

A n Dimensional Convex Hull in a $n + 1$ Dimesion

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Abstract

Suppose \mathbb{S}^n defines the surface of $(n - 1)$ –sphere then we prove for a n dimensional convex hull C such that C is a subset of an open ball, so C is the projection of a set of points B in a $n + 1$ dimension such that B is a subset of \mathbb{S}^{n+1} . From this we present a proof where for each set B there exist a polytope P such that B is a subset of P . The results are generalize for polytopes.

Keywords. Polytopes, Convex hull, Arrangements of points, flats.

1. INTRODUCTION

Suppose we have a polar coordinate (α, r) and for some positive integer i

$$\left(\frac{a_i}{z}\right) := \alpha$$

Where if we have a number t such that t divides α and 360 then

$$z = \frac{360}{t}$$

For all i

$$[a_i \in \mathbb{N}^+ | 0 \leq a_i \leq z]$$

To generalize this for a n dimensional space with coordinates $(\alpha, \beta, \dots, r)$ then t must divide 360 and all the angles.

We call this kind of coordinates as the “ n –polytope coordinate system”. Now We present a e_n –polytope as a n dimensional polytope P where all its points $P(v)$ are defined by the n –polytope coordinates. From this we define \mathbb{P}_{rn} as a n –polytope coordinate system for some radio r .

2. CONVEX HULLS

Definition 2.1 \mathbb{E}^n is the surface of $(n - 1)$ –sphere

Definition 2.2 A n dimensional open ball of radio r is defined by $B_r(x)_n$

Suppose we have a n dimensional convex hull C where $C \subseteq B_r(x)_n$ therefore we obtain the next theorem.

Theorem 2.1 $C = [R(B)|B \subseteq P]$ where P is a e_{n+1} –polytope, B is a set of points in a $n + 1$ dimension and the function $R(B)$ is the projection of the set B in a n dimensional space.

Proof.

Suppose the set C belongs to a 2-dimensional space and using the Euclidian coordinates we define the elements of C as

$$(x_k, y_k)$$

Therefore, for each point k of C there exist a number z_k such that

$$(x_k, y_k, z_k) \in \mathbb{E}^3$$

This means that the coordinates (x_k, y_k, z_k) can be expressed in the 3 –polytope coordinate system, Therefore we can construct a e_3 –polytope which goes through all points (x_k, y_k, z_k) .

To generalize this in any dimension we can say that for any point $(x_1, x_2 \dots x_n)$ there exist a number x_{n+1} such that $(x_1, x_2 \dots x_{n+1}) \in \mathbb{E}^{n+1}$

Corollary 2.1 For a n dimensional polytope C such that $C \subseteq B_r(x)_n$, then there exist B such that $B \subseteq P$ and $R(B) = C$

In general, if we have a set of points C in a n dimensional space such that $C \not\subseteq \mathbb{P}_{rn}$ and $C \subseteq B_r(x)_n$ therefore there exist a set B such that $B \subseteq P \subseteq \mathbb{P}_{r(n+1)}$ and $R(B) = C$

CONCLUSION.

Here we propose a future use of this paper. From the recent article of Stephen Wolfram, he proposes that universe is a hyperplane, but we think it could be a e_4 – *polytope*.

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