# Structure Results for Multiple Tilings in 3D 

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#### Abstract

We study multiple tilings of 3-dimensional Euclidean space by a convex body. In a multiple tiling, a convex body $P$ is translated with a discrete multiset $\Lambda$ in such a way that each point of $\mathbb{R}^{d}$ gets covered exactly $k$ times, except perhaps the translated copies of the boundary of $P$. It is known that all possible multiple tilers in $\mathbb{R}^{3}$ are zonotopes. In $\mathbb{R}^{2}$ it was known by the work of Kolountzakis (Discrete Comput Geom 23(4):537-553, 2000) that, unless $P$ is a parallelogram, the multiset of translation vectors $\Lambda$ must be a finite union of translated lattices (also known as quasi periodic sets). In that work (Kolountzakis, Discrete Comput Geom 23(4):537-553, 2000) the author asked whether the same quasi-periodic structure on the translation vectors would be true in $\mathbb{R}^{3}$. Here we prove that this conclusion is indeed true for $\mathbb{R}^{3}$. Namely, we show that if $P$ is a convex multiple tiler in $\mathbb{R}^{3}$, with a discrete multiset $\Lambda$ of translation vectors, then $\Lambda$ has to be a finite union of translated lattices,


[^0]unless $P$ belongs to a special class of zonotopes. This exceptional class consists of two-flat zonotopes $P$, defined by the Minkowski sum of two 2-dimensional symmetric polygons in $\mathbb{R}^{3}$, one of which may degenerate into a single line segment. It turns out that rational two-flat zonotopes admit a multiple tiling with an aperiodic (nonquasi-periodic) set of translation vectors $\Lambda$. We note that it may be quite difficult to offer a visualization of these 3-dimensional non-quasi-periodic tilings, and that we discovered them by using Fourier methods.

Keywords Multiple tilings • Tilings • Lattices • Fourier transform • Zonotope • Quasi-periodicity

## 1 Introduction

The study of multiple tilings of Euclidean space began in 1936, when the famous Minkowski facet-to-facet conjecture [18] for classical tilings was extended to the setting of $k$-tilings with the unit cube, by Furtwängler [4]. Minkowski's facet-to-facet conjecture states that for any lattice tiling of $\mathbb{R}^{d}$ by translations of the unit cube, there exist at least two translated cubes that share a facet (face of co-dimension 1). This conjecture was strengthened by Keller [10] who conjectured the same conclusion for any cube tiling, not just lattice tilings. It was also strengthened in a different direction by Furtwängler [4] who, again, conjectured the same conclusion for any multiple lattice tiling.

To define a multiple tiling, suppose we translate a convex body $P$ with a discrete multiset $\Lambda$, in such a way that each point of $\mathbb{R}^{d}$ gets covered exactly $k$ times, except perhaps the translated copies of the boundary of $P$. We then call such a body a $k$-tiler, and such an action has been given the following names in the literature: a $k$-tiling, a tiling at level $k$, a tiling with multiplicity $k$, and sometimes simply a multiple tiling. We may use any of these synonyms here, and we immediately point out, for polytopes $P$, a trivial but useful algebraic equivalence for a tiling at level $k$ :

$$
\begin{equation*}
\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \mathbf{1}_{P+\lambda}(x)=k, \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

for almost all $x \in \mathbb{R}^{d}$, where $\mathbf{1}_{P}$ is the indicator function of the polytope $P$.
Furtwängler's conjecture was disproved by Hajós [8] for dimension larger than 3 and for $k \geq 9$ while Furtwängler himself [4] proved it for dimension at most 3. Hajós [9] also proved Minkowski's conjecture in all dimensions. The ideas of Furtwängler were subsequently extended (but still restricted to cubes) by the important work of Perron [19], Robinson [20], Szabó [24], Gordon [5] and Lagarias and Shor [14]. These authors showed that for some levels $k$ and dimensions $d$ and under the lattice assumption as well as not, a facet-to-facet conclusion for $k$-tilings is true in $\mathbb{R}^{d}$, while for most values of $k$ and $d$ it is false.

There is a vast literature on the study of coverings of Euclidean space by a convex body, and an equally vast body of work on classical tilings by translations of one convex body, which must necessarily be a polytope (see for example $[3,7]$ ). On the
one hand, when we consider a $k$-tiling polytope $P$, we obtain an exact covering of $\mathbb{R}^{d}$, in the sense that almost every point of $\mathbb{R}^{d}$ gets covered exactly $k$ times. On the other hand, the family of $k$-tilers is much larger than the family of 1-tilers. Hence the study of $k$-tilings lies somewhere between coverings and 1 -tilings.

It was known to Bolle [2] that in $\mathbb{R}^{2}$, every $k$-tiling convex polytope has to be a centrally symmetric polygon, and using combinatorial methods Bolle [2] gave a characterization for all polygons in $\mathbb{R}^{2}$ that admit a $k$-tiling with a lattice $\Lambda$ of translation vectors. Kolountzakis [13] proved that if a convex polygon $P$ tiles $\mathbb{R}^{2}$ multiply with any discrete multiset $\Lambda$, then $\Lambda$ must be a finite union of two-dimensional lattices. The ingredients of Kolountzakis' proof include the idempotent theorem for the Fourier transform of a measure. Roughly speaking, the idempotent theorem of Meyer [17] tells us that if the square of the Fourier transform of a measure is itself, then the support of the measure is contained in a finite union of lattices. To put our main result into its proper context, we record here the precise result of Kolountzakis. A multiple tiling is called quasi-periodic if its multiset of discrete translation vectors $\Lambda$ is a finite union of translated lattices, not necessarily all of the same dimension.

Theorem (Kolountzakis, 2002 [11]) Suppose that $K$ is a symmetric convex polygon which is not a parallelogram. Then $K$ admits only quasi-periodic multiple tilings if any.

Here we extend this result to $\mathbb{R}^{3}$, and we also find a fascinating class of polytopes analogous to the parallelogram of the theorem above. To describe this class, we first recall the definition of a zonotope, which is the Minkowski sum of a finite number of line segments. In other words, a zonotope equals a translate of $\left[-\mathbf{v}_{1}, \mathbf{v}_{1}\right]+\cdots+$ $\left[-\mathbf{v}_{N}, \mathbf{v}_{N}\right]$, for some positive integer $N$ and vectors $\mathbf{v}_{1}, \ldots, \mathbf{v}_{N} \in \mathbb{R}^{d}$. A zonotope may equivalently be defined as the projection of some $l$-dimensional cube. A third equivalent condition is that for a $d$-dimensional zonotope, all of its $k$-dimensional faces are centrally symmetric, for $1 \leq k \leq d$. For example, the zonotopes in $\mathbb{R}^{2}$ are the centrally symmetric polygons.

We shall say that a polytope $P \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{3}$ is a two-flat zonotope if $P$ is the Minkowski sum of $n+m$ line segments which lie in the union of two different two-dimensional subspaces $H_{1}$ and $H_{2}$. In other words, $H_{1}$ contains $n$ of the segments and $H_{2}$ contains $m$ of the segments (if one of the segments belongs to both $H_{1}$ and $H_{2}$ we list it twice, once for each plane). Equivalently, $P$ may be thought of as the Minkowski sum of two 2-dimensional symmetric polygons one of which may degenerate into a single line segment.

