

Cohen-Macaulay Property of Feynman Integrals

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(Dated: May 3, 2022)

Abstract: The connection between Feynman integrals and GKZ A -hypergeometric systems has been a topic of recent interest with advances in mathematical techniques and computational tools opening new possibilities; in this paper we continue to explore this connection. To each such hypergeometric system there is an associated toric ideal, we prove that the latter has the Cohen-Macaulay property for two large families of Feynman integrals. This implies, for example, that both the number of independent solutions and dynamical singularities are independent of space-time dimension and generalized propagator powers. Furthermore, in particular, it means that the process of finding a series representation of these integrals is fully algorithmic.

1. INTRODUCTION

Much of our understanding of physical amplitudes in quantum field theory is tied to their perturbative expansion in terms of Feynman diagrams. This makes Feynman diagrams and their associated integrals central objects in quantum field theory [1–3]. The analytic view of Feynman integrals is as old as the integrals themselves, e.g. to guarantee causality they are often continued into the complex plane in a predetermined manner. An algebraic viewpoint is not as common in physics, even though it has been known for a some time [4], see also [5]. Recently the algebraic methods of Gelfand, Kapranov and Zelevinski [5–8], using what are now called GKZ A -hypergeometric systems, in tandem with the Lee-Pomeransky representation of Feynman integrals [9] have attracted interest (see e.g. [10–14] also [15]), partially due to the computational utility of this perspective. In this paper we focus on the study of Feynman integrals using this GKZ A -hypergeometric system point of view.

Throughout this paper we will assume that the underlying Feynman graph G is two-edge connected, or in common physics terminology, G is one particle irreducible (1PI). This means that at least two edges in the graph have to be cut for the graph to become disconnected. This is not a substantial restriction from a physical point of view as any

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connected amplitude can be factored into its 1PI components. Moreover, all integrals are assumed to be dimensionally regularized with generalized dimension D .

More precisely we consider scalar Feynman integrals arising from a 1PI Feynman diagram, i.e. a graph $G = (V, E)$ where each edge is labeled with a mass m_e , momentum k_e , and propagator $1/(k_e^2 - m_e^2)$ and certain vertices are labeled with a momentum $p(v)$. This set of distinguished vertices are called external vertices, V_{ext} , and are required to satisfy momentum conservation $\sum_{v \in V_{\text{ext}}} p(v) = 0$. Such integrals can be converted to the *Lee-Pomeransky* form, which is the standard form we will use here. For a graph G we work over $\mathbb{R}^{|E|}$ where $|E|$ is the size of the edge set E of the graph G . We will also define the Symanzik polynomials \mathcal{U} and \mathcal{F} associated to G , cf. [16]. The polynomial \mathcal{U} is obtained by summing over all spanning trees in G and for each such tree adding a monomial consisting of all variables whose edge is not in the spanning tree, to obtain \mathcal{F} we sum a polynomial depending on \mathcal{U} with one obtained by summing over spanning two-forests of G . Given a spanning two-forest $F = (T, T')$ of G set $p(F) = \sum_{v \in T \cap V_{\text{ext}}} p(v)$. In symbols the *Symanzik polynomials* are:

$$\mathcal{U} = \sum_{\substack{T \text{ a spanning} \\ \text{tree of } G}} \prod_{e \notin T} x_e, \quad (1)$$

$$\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{U} \sum_{e \in E} m_e^2 x_e + \sum_{\substack{F \text{ a spanning} \\ \text{2-forest of } G}} |p(F)|^2 \prod_{e \notin F} x_e, \quad (2)$$

where m_e is the mass associated to the edge e and $|p(F)|^2$ is obtained from the Wick rotation of the Lorentz form $p(F)^2 \rightarrow -|p(F)|^2$. If the Wick rotation is undone, we consider the Euclidean region s.t. $p(F)^2 < 0$ for every F .

Our main result is a theorem stating that in many cases the Newton polytope $P = \text{Newt}(\mathcal{U} + \mathcal{F})$ (cf. (4)) associated to a Feynman integral is normal. This proves a weaker version of the conjecture about existence of unimodular triangulations proposed in [11] for our considered classes of diagrams. When working with Feynman integrals from the GKZ A -hypergeometric system perspective we will also associate an ideal I_A to such a system. Our main result will directly imply that this ideal I_A is Cohen-Macaulay; this in turn has several important theoretical and computational consequences which are discussed in more depth in Subsection 1.1.

Theorem 1.1 (Main Theorem). *Let $G = (V, E)$ be a Feynman diagram with associated Symanzik polynomials \mathcal{U} and \mathcal{F} . Set $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{U} + \mathcal{F}$, then the Newton polytope $P_G = \text{Newt}(\mathcal{G})$ is normal if either*

- $m_e \neq 0$ for all $e \in E$, or
- $m_e = 0$ for all $e \in E$ and every vertex is connected to an external off-shell leg, i.e. $p_v^2 \neq 0$ for every $v \in V = V_{\text{ext}}$.

The second case especially includes all polygon diagrams like the triangle, box or pentagon.

We prove this theorem in two parts, the massive case is treated in Theorem 3.1 and the massless case in Theorem 3.5. In short, this result means that not only can we expect the hypergeometric systems associated to a Feynman diagram to have desirable mathematical properties, but additionally we can expect that the associated Gröbner deformation

will be straightforward to compute, allowing us to obtain series solutions effectively in an algorithmic manner.

1.1. Feynman Integrals and Hypergeometric Systems

Let $b \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^{|E|}$ be an integral vector, and $D \in \mathbb{R}$; after conversion to Lee-Pomeransky form the Feynman integral associated to the graph G is the integral $\mathfrak{I}_G(D, b)$ given by

$$\mathfrak{I}_G(D, b) := \frac{\Gamma(D/2)}{\Gamma(D/2 - \varsigma)\Gamma(b_1)\cdots\Gamma(b_{|E|})} \int_{\mathbb{R}_{>0}^{|E|}} \frac{x_1^{b_1-1} \cdots x_{|E|}^{b_{|E|}-1}}{\mathcal{G}(x)^{D/2}} dx_1 \cdots dx_{|E|} \quad (3)$$

where $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{U} + \mathcal{F}$, and $\varsigma := \sum_i b_i - L \cdot D/2$ with L the number of independent cycles in the graph G .

