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convex set

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Defines	polyconvex

Let S a subset of \mathbb{R}^n . We say that S is *convex* when, for any pair of points A, B in S , the segment \overline{AB} lies entirely inside S .

The former statement is equivalent to saying that for any pair of vectors u, v in S , the vector $(1 - t)u + tv$ is in S for all $t \in [0, 1]$.

If S is a convex set, for any u_1, u_2, \dots, u_r in S , and any positive numbers $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_r$ such that $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_r = 1$ the vector

$$\sum_{k=1}^r \lambda_k u_k$$

is in S .

Examples of convex sets in the plane are circles, triangles, and ellipses. The definition given above can be generalized to any real vector space:

Let V be a vector space (over \mathbb{R} or \mathbb{C}). A subset S of V is *convex* if for all points x, y in S , the line segment $\{\alpha x + (1 - \alpha)y \mid \alpha \in (0, 1)\}$ is also in S .

More generally, the same definition works for any vector space over an ordered field.

A *polyconvex set* is a finite union of compact, convex sets.

Remark. The notion of convexity can be generalized to an arbitrary partially ordered set: given a poset P (with partial ordering \leq), a subset C of P is said to be *convex* if for any $a, b \in C$, if $c \in P$ is between a and b , that is, $a \leq c \leq b$, then $c \in C$.