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Kakutani's theorem (geometry)

Kakutani's theorem is a result in <u>geometry</u> named after <u>Shizuo Kakutani</u>. It states that every <u>convex body</u> in 3-<u>dimensional</u> space has a circumscribed <u>cube</u>, i.e. a cube all of whose faces touch the <u>body</u>. The result was further generalized by <u>Yamabe</u> and Yujobô to higher dimensions, and by Floyd to other circumscribed parallelepipeds.

References

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- Yamabe, H.; Yujobô, Z. (1950), "On the continuous function defined on a sphere" (http://projecteuc lid.org/euclid.ojm/1200685929), Osaka Math. J., 2 (1): 19–22.
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