Suppose that for a given Feynman diagram G the polynomial \mathcal{G} has the form $\mathcal{G} = \sum_{i=1}^r \tilde{c}_i x^{a_i}$. Note that the \tilde{c}_i are explicitly given constants determined by the momenta, masses and graph structure. To consider this as an A -hypergeometric system we will instead take the coefficients as undetermined parameters and consider $\mathcal{G} = \sum_{i=1}^r c_i x^{a_i}$ as a polynomial in the ring $\mathbb{Q}(D)[c_1, \dots, c_r][x_1, \dots, x_{|E|}]$, this recovers our original polynomial $\mathcal{U} + \mathcal{F}$ in $\mathbb{Q}(D)[x_1, \dots, x_{|E|}]$ when we set $c_i = \tilde{c}_i$. We abuse notation and use \mathcal{U} , \mathcal{F} , and \mathcal{G} to denote both the polynomials in $\mathbb{Q}(D)[c_1, \dots, c_r][x_1, \dots, x_{|E|}]$ and the resulting polynomial in $\mathbb{Q}(D)[x_1, \dots, x_{|E|}]$ when we set $c_i = \tilde{c}_i$. The polynomial \mathcal{G} determines an $(|E| + 1) \times r$ integer matrix A obtained by adding a row of ones above the matrix with column vectors the exponents a_i of \mathcal{G} :

$$A = A_- \times \{1\} := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_{r-1} & a_r \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{N}^{(|E|+1) \times r}, \quad (4)$$

where $A_- = (a_1 \ a_2 \ \cdots \ a_{r-1} \ a_r) \in \mathbb{N}^{|E| \times r}$ is the matrix whose columns are the exponent vectors of \mathcal{G} . We will refer to the Newton polytope of \mathcal{G} , $\text{Newt}(\mathcal{G}) = \text{conv}(\{a_1, \dots, a_r\})$, defined by the convex hull of the vectors as the *Symanzik polytope*. We suppose this polytope is given in half-space representation as

$$\text{Newt}(\mathcal{G}) = \bigcap_{i=1}^N \{ \sigma \in \mathbb{R}^{|E|} \mid \langle \mu_i, \sigma \rangle \leq \nu_i \} \quad (5)$$

where $\mu_i \in \mathbb{R}^{|E|}$, $\nu \in \mathbb{R}^N$.

Now return to considering the Feynman integral $\mathfrak{I}_G(D, b; c)$, which we now take as a function of c since we consider \mathcal{G} as a polynomial in $\mathbb{Q}(D)[c_1, \dots, c_r][x_1, \dots, x_{|E|}]$. The integral $\mathfrak{I}_G(D, b; c)$ is a special case of a so called *Euler-Mellin integral*; it is shown in [17] that such integrals admit a meromorphic continuation, giving

$$\mathfrak{I}_G(D, b; c) = \Phi(D, b; c) \prod_{i=1}^N \Gamma(\nu_i D/2 - \langle \mu_i, b \rangle) \quad (6)$$

for some function Φ entire in D and b ; note ν , μ are as in (5). We will also define a vector β determined by the vector b and the value D appearing in the Feynman integral in

Lee-Pomeransky form (3), that is

$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} -D/2 \\ -b_1 \\ \vdots \\ -b_{|E|} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (7)$$

The function $\Phi(D, b; c)$ is a GKZ A-hypergeometric function of c and satisfies the GKZ A-hypergeometric system $H_A(\beta)$, which we now define. Let $W = \mathbb{Q}(D)[c_1, \dots, c_r, \partial_1, \dots, \partial_r]$ be a Weyl algebra with ∂_i denoting the differential operator association to c_i (i.e. ∂_i acts as differentiation by c_i on a polynomial in $\mathbb{Q}[c_1, \dots, c_r]$) and let $I_A = \langle \partial^u - \partial^v \mid Au = Av \rangle$ be the *toric ideal* in $\mathbb{Q}[\partial_1, \dots, \partial_r]$ defined by the matrix A as in (4) above; the toric ideal is a prime binomial ideal and such ideals define toric varieties, see [18, Chapter 4]. Writing $A = [a_{i,j}]$, the system $H_A(\beta)$ is a left ideal $H_A(\beta) := I_A + Z_A(\beta)$ in W where

$$Z_A(\beta) = \left\langle \sum_{j=1}^r a_{i,j} c_j \partial_j - \beta_i \mid i = 1, \dots, |E| + 1 \right\rangle. \quad (8)$$

Finding a basis consisting of holomorphic functions for the space of solutions to the A-hypergeometric system $H_A(\beta)$ gives an expression for $\Phi(D, b; c)$, and hence an expression for the Feynman integral $\mathfrak{J}_G(D, b; c)$. By the Cauchy-Kowalevskii-Kashiwara Theorem (see also [19, Theorem 1.4.19]) the dimension of the complex vector space of solutions to the system $H_A(\beta)$ in a neighbourhood of a smooth point is equal to $\text{rank}(H_A(\beta))$, the *holonomic rank* of the ideal $H_A(\beta)$. Results of [5, 20], see also [19, Theorem 4.3.8], tell us that if the toric ideal I_A is Cohen-Macaulay for a given A then $\text{rank}(H_A(\beta)) = (|E|!) \cdot \text{vol}(\text{conv}(A))$ and the singular points where solutions to the system $H_A(\beta)$ do not exist are independent of β .

A basis for the solution space to the system $H_A(\beta)$ may be computed using techniques described in [19, Chapter 3]. An important step in this computation is finding the *Gröbner deformation* of $H_A(\beta)$ with respect to a *weight vector* $\omega \in \mathbb{R}^r$, denoted $\text{in}_{(-\omega, \omega)}(H_A(\beta))$. This is also greatly simplified in the case I_A is Cohen-Macaulay since in this case

$$\text{in}_{(-\omega, \omega)}(H_A(\beta)) = Z_A(\beta) + \text{in}_\omega(I_A), \quad (9)$$

[19, Theorem 4.3.8], where the later expression $\text{in}_\omega(I_A)$ is the *initial ideal* (or lead term ideal) of I_A . The initial ideal of I_A can be computed directly from a Gröbner basis of I_A , which is in turn straightforward to obtain using standard methods. We obtain the appropriate weight vectors ω by computing the Gröbner fan of I_A and choosing a (generic) representative vector ω from each cone in the Gröbner fan of I_A , an efficient procedure (and accompanying software implementation) for computing this Gröbner fan of such a toric ideal is detailed in [21]. Gröbner fans can also be computed using the package Gfan [22], we make use of this implementation via it's Macaulay2 [23] interface in Section 1.2 below.

1.2. Example

We illustrate this process on the Feynman diagram G shown in Figure 1. For further reading on the techniques employed in our example we recommend the book [19].

In D dimensions the classical presentation for the Feynman integral for the diagram in

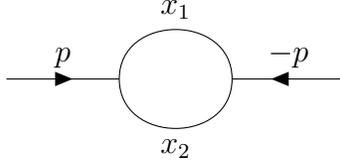


FIG. 1: Feynman diagram G for the massive bubble. There are two edges, with mass m_1 associated to the edge x_1 , and m_2 associated to the edge x_2 and two vertices with (external) momenta p and $-p$, respectively.

