

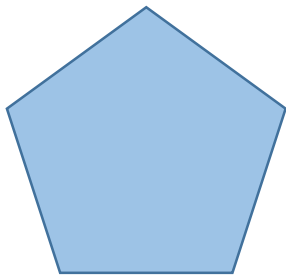
About the course

“Discrete Geometry”

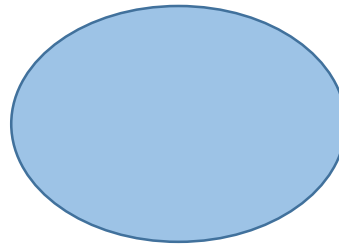
Gabriel Nivasch

Selected topics from the course

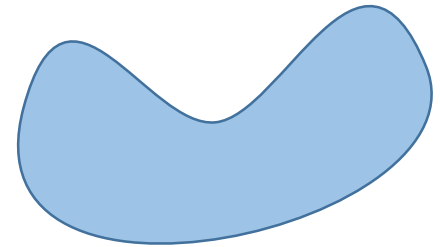
Convex set: A point set P is **convex** if, for every two points a, b in P , the line segment ab is entirely contained in P .



convex

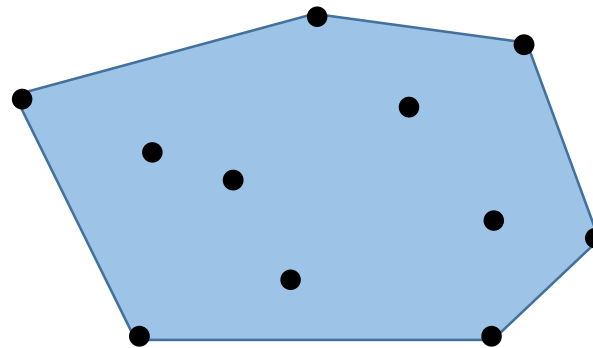


convex

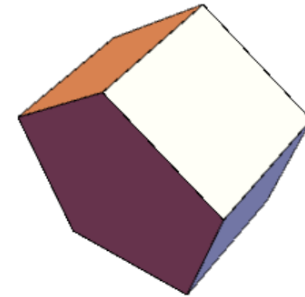
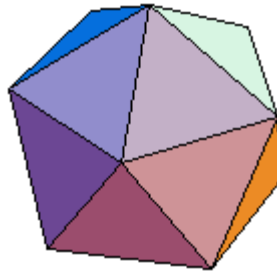
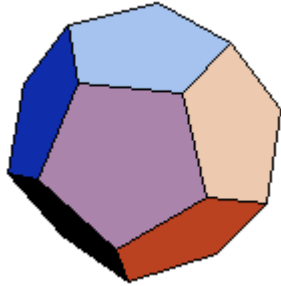


not convex

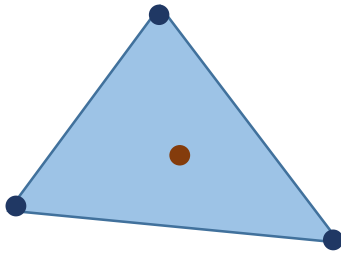
Convex hull: The minimal convex set that contains the given points.



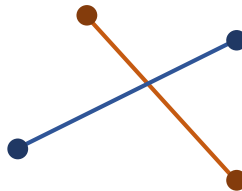
Convex sets in \mathbf{R}^3



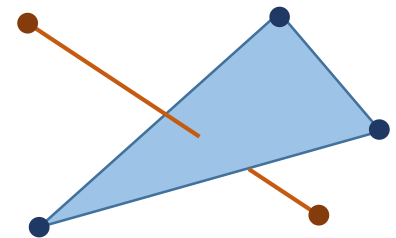
Radon's lemma: A set of $d+2$ points in \mathbf{R}^d can always be partitioned into two subsets whose convex hulls intersect.



$d = 2$

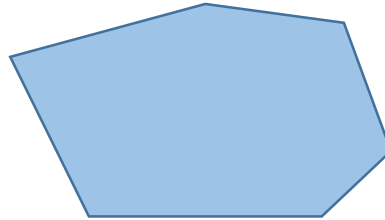


$d = 2$

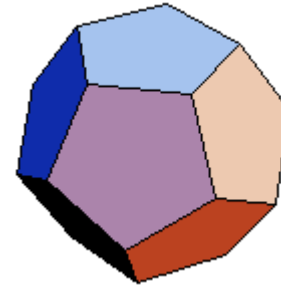


$d = 3$

Convex polytopes:

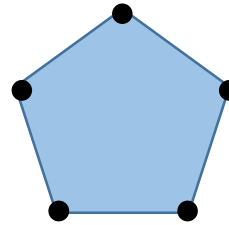


in \mathbf{R}^2



in \mathbf{R}^3

Definition 1: The convex hull of finitely many points.