Recently, a structure theorem for convex $k$-tilers in $\mathbb{R}^{d}$ was found, and is as follows.
Theorem (Gravin, Robins, Shiryaev 2011 [6]) If a convex polytope $k$-tiles $\mathbb{R}^{d}$ by translations, then it is centrally symmetric and its facets are centrally symmetric.

In the present context of $\mathbb{R}^{3}$, it follows immediately from the latter theorem that a $k$-tiler $P \subset \mathbb{R}^{3}$ is necessarily a zonotope. In this paper we extend the result of Kolountzakis [11] from $\mathbb{R}^{2}$ to $\mathbb{R}^{3}$, providing a structure theorem for multiple tilings by polytopes in three dimensions.

Main Theorem Suppose a polytope $P$-tiles $\mathbb{R}^{3}$ with a discrete multiset $\Lambda$, and suppose that $P$ is not a two-flat zonotope. Then $\Lambda$ is a finite union of translated lattices.

It turns out that if $P$ is a rational two-flat zonotope, then $P$ admits a $k$-tiling with a non-quasi-periodic set of translation vectors $\Lambda$, as we show in our Corollary 7.1. For some of the classical study of 1 -tilings, and their interesting connections to zonotopes, the reader may refer to the work of $[15,16,22,25]$, and [1]. Here we find it very useful to use the intuitive language of distributions [21,23] in order to think-and indeed discover-facts about $k$-tilings. To that end we introduce the distribution (which is locally a measure)

$$
\begin{equation*}
\delta_{\Lambda}:=\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \delta_{\lambda}, \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $\delta_{\lambda}$ is the Dirac delta function at $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^{d}$. To develop some intuition, we may check formally that

$$
\delta_{\Lambda} * \mathbf{1}_{P}=\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \delta_{\lambda} * \mathbf{1}_{P}=\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \mathbf{1}_{P+\lambda},
$$

so that from the first definition (1) of $k$-tiling, we see that a polytope $P$ is a $k$-tiler if and only if

$$
\begin{equation*}
\delta_{\Lambda} * \mathbf{1}_{P}=k \tag{3}
\end{equation*}
$$

The paper is modularized into short sections that highlight each step separately, and the organization runs as follows. In Sect. 3 we compute the Fourier transform of any 4-legged frame of a polytope, and show that its zeros form a certain countable union of hyperplanes. In Sect. 4 we find a sufficient condition, which we call the intersection property, for the Fourier transform of $\delta_{\Lambda}$ to have a discrete support. Then we show that if $P$ is a $k$-tiler, and if the intersection property holds for all 4-legged frames of $P$, then supp $\widehat{\delta_{\Lambda}}$ (the support of the distribution $\widehat{\delta_{\Lambda}}$, the Fourier Transform of the distribution $\delta_{\Lambda}$ ) is a discrete set in $\mathbb{R}^{3}$, of bounded density.

In Sect. 5, we prove that the intersection property implies the quasi-periodicity of $\Lambda$.

In Sect. 6 we discover a fascinating family of $k$-tilers, associated to a non-discrete supp $\widehat{\delta_{\Lambda}}$. We prove that if $P$ tiles $\mathbb{R}^{3}$ with multiplicity, by translations with a discrete multiset $\Lambda$, and the intersection property fails to hold, then $P$ must be a two-flat zonotope.

The proof of the Main Theorem is also given in Sect. 6; this proof is quite short since it just strings together all of the results of the previous sections. In the final section, we show that each rational two-flat zonotope admits a very peculiar non-quasi-periodic $k$-tiling. We note that it may be quite difficult to offer a visualization of these 3-dimensional non-quasi-periodic tilings, and that we discovered them by using Fourier methods.

## 2 Preliminaries

Suppose the polytope $P$ tiles multiply with the translates $\Lambda \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{d}$. We will need to understand some basic facts about how the $\Lambda$ points are distributed, for example in Theorem 5.1 below.

Definition 2.1 (Uniform density) A multiset $\Lambda \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{d}$ has asymptotic density $\rho$ if

$$
\lim _{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\#\left(\Lambda \cap B_{R}(x)\right)}{\left|B_{R}(x)\right|} \rightarrow \rho
$$

uniformly in $x \in \mathbb{R}^{d}$. In this case we write $\rho=\operatorname{dens} \Lambda$. Another (weaker) notion is that of bounded density-we say that $\Lambda$ has (uniformly) bounded density if $\#\left(\Lambda \cap B_{R}(x)\right) /\left|B_{R}(x)\right| \leq M$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}^{d}$, and $R>1$. We say then that $\Lambda$ has density (uniformly) bounded by $M$.

Since we intend to speak of the Fourier Transform of $\delta_{\Lambda}$ it is important to us that if $\Lambda$ has bounded density then $\delta_{\Lambda}$ is a tempered distribution [21,23], and, therefore, its Fourier Transform $\widehat{\delta_{\Lambda}}$ is well defined. And, it is almost obvious by comparing volumes that, if a polytope $P k$-tiles $\mathbb{R}^{d}$ with translates $\Lambda$ then $\Lambda$ has density $k /|P|$.

For any symmetric polytope $P$, and any face $F \subset P$, we define $F^{-}$to be the face of $P$ symmetric to $F$ with respect to $P$ 's center of symmetry. We call $F^{-}$the opposite face of $F$.

Throughout the paper, we use the notation $\mathbf{x}^{\perp}$ to denote the perpendicular subspace, of codimension 1 , to the vector $\mathbf{x}$. We also use the standard convention of boldfacing all vectors, to differentiate between $\mathbf{v}$ and $v$, for example. We furthermore use the convention that [ $\mathbf{e}$ ] denotes the 1 -dimensional line segment from 0 to the endpoint of the vector $\mathbf{e}$. Whenever it is clear from context, we will also write $[e]$ to denote the same line segment-for example, in the case that $e$ denotes an edge of a polytope.

We let $\mathbf{Z}(f)$ be the zero set of the function $f$.
Definition 2.2 [4-legged-frame of a polytope]
(a) Suppose $P \in \mathbb{R}^{3}$ is a zonotope (symmetric polytope with symmetric facets). A collection of four (one-dimensional) edges of $P$ is called a 4-legged-frame if whenever $e$ is one of the edges then there exist two vectors $\boldsymbol{\tau}_{1}$ and $\boldsymbol{\tau}_{2}$ such that the four edges are

$$
[e],[e]+\boldsymbol{\tau}_{1},[e]+\boldsymbol{\tau}_{2} \text { and }[e]+\boldsymbol{\tau}_{1}+\boldsymbol{\tau}_{2},
$$

and such that the edges $[e]$ and $[e]+\tau_{1}$ belong to the same face of $P$ and the edges $[e]+\boldsymbol{\tau}_{2}$ and $[e]+\boldsymbol{\tau}_{1}+\boldsymbol{\tau}_{2}$ belong to the opposite face.
(b) For a set of four legs as above the leg measure is the measure supported on the legs and is equal to arc-length on the two legs $[e]$ and $[e]+\boldsymbol{\tau}_{1}+\boldsymbol{\tau}_{2}$ and minus arc-length on the two legs $[e]+\tau_{1}$ and $[e]+\tau_{2}$. We denote this measure by $\mu_{e, \tau_{1}, \tau_{2}}$. The leg measure is defined up to sign.

