R (AUB) = E sup / 25.a. It, for a girln 5=(5,...,6n), the suporchum is achieved for some $a \in A$, then sup $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 & 6 \\ n & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = sup \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 & 6 \\ n & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ SUP | = 50.6. = SUP | = 50.a. otherwise To move the third To prove the third, for a given 5, let c* EADB be such that | 1/2/5.c. | = | -1/2/5.c. |. Then C*= a*+1' for some a*EA, 6*EB. For the last equality, simply notice that since a linear function over a conolly polytope always achieves its maximum on one of the vertices, Sup $a \in absconv(A)$ $| \frac{1}{2}5.a. | = | \frac{5}{5}.5.a. |$ $a \notin A$ < sup / = 2, 5, a. on the other hand, since ACabscono(A), sup |= 2,6.a. | & sup |= 2,6.a. |

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and therefore the two quartities must be equal.