

# Polytopes in LEAN

Shelby Cox

May 23, 2025

## 0.1 $H$ -polytopes

**Definition 1.**

**Proposition 2.** *Every  $H$ -polytope is a  $V$ -polytope.*

### 0.1.1 Primitive Spaces

**Definition 3.**

**Lemma 4.**

*Proof.* □

**Lemma 5.**

*Proof.* □

**Lemma 6.** *The intersection of a primspace in  $A$  with an affine subspace  $E$  of  $A$  is itself a primspace in  $E$  (but not necessarily in  $A$ ).*

*Proof.* □

### 0.1.2 Bounded

**Definition 7.**

## 0.2 $V$ -Polytopes

**Definition 8.** A  $V$ -polytope is the convex hull of finitely many points.

**Proposition 9.**

### 0.2.1 Convex Hulls

**Definition 10.** A set  $S$  is convex if for any  $x, y \in S$ , and any  $t \in [0, 1]$ ,  $S$  also contains  $tx + (1-t)y$ .

**Lemma 11.** *The empty set is convex.*

*Proof.* □

**Lemma 12.**  *$^n$  is convex.*

*Proof.* □

**Definition 13.** The convex hull of a set  $A$  is the intersection of all convex subsets containing  $A$ .

**Proposition 14.**

*Proof.* □

**Lemma 15.**

*Proof.* □

### 0.2.2 Polar duals

**Definition 16.**

**Proposition 17.**

## 0.3 The Main theorem

**Theorem 18.** *Every  $H$ -polytope is a  $V$ -polytope and vice-versa.*