

Homework

Solve as many problems as you can!

1. Let A, B be two sets inside R^d . We define the *Minkowski sum* of A and B to be $A + B = \{x + y : x \in A, y \in B\}$. Show that if A, B are convex the Minkowski sum is a convex set too. The scaling of a set A by a scalar α is $\alpha A = \{\alpha x : x \in A\}$. Show that αA is convex when A is convex. Is it always true that $(\alpha + \beta)A = \alpha A + \beta A$? Explain your answer. (I suggest you draw some pictures of Minkowski sums of sets in the plane)
2. Let A be a finite set of $d + 2$ or more points inside R^d . Prove that one can represent A as the disjoint union of sets B, C such that $\text{conv}(B) \cap \text{conv}(C)$ is not empty.
3. Let A_1, \dots, A_m be a family of convex sets inside R^d . Suppose that the intersection of any $d + 1$ of these sets is not empty. Then the intersection $\bigcap_{i=1}^m A_i$ is not empty.
4. We defined the convex hull of a set S to be the intersection of all convex sets that contain S . Prove that the convex hull of a set of point a_1, \dots, a_m is the same as

$$\left\{ \sum_{i \in I} \gamma_i a_i : \gamma_i \geq 0, \sum \gamma_i = 1, I \subset \{1..m\} |I| = d + 1 \right\}$$

5. A° denotes the polar set to A . Suppose that $A^\circ = A$. Prove that A is the unit ball. What is the polar of the standard cube? Is it true that every polyhedron is the polar of a polytope? Prove or disprove: $(A \cup B)^\circ = A^\circ \cap B^\circ$.
6. 6 For any $n \geq 4$ construct a 3-dimensional polytope with n vertices which is dual to itself. Describe as thoroughly as you can the dual polytope to the cyclic polytope $C(3, 8)$.
7. 7 Given a convex polytope P and a point $b \notin P$, there exists a linear function f and a number α such that $f(b) > \alpha > f(x)$ for every x in P . This means geometrically that a hyperplane separates P and b .
8. 8 Let P be a polytope in R^d . Consider an inclusion of R^d into R^{d+1} and a point $p \in R^{d+1} - R^d$. Describe the face lattice of $\text{conv}(p, P)$ in terms of the face lattice of P .
9. 9 Prove that there are only five Platonic solids.