

M-9

Ημερά 3/10/2023

- Ιδαία Ασύνταξη (Affine) Γεωμετρία:

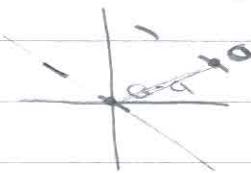
Εσω $A \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $A \neq \emptyset$, $a \in A$

$$\langle A - a \rangle$$

$$A = a + \langle A - a \rangle \Rightarrow \langle A - a \rangle = \langle A - b \rangle$$

$\langle A - a \rangle$ ο δυνούμενος $\langle A - a \rangle$ σε εγκλίσεις
από το $a \in A$.

$\text{aff } A = a + \langle A - a \rangle$ ασύνταξη του A
 $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} A = \dim_{\mathbb{R}} (\text{aff } A) = \dim_{\mathbb{R}} \langle A - a \rangle$.



Προσαρισμός: $\text{aff } A = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i a_i : a_i \in A, \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i = 1 \right\}$

Αποδείξη:

Εσω $a_i \in A$ τότε $\text{aff } A = a_i + \langle A - a_i \rangle = a_i + \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i (a_i - a_i) : \lambda_i \in \mathbb{R} \right\} = \left\{ a_i \left(1 - \sum_{i=2}^n \lambda_i \right) + \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i a_i : \lambda_i \in \mathbb{R} \right\} = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i a_i : \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i = 1, a_i \in A \right\}$

- Εσω $A = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$ ένας ασύνταξης εγκλίσης
 $\Leftrightarrow \exists x_i \in \text{aff}(A \setminus \{x_i\})$

Προσαρισμός: Εσω $A = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$ ΤΑΞΙΔΙ

(i) A ασύνταξης εγκλίσης
(ii) $\exists \lambda_i$ όχι όλα λιγότερα, $\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i = 0$ και
 $\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i x_i = 0$

(iii) $\exists x_i \in A : \{x_j - x_i, j \neq i, j=1, \dots, n\}$ SP. ανεγέρθηκε.

Αποδείξη:

(i) \Rightarrow (ii) Εσω $x \in \text{aff}(A \setminus \{x_i\})$

$$x = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i x_i, x_i \neq x, \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i = 1$$

$$(-1)x_i + \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n \lambda_j x_j = 0 \quad \text{όπου } \lambda_i = -1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i x_i = 0 \quad \text{και} \quad \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i = 0.$$

Προεύν:

- (i) Εσως H διανυσματικός του \mathbb{R}^d , $\dim H = k \leq d \Leftrightarrow$
 $\exists \{x_1=0, x_2, \dots, x_k\}$ αρχινή ανεξάρτητη και
 $\alpha \{y_1, \dots, y_N\} \subseteq H$, $N \geq n+2$ αρχινή εγκεκρινή.
(ii) $\dim A = k \leq d \Leftrightarrow \exists \{a_1, \dots, a_k\}$ αρχινή ανεξάρτητη και $\{b_1, \dots, b_N\} \subseteq A$, $N \geq n+2$ αρχινή εγκεκρινή.

Παραπόνως:

Αν $\dim A = k$, $x = \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} \lambda_i x_i$, $\sum_{i=1}^{k+1} \lambda_i = 1$, $\{x_1, \dots, x_k\} \subseteq A$ αρχινή ανεξάρτητη, λ_i λογοτελές σημασία

Υπεύθυνη:

$$A \neq \emptyset \text{ αλλ } A = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n t_i x_i : \sum_{i=1}^n t_i = 1, x_i \in A, i=1, \dots, n \right\} \\ = a + \langle A - a \rangle$$

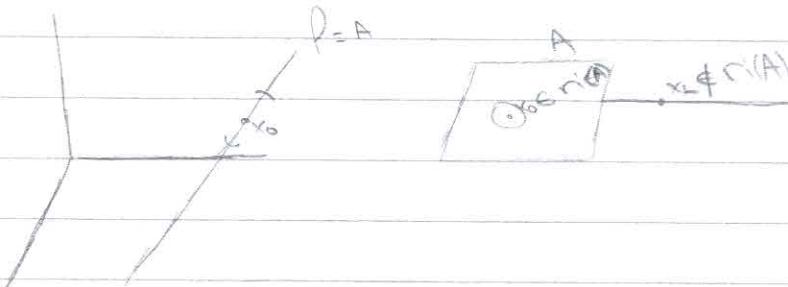
$\dim A = k \Leftrightarrow \dim \text{aff } A = \dim \langle A - a \rangle = k \Leftrightarrow$

$\exists x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k \in A$ αρχινή ανεξάρτητη και $\alpha \{y_1, \dots, y_N\} \subseteq A$, $N \geq n+2$ αρχινή εγκεκρινή.