Fig. 1 Four legs of a convex polytope and leg-measure. The colored segments are edges of the polytope. Translating an edge by $\pm \tau_{1}$ gives you the opposite edge on a face. Translating by $\pm \tau_{2}$ takes you to the opposite face (Color figure online)


Remark 2.1 A set of four legs of a symmetric polytope with symmetric faces is determined uniquely if we know two opposite edges on a face (these edges are the first two legs). The other two legs are then the corresponding opposite edges on the opposite face (Fig. 1).

## 3 The Fourier Transform of a 4-Legged Frame

Lemma 3.1 Suppose $\mathbf{e}, \boldsymbol{\tau}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\tau}_{2} \in \mathbb{R}^{3}$ are linearly independent and consider the measure
$\mu=\mu_{e, \tau_{1}, \tau_{2}}$ (see Definition 2.2). Then the zero-set of the Fourier Transform $\hat{\mu}$, is

$$
\begin{equation*}
\mathrm{Z}(\hat{\mu})=\mathbb{H}_{-0}(\mathbf{e}) \cup \mathbb{H}\left(\boldsymbol{\tau}_{1}\right) \cup \mathbb{H}\left(\boldsymbol{\tau}_{2}\right), \tag{4}
\end{equation*}
$$

where, if $\mathbf{x}$ is a non-zero vector and $\mathbf{x}^{*}=\frac{\mathbf{x}}{|\mathbf{x}|^{2}}$ is its geometric inverse,

$$
\begin{equation*}
\mathbb{H}(\mathbf{x})=\mathbb{Z} \mathbf{x}^{*}+\mathbf{x}^{\perp} \tag{5}
\end{equation*}
$$

and

$$
\begin{equation*}
\mathbb{H}_{-0}(\mathbf{x})=(\mathbb{Z} \backslash\{0\}) \mathbf{x}^{*}+\mathbf{x}^{\perp} \tag{6}
\end{equation*}
$$

Here $\mathbf{x}^{\perp}$ is the hyperplane orthogonal to the vector $\mathbf{x}$, so that $\mathbb{H}(\mathbf{x})=\mathbb{Z} \mathbf{x}^{*}+\mathbf{x}^{\perp}$ is a collection of parallel hyperplanes, orthogonal to $\mathbf{x}$ spaced by $1 /|\mathbf{x}|$.

Proof Translating a measure does not alter the zero-set of its FT so we may translate $\mu$ so that 0 is the midpoint of the first line segment, which now runs from $-\mathbf{e} / 2$ to $\mathbf{e} / 2$. Denoting by $v$ the arc-length measure on this line segment and writing $\alpha=\delta_{0}-\delta_{\tau_{1}}$ and $\beta=\delta_{0}-\delta_{\tau_{2}}$ we obtain $\mu$ as a convolution:

$$
\mu=v * \alpha * \beta
$$

Taking the FT we get that

$$
Z(\hat{\mu})=Z(\hat{v}) \cup Z(\hat{\alpha}) \cup Z(\hat{\beta}) .
$$

Based on the calculation of the FT of the indicator function of $\left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right]$

$$
\int_{-1 / 2}^{1 / 2} \mathrm{e}^{-2 \pi i \xi x} \mathrm{~d} x=\frac{\sin \pi \xi}{\pi \xi}
$$

we conclude that

$$
\widehat{v}(\mathbf{u})=|\mathbf{e}| \frac{\sin \pi\langle\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{e}\rangle}{\pi\langle\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{e}\rangle} .
$$

One also immediately obtains the formulas

$$
\widehat{\alpha}(\mathbf{u})=2 i \mathrm{e}^{-\pi i\left\langle\boldsymbol{\tau}_{1}, \mathbf{u}\right\rangle} \sin \pi\left\langle\boldsymbol{\tau}_{1}, \mathbf{u}\right\rangle
$$

and

$$
\widehat{\beta}(\mathbf{u})=2 i \mathrm{e}^{-\pi i\left\langle\boldsymbol{\tau}_{2}, \mathbf{u}\right\rangle} \sin \pi\left\langle\boldsymbol{\tau}_{2}, \mathbf{u}\right\rangle .
$$

Since $\widehat{\nu}, \widehat{\alpha}$ and $\widehat{\beta}$ vanish precisely on $\mathbb{H}_{-0}(\mathbf{e}), \mathbb{H}\left(\boldsymbol{\tau}_{1}\right)$ and $\mathbb{H}\left(\boldsymbol{\tau}_{2}\right)$ respectively, the proof of Lemma 3.1 is complete.

## 4 A Sufficient Condition for $\widehat{\delta_{\Lambda}}$ to have Discrete Support

Theorem 4.1 Suppose $P$ is a symmetric polytope in $\mathbb{R}^{3}$ with symmetric faces and $\Lambda$ is a multiset of points in $\mathbb{R}^{3}$ such that $P$ tiles at level $k$, a positive integer, when translated at the locations $\lambda \in \Lambda$. Then we have

$$
\begin{equation*}
\operatorname{supp} \widehat{\delta_{\Lambda}} \subseteq\{0\} \cup \bigcap_{e, \tau_{1}, \tau_{2}}\left(\mathbb{H}_{-0}(\mathbf{e}) \cup \mathbb{H}\left(\boldsymbol{\tau}_{1}\right) \cup \mathbb{H}\left(\boldsymbol{\tau}_{2}\right)\right) \tag{7}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $\delta_{\Lambda}$ is the measure corresponding to $\Lambda$ defined in (2) and the intersection in (7) is taken over all 4-legged frames $\left(e, \tau_{1}, \tau_{2}\right)$ of $P$.

Proof We know from [6] (see Lemmas 3.1 and 3.2 in [6]) that if $P$ tiles with $\Lambda$ and $\mu$ is a leg measure on $P$ then $\mu$ also tiles with $\Lambda$, at level 0 . In other words $\mu * \delta_{\Lambda}=0$. Since $P$ tiles when translated by $\Lambda$ it follows that $\left|\Lambda \cap[-R, R]^{3}\right|=O\left(R^{3}\right)$, hence $\delta_{\Lambda}$ is a tempered distribution and we may take its FT which gives us $\widehat{\mu} \widehat{\delta_{\Lambda}}=0$. This implies (see the details in [12, Sect. 1.2])

$$
\operatorname{supp} \widehat{\delta_{\Lambda}} \subseteq\{0\} \cup Z(\hat{\mu})
$$

But the measure $\mu$ is exactly the one described in Lemma 3.1 and since this must be true for all sets of four legs of $P$ we conclude (7).

Corollary 4.1 Suppose $P$ is a $k$-tiler with a discrete multiset $\Lambda$, in $\mathbb{R}^{3}$. Let the following intersection property hold:

$$
\begin{equation*}
\bigcap_{e, \tau_{1}, \tau_{2}}\left(\mathbf{e}^{\perp} \cup \tau_{1}^{\perp} \cup \tau_{2}^{\perp}\right)=\{0\} \tag{8}
\end{equation*}
$$

where the intersection above is taken over all sets of 4-legged frames of $P$.
Then supp $\widehat{\delta_{\Lambda}}$ is a discrete set in $\mathbb{R}^{3}$, of bounded density.
Proof The sets which are being intersected in (7) are all unions of planes. For this set to be non-discrete it must be the case that it contains an entire line of direction, say $\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^{3} \backslash\{0\}$.

