对于 $\forall$ x, y $\in$ C 与 $\forall\, \lambda \in [0,1]$, 有 $\lambda x + (1-\lambda)y \in C$

由于全平面是一个凸集，故任何平面点集都可用全平面盖住，即能被凸集盖住，从而盖住该凸集的所有凸集的交集存在，即凸包存在.

而如果某个凸集 A 有两个凸包 M1 与 M2, 则 $M1 \bigcap M2$ 也能盖住凸集 A，且 $M1 \bigcap M2 \subset M1$，但 M1 是 A 的凸包，故 $M1 \subset M1 \bigcap M2$，故 $M1 \bigcap M2 = M1$. 同理 $M1 \bigcap M2 = M2$. 即 $M1 = M2$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & 1 \\ x_3 & y_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = x_1y_2 + x_3y_1 + x_2y_3 - x_3y_2 - x_2y_1 - x_1y_3$$

$\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$ mx

It is worth noting that there is no simple linear relation between d and r with performances measured by mIoU, though d = 8r is a satisfactory choice. Experiments show that even r = 8 performs well, revealing that it can be very cheap for modeling the global context