

## 0.1 Exercise 1.1.24

Let  $S$  be  $\{(x, y) | y \geq \frac{1}{1+x^2}\}$  which is a close set.  $S$  has its convex hull  $\text{conv}S$ :  $\{(x, y) | y > 0\}$ .

Let  $(x, y) \in \text{conv}S$  be given. We want to show that the open ball  $B((x, y), y)$  is contained entirely within  $\text{conv}S$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Given } (a, b) \in B((x, y), y), \text{ we have } (x - a)^2 + (y - b)^2 &< y^2 \\
 \Rightarrow (y - b)^2 &< y^2 \\
 \Rightarrow b(b - 2y) &< 0 \\
 \Rightarrow 0 < b < 2y \\
 \Rightarrow (a, b) &\in \text{conv}S
 \end{aligned}$$

So  $\text{conv}S$  is open in  $R^2$

## 0.2 Exercise 1.1.25

Part1:

Let  $w, x \in C$  and  $y, z \in D$ . Given  $a = \mu w + vx$ ,  $b = \mu y + vz$ , and  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ . We can derive:

$$\begin{aligned}
 ta + (1 - t)b &= t(\mu w + vx) + (1 - t)(\mu y + vz) \\
 &= (t(\mu w) + (1 - t)(\mu y)) + (t(vx) + (1 - t)(vz)) \\
 &\in \mu C + vD
 \end{aligned}$$

So  $\mu C + vD$  is convex.

Part2:

First, when  $\mu=v=0$ , the equality holds.

Second, when at least one of  $\mu, v \neq 0$ , we want to show  $(\mu + v)C \subset \mu C + vC$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \forall x \in (\mu + v)C, \text{ we have } \frac{x}{\mu + v} &\in C \\
 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\mu x}{\mu + v} + \frac{vx}{\mu + v} &\in \mu C + vC \\
 \Rightarrow (\mu + v)C &\subset \mu C + vC
 \end{aligned}$$

Third,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \forall x \in \mu C + vC, \exists c_1, c_2 \in C \text{ s.t. } x = \mu c_1 + v c_2. \\
& \text{Since } C \text{ is convex and } \mu, v \text{ are nonnegative } (\mu + v \geq 0) \\
& \Rightarrow \frac{\mu c_1}{\mu + v} + \frac{v c_2}{\mu + v} \in C \\
& \Rightarrow x = \mu c_1 + v c_2 \in (\mu + v)C \\
& \Rightarrow \mu C + vC \subset (\mu + v)C
\end{aligned}$$

Hence, we complete the proof.

Part3:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{Let } C = \{0, 1\} \subset R^1 \text{ and } a, b \text{ are constant} \\
& \text{We have } aC = \{0, a\} \text{ and } bC = \{0, b\} \\
& \Rightarrow (a + b)C = \{0, a + b\} \text{ and } aC + bC = \{0, a, b, a + b\} \\
& \Rightarrow (a + b)C \neq aC + bC
\end{aligned}$$

### 0.3 Exercise 1.1.27

First, we want to show  $E(\text{Conv}U) \subset \text{Conv}E(U)$

$$\forall u \in \text{Conv}U, \text{ we have } u = \sum_j t_j u_j \text{ where } u_j \in U, t_j \geq 0, \text{ and } \sum_j t_j = 1$$

Since  $E$  is an affine transformation, we have

$$E\left(\sum_j t_j u_j\right) = \sum_j t_j E(u_j) \in \text{Conv}E(U)$$

Second, we want to show  $\text{Conv}E(U) \subset E(\text{Conv}U)$

An affine transformation is a map of the form  $E(u) = b + A(u)$  where  $b$  is some fixed vector and  $A$  is an invertible linear transformation.

a point in  $\text{Conv}E(U)$  has the form  $\sum_j t_j E(u_j)$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_j t_j E(u_j) &= \sum_j t_j (A u_j + b) = A\left(\sum_j t_j u_j\right) + \sum_j t_j b = A\left(\sum_j t_j u_j\right) + b \\
&= E\left(\sum_j t_j u_j\right)
\end{aligned}$$

Hence, we complete the proof.