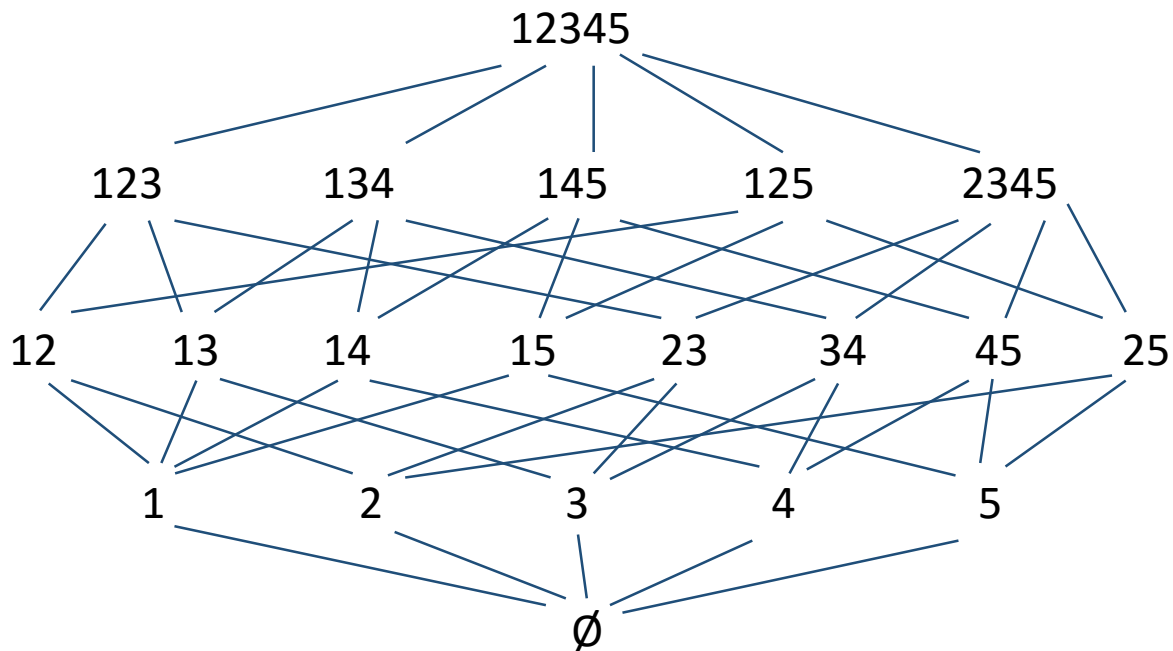
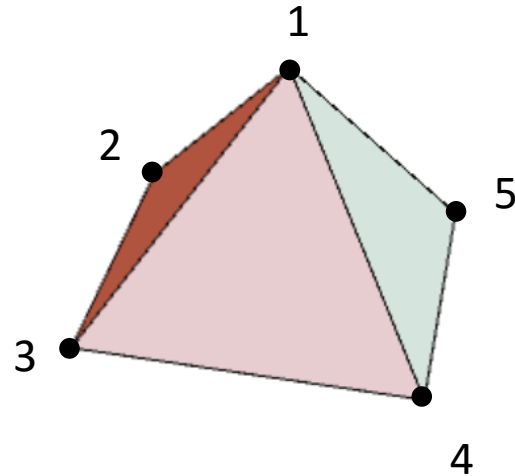
Definition 2: The intersection of finitely many halfspaces.



Theorem: These two definitions are equivalent.

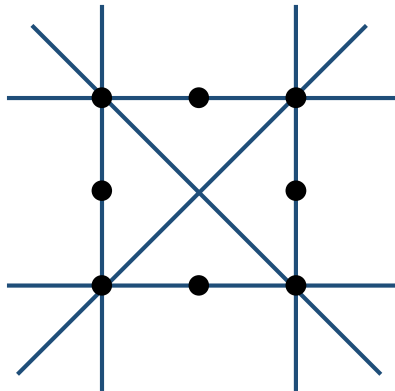
The faces of a polytope are lower-dimensional polytopes

Face lattice of a square pyramid:



