Why

[1]

Definition

The *convex hull* of a subset of n-dimensional space is the intersection of all convex sets containing the set.

Notation

We denote the convex hull of $S \subset \mathbf{R}^n$ by $\operatorname{conv} S$.

Characterization

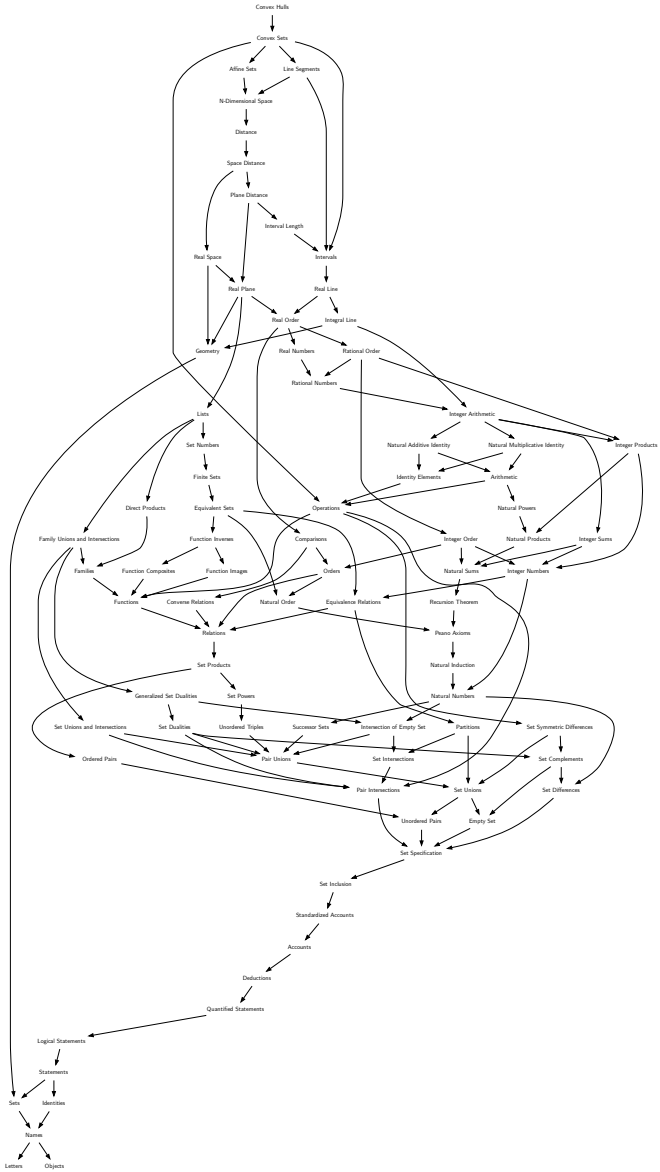
Prop. 1. *Let $S \subset \mathbf{R}^n$. $\operatorname{conv} S$ is the set of all convex combinations of elements of S.*

Prop. 2. *The convex hull of $\{b_1, \ldots, b_m\} \subset \mathbf{R}^n$ consists of all vectors*

$$\lambda_1 b_1 + \lambda_2 b_2 + \cdots + \lambda_m b_m.$$

where $\lambda_i \geq 0$ and $\sum_i \lambda_i = 1$.

[1] Future editions will include.


Convex Hulls
Convex Sets
Affine Sets
Line Segments
N-Dimensional Space
Distance
Space Distance
Plane Distance
Interval Length
Real Space
Intervals
Real Plane
Real Line
Real Order
Integral Line
Geometry
Real Numbers
Rational Order
Rational Numbers
Lists
Integer Arithmetic
Set Numbers
Natural Additive Identity
Natural Multiplicative Identity
Integer Products
Identity Elements
Arithmetic
Finite Sets
Direct Products
Equivalent Sets
Operations
Natural Powers
Family Unions and Intersections
Function Inverses
Comparisons
Integer Order
Natural Products
Integer Sums
Families
Function Composites
Function Images
Orders
Natural Sums
Integer Numbers
Functions
Converse Relations
Natural Order
Equivalence Relations
Recursion Theorem
Relations
Peano Axioms
Set Products
Natural Induction
Generalized Set Dualities
Set Powers
Natural Numbers
Set Unions and Intersections
Set Dualities
Unordered Triples
Successor Sets
Intersection of Empty Set
Partitions
Set Symmetric Differences
Ordered Pairs
Pair Unions
Set Intersections
Set Complements
Pair Intersections
Set Unions
Set Differences
Unordered Pairs
Empty Set
Set Specification
Set Inclusion
Standardized Accounts
Accounts
Deductions
Quantified Statements
Logical Statements
Statements
Sets
Identities
Names
Letters
Objects