



Let  $X$  be a normed space,  $K$  convex subset of  $X$  and  $0$  belongs to the interior of  $K$ . Then

1.  $\rho_K(x) \geq 0$  for all  $x \in X$
2.  $\rho_K(0) = 0$
3.  $\rho_K(\lambda x) = \lambda \rho_K(x)$ , for all  $\lambda \geq 0$  and  $x \in X$
4.  $\rho_K(x + y) \leq \rho_K(x) + \rho_K(y)$  for all  $x, y \in K$
5.  $\{x \in X : \rho_K(x) < 1\} \subset K \subset \{x \in X : \rho_K(x) \leq 1\}$
6.  $K^0 = \{x \in X : \rho_K(x) < 1\}$  where  $K^0$  denotes the interior of  $K$
7.  $\bar{K} = \{x \in X : \rho_K(x) \leq 1\}$  where  $\bar{K}$  denotes the closure of  $K$
8.  $Bd(K) = \{x \in X : \rho_K(x) = 1\}$  where the  $Bd(K)$  denotes the boundary of  $K$ .

Minkowski's functional is a useful tool to prove propositions and solve exercises. Let us see an example

**Example** Let  $K$  be a convex subset of  $X$ . Show that  $Ex(K) \subset Bd(K)$ , where  $Ex(K)$  denotes the set of extreme points of  $K$ .

If  $x \in Ex(K)$  then from this follows that  $x \in 1K$  and  $\rho_K(x) = 1$ . Now we hypothesize that  $\rho_K(x) < 1$  then there is a real number  $s$  such that  $\rho_K(x) < s < 1$  and so  $\rho_K(\frac{x}{s}) < 1$ . Therefore we have that  $x = s\frac{x}{s} + (1-s)0 \in K$ , that contradicts to the fact that  $x \in Ex(K)$ .