Οπίσθιος: Εσως $x_0 \in A$, $x_0 \in r_i(A)$ (relative interior)

$\Leftrightarrow \exists \epsilon > 0 : S(x_0, \epsilon) \cap \text{aff } A \subseteq A$

$(\text{aff } A, d_{\parallel \cdot \cdot \parallel})$ $d_{\parallel \cdot \cdot \parallel} = \|x-y\|$ $x, y \in \text{aff } A$ υπόκειται συνοχεις του \mathbb{R}^d , $\|\cdot\|$.



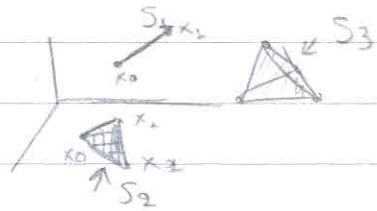
k -simplex over \mathbb{R}^k , $i=1, \dots, k$: Etwas $\{x_0, \dots, x_k\}$
 definiert durch $S = \text{conv}\{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k\}$, $\dim S = k$

Umkehr:

$$k=1 \quad S_1 = \text{conv}\{x_0, x_1\}$$

$$k=2 \quad S_2 = \text{conv}\{x_0, x_1, x_2\}$$

$$k=3 \quad S_3 = \text{conv}\{x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3\}$$



Aufgabe:

(i) Av $A = \text{conv}\{e_0, e_1, \dots, e_k\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^k$ Toee $r_i A = A \cap \sum_{i=0}^k t_i e_i$,
 $\sum_{i=0}^k t_i = 1, t_i > 0$

(ii) $S = \text{conv}\{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^k$, k -simplex over
 $r_i S = \left\{ \sum_{i=0}^k t_i x_i : \sum_{i=0}^k t_i = 1, t_i > 0 \right\}$

Umkehr: $\bar{x} = \sum (x_0 + \dots + x_k) / k$ ist S .

$$k+1$$

Aufgabe:

(i) $A = \text{conv}\{e_0, \dots, e_k\} = \left\{ \sum_{i=0}^k t_i e_i : \sum_{i=0}^k t_i = 1, t_i > 0 \right\} =$
 $\left\{ \sum_{i=0}^k t_i e_i : \sum_{i=0}^k t_i \leq 1, t_i \geq 0 \right\} = \left\{ (t_0, \dots, t_k) \in \mathbb{R}^{k+1} : t_0 + \dots + t_k \leq 1 \right\} \cap$
 $\left\{ (t_0, \dots, t_k) \in \mathbb{R}^{k+1} : t_i \geq 0, i=0, \dots, k \right\} = B \cap \Gamma$
 $A^\circ = B^\circ \cap \Gamma^\circ$

$$A^\circ = \left\{ (t_0, \dots, t_k) \in \mathbb{R}^{k+1} : t_0 + \dots + t_k < 1 \right\} \cap \left\{ (t_0, \dots, t_k) \in \mathbb{R}^{k+1}, t_i > 0 \right\} =$$

$$= \left\{ (t_0, \dots, t_k) \in \mathbb{R}^{k+1} : t_0 + \dots + t_k < 1, t_i > 0, i=0, \dots, k \right\}$$

Apa av $t_0 + \dots + t_k = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^k t_i > 0$. $A^\circ = \left\{ \sum_{i=0}^k t_i e_i : \sum_{i=0}^k t_i = 1, t_i > 0, i=0, \dots, k \right\}$.

(ii) $\dim(\text{aff } S) = k$ Etwas $T: \mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow \text{aff } S$, $T\left(\sum_{i=0}^k t_i e_i\right) = \sum_{i=0}^k t_i x_i$, $\sum_{i=0}^k t_i = 1$ en, $1-k$ convexus, T^{-1} convexus.

Toee $T(A) = S$ (A : zu konvex zu sein (iii))

$$T(A^\circ) = r_i S = \left\{ \sum_{i=0}^k t_i x_i : \sum_{i=0}^k t_i = 1, t_i > 0 \right\}$$

Umkehr: Av $k \neq 0$ wpeo Toee $r_i \neq 0$

Aufgabe:

Есеси $\dim K = d$, $K \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$ $\exists x_0, x_1, \dots, x_d \in K$
 аркында орнашылғанда $\Rightarrow \text{aff } K = \text{aff}\{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_d\}$
 $S = \text{con}\{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_d\}$, $\text{aff } S = \text{aff } K$
 Күрделі $S = \text{con}\{x_0, \dots, x_d\} \subseteq K$
 оғана $S \subseteq \text{ri } K$.