This in turn implies that there is a selection $X_{\ell}$ of $\mathbf{e}, \boldsymbol{\tau}_{1}$ or $\boldsymbol{\tau}_{2}$ for each set $\ell$ of four legs such that $\mathbf{u} \in X_{\ell}^{\perp}$. This contradicts condition (8).

Having established that the intersection in the right hand side of (7) is a discrete point set we observe that the larger set

$$
\begin{equation*}
\bigcap_{\mathbf{e}, \tau_{1}, \tau_{2}} \mathbb{H}(\mathbf{e}) \cup \mathbb{H}\left(\boldsymbol{\tau}_{1}\right) \cup \mathbb{H}\left(\boldsymbol{\tau}_{2}\right) \tag{9}
\end{equation*}
$$

is a finite union of discrete groups, each of them of the form

$$
\bigcap_{\ell} \mathbb{H}_{\ell},
$$

where $\ell$ runs through all possible sets of four legs of $P$ and for each $\ell=\left\{e, \tau_{1}, \tau_{2}\right\}$ the set $\mathbb{H}_{\ell}$ is one of $\mathbb{H}(\mathbf{e}), \mathbb{H}\left(\boldsymbol{\tau}_{1}\right), \mathbb{H}\left(\boldsymbol{\tau}_{2}\right)$. Since each discrete group has bounded density so has the set (9) and supp $\widehat{\delta_{\Lambda}}$ as its subset.

## 5 The Intersection Property Implies Quasi-periodicity of $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$

In this section we show how the discreteness of supp $\widehat{\delta_{\Lambda}}$ implies a rather rigid structure for $\Lambda$. Below we quote the result from [11], where the multidimensional statements had been proved in general, despite the fact that the final conclusions in [11] are given only for dimension 2.

Theorem 5.1 (Kolountzakis, 2002) Suppose that for the multiset $\Lambda \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{d}$
(1) $\Lambda$ has uniformly bounded density;
(2) $S:=\operatorname{supp} \widehat{\delta_{\Lambda}}$ is discrete;
(3) $\left|S \cap B_{R}(0)\right| \leq C \cdot R^{d}$, for some positive constant $C$.

Then $\Lambda$ is a finite union of translated d-dimensional lattices.
Next, we verify the conditions of the theorem above, for our 3-dimensional $k$-tilers with a multiset $\Lambda$.

Claim 5.1 Suppose that convex polytope $P$-tiles $\mathbb{R}^{d}$ with $\Lambda$ and the intersection property (8) of Corollary 4.1 is true. Then $\Lambda$ is a finite union of translated d-dimensional lattices.

Proof We just need to verify conditions (1), (2) and (3) of Theorem 5.1.
Hypothesis (1) simply follows from the fact that in each sufficiently large ball $B_{R}(x)$ of $\mathbb{R}^{d}$ every point is covered exactly $k$ times by the translations of $P$ with the set $\Lambda \cap B_{R^{\prime}}(x)$, where $R^{\prime}=R+\operatorname{diam} P$.

Hypotheses (2) and (3) follow from Corollary 4.1.

## $6 k$-Tilers Associated to a Non-discrete supp $\widehat{\delta_{\Lambda}}$

In this section we study the convex polytopes that admit exceptional multiple tilings, in the sense that the multiset of translations $\Lambda$ is not a finite union of 3-dimensional lattices. A class of these exceptions is easily provided by prisms (Minkowski sums of a symmetric polygon with a line segment, not in the polygons plane), for which one can lift a 2 -dimensional $k$-tiling up into the third dimension by separately 1 -tiling the tube above each projection.

By Claim 5.1 for such a tiling, the intersection property (8) cannot be true. Therefore, there exists a line (in fact a 1-dimensional subspace) $l \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{3}$ such that

$$
\begin{equation*}
l \subseteq \bigcap_{\mathbf{e}, \tau_{1}, \tau_{2}}\left(\mathbf{e}^{\perp} \cup \tau_{1}^{\perp} \cup \tau_{2}^{\perp}\right) \tag{10}
\end{equation*}
$$

It was already shown in [6] that a multiple tiler in $\mathbb{R}^{3}$ must be a zonotope, i.e. a Minkowski sum of line segments. Here we will show that given the non-discreteness of supp $\widehat{\delta_{\Lambda}}$, we can deduce that a zonotope is a Minkowski sum of two 2-dimensional symmetric polygons. And in Sect. 7 we provide examples of such exceptional tilings, under a mild commensurability condition for such zonotopes.

Theorem 6.1 Suppose a polytope P tiles $\mathbb{R}^{3}$ with multiplicity by translations over a multiset $\Lambda$ and condition (10) holds. Then $P$ is a two-flat zonotope.

Proof We let $L$ be a plane orthogonal to $l$ and supporting $P ;(10)$ is then equivalent to

$$
\begin{equation*}
\forall \mathbf{e}, \boldsymbol{\tau}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\tau}_{2} \text {, either } \mathbf{e} \| L \text {, or } \boldsymbol{\tau}_{1} \| L \text {, or } \boldsymbol{\tau}_{2} \| L . \tag{11}
\end{equation*}
$$

Let $F=L \cap P$. The dimension of the face $F$ can be 0,1 or 2 . Consider any facet $G$ of $P$ that has at least one common vertex with $F$, and let $e$ be an edge of $G$ that shares exactly one vertex $v$ with $F$ (so $G \neq F$ ). Consider the 4-legged frame determined by $G$ and $e$ with $\boldsymbol{\tau}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\tau}_{2}$ being the corresponding translation vectors. Since $v$ is in $L$, by (11) one of the three vertices $v+\mathbf{e}, v+\boldsymbol{\tau}_{1}$ and $v+\boldsymbol{\tau}_{2}$ lies in $L$, and therefore lies in $F$ as well. By our choice of $\mathbf{e}, v+\mathbf{e}$ is a vertex of $G$ but not of $F$. Thus either $v+\boldsymbol{\tau}_{1} \in F$, or $v+\boldsymbol{\tau}_{2} \in F$ :
(1) If $v+\boldsymbol{\tau}_{1} \in F$, then $\boldsymbol{\tau}_{1} \in G \cap F$, so we see that $\boldsymbol{\tau}_{1}$ is an edge of $G$. Hence $G$ is a parallelogram.


Fig. 2 The two possibilities for the facet $G$ with respect to $F$. (1) $v+\boldsymbol{\tau}_{1} \in F$. (2) $v+\boldsymbol{\tau}_{2} \in F$

Fig. 3 This is the case that each facet adjacent to $F$ is a parallelogram sharing an edge with $F$, giving us a prism

(2) If $v+\boldsymbol{\tau}_{2} \in F$, then $F$ connects $G$ with its opposite face $G^{-}$.

See Fig. 2.
It is our goal to find a facet $G$ which satisfies property (2). If, to the contrary, every facet adjacent to $F$ satisfies property (1), then each facet adjacent to $F$ is a parallelogram sharing an edge with $F$. It follows that exactly three edges meet at every vertex of $F$, and all edges of these parallelograms that are not edges of $F$ or parallel to $F$, are parallel to each other (see Fig. 3). Now since $F$ is centrally symmetric, consider two opposite parallel edges $e^{+}$and $e^{-}$of $F$, and corresponding parallelogram facets $G$ and $G^{-}$. The facets $G$ and $G^{-}$are parallel and therefore opposite in $P$, therefore $G$ enjoys property (2).

