 71, l. -1 $v = q$ or $vq \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$

p. 147, Theorem 4.32 Replace $--$ in (b) and (c) by $-$

p. 200, Theorem 6.1, l. 2 all maximal M -sequences in I

p. 214, l. -11 $*\text{Ext}_S^{n-d}(\omega', \omega_S) = R$

same page, l. -10 $\omega' = *\text{Ext}_S^{n-d}(R, \omega_S)$

same line $(n - d)$ th total Betti number

p. 215, l. 1 $*\text{Ext}_R^d(\mathbb{k}, \omega_S) \rightarrow *\text{Ext}_R^d(\mathbb{k}, \omega')$

same page, l. 4 $*\text{Ext}_R^d(\mathbb{k}, \omega_S) \rightarrow *\text{Ext}_S^d(\mathbb{k}, \omega')$

p. 217, (6.7) Replace $--$ by $-$

p. 217, l. -14 insert space after “splits”

p. 247, Exercise 6.11 Delete “normal” from the hypothesis.

p. 316, 8.41, l. 5 $\text{rank } d \rightarrow \text{rank} \geq d$

p. 325, l. -4 Lopez \rightarrow Logar

p. 346, l. 4 suslin \rightarrow Suslin

p. 350, l. -14 quillen \rightarrow Quillen

p. 393, l. 17 totaro \rightarrow Totaro

p. 405, l. -7 $dt \rightarrow dT$

p. 426, Exercise 10.5 Francisco Santos suggested the following fast construction of the “bordism” polytope \tilde{P} . Let $Q \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be any support polytope for a projective unimodular triangulation \mathcal{F} of the fan $\mathcal{N}(P)$. Then the polytope

$$\tilde{P} = \text{conv}((P, 0), (Q, 1)) \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$$

has all the properties mentioned in the exercise. In fact, one wants that the vertices of \tilde{P} , corresponding to the vertices of Q , are simple (and, hence, unimodular). But if this is not the case then the polytope $R_h = \tilde{P} \cap (\mathbb{R}^n, h)$ with $h \in (0, 1)$ is not combinatorially equivalent to Q . On the other hand, $\mathcal{N}(R_h) = \mathcal{N}(P + Q)$ and $\mathcal{N}(P + Q)$ is the smallest common subdivision of $\mathcal{N}(P)$ and $\mathcal{N}(Q)$ (i. e., the intersection of $\mathcal{N}(P)$ and $\mathcal{N}(Q)$; see p. 34). In our situation, the latter condition means $\mathcal{N}(P + Q) = \mathcal{N}(Q)$.

p. 427, l. 13 show \rightarrow Show