Figure 1 is

$$\mathfrak{J} = \int \frac{d^D k}{\pi^{D/2}} \frac{1}{k^2 - m_1^2} \frac{1}{(k - p)^2 - m_2^2}. \quad (10)$$

After Wick-rotating, introducing Feynman parameters and integrating over the loop momenta, this integral can be written in the Lee-Pomeransky form (up to some factors of π and i), as in (3) with $b = (1, 1)$ as

$$\mathfrak{J}_G(D, b) = \mathfrak{J}_G(D, (1, 1)) = \frac{\Gamma(D/2)}{\Gamma(D-2)} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^2} (\mathcal{U}(x) + \mathcal{F}(x))^{-D/2} dx_1 dx_2, \quad (11)$$

$$\mathcal{U}(x) = x_1 + x_2, \quad \mathcal{F}(x) = (m_1^2 + m_2^2 + |p|^2)x_1 x_2 + m_1^2 x_1^2 + m_2^2 x_2^2 \quad (12)$$

where $|p|^2 > 0$ is the Euclidean norm obtained by Wick rotation: $p^2 \rightarrow -|p|^2$. This integral is a special case of the Euler-Mellin integral which admits the meromorphic continuation

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}_+^2} (\mathcal{U} + \mathcal{F})^{-D/2} dx_1 dx_2 = \Gamma(2 - D/2)\Gamma(D-2)\Phi(D) \quad (13)$$

where $\Phi(D)$ is an entire analytic function. Treating all the coefficients of the polynomial $\mathcal{U} + \mathcal{F}$ as arbitrary coefficients c_i , gives

$$\mathcal{G}(x, c) = \mathcal{U}(x, c) + \mathcal{F}(x, c) = c_1 x_1 + c_2 x_2 + c_3 x_1 x_2 + c_4 x_1^2 + c_5 x_2^2.$$

Then the function $\Phi(D; c)$ associated to the resulting integral

$$\mathfrak{J}_G(D, 1; c) = \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^2} \mathcal{G}(x, c)^{-D/2} dx_1 dx_2 = \Gamma(2 - D/2)\Gamma(D-2)\Phi(D; c) \quad (14)$$

is A -hypergeometric as a function of c and satisfies the A -hypergeometric system $H_A(\beta)$ with

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \{1\} \times \text{Newt}(\mathcal{G}), \quad \beta = \begin{pmatrix} -D/2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (15)$$

Now let W be the Weyl algebra

$$W = \mathbb{Q}(D)[c_1, \dots, c_5, \partial_1, \dots, \partial_5]. \quad (16)$$

Then the A -hypergeometric system $H_A(\beta) = Z_A(\beta) + I_A$ is the left-ideal in W defined by

$$I_A = \langle \partial_3^2 - \partial_4 \partial_5, \partial_2 \partial_3 - \partial_1 \partial_5, \partial_1 \partial_3 - \partial_2 \partial_4 \rangle \quad (17)$$

$$Z_A(\beta) = \begin{cases} c_1 \partial_1 + c_2 \partial_2 + c_3 \partial_3 + c_4 \partial_4 + c_5 \partial_5 = \beta_1 \\ c_1 \partial_1 + c_3 \partial_3 + 2c_4 \partial_4 = \beta_2 \\ c_2 \partial_2 + c_3 \partial_3 + 2c_5 \partial_5 = \beta_3 \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

where I_A is the toric ideal in ∂_i defined by A . Since m_1 and m_2 are assumed to be non-zero, Theorem 1.1 guarantees that the polytope $\text{conv}(A)$ is normal which in particular implies that I_A is Cohen-Macaulay. For $(-\omega, \omega) \in \mathbb{R}^{10}$ the Cohen-Macaulay property of I_A guarantees that the Gröbner deformation of $H_A(\beta)$ can be decomposed as

$$\text{in}_{(-\omega, \omega)}(H_A(\beta)) = Z_A(\beta) + \text{in}_\omega(I_A). \quad (19)$$

The procedure for constructing a series solutions to $H_A(\beta)$ consists of solving the system given by the Gröbner deformation $\text{in}_{(-\omega, \omega)}(H_A(\beta))$ and lifting these solutions to $H_A(\beta)$ by attaching them to a Γ -series.

The solutions to $\text{in}_{(-\omega, \omega)}(H_A(\beta))$ will be monomials $c^u = c_1^{u_1} \cdots c_5^{u_5}$, $u \in \mathbb{C}^5$. The toric ideal I_A has a Gröbner fan consisting of seven top-dimensional cones, meaning that there are seven distinct initial ideals $\text{in}_\omega(I_A)$. If we choose weight vector $\omega = (0, 0, -2, 1, 1)$, then I_A has the reduced Gröbner basis

$$\{(\partial_2 \partial_4) - \partial_1 \partial_3, (\partial_1 \partial_5) - \partial_2 \partial_3, (\partial_4 \partial_5) - \partial_3^2\} \quad (20)$$

where the monomials marked with parentheses generates $\text{in}_\omega(I_A)$. If c^u is a solution of the initial system, then the exponent vectors must satisfy

$$u_2 u_4 = u_1 u_5 = u_4 u_5 = 0, \quad (21)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \\ u_4 \\ u_5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -D/2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (22)$$

The Cohen-Macaulay property of I_A guarantees that the number of solutions to these equations is the normalized volume of the polytope $\text{conv}(A)$, i.e., these six equations have three solutions:

$$\begin{aligned} u^{(1)} &= (2 - D, 0, -1, D/2 - 1, 0) \\ u^{(2)} &= (0, 2 - D, -1, 0, D/2 - 1) \\ u^{(3)} &= (1 - D/2, 1 - D/2, D/2 - 2, 0, 0). \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