Now that we have found a facet $G$ such that $F$ connects $G$ with $G^{-}$, we also note that since $P$ is centrally symmetric, $G$ also connects $F$ and $F^{-}$. We will now show that $P=F+G$, under the minor assumption that $F$ and $G$ do not share an edge. The case that $F$ and $G$ do in fact share an edge may be handled in exactly the same manner, so without loss of generality we assume throughout the rest of the proof that $F$ and $G$ share none of their edges. Since $P$ is a zonotope, $P=F+G+H$ for some polytope $H$. To arrive at a contradiction, we assume to the contrary that $H$ is not a single point, and let $h_{0}$ be any edge of $H$. Let $F=\left[f_{1}\right]+\cdots+\left[f_{k}\right], G=\left[g_{1}\right]+\cdots+\left[g_{\ell}\right]$, and $H=\left[h_{0}\right]+\left[h_{1}\right]+\cdots+\left[h_{m}\right]$, where $k \geq 0, \ell \geq 2$, and $m \geq 0$. We may assume that all line segments $f_{i}, g_{i}, h_{i}$ have the origin as their midpoint and thus the center of $P$ is also at the origin. We further consider a normal vector $\mathbf{f}_{\perp}$ to the face $F$ of $P$. When $F$ is a 2-dimensional face of $P, \mathbf{f}_{\perp}$ cannot be orthogonal to any line segment $h_{i} \in H$ and $g_{i} \in G$. If $F$ is 0 or 1 dimensional face of $P$ (see Fig. 4), we have an infinite collection of perpendicular vectors to $F$ and we may choose $\mathbf{f}_{\perp}$ to be not orthogonal to any line

Fig. 4 Here $F$ is a
lower-dimensional face of $P$, namely an edge of $P$, and we see how we can get from the face $F$ to the face $F^{-}$by walking along the vectors $\mathbf{g}_{i}^{+}-\mathbf{g}_{i}^{-}$. Here $\mathbf{f}_{\perp}$ is chosen to be a vector orthogonal to $F$ and not orthogonal to any of the line segments $h_{j}$

segment $h_{i} \in H$ and $g_{i} \in G$. For each edge $g_{i}$ (resp. $h_{i}$ ) we define $\mathbf{g}_{i}^{+}$(resp. $\mathbf{h}_{i}^{+}$) to be the vector from the origin to the endpoint of $g_{i}$ (resp. $h_{i}$ ) such that $\left\langle\mathbf{g}_{i}^{+}, \mathbf{f}_{\perp}\right\rangle>0$ (resp. $\left\langle\mathbf{h}_{i}^{+}, \mathbf{f}_{\perp}\right\rangle>0$ ). In the same way we define $\mathbf{g}_{i}^{-}$(resp. $\mathbf{h}_{i}^{-}$) s.t. $\left\langle\mathbf{g}_{i}^{-}, \mathbf{f}_{\perp}\right\rangle<0$ (resp. $\left\langle\mathbf{h}_{i}^{-}, \mathbf{f}_{\perp}\right\rangle<0$ ). Now one may easily see that the location of the face $F$ in $\mathbb{R}^{3}$ is given by $\left[f_{1}\right]+\cdots+\left[f_{k}\right]+\mathbf{g}_{1}^{+}+\cdots+\mathbf{g}_{\ell}^{+}+\mathbf{h}_{0}^{+}+\cdots+\mathbf{h}_{m}^{+}$as a set of extremal points of the linear functional corresponding to $\mathbf{f}_{\perp}$. Similarly the location of the face $F^{-}$in $\mathbb{R}^{3}$ is given by $\left[f_{1}\right]+\cdots+\left[f_{k}\right]+\mathbf{g}_{1}^{-}+\cdots+\mathbf{g}_{\ell}^{-}+\mathbf{h}_{0}^{-}+\cdots+\mathbf{h}_{m}^{-}$. Therefore the distance between $F$ and $F^{-}$is

$$
\left\langle\mathbf{f}_{\perp}, \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} \mathbf{g}_{i}^{+}+\sum_{i=0}^{m} \mathbf{h}_{i}^{+}-\sum_{i=1}^{\ell} \mathbf{g}_{i}^{-}-\sum_{i=0}^{m} \mathbf{h}_{i}^{-}\right\rangle>\left\langle\mathbf{f}_{\perp}, \sum_{i=1}^{\ell}\left(\mathbf{g}_{i}^{+}-\mathbf{g}_{i}^{-}\right)\right\rangle .
$$

On the other hand, since $G$ connects $F$ and $F^{-}$we have $F=F^{-}+\sum_{i \in I}\left(\mathbf{g}_{i}^{+}-\mathbf{g}_{i}^{-}\right)$, for a set $I$ of edges in $G$. The latter implies that the distance between $F$ and $F^{-}$is not more than

$$
\left\langle\mathbf{f}_{\perp}, \sum_{i=1}^{\ell}\left(\mathbf{g}_{i}^{+}-\mathbf{g}_{i}^{-}\right)\right\rangle
$$

a contradiction.
Remark 6.1 One of $F$ or $G$ can be 1-dimensional, in which case $P$ becomes a 3dimensional prism.

Main Theorem Suppose a polytope $P$-tiles $\mathbb{R}^{3}$ with a multiset $\Lambda$, and suppose that $P$ is not a two-flat zonotope. Then $\Lambda$ is a finite union of translated lattices.

Proof If $P$ is not a two-flat zonotope, then due to Theorem 6.1, condition (10) is violated. Therefore, the intersection property (8) in Corollary 4.1 holds. Claim 5.1 now concludes the proof.

## 7 Many Two-Flat Zonotopes have Weird Tiling Sets

In this section we prove that, under a mild commensurability condition, two-flat zonotopes admit tilings which are not quasi-periodic ("weird").

Theorem 7.1 Suppose $P$ is a two-flat zonotope in $\mathbb{R}^{3}$ which is the Minkowski sum of the segments

$$
\left[\mathbf{v}_{1}\right], \ldots,\left[\mathbf{v}_{n}\right], \quad\left[\mathbf{w}_{1}\right], \ldots,\left[\mathbf{w}_{m}\right]
$$

where $\mathbf{v}_{1}, \ldots, \mathbf{v}_{n} \in H_{1}$ and $\mathbf{w}_{1}, \ldots, \mathbf{w}_{m} \in H_{2}$ and $H_{1}, H_{2}$ are two different two dimensional subspaces. Suppose also that the additive group generated by $\mathbf{v}_{1}, \ldots, \mathbf{v}_{n}, \mathbf{w}_{1}, \ldots, \mathbf{w}_{m}$ is discrete and that the $\mathbf{v}_{j}$ span $H_{1}$.

Then $P$ admits a tiling by translations at a set $\Lambda \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{3}$ which is not a finite union of translated lattices.

Corollary 7.1 If $P \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{3}$ is a two-flat rational zonotope then $P$ admits tilings by sets which are not finite unions of translated lattices.

Proof of Theorem 7.1 We begin the analysis by noting that $P$ can be paved by parallelepipeds, whose sides are among the vectors $\mathbf{v}_{j}$ and $\mathbf{w}_{j}$ (proof is by induction on the number of line segments whose Minkowski sum is the zonotope). Therefore we can write its indicator function as a finite sum of indicator functions of parallelepipeds.

$$
\mathbf{1}_{P}(x)=\sum_{j=1}^{M} \mathbf{1}_{B_{j}}(x), \quad \text { for a.e. } x
$$

where each $B_{j}$ is a parallelepiped, whose three sides are equal to some of the $\mathbf{v}_{j}$ and $\mathbf{w}_{j}$.

