



Discrete Geometry I

Exercise Sheet 2

Exercise 1 ★ - Minkowski sums

Let $K_1, K_2 \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$. We define the *Minkowski sum* of K_1 and K_2 as

$$K_1 + K_2 = \{\mathbf{k}_1 + \mathbf{k}_2 : \mathbf{k}_1 \in K_1 \text{ and } \mathbf{k}_2 \in K_2\}.$$

- Show that $\text{conv}(K_1 + K_2) = \text{conv} K_1 + \text{conv} K_2$.
- Show that the Minkowski sum of two polytopes is a polytope.

Exercise 2 - Affine independence and dimension

- Show that $\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_k \in \mathbb{R}^n$ are affinely independent if and only if for any $m \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ the vectors $\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_m$, $1 \leq i \neq m \leq k$ are linearly independent.
- Let A be an affine subspace of \mathbb{R}^n . Show that $\dim A$ is the maximum number of affinely independent points in A minus one.

Exercise 3 ★ - Simplices and polytopes

Show that every polytope $P \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ with m vertices is the linear image of the standard $(m - 1)$ -dimensional simplex $\Delta_{m-1} \subset \mathbb{R}^m$. In other words, show that there is a matrix $M \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$ such that $P = \{M\mathbf{x} : \mathbf{x} \in \Delta_{m-1}\}$.

Exercise 4 ★ - Vertices

Prove that a point \mathbf{v} of a polytope P cannot be written as convex combination of two distinct points of P if and only if \mathbf{v} is a vertex of P .