The three monomials $c^{u^{(1)}}$, $c^{u^{(2)}}$, $c^{u^{(3)}}$ generate the solution space of $\text{in}_{(-\omega, \omega)}(H_A(\beta))$ and can

be lifted to solutions of $H_A(\beta)$ as

$$\begin{aligned} \phi^{(i)} &= \sum_{v \in N^{(i)}} \frac{\Gamma(u^{(i)} + 1)}{\Gamma(u^{(i)} + v + 1)} c^{u^{(i)}+v}, \quad \text{with,} \\ N^{(1)} &= \{v = m(-1, 1, 1, 0, -1) + n(2, -2, 0, -1, 1), \ m, n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid m \geq 2n, \ m \leq 0, \ n \geq m\}, \\ N^{(2)} &= \{v = m(-1, 1, 1, 0, -1) + n(2, -2, 0, -1, 1), \ m, n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid 2n \geq m, \ m \leq 0, \ n \leq 0\}, \text{ and} \\ N^{(3)} &= \{v = m(-1, 1, 1, 0, -1) + n(2, -2, 0, -1, 1), \ m, n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid n \leq 0, \ n \geq m\}, \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

where $(-1, 1, 0, -1)$ and $(2, -2, 0, -1, 1)$ span the integral kernel of A and the inequalities guarantee that the quotients of Γ -functions are always well-defined. A solution $\Phi(D; c)$ to the hypergeometric system $H_A(\beta)$ can now be written as $\Phi(D; c) = K_1\phi^{(1)} + K_2\phi^{(2)} + K_3\phi^{(3)}$. The coefficients K_i must be such that the meromorphic continuation on the right hand side of (14) matches the left hand side on the domain of convergence of the integral. For example, K_1 can be determined by taking the limit $c_2, c_5 \rightarrow 0$ in (14) where c_2 and c_5 are picked because their respective exponents in $u^{(1)}$ are zero. The integral becomes

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}_+^2} \frac{dx_1 dx_2}{(c_1 x_1 + c_3 x_1 x_2 + c_4 x_1^2)^{D/2}} = \frac{\Gamma(D-2)\Gamma(1-D/2)}{\Gamma(D/2)} c_1^{2-D} c_3^{-1} c_4^{D/2-1}, \quad (25)$$

note the limit is not well-defined for $\Phi(D; c)$ because c_2 and c_5 appear as denominators, or more precisely, they will have exponents with negative real part¹. However, the limit is well-defined in the Weyl algebra as the restriction ideal:

$$H_A(\beta)|_{c_2, c_5=0} := (H_A(\beta) + c_2 W + c_5 W) \cap \mathbb{Q}(D)[c_1, c_3, c_4, \partial_1, \partial_3, \partial_4]. \quad (26)$$

The solution space to this ideal is one-dimensional and spanned by $c_1^{2-D} c_3^{-1} c_4^{D/2-1}$, we thus interpret the limit as $\Phi(D; c) \rightarrow K_1 c_1^{2-D} c_3^{-1} c_4^{D/2-1}$. Equating this with the explicitly evaluated integral and substituting into (14) yields

$$K_1 = \frac{\Gamma(1-D/2)}{\Gamma(D/2)\Gamma(2-D/2)}. \quad (27)$$

Similarly we obtain

$$K_2 = K_1, \quad K_3 = \frac{\Gamma(D/2-1)\Gamma(D/2-1)}{\Gamma(D/2)\Gamma(D-2)}. \quad (28)$$

We have now obtained an explicit series representation for the Feynman integral in one of the seven Gröbner cones, the same procedure can be used to obtain an explicit representation in the other cones.

The paper is organized as follows; in Section 2 we review several definitions and results which will be needed to prove the main theorem, Theorem 1.1. The main theorem is proved in Section 3, this proof is separated into two cases, massive and massless. The massive case is treated in Subsection 3.1 and the massless case is treated in Subsection 3.2.

¹ Note that the form of $N^{(1)}$ guarantees that the limit is well-defined for $\phi^{(1)}$.

2. BACKGROUND

In this section we briefly review several definitions and results from different areas of algebra which will be needed in Section 3. Readers wishing further details should consult books such as [8, 24–26] on algebraic geometry and [27] on matroid theory. As was discussed in Section 1, in the context of computing series solutions to Feynman integrals, many things become much simpler when the toric ideal I_A associated to the matrix A in (4) has the *Cohen-Macaulay* property. Since the matrix A in (4) is always full rank with a row of ones the resulting toric ideal is *homogeneous*; recall an ideal I is called homogeneous if it has a homogeneous generating set (equivalently its Gröbner basis consists of homogeneous polynomials), i.e. $I = \langle g_1, \dots, g_t \rangle$ where all monomials appearing in g_i have the same degree. Hence we will restrict our attention to the case of homogeneous ideals.

Let I be a homogeneous ideal in a polynomial ring $R = k[z_1, \dots, z_r]$ over a field k of characteristic zero defining a projective variety $X = V(I) \subset \mathbb{P}^{r-1}$ with $d := \dim(I) = \dim(X) + 1$. Then d homogeneous polynomials h_1, \dots, h_d in R/I are called a *homogeneous system of parameters* for R/I if $\dim_k(R/I + \langle h_1, \dots, h_d \rangle) < \infty$. We say that a subsequence h_1, \dots, h_ν is a *(R/I) -regular sequence of length r* if R/I is a free $k[h_1, \dots, h_\nu]$ module, or equivalently if the Hilbert series of I , $H_I(z)$, is equal to the Hilbert series of $I + \langle h_1, \dots, h_\nu \rangle$ divided by the polynomial $\prod_{i=1}^\nu (1 - z^{\deg(h_i)})$.

Definition 2.1 (Cohen-Macaulay). *A homogeneous ideal I in a polynomial $R = k[z_1, \dots, z_r]$ over a field k with $d = \dim(I)$ is Cohen-Macaulay if there exists a homogeneous system of parameters h_1, \dots, h_d such that h_1, \dots, h_d is also a (R/I) -regular sequence of length d .*

Our interest is in homogeneous toric ideals. That is for a full rank $(|E| + 1) \times r$ integer matrix with first row the all ones vector (e.g. as in (4)) we wish to consider the ideal $I_A = \langle z^u - z^v \mid Au = Av \rangle$ in the polynomial ring $k[z_1, \dots, z_r]$; this ideal I_A is always a homogeneous prime ideal generated by a finite set of homogeneous binomials. The toric ideal I_A defines a projective toric variety $X_A = V(I_A) \subset \mathbb{P}^{r-1}$. We say the semi-group $\mathbb{N}A$ is *normal* if

$$\mathbb{N}A = \mathbb{Z}A \cap \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}A.$$

For toric ideals a result of Hochster's [28], see also [29, Corollary 1.7.6], gives us a characterization of the Cohen-Macaulay property of the ideal I_A in terms of the normality of the semi-group $\mathbb{N}A$.

Theorem 2.2 (Hochster). *If the semi-group $\mathbb{N}A$ is normal then the toric ideal I_A is Cohen-Macaulay.*

Normality of a configuration of lattice points $A = A_- \times \{1\}$ can be characterised by a combinatorial property of the polytope $P = \text{conv}(A_-)$:

Definition 2.3 (Normal Polytope). *A polytope P is called normal, or said to have the integer decomposition property² (IDP), if for any $k \in \mathbb{N}$*

$$kP \cap \mathbb{Z}^d = (k-1)P \cap \mathbb{Z}^d + P \cap \mathbb{Z}^d. \quad (29)$$

Proposition 2.4 (Remark 0.1 of [30]). *A polytope P is IDP if and only if $\mathbb{N}(P \times \{1\}) \cap \mathbb{Z}^{d+1} = \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}(P \times \{1\}) \cap \mathbb{Z}^{d+1}$.*

² This is sometimes called integrally closed.