Пәннен: Есеси $K \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$ күпісі, $x_0 \in K$, $y \in \bar{K}$
 төрек $\{x_0, y\} \subseteq \text{ri } K$

Анықтау:

Есеси $x, y \in K$, $\dim K = d$, $x \in K^\circ$ $\exists S(x_0, \varepsilon) \subseteq K$

- Есеси $y \in \bar{K}$, $\lambda \in (0, 1)$ төрек
 $(1-\lambda)x + \lambda y \in K$

$$S((1-\lambda)x_0 + \lambda y, (1-\lambda)\varepsilon) \subseteq K \Rightarrow (1-\lambda)x_0 + \lambda y \in K^\circ$$

- Есеси $y \in \bar{K} \setminus K^\circ$, $\lambda \in (0, 1)$, $z_\lambda = (1-\lambda)x_0 + \lambda y$

$$\underline{\lambda = \varepsilon} \Rightarrow \lambda = \varepsilon/(1-\lambda)$$

$$1-\lambda \quad \lambda \quad \lambda$$

Есеси $y \in S(y, \underline{\lambda\varepsilon}) \cap K$, $y \in \bar{K}$

$$y' = y + (1-\lambda)v, \quad \|v\| < \varepsilon$$

$$z_\lambda = (1-\lambda)x_0 + \lambda y = (1-\lambda)(x_0 - v) + ((1-\lambda)v + \lambda(y - (1-\lambda)v)) =$$

$$(1-\lambda)(x_0 - v) + \lambda y' \text{ онда } x_0 - v \in S(x_0, \varepsilon) \subseteq K^\circ, y' \in K$$

Ана $z_\lambda \in K^\circ$

Оңтүстік көзбеттөрі: Есеси $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$, $\dim A = d$

Төрек $\text{con } A = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{d+1} t_i x_i : \sum_{i=1}^{d+1} t_i = 1, t_i \geq 0, x_i \in A \right\}$

Анықтау:

" $\exists \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$ "

$$\left\{ x \in \text{con } A : \sum_{i=1}^m t_i x_i : \sum_{i=1}^m t_i = 1, t_i \geq 0, x_i \in A, i \in \{1, \dots, m\} \right\}$$

$$\lambda + \mu = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

Έστω $m \geq k+2$, $x = \sum t_i x_i$, $\sum t_i = 1$, $t_i > 0$, $x_i \neq x_j$ if $j \in \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m\} \subseteq A$ dim $A = k$ από $\{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$ αφεγαρ-
πουλέντο. $J(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m) = (0, \dots, 0)$: $\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_m = 0$ και
 $\lambda_1 x_1 + \dots + \lambda_m x_m = 0$

$$\text{τ. } \lambda_i \neq 0 \text{ οταν } \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i = 0$$

$$A = \{1, \dots, m\} \text{ και } A^* = \{i \in A : \lambda_i > 0\} \neq \emptyset$$

$$A^- = \{i \in A, \lambda_i \leq 0\} \neq \emptyset$$

$$c = \min \left\{ \frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda_j} : i \in A^*, j \in A^- \right\} > 0, \tau = \frac{\lambda_{i_0}}{\lambda_{j_0}} \text{ παρανομοίος}$$

$$b_i = \lambda_i - \tau \lambda_{j_0}, i = 1, \dots, m$$

$$\text{Έστω } i \in A^* \text{ αν } i = i_0 \Rightarrow b_{i_0} = 0, \text{ αν } i \in A^- \Rightarrow b_i > 0$$

$$\text{αν } i \in A^- \Rightarrow b_i > 0$$

$$\text{και } \sum_{i \in A^*} b_i = \sum_{i \in A^*} \lambda_i - \tau \sum_{i \in A^-} \lambda_i = 1.$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m b_i x_i = \sum_{i \in A^*} \lambda_i x_i - \tau \sum_{i \in A^-} \lambda_i x_i = \sum_{i \in A^*} \lambda_i x_i = x.$$

Από το x είναι κυρώσις γενικής την $\{x_1, \dots, x_m\} \setminus \{x_{i_0}\}$ το μήνυμα $(m-1)$ συμβιάζει.

Εάν $m-1 > d+2$ επαναδιαμόρφωση τη διάδικ-
σια λεξπλι να γίνει σε $d+1$ συμβιάζει