Suppose now that the parallelepiped $B$ is centered at the origin and has sides parallel to the three linearly-independent vectors $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}$. We can write the indicator function of $B$ as a convolution

$$
\mathbf{1}_{B}=\frac{|\operatorname{det}(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c})|}{|\mathbf{a}| \cdot|\mathbf{b}| \cdot|\mathbf{c}|} \mu_{\mathbf{a}} * \mu_{\mathbf{b}} * \mu_{\mathbf{c}}
$$

where $\mu_{\mathbf{a}}$ is the measure that equals arc-length on the line segment from $-\mathbf{a} / 2$ to $\mathbf{a} / 2$, and $\mu_{\mathbf{b}}, \mu_{\mathbf{c}}$ are similarly defined. Since (see Sect. 3)

$$
\widehat{\mu_{\mathbf{a}}}(\xi)=|\mathbf{a}| \frac{\sin \pi\langle\boldsymbol{\xi}, \mathbf{a}\rangle}{\pi\langle\xi, \mathbf{a}\rangle}
$$

and similarly for $\widehat{\mu_{\mathbf{b}}}, \widehat{\mu_{\mathbf{c}}}$, we obtain the formula

$$
\begin{equation*}
\widehat{\mathbf{1}_{B}}(\boldsymbol{\xi})=|\operatorname{det}(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c})| \frac{\sin \pi\langle\boldsymbol{\xi}, \mathbf{a}\rangle}{\pi\langle\boldsymbol{\xi}, \mathbf{a}\rangle} \cdot \frac{\sin \pi\langle\boldsymbol{\xi}, \mathbf{b}\rangle}{\pi\langle\boldsymbol{\xi}, \mathbf{b}\rangle} \cdot \frac{\sin \pi\langle\boldsymbol{\xi}, \mathbf{c}\rangle}{\pi\langle\boldsymbol{\xi}, \mathbf{c}\rangle} . \tag{12}
\end{equation*}
$$

Each parallelepiped $B_{j}$ in the decomposition of $P$ is a translate of a parallelepiped of the type $B$, above, with some of the vectors $\mathbf{v}_{j}, \mathbf{w}_{j}$ in place of $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}$. Hence the Fourier Transform $\widehat{\mathbf{1}_{B_{j}}}$ has the same zeros as the Fourier Transform of its centered translate and these are

$$
\mathbf{Z}\left(\widehat{\mathbf{1}_{B_{j}}}\right)=\left(\left(\mathbb{Z}^{\prime}\right) \mathbf{a}^{*}+\mathbf{a}^{\perp}\right) \cup\left(\left(\mathbb{Z}^{\prime}\right) \mathbf{b}^{*}+\mathbf{b}^{\perp}\right) \cup\left(\left(\mathbb{Z}^{\prime}\right) \mathbf{c}^{*}+\mathbf{c}^{\perp}\right)
$$

where $\mathbb{Z}^{\prime}=\mathbb{Z} \backslash\{0\}$ and again $\mathbf{a}^{*}=\mathbf{a} /|\mathbf{a}|^{2}$ is the geometric inverse of $\mathbf{a}$, etc. Write now

$$
G=\left\langle\mathbf{v}_{1}, \ldots, \mathbf{v}_{n}\right\rangle
$$

for the additive subgroup (lattice) of $H_{1}$ generated by the $\mathbf{v}_{j}$ 's and $G^{*} \subseteq H_{1}$ for its dual lattice in $H_{1}$

$$
\begin{equation*}
G^{*}=\left\{\mathbf{u} \in H_{1}: \forall \mathbf{g} \in G \quad\langle\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{g}\rangle \in \mathbb{Z}\right\} . \tag{13}
\end{equation*}
$$

We claim now that for each $j$

$$
\begin{equation*}
H_{1}^{\perp}+\left(G^{*} \backslash\left(\mathbf{v}_{1}^{\perp} \cup \cdots \cup \mathbf{v}_{n}^{\perp}\right)\right) \subseteq \mathbf{Z}\left(\widehat{\mathbf{1}_{B_{j}}}\right) \tag{14}
\end{equation*}
$$

This follows since at least one side of $B_{j}$ is equal to a vector $\mathbf{v}_{j}$ which makes the corresponding factor in (12) vanish on any element of $G^{*}$ which is not orthogonal to $\mathbf{v}_{j}$. And since that factor in (12) is constant along $H_{1}^{\perp}$ we obtain the claim. Since (14) holds for all $j$ we obtain

$$
\begin{equation*}
H_{1}^{\perp}+\left(G^{*} \backslash\left(\mathbf{v}_{1}^{\perp} \cup \cdots \cup \mathbf{v}_{n}^{\perp}\right)\right) \subseteq \mathbf{Z}\left(\widehat{\mathbf{1}_{P}}\right) \tag{15}
\end{equation*}
$$

Pick now any non-zero $c_{1}, c_{2}, \ldots, c_{n} \in \mathbb{R}$. We claim that the measure

$$
\begin{equation*}
\tau:=\mathbf{1}_{P} * \delta_{G} *\left[\delta_{0}-\delta_{c_{1} \mathbf{v}_{1}}\right] * \cdots *\left[\delta_{0}-\delta_{c_{n} \mathbf{v}_{n}}\right]=0 \tag{16}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $\delta_{G}=\sum_{\mathbf{g} \in G} \delta_{\mathbf{g}}$. For this it is enough to show that the Fourier Transform of the above measure

$$
\widehat{\tau}(\boldsymbol{\xi})=\widehat{\mathbf{1}_{P}}(\boldsymbol{\xi})\left(1-e^{2 \pi i c_{1}\left\langle\mathbf{v}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\xi}\right\rangle}\right) \cdots\left(1-e^{2 \pi i c_{n}\left\langle\mathbf{v}_{n}, \boldsymbol{\xi}\right\rangle}\right) \widehat{\delta_{G}}
$$

is identically 0. By the Poisson Summation Formula (the Fourier Transform is taken in the sense of distributions)

$$
\begin{equation*}
\widehat{\delta_{L}}=\frac{1}{\operatorname{vol} L} \delta_{L^{*}}, \tag{17}
\end{equation*}
$$

for each lattice $L=A \mathbb{Z}^{d}$ in $\mathbb{R}^{d}$ and dual lattice $L^{*}=A^{-\top} \mathbb{R}^{d}($ where $A \in G L(d, \mathbb{R})$ ), it follows that $\widehat{\delta_{G}}$ is a measure with support on the lines orthogonal to $H_{1}$ that go through the points of $G^{*}$ :

$$
\operatorname{supp} \widehat{\delta_{G}}=G^{*}+H_{1}^{\perp}
$$

By (15) the function $\widehat{\mathbf{1}_{P}}(\boldsymbol{\xi})$ kills $\widehat{\delta_{G}}$ except at the lines of the form $\mathbf{g}^{*}+H_{1}^{\perp}$ with $\mathbf{g}^{*} \in G^{*}$ is orthogonal to some $\mathbf{v}_{j}$. But at these lines one of the factors

$$
\left(1-e^{2 \pi i c_{1}\left\langle\mathbf{v}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\xi}\right\rangle}\right) \cdots\left(1-e^{2 \pi i c_{n}\left\langle\mathbf{v}_{n}, \boldsymbol{\xi}\right\rangle}\right)
$$

vanishes, so indeed $\widehat{\tau}$ is zero. Now rewrite the measure $\left(\delta_{0}-\delta_{c_{1} \mathbf{v}_{1}}\right) \cdots\left(\delta_{0}-\delta_{c_{n} \mathbf{v}_{n}}\right)$ in the form

$$
\sum_{k=1}^{N} \delta_{\mathbf{u}_{k}^{+}}-\sum_{k=1}^{N} \delta_{\mathbf{u}_{k}^{-}} \quad\left(\text { where } N=2^{n-1}\right)
$$