This means especially that if all lattice points in $\text{conv}(A_-)$ are column vectors in A_- (which correspond to exponents of monomials in \mathcal{G}), i.e. the set of column vectors of A_- is $\text{conv}(A_-) \cap \mathbb{Z}^d$, the toric ideal I_A will be Cohen-Macaulay if the polytope $P = \text{conv}(A_-)$ is IDP.

Hence when considering the question of if a toric ideal I_A is Cohen-Macaulay in Section 3 we will instead seek to prove the stronger sufficient condition that the polytope $P = \text{conv}(A_-)$ is normal. We now recall two standard constructions in polyhedral geometry.

Definition 2.5. *Let $P, Q \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ be (lattice) polytopes. The Minkowski sum $P + Q$ is*

$$P + Q := \{p + q \in \mathbb{R}^d \mid p \in P, q \in Q\}.$$

*The Cayley sum $P * Q$ is the convex hull of $(P \times \{0\}) \cup (Q \times \{1\})$ in \mathbb{R}^{d+1} .*

In Section 3 the notion of an edge-unimodular polytope will play a prominent role. Recall that a matrix $M \in \mathbb{Z}^{d \times n}$ is said to be *unimodular* if all $d \times d$ minors are either 0, 1, or -1 . A polytope P is called *edge-unimodular* if there a unimodular matrix M such that the edges of P are parallel to the columns of M . In Section 3 we employ Corollary 2.7 which is a direct consequence of the following result of Howard [31, 32], see also Danilov and Koshevoy [33].

Theorem 2.6 (Theorem 4.7 of [31], cf. [32]). *Suppose that M is a unimodular matrix and that P and Q are lattice polytopes with edges parallel to the columns of M , that is P and Q are both edge-unimodular with matrix M . Then*

$$P \cap \mathbb{Z}^d + Q \cap \mathbb{Z}^d = (P + Q) \cap \mathbb{Z}^d. \quad (30)$$

From this theorem we immediately obtain the following result which tells us that to show the projective normality of a toric variety X_A it is sufficient to show that the associated polytope $P = \text{conv}(A)$ is edge-unimodular.

Corollary 2.7. *If a polytope P is edge-unimodular, then P is IDP.*

Proof. Suppose P is edge-unimodular and let $Q = (k - 1)P$. Since Q is just a dilation of P , thus Q is also edge-unimodular and the prerequisites of Theorem 2.6 are met. Hence,

$$P \cap \mathbb{Z}^d + (k - 1)P \cap \mathbb{Z}^d = kP \cap \mathbb{Z}^d. \quad \square$$

To prove Theorem 3.5, our main result in the massless case, we will need the following result by Tsuchiya [34, Theorem 0.4] (see also [35]) where a complete description of IDP Cayley sums is given.

Proposition 2.8 (Theorem 0.4 of [34]). *The Cayley sum $P * Q$ is IDP if and only if P and Q are IDP and also*

$$(a_1P + a_2Q) \cap \mathbb{Z}^d = (a_1P \cap \mathbb{Z}^d) + (a_2Q \cap \mathbb{Z}^d) \quad (31)$$

for any positive integers a_1, a_2 .

An important class of polytopes, which appear in Section 3, are the hypersimplices.

Definition 2.9 (Hypersimplex). *The hypersimplex $\Delta(d, k) \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ is the polytope*

$$\Delta(d, k) = \{(x_1, \dots, x_d) \mid 0 \leq x_1, \dots, x_d \leq 1; x_1 + \dots + x_d = k\}. \quad (32)$$

In Section 3 we will also employ several ideas from matroid theory, our main reference for these notions is the book [27]. Below we give several definitions and a theorem which will be of particular importance.

Given two matroids M_1, M_2 on the same ground set E , we say that M_1 is a *quotient* of M_2 if every circuit of M_2 can be written as a union of circuits in M_1 . A pair of matroids $\{M_1, M_2\}$ on the same ground set E form a *flag matroid* if M_1 is a quotient of M_2 . In the proof of our main result we will employ the following standard result which tells us that quotients are flipped by duality.

Proposition 2.10 (Proposition 7.3.1 of [27]). *Let M_1, M_2 be two matroids on E , then M_1 is a quotient of M_2 if and only if M_2^* is a quotient of M_1^* .*

Given a matroid M we may define the associated *matroid polytope* P_M to be the convex hull of the indicator vectors of all bases of M . We will also wish to associate a polytope to a flag matroid $\{M_1, M_2\}$.

Definition 2.11. *Let $\{M_1, M_2\}$ be a flag matroid, then the flag matroid polytope is defined as the Minkowski sum of the constituent matroid polytopes: $P_{M_1} + P_{M_2}$.*

3. NORMALITY OF SYMANZIK POLYTOPES

In this section we prove the main result, namely we show that the polytope associated to entirely massive or entirely massless Feynmann integrals is always IDP, and hence the desirable properties of the associated A -hypergeometric system described in Section 1 hold. Throughout this section $G = (V, E)$ will be a 1PI Feynman graph as described in Section 1.

3.1. Massive Case

Let G be a 1PI Feynman graph with all internal edges massive, i.e. $m_e \neq 0$ for all $e \in E$. We separate the \mathcal{F} -polynomial (2) as $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}_m + \mathcal{F}_0$ where \mathcal{F}_0 is defined by the two-forests and \mathcal{F}_m is given by $\mathcal{F}_m = \mathcal{U} \cdot \sum m_e^2 x_e$ with \mathcal{U} as in (1). The non-vanishing masses guarantees that every monomial in \mathcal{F}_0 will be obtained in \mathcal{F}_m , i.e. writing $\text{span}(F)$ for the k -vector space span of the monomials in a polynomial F over a field k we have $\text{span}(\mathcal{F}_m) \supseteq \text{span}(\mathcal{F}_0)$. To see this, note that every monomial in \mathcal{F}_0 can be written on the the form $u x_j$ where u is a monomial in \mathcal{U} and x_j corresponds to one of the edges in the spanning tree defining u . If all masses are non-zero, then every x_j will be in the sum $\sum m_e^2 x_e$ and thus every monomial in \mathcal{F}_0 will be in \mathcal{F}_m .