Incidences between points and lines

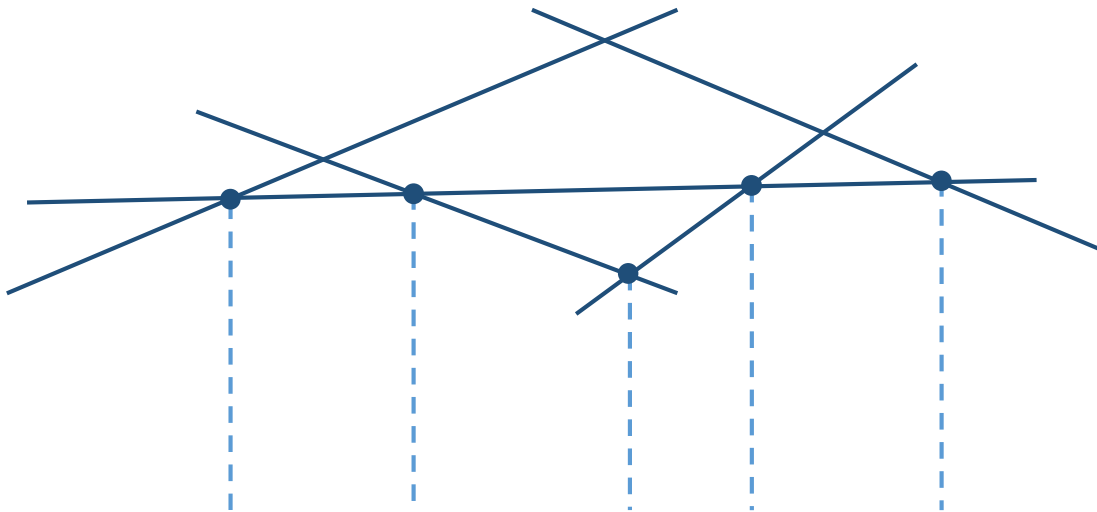
Given integers m and n , arrange m points and n lines so as to maximize the number of *incidences* between points and lines.



8 point
6 lines
16 incidences

Lower envelopes

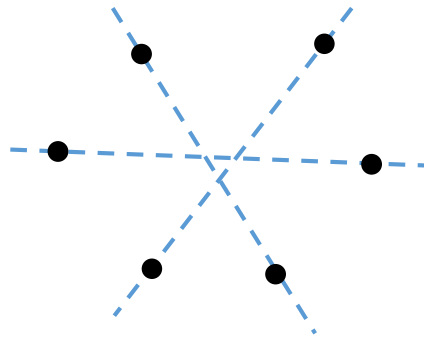
Given an integer n , arrange n line segments so that as many intersections as possible are visible from infinity below



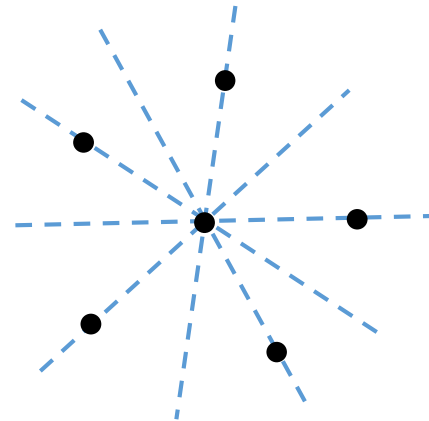
Halving lines

Let n be an even integer. Let P be a set of n points (no three on a line). A **halving line** is a line through two points of P that splits all the remaining points into two equal parts.

$n = 6$:



