

Convex geometry

Assignment

Problem 1. Prove that if $K \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ is closed, convex and not bounded, then for every $p \in K$, K contains a half line starting at p .

Problem 2. Let $K \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ be a closed, convex set. Prove that if K contains a half line L starting at p , then for any $q \in K$, K contains the half line starting at q and having the same direction as L .

Problem 3. Let $K \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ be the convex hull of the points whose every coordinate is 1 or -1 , i.e. K is an origin-symmetric cube of edge length 2. Define K as the intersection of finitely many closed half spaces.

Problem 4. Let e_1, \dots, e_n be the standard basis vectors of \mathbb{R}^n . Let $K = \text{conv}\{\pm e_1, \pm e_2, \dots, \pm e_n\}$. Define K as the intersection of finitely many closed half spaces.

Problem 5. Let $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be a compact set. Let H be an open half space containing X . Prove that then there is a closed half space $H_0 \subset H$ such that $X \subset H_0$. Is this statement true if X is not necessarily closed?

Problem 6. A compact, convex set $K \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is called a set of constant width d , if for any unit vector u , the distance of the pair of supporting hyperplanes perpendicular to u is d . Prove that a compact, convex set K is of constant width d if and only if $h_K(u) + h_K(-u) = d$ for every unit vector u .

Problem 7. Let T be a regular triangle of edge length $a > 0$. The intersection of the three closed disks of radius a centered at the vertices of T is called a Reuleaux triangle. Prove that this set is a set of constant width a .

Problem 8. Let R be the Reuleaux triangle defined in the previous problem. Prove or disprove that the set $R + \lambda B^2$ is a set of constant width for every $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$. (B^2 is the closed unit disk centered at the origin.)

Problem 9. Let T be a regular tetrahedron in \mathbb{R}^3 of edge length a . Let R denote the intersection of the four closed unit balls centered at the vertices of T . Prove that R is not a set of constant width a .