This means that the Newton polytope $P_F := \text{Newt}(\mathcal{F})$ of \mathcal{F} satisfies

$$P_F = \text{Newt}(\mathcal{F}_m) = P_U + \Delta_E, \quad (33)$$

where $P_U := \text{Newt}(\mathcal{U})$ and $\Delta_E = \Delta(|E|, 1) = \text{conv}(e_1, \dots, e_{|E|})$ is the $(|E| - 1)$ -dimensional standard simplex in $\mathbb{R}^{|E|}$; note that the final equality in (33) follows from the definition of

$\mathcal{F}_m = \mathcal{U} \cdot \sum m_e^2 x_e$. Let $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{U} + \mathcal{F}$ and let $\tilde{\Delta}_E = \text{conv}(0, e_1, \dots, e_{|E|})$ be the standard simplex with 0 added as a vertex, then $P_G := \text{Newt}(\mathcal{G}) = \text{Newt}(\mathcal{U} + \mathcal{F})$ can be expressed as the sum

$$P_G = P_U + \tilde{\Delta}_E. \quad (34)$$

Our goal is then to prove that the polytope P_G is edge-unimodular.

Theorem 3.1 (Main Theorem I). *Let P_G be the polytope defined in (34); then the polytope P_G is edge-unimodular, and hence is IDP.*

Proof. Note that we can construct a co-graphic matroid from \mathcal{U} by taking the matroid whose bases are the complements of the spanning trees of G ; P_U is the matroid polytope of this matroid. By a classical result of Gelfand, Goresky, MacPherson and Serganova [36, Theorem 4.1] the edges of a matroid polytope are parallel to $e_i - e_j$, $i \neq j$, where e_k is the k^{th} standard basis in $\mathbb{R}^{|E|}$. Hence P_U is an edge-unimodular polytope.

The edges of $\tilde{\Delta}_E$ are clearly either parallel to $e_i - e_j$ or e_i .

The Minkowski sum $P_G = P_U + \tilde{\Delta}_E$ contains two types of edges: edges parallel to edges of P_U and edges parallel to edges of $\tilde{\Delta}_E$. This means that P_G has edges in the totally unimodular matrix matrix $(I|A)$ where I is the $(|E| \times |E|)$ -dimensional identity matrix and the columns of A consist of vectors which are the columns of some totally unimodular matrix. Hence P_G is edge-unimodular and, by Corollary 2.7, is IDP. \square

Remark 3.2. *Lemma A.1 in the Appendix below shows that the lattice points in P_G are the same as the columns of A_- , (i.e. the exponent vectors of \mathcal{G}). Thus P_G being IDP is equivalent to the semi-group $\mathbb{N}A = \mathbb{N}(A_- \times \{1\})$ being normal, see Proposition 2.4 and the surrounding discussion, which also implies that the toric ideal I_A is Cohen-Macaulay by Hochster's theorem.*

The Symanzik polynomials \mathcal{U} and \mathcal{F} are not only relevant in the Lee-Pomeransky representation but are also used in other parametric representations of Feynman integrals. As observed in the proof of Theorem 3.1 P_U is a matroid polytope, here we prove a similar result for P_F .

Lemma 3.3. *Let P_F be as in (33). Then P_F is a flag matroid polytope.*

Proof. Let $C(|E|)$ be the cycle graph on $|E|$ vertices, i.e. the graph with $|E|$ vertices connected in a closed chain with $|E|$ edges. Let $M_{C(|E|)}$ be the associated graphic matroid, that is the matroid whose independent sets are given by the forests of $C(|E|)$. Then Δ_E is the matroid polytope of the co-graphic matroid $M_{C(|E|)}^*$. Note that this is a matroid of rank one and whose independent sets are $\mathcal{I} = \{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{2\}, \dots, \{|E|\}\}$, thus we see that $M_{C(|E|)}^* = U_{1,|E|}$ where $U_{k,n}$ is the uniform matroid of rank k on $\{1, \dots, n\}$. Let M_U^* be the matroid with matroid polytope P_U , this is a matroid on the same ground set E as $U_{1,|E|}$ but has rank L where L is the number of independent cycles in the underlying Feynman graph.

It is a little easier if we proceed with the dual matroids M_U (the graphical matroid on the underlying Feynman graph) and $U_{|E|-1,|E|}$.

Note that $U_{|E|-1,|E|}$ only contains one cycle: $\{1, \dots, |E|\}$. Now, since we have assumed that the underlying Feynman graph is 1PI then every element in E will be in some cycle of M_U . Thus the union of the cycles in M_U will be the cycle in $U_{|E|-1,|E|}$. This means that M_U is a quotient of $U_{|E|-1,|E|}$.

We will now employ Proposition 2.10 which tells us that quotients are flipped by duality; in particular Proposition 2.10 implies that $U_{1,|E|}$ is a quotient of M_U^* and thus $\{U_{1,|E|}, M_U^*\}$ is a flag matroid. Since $P_F = P_U + \Delta_E$, where P_U , respectively Δ_E , are the matroid polytopes of M_U^* , respectively $U_{1,|E|}$, and $\{U_{1,|E|}, M_U^*\}$ is a flag matroid, we conclude that P_F is a flag matroid polytope. \square

From [37, Theorem 3.1] we have that the edges of a flag matroid polytope are contained in the set of edges of a totally unimodular matrix. This gives us the following corollary.

Corollary 3.4. *Let P_F be as in (33). Then the edges of P_F are parallel to the columns of a unimodular matrix.*

3.2. Massless Case

If all internal edges of a Feynman graph correspond to massless particles, then the \mathcal{F} -polynomial (2) consists only of the sum over spanning 2-forests, $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}_0$, while the \mathcal{U} -polynomial (1) is independent of the internal masses. In order for x_e to be included in a term of \mathcal{U} or \mathcal{F} , the corresponding edge $e \in E$ must have been removed. Since an edge can only be removed once, this means that x_e can show up at most once in each term of \mathcal{U} or \mathcal{F} . In particular this means that the vertices of $\text{Newt}(\mathcal{U})$ and $\text{Newt}(\mathcal{F})$ are vectors with elements in $\{0, 1\}$.