Equivalently, we can rewrite (16) as the equality

$$
\begin{equation*}
\mathbf{1}_{P} * \delta_{G} * \sum_{k=1}^{N} \delta_{\mathbf{u}_{k}^{+}}=\mathbf{1}_{P} * \delta_{G} * \sum_{k=1}^{N} \delta_{\mathbf{u}_{k}^{-}} . \tag{18}
\end{equation*}
$$

Define the multisets

$$
\begin{equation*}
S=G+\left\{\mathbf{u}_{1}^{+}, \ldots, \mathbf{u}_{N}^{+}\right\} \quad \text { and } T=G+\left\{\mathbf{u}_{1}^{-}, \ldots, \mathbf{u}_{N}^{-}\right\} \tag{19}
\end{equation*}
$$

whose ground sets are the supports of the discrete measures

$$
\delta_{G} * \sum_{k=1}^{N} \delta_{\mathbf{u}_{k}^{+}} \text {and } \delta_{G} * \sum_{k=1}^{N} \delta_{\mathbf{u}_{k}^{-}},
$$

and their multiplicities at each point are those described by these measures.
In what follows we exploit (18) to give an example of a multiple tiling by $P$ with a discrete set $\Lambda$, which by no means can be expressed as a finite union of translated lattices.

We notice first that since $P$ is a zonotope decomposing into parallelepipeds of sides among the vectors $\mathbf{v}_{j}, \mathbf{w}_{j}$, it $k$-tiles $\mathbb{R}^{3}$, for some $k$, with the lattice

$$
\Gamma=\left\langle\mathbf{v}_{1}, \ldots, \mathbf{v}_{n}, \mathbf{w}_{1}, \ldots, \mathbf{w}_{m}\right\rangle
$$

generated by the $\mathbf{v}_{j}, \mathbf{w}_{j}$. The reason is that each of the parallelepipeds $B_{j}$ tiles with a subgroup of $\Gamma$ (the group generated by its side vectors) and therefore it tiles multiply with $\Gamma$ itself. Clearly, $P$ also ( $N k$ )-tiles $\mathbb{R}^{3}$ by the union of $N$ translations of the lattice $\Gamma$ by the vectors $\mathbf{u}_{1}^{+}, \ldots, \mathbf{u}_{N}^{+}$.

Let $\left\{\gamma_{j}: j \in \mathbb{Z}\right\}$ be a complete set of coset representatives of $G$ in $\Gamma$. Define the set of translates

$$
\Lambda=\bigcup_{j \in \mathbb{Z}}\left(E_{j}+\gamma_{j}\right)
$$

where for each $j \in \mathbb{Z}$ we choose $E_{j}=S$ or $E_{j}=T$ arbitrarily. We claim that for any such choice of the $E_{j}$ the $\Lambda$-translates of $P$ form a $(N k)$-tiling of $\mathbb{R}^{3}$. Indeed the claim is true if all $E_{j}=S$ as it is a restatement of the fact that $P(N k)$-tiles with $\Gamma+\left\{\mathbf{u}_{1}^{+}, \ldots, \mathbf{u}_{N}^{+}\right\}$, which itself follows from the fact that $P k$-tiles with $\Gamma$. Observe now that if we change any single $E_{j}$ from $S$ to $T$ we are adding the quantity

$$
\begin{equation*}
\mathbf{1}_{P} * \delta_{G} * \sum_{i=1}^{N} \delta_{\mathbf{u}_{i}^{-}} * \delta_{\gamma_{j}}-\mathbf{1}_{P} * \delta_{G} * \sum_{i=1}^{N} \delta_{\mathbf{u}_{i}^{+}} * \delta_{\gamma_{j}} \tag{20}
\end{equation*}
$$

to the constant function

$$
\mathbf{1}_{P} * \delta_{\Lambda},
$$

which therefore remains the same since (20) is identically 0 by (18). We conclude that we have a ( $N k$ )-tiling no matter how the $E_{j}$ are chosen (one has to make the remark here that in any given bounded region of space the fact that $P+\Lambda$ is a ( $N k$ )-tiling or not is affected by finitely many choices for the $E_{j}$ ).

Choose now all $E_{j}=S$ with the exception of $E_{0}=T$. We claim that the corresponding set $\Lambda$ is not a finite union of translated fully-dimensional lattices. Indeed, by the Poisson Summation Formula (17) we have that, if

$$
\Lambda^{\prime}=\bigcup_{j \in \mathbb{Z}}\left(S+\gamma_{j}\right)=\Gamma+\left\{\mathbf{u}_{1}^{+}, \ldots, \mathbf{u}_{N}^{+}\right\}
$$

then $\widehat{\delta_{\Lambda^{\prime}}}$ is a discrete measure in $\mathbb{R}^{3}$ and this should also be true for $\widehat{\delta_{\Lambda}}$ if $\Lambda$ too were a finite union of translated lattices. Thus the difference

$$
\widehat{\delta_{\Lambda^{\prime}}}-\widehat{\delta_{\Lambda}}
$$

would also be a discrete measure. But

$$
\begin{aligned}
\delta_{\Lambda^{\prime}}-\delta_{\Lambda} & =\delta_{S+\gamma_{0}}-\delta_{T+\gamma_{0}} \\
& =\delta_{\gamma_{0}} * \delta_{G} * \sum_{i=1}^{N}\left(\delta_{\mathbf{u}_{i}^{+}}-\delta_{\mathbf{u}_{i}^{-}}\right) \\
& =\delta_{\gamma_{0}} * \delta_{G} *\left(\delta_{0}-\delta_{c_{1} \mathbf{v}_{1}}\right) * \cdots *\left(\delta_{0}-\delta_{c_{n} \mathbf{v}_{n}}\right) .
\end{aligned}
$$

So

$$
\begin{equation*}
\widehat{\delta_{\Lambda^{\prime}}}-\widehat{\delta_{\Lambda}}=e^{2 \pi i\left\langle\gamma_{0}, \boldsymbol{\xi}\right\rangle} \prod_{j=1}^{n}\left(1-e^{2 \pi i c_{j}\left\langle\mathbf{v}_{j}, \boldsymbol{\xi}\right\rangle}\right) \widehat{\delta_{G}} \tag{21}
\end{equation*}
$$

Recall now that the support of the measure $\widehat{\delta_{G}}$ are all straight lines orthogonal to $H_{1}$ passing through a point of $G^{*}$, the dual lattice to $G$ in $H_{1}$. The factors in the right hand side of (21) vanish at the set

$$
\begin{equation*}
\bigcup_{j=1}^{n}\left(\mathbb{Z} \frac{\mathbf{v}_{j}^{*}}{c_{j}}+\mathbf{v}_{j}^{\perp}\right) \tag{22}
\end{equation*}
$$

Each set in this union consists of a series of planes normal to $\mathbf{v}_{j}$ and spaced by a length of $\left(c_{j}\left|\mathbf{v}_{j}\right|\right)^{-1}$. Each of the straight lines that make up the support of $\widehat{\delta_{G}}$ is parallel to each such plane and, therefore, each such line is either entirely contained in (22) or is disjoint from it. It follows that, since the right-hand side of (21) is not identically zero, its support contains at least one straight line of the direction $H_{1}^{\perp}$ and is not a discrete set, as we had to show.