3 halving lines

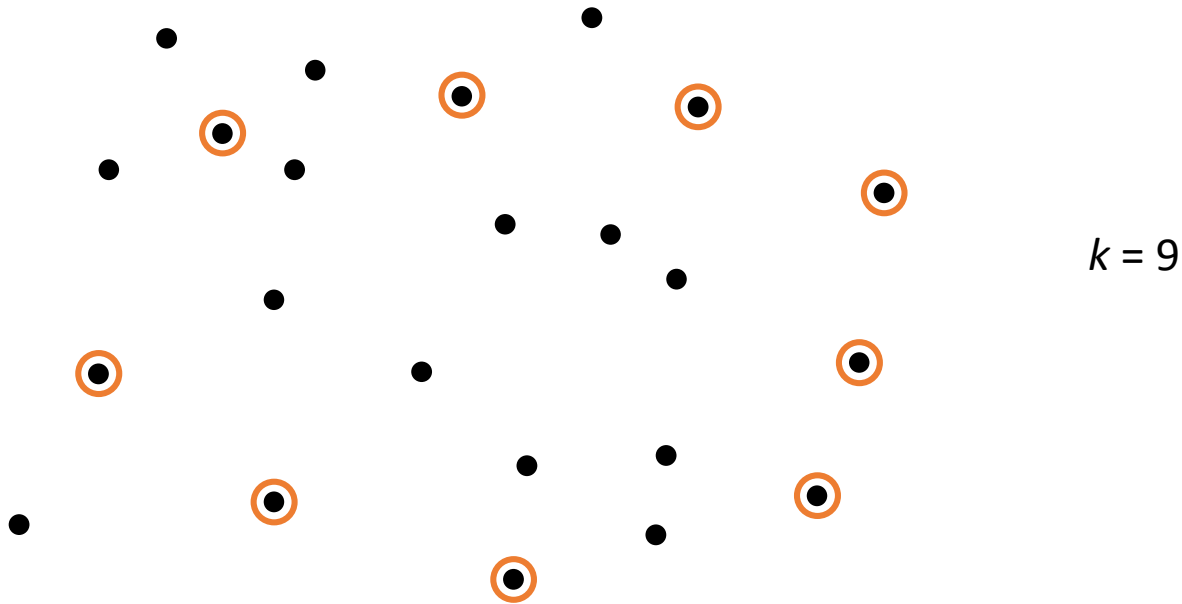


5 halving lines

Given n , arrange n points so as to maximize the number of halving lines.

Points in convex position

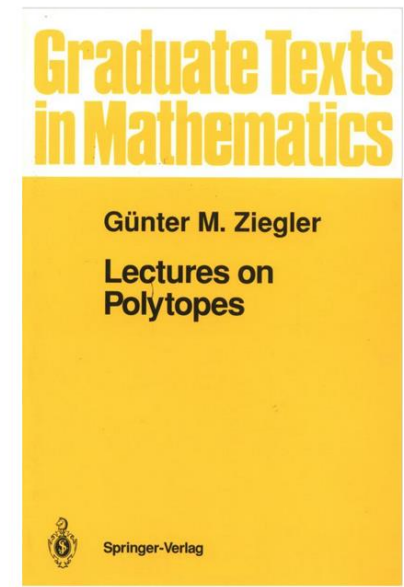
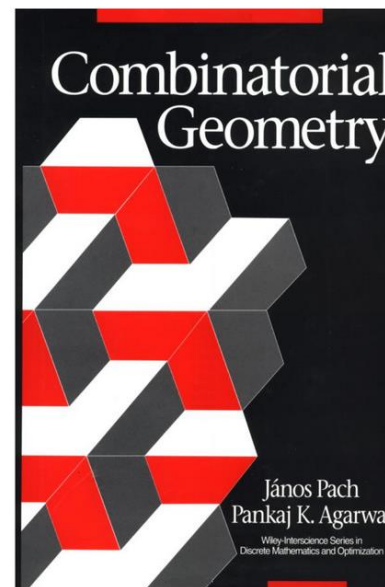
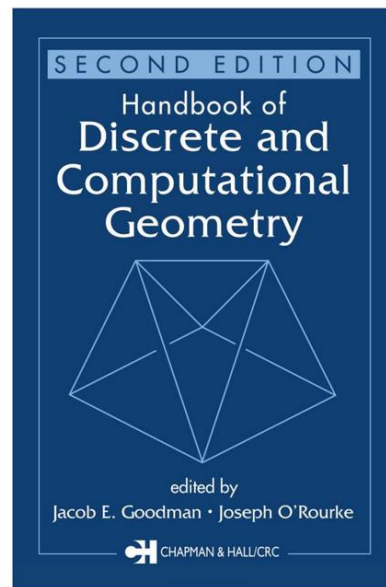
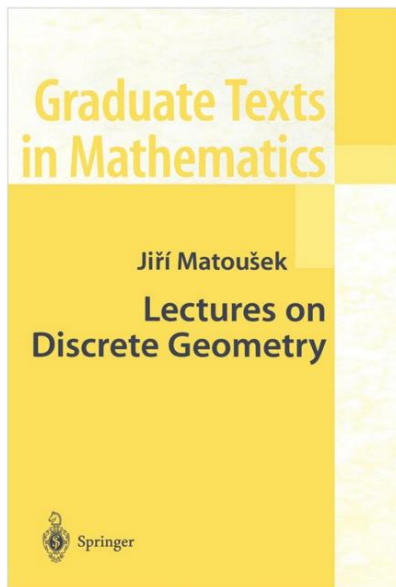
Given an integer k , how large must n be so that, no matter how we arrange n points in the plane (no three on a line), there will always be k points in *convex position*?



About the course

Grading: Homeworks: 20% Final exam: 80%

Selected bibliography:



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