For a Feynman graph with $|E|$ edges and L independent loops, it follows from their definition that \mathcal{U} and \mathcal{F} are homogeneous of degree L and $L + 1$ respectively. This in particular means that their Newton polytopes are contained in hyperplanes:

$$\text{Newt}(\mathcal{U}) \subset \{(y_1, \dots, y_E) \in \mathbb{R}^{|E|} \mid y_1 + \dots + y_E = L\}, \quad (35)$$

$$\text{Newt}(\mathcal{F}) \subset \{(y_1, \dots, y_E) \in \mathbb{R}^{|E|} \mid y_1 + \dots + y_E = L + 1\}. \quad (36)$$

We noted above that the vertices of the Newton polytopes are vectors built of zeros and ones, this together with the fact the polytopes are contained in hyperplanes yields

$$\text{Newt}(\mathcal{U}) \subseteq \Delta(E, L) \text{ and } \text{Newt}(\mathcal{F}) \subseteq \Delta(E, L + 1),$$

i.e. the Newton polytopes are subsets of hypersimplices (Definition 2.9). Moreover, the fact that $P_U = \text{Newt}(\mathcal{U})$ and $P_{F_0} = \text{Newt}(\mathcal{F}_0)$ are in different parallel hyperplanes (which are isomorphic copies of $\mathbb{R}^{|E|-1}$) means that P_G is their Cayley sum:

$$P_G = P_U * P_{F_0}. \quad (37)$$

For a Feynman graph $G = (V, E)$ with $m_e = 0$ for all edges and with all vertices connected to an off-shell external momenta, i.e. $p_v^2 \neq 0$, $v \in V = V_{\text{ext}}$, we have the following analog of Theorem 3.1.

Theorem 3.5 (Main Theorem II). *Let $G = (V, E)$ be a Feynman graph with $m_e = 0$ for all $e \in E$ and $V_{\text{ext}} = V$, and let \mathcal{U} and \mathcal{F}_0 be as above. Then the polytope $P_G = \text{Newt}(\mathcal{U} + \mathcal{F}_0)$ is IDP.*

In light of (37) we will apply Proposition 2.8 to prove that the Cayley sum P_G is IDP, hence proving Theorem 3.5. To employ Proposition 2.8 we need to show three things:

- (i) P_U is edge-unimodular (with respect to the unimodular matrix M) and hence IDP. As already discussed, this is clear since P_U is a matroid polytope (see the beginning of the proof of Theorem 3.1).
- (ii) P_{F_0} is edge-unimodular (with respect to same unimodular matrix M as in (i)) and hence IDP, this is considered in Lemma 3.6.
- (iii) That equation (31) holds for the pair P_U and P_{F_0} , this is considered in Lemma 3.7 (keeping in mind P_U and P_{F_0} are both edge-unimodular with the same M).

We now consider (ii) above. For each subgraph $\mathbf{g} \subset G = (V, E)$ we associate the 0/1 vector in $\mathbb{R}^{|E|}$ indexed by the edges removed from G to get \mathbf{g} , this association is clearly bijective. Given a 0/1 vector w in $\mathbb{R}^{|E|}$ we will write \mathbf{g}_w to denote the corresponding subgraph of G obtained by removing the edges corresponding to entries in w with coordinate zero.

Lemma 3.6. *Let F_0 be the set of all spanning two-forest where we view the elements in F_0 as 0/1 vectors in $\mathbb{R}^{|E|}$, i.e. F_0 is the set of exponent vectors of monomials appearing in \mathcal{F}_0 , the part of \mathcal{F} in (2) consisting only of the sum over spanning 2-forests. Then F_0 is a set of bases of a matroid. Further the column matrix of the edges of the polytope $P_{F_0} = \text{conv}(F_0)$ forms a totally unimodular matrix.*

Proof. Recall that a finite non-empty set $B \subset \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^n$ is a base of a matroid if the following two properties hold:

- (B1) all $u \in B$ have the same norm,
- (B2) if $u, v \in B$ with $u_i > v_i$, then there exists $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ with $u_j < v_j$ such that $u - e_i + e_j \in B$, where e_ℓ denotes the ℓ^{th} standard basis vector.

We now show these two properties hold for the set of exponent vectors of \mathcal{F}_0 ; for a vector $u \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^n$ we will use the norm $|u| = u_1 + \dots + u_n$.

(B1) The polynomial \mathcal{F}_0 is homogeneous of degree $L + 1$, where L is the number of independent cycles in G , so every $u \in F_0$ satisfies $|u| = L + 1$.

(B2) Assume u and v are two different elements in F_0 such that $u_i > v_i$ for some i . Then the graph \mathbf{g}_{u-e_i} corresponding to the 0/1 vector $u - e_i$ can be one of two types of graphs: (a) a spanning tree or (b) a graph with two components, one a tree and the other containing one and only one cycle.

- (a) By assumption $u_j < v_j$ for some j , since \mathbf{g}_{u-e_i} is a spanning tree we know that $\mathbf{g}_{u-e_i+e_j}$ is a spanning two-forest, i.e. $u - e_i + e_j \in F_0$.
- (b) For contradiction, assume that for all j such that $u_j < v_j$ we have $u - e_i + e_j \notin F_0$. This assumption means that for any edge j we cut in the graph \mathbf{g}_{u-e_i} corresponding to the vector $u - e_i$, the cycle in \mathbf{g}_{u-e_i} will stay intact. Let's do all these cuts; then the graph $\mathbf{g}_{u-e_i+\sum e_j}$ will still contain the cycle. The resulting graph contains the edge i and all the cuts from u and v , since the edge i is in the graph \mathbf{g}_v corresponding to v , this means that the resulting graph is a subgraph of \mathbf{g}_v . But by assumption \mathbf{g}_v is a spanning two-forest and thus can not contain any cycles. We have a contradiction.

Applying [36, Theorem 4.1] gives us that the column matrix of the edges of P_{F_0} forms a totally unimodular matrix and in particular are parallel to $e_j - e_i$. \square

Lemma 3.7. *Let P and Q both be edge-unimodular lattice polytopes with edges parallel to the columns of the same unimodular matrix M . Then P and Q satisfy (31).*

Proof. This follows directly from Theorem 2.6 since edge directions are invariant under scaling. In particular P and Q have the same edge directions as a_1P and a_2Q . \square

Proof of Theorem 3.5. As discussed in (i) above P_U is edge-unimodular via [36, Theorem 4.1] since it is a matroid polytope. By Lemma 3.6 P_{F_0} is also edge-unimodular (again via [36, Theorem 4.1] since it is a matroid polytope). Further we saw in the proof of Lemma 3.6 that the edges of P_{F_0} are parallel to $e_j - e_i$, $i \neq j$, and saw in the proof of Theorem 3.1 that the edges of P_U are also parallel to $e_j - e_i$, $i \neq j$. Hence P_U and P_{F_0} are both edge-unimodular lattice polytopes with edges parallel to the columns of the same unimodular matrix. It follows by Lemma 3.7 that (31) is satisfied for P_U and P_{F_0} . Thus Proposition 2.8 applies and $P_G = P_U * P_{F_0}$ is IDP. \square

Remark 3.8. *Since P_U and P_{F_0} are matroid polytopes they have no interior lattice points and additionally they lay in parallel hyperplanes; hence the Cayley sum $P_G = P_U * P_{F_0}$ also has no interior lattice points and $P_G \cap \mathbb{Z}^{|E|}$ consists only of the vertices of P_G . This means that, if the columns of the matrix A_- are the exponent vectors of the polynomial $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{U} + \mathcal{F}_0$, then the semi-group $\mathbb{N}A = \mathbb{N}(A_- \times \{1\})$ is normal, and the associated toric ideal I_A is Cohen-Macaulay.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to thank Georgios Papathanasiou and Volker Schomerus for many helpful discussions, F.T. especially acknowledge G. Papathanasiou's supervision resulting in this project. We would also like to thank Uli Walther for many helpful correspondences, including sharing with us his proof of Lemma A.1 below, and for allowing us to include it here.