Remark 7.1 One may easily extend the previous construction of $\Lambda$ to the examples that cannot be expressed as a linear combination of finitely many possibly lowerdimensional lattices.

Proof In the previous construction of $\Lambda$ we could let $E_{j}$ to be either $S$, or $T$ for each $j$ and still get a legitimate $(N k)$-tiling of $\mathbb{R}^{3}$. In general we could have a big family (of cardinality $2^{\mathbb{Z}}$ ) of possible $N k$-tilings of $\mathbb{R}^{3}$. We call a tiling weird if it is not quasi-periodic. In what follows we show that our big family has a weird member $\Lambda^{\dagger}$. In our construction we will need the following claim.

Claim 7.1 The set of integers $\mathbb{Z}$ can be colored with two colors in such a way that every arithmetic progression has infinitely many numbers of each color.

Proof There are countably many arithmetic progressions in $\mathbb{Z}$. We enumerate them all denoting $A_{i}$ the $i$ th progression in the enumeration, such that any progression appears infinitely many times. We begin to color $\mathbb{Z}$ step by step in such a way, that on the $n$th step all progressions $A_{i}$ for $i$ from 1 to $n$ have numbers of both colors. At the $n$th step we find two numbers of $A_{n}$ that are not yet colored, and color them differently. It is always possible to do so, because at step $n$ only finitely many numbers of $\mathbb{Z}$ are already colored, and $A_{n}$ has infinitely many numbers. With such a coloring every arithmetic progression would contain infinitely many integers of each of the colors.

We can pick our complete set of the coset representatives $\left\{\gamma_{j}: j \in \mathbb{Z}\right\}$ so that it contains $\gamma_{1} \cdot \mathbb{Z}$ as a subset.

In order to construct $\Lambda^{\dagger}$, we consider a coloring of $\gamma_{1} \cdot \mathbb{Z}$ with two colors (red and black) so that every arithmetic progression there has infinitely many red and infinitely many black members. We let $E_{j}=S$ if corresponding coset representative $\gamma_{j} \notin \gamma_{1} \cdot \mathbb{Z}$. For coset representatives in $\gamma_{1} \cdot \mathbb{Z}$, if the point $\gamma_{1} \cdot j$ is red we choose $E_{j}=S$, if the point $\gamma_{1} \cdot j$ is black we choose $E_{j}=T$ in $\Lambda^{\dagger}$.

We further notice that due to the freedom to choose $c_{k}$ 's in the definition of $\mathbf{u}_{k}^{-}$'s and $\mathbf{u}_{k}^{+}$'s, one can pick $c_{k}$ 's so that multisets $S$ and $T$ have different multiplicities at 0 . Indeed, we may pick $c_{k}$ 's so that for any set of indexes $I \subset[n]$ the corresponding linear combination $\sum_{k \in I} c_{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{k} \notin G$. Then $G+\sum_{k=1}^{N} \mathbf{u}_{k}^{+}$has 0 at multiplicity 1, while $G+\sum_{k=1}^{N} \mathbf{u}_{k}^{-}$has 0 at multiplicity 0 . Furthermore, at each point $\gamma_{1} \cdot \ell$ of $\gamma_{1} \cdot \mathbb{Z}$ the multisets $S+\ell \cdot \gamma_{1}$ and $T+\ell \cdot \gamma_{1}$ have different multiplicities as well. Thus we get
irregular behavior of $\Lambda^{\dagger}$ on the line $\mathbb{Z} \cdot \gamma_{1}$. In particular, $\Lambda^{\dagger}$ simultaneously contains and misses infinitely many members of each infinite coset of $\mathbb{Z} \cdot \gamma_{1}$.

In other words, we construct such $\Lambda^{\dagger}$, that $\Lambda^{\dagger}$ simultaneously hits and misses infinitely many points of any 1 -dimensional sublattice of $\mathbb{Z} \cdot \gamma_{1}$ (note that (i) we can pick sufficiently small $c_{i}$ 's in the definition of $\mathbf{u}_{i}^{+}$'s and $\mathbf{u}_{i}^{-}$'s so that the sets $S$ and $T$ are disjoint; (ii) that $\mathbb{Z} \cdot \gamma_{1}$ intersects each $S+\gamma_{1} \cdot j$ exactly at one point).

Now if we assume that $\Lambda^{\dagger}$ may be expressed as a finite linear combination of translated lattices $\delta_{\Lambda^{\dagger}}=q_{1} \cdot \delta_{\Lambda_{1}}+\cdots+q_{m} \cdot \delta_{\Lambda_{m}}$ (to simplify notations, we will write $q_{1} \cdot \Lambda_{1}+\cdots+q_{m} \cdot \Lambda_{m}$ instead of $\delta_{\Lambda^{\dagger}}$ ), then

$$
\Lambda^{\dagger} \cap \mathbb{Z} \cdot \gamma_{1}=\sum_{i=1}^{m} q_{i} \cdot\left(\Lambda_{i} \cap \mathbb{Z} \cdot \gamma_{1}\right)
$$

Each $\Lambda_{i} \cap \mathbb{Z} \cdot \gamma_{1}$ is a coset of $\mathbb{Z} \cdot \gamma_{1}$. Therefore, $\Lambda_{i} \cap \mathbb{Z} \cdot \gamma_{1}$ is either empty, or is a single point, or is an arithmetic progression in $\mathbb{Z} \cdot \gamma_{1}$ with the common difference $d_{i}$. We denote the set of all the indices of the latter $\Lambda_{i}$ 's by $M \subset\{1, \ldots, m\}$. We further consider an arithmetic progression $A$ of $\mathbb{Z} \cdot \gamma_{1}$ with the common difference $\prod_{i \in M} d_{i}$. We notice that for any $i \in M$ either $A \cap \Lambda_{i}=A$, or $A \cap \Lambda_{i}=\emptyset$. Since $A \subset \mathbb{Z} \cdot \gamma_{1}$, we have

$$
\Lambda^{\dagger} \cap A=\sum_{i=1}^{m} q_{i} \cdot\left(\Lambda_{i} \cap A\right)=\sum_{i \notin M} q_{i} \cdot\left(\Lambda_{i} \cap A\right)+A \cdot \sum_{\substack{i \in M: \\ \Lambda_{i} \cap A \neq \emptyset}} q_{i}
$$

According to the definition of $M$ the set $\sum_{i \notin M} q_{i} \cdot \delta_{\Lambda_{i} \cap A}$ has finite support. Since $A$ is an arithmetic progression in $\mathbb{Z} \cdot \gamma_{1}$ and due to our construction of $\Lambda^{\dagger}$, the support of

$$
\delta_{\Lambda^{\dagger} \cap A}-\delta_{A} \cdot \sum_{\substack{i \in M: \\ \Lambda_{i} \cap A \neq \emptyset}} q_{i}
$$

cannot be finite, a contradiction.

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