Appendix A: A Lemma on Lattice Points

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In this section we will consider $G = (V, E)$ as any Feynman graph, not necessarily a 1PI graph, and let E_m denote the set of all edges e with $m_e \neq 0$. In order to rule out complications from trivialities we assume that G has at least one edge that is not a loop. In other words, we assume that the rank of the associated co-graphic matroid is greater than one.

Lemma A.1. *Let $G = (V, E)$ be any Feynman graph and let $E_m \subset E$ be the set of all edges with non-zero mass, $m_e \neq 0$. Let \mathcal{U} be as in (1), with $P_U = \text{Newt}(\mathcal{U})$ and let Δ_{E_m} be the simplex in $\mathbb{R}^{|E_m|}$ given by the convex hull of the set of standard basis vectors $\{e_j \mid j \in E_m\}$ with $\tilde{\Delta}_{E_m}$ being the convex hull of this simplex along with the vector $0 \in \mathbb{R}^{|E_m|}$. The lattice points contained in the polytope $P = P_U + \tilde{\Delta}_{E_m}$ are exactly those of the form $v + v'$ where v is a vertex of P_U and v' is a vertex of $\tilde{\Delta}_{E_m}$.*

Proof. Let M_U^* denote the co-graphic matroid of the graph G and P_U its matroid polytope. The lemma clearly holds if $|E| = 1$, and more generally in the case where E is the union of a basis for M_U^* with a set of loops, since then M_U^* has exactly one basis and so P_U is a point and the sum $P_U + \tilde{\Delta}_{E_m}$ is a shifted standard simplex. Let w be a point of $P_U + \tilde{\Delta}_{E_m}$. Then w can be written as a real linear combination

$$w = \sum c_i p_i \tag{A1}$$

where the real numbers $c_i \geq 0$ with $|c| = \sum c_i = 1$ and where each p_i is a vertex of the polytope $P_U + \tilde{\Delta}_{E_m}$. Let $r := \text{rank}(M_U^*)$. Note that, for the vertex p_i in $\mathbb{R}^{|E_m|}$ the entry-wise sum $|p_i|$ equals either r or $r + 1$. It follows that $|w| \in \{r, r + 1\}$. Now assume in addition that w a lattice point; we must then have $|w| \in \{r, r + 1\}$. Moreover, in either case, since r and $r + 1$ are consecutive integers, the linear combination $\sum c_i p_i$ can only non-trivially involve such p_i with $|w| = |p_i|$.

Let \mathcal{M}_B be the set of basis of a matroid \mathcal{M} on ground set E with $v_B \in \mathbb{Z}^{|E|}$ denoting the indicator vector of a base $B \in \mathcal{M}_B$; results of White [38, Theorems 1 and 2] tell us that the points $(1, a)$ in $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}^{|E|}$ inside the positive cone spanned by all pairs $(1, v_B)$, are precisely the vectors $(1, v_B)$ for $B \in \mathcal{M}_B$. In our case this result tells us that if $|w| = r$ (in which case each p_i with nonzero c_i must have $|p_i| = r$ and be the indicator vector of a basis for M_U^* then w is a vertex of P_U , and so $w = w + 0 \in P_U + \tilde{\Delta}_{E_m}$ is as stipulated in the lemma. We thus assume from now on that $|w| = r + 1$, so $w \in P_U + \tilde{\Delta}_{E_m}$.

We consider first the massive case $E_m = E$. Both $P_E = P_U$ and $\tilde{\Delta}_{E_m}$ are contained in the unit cube, so any lattice point w of $P_U + \tilde{\Delta}_{E_m}$ has coordinate value $x_e(w)$ in the set $\{0, 1, 2\}$, for any $e \in E$. If $x_e(w) = 0$ then all nontrivial terms in (A1) must also satisfy $x_e(p_i) = 0$. Since the set of exponent vectors in \mathcal{U} with vanishing e -coordinate is made of the indicator vectors of the bases for the submatroid of bases of M_U^* that avoid e (the cographic matroid to the graph derived from G by contracting e), it follows by induction on $|E|$ that in this case w is as stipulated in the lemma.

We can therefore assume that there is no $e \in E$ with $x_e(w) = 0$ and so $|w| \geq |E| \geq r$. On the other hand, we know that $|w| = r + 1$, and so $|E| \in \{r - 1, r\}$. In the latter case, M_U^* is Boolean where the lemma is straightforward (a *Boolean* matroid is one whose only base is the ground set). So we are reduced to checking the case $|E| = r + 1$ which forces $w = (1, \dots, 1)$. In the massive case $E_m = E$, choose any basis B for M_U^* , necessarily of size r . Its indicator vector is the difference $w - e_f$ for the edge $\{f\} := E - B$ and thus $w = (w - e_f) + e_f \in P_U + \tilde{\Delta}_{E_m}$ is a sum of vertices as required.

In the non-massive case, E_m is a proper subset of E . The previous arguments above show that we are reduced to investigating $w = (1, \dots, 1)$, and $|E| \in \{r, r + 1\}$. The Boolean case being trivial, it suffices to show that if $|E| = r + 1$ then $w = (1, \dots, 1)$ is either not in $P_U + \tilde{\Delta}_{E_m}$ at all, or equal to the sum of a basis indicator vector of M_U^* with a suitable e_f with $f \in E_m$. If the latter fails, none of the bases for M_U^* (all of which are of size $r = |E| - 1$) are the complement in E of an element of E_m . In other words, every element of E_m is contained in each basis. In that case, M_U^* is the matroid sum of the Boolean matroid on E_m (with unique basis E_m) with the co-graphic matroid $M_{U_o}^*$, of the graph G_o , on the ground set $E - E_m$ where G_o is the graph derived from G by deleting the edges of E_m . The matroid basis polytope of M_U^* is that of $M_{U_o}^*$ shifted by $\sum_{f \in E_m} e_f$. In other words, we have reduced the problem to the massless case $E_m = \emptyset$. Then, however, $|w| = r + 1$ implies that w cannot

be in $P_U + \tilde{\Delta}_{E_m}$. □

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