Carathéodory and Helly-numbers of convex-product-structures

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CARATHÉODORY AND HELLY-NUMBERS OF
CONVEX-PRODUCT-STRUCTURES

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CARATHÉODORY AND HELLY-NUMBERS OF CONVEX-PRODUCT-STRUCTURES

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Let $c_1$ and $c_2$ be the Carathéodory-numbers of the convexity-structures $\mathcal{C}_1$ for $X_1$, respectively $\mathcal{C}_2$ for $X_2$. It is shown that the Carathéodory-number $c$ of the convex-product-structure $\mathcal{C}_1 \oplus \mathcal{C}_2$ for $X_1 \times X_2$ satisfies the inequality $c_1 + c_2 - 2 \leq c \leq c_1 + c_2$; $c_1, c_2 \geq 2$.

The upper bound for $c$ can be improved by one, resp. two, if a certain number, namely the so-called exchange-number, of one resp. each of the structures $\mathcal{C}_1$ and $\mathcal{C}_2$ is less than or equal to the Carathéodory-number of that structure.

A new definition of the Helly-number is given and Levi's theorem is proved with this new definition. Finally it is shown that the Helly-number of a convex-product-structure is the greater of the Helly-numbers of $\mathcal{C}_1$ and $\mathcal{C}_2$.

1. Preliminary remarks and definitions. Existing notations and definitions have been taken from [3], [4] and, in particular, from [8]. Let $\mathcal{C}$ be a collection of subsets of a set $X$; by $\bigcap \mathcal{C}$ and $\bigcup \mathcal{C}$ we denote the intersection and the union respectively, of the elements of $\mathcal{C}$. $\mathcal{C}$ is called a convexity-structure for $X$ iff $\emptyset \in \mathcal{C}$, $X \in \mathcal{C}$ and $\bigcap \mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{C}$ for each subcollection $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{C}$; the pair $(X, \mathcal{C})$ is called a convexity-space. The $\mathcal{C}$-hull of a set $S \subseteq X$, denoted by $\mathcal{C}(S)$, is defined by $\mathcal{C}(S) = \bigcap \{C \in \mathcal{C} \mid S \subseteq C\}$. We shall write $\mathcal{C}(a_1, \cdots, a_n)$ instead of $\mathcal{C}([a_1, \cdots, a_n])$, and $\mathcal{C}(p \cup (A \setminus a))$ instead of $\mathcal{C}([p] \cup (A \setminus [a]))$.

Let $X_i$ be a nonempty set and let $\mathcal{C}_i$ be a convexity-structure for $X_i$; $i = 1, 2$. Then $\mathcal{C}_1 \oplus \mathcal{C}_2 = \{A \times B \mid A \in \mathcal{C}_1, B \in \mathcal{C}_2\}$ is a convexity-structure for the Cartesian-product $X_1 \times X_2$. The pair $(X_1 \times X_2, \mathcal{C}_1 \oplus \mathcal{C}_2)$ is called the convex-product-space, also called the Eckhoff-space. Note that the $\mathcal{C}_1 \oplus \mathcal{C}_2$-hull of $E \subseteq X_1 \times X_2$ is given by $(\mathcal{C}_1 \oplus \mathcal{C}_2)(E) = \mathcal{C}_1(\pi_1 E) \times \mathcal{C}_2(\pi_2 E)$, where $\pi_1$ is the projection of $X_1 \times X_2$ on $X_i$; $i = 1, 2$. Also note that if $e_1, e_2, e_3 \in X_1 \times X_3$ with $e_1 \neq e_2$ and $\pi_i(e_1) = \pi_i(e_3)$ for $i = 1, 2$, then $e_3 \in (\mathcal{C}_1 \oplus \mathcal{C}_2)(e_1, e_2)$.

2. The Carathéodory-number and the exchange-number. A convexity-structure $\mathcal{C}$ for $X$ is said to possess the Carathéodory-number $c$ if $c$ is the smallest nonnegative integer such that $\mathcal{C}(S) = \bigcup \{\mathcal{C}(T) \mid T \subseteq S \wedge |T| \leq c\}$, for all $S \subseteq X$. The following lemma is an immediate consequence of this definition.
Lemma 2.1. Let \( \mathcal{G} \) be a convexity-structure for \( X \) with Carathéodory-number \( c \) and let \( f \in \mathbb{N} \) (\( N = 1, 2, 3, \ldots \)). Then the following holds:

(i) \( (3A)[A \subset X \land |A| = c \land \mathcal{G}(A) \not\subset \bigcup \{ \mathcal{G}(A_a) \mid a \in A \}] \);
(ii) \( (3A)[A \subset X \land |A| = f \land \mathcal{G}(A) \not\subset \bigcup \{ \mathcal{G}(A_a) \mid a \in A \}] \Rightarrow c \geq f. \)

Definition 2.1. The exchange-number of a convexity-structure \( \mathcal{G} \) for \( X \) is the smallest positive integer \( e \), such that

\[
(\forall A)(\forall p)[A \subset X \land p \in X \land e \leq |A| < \infty \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \qua
b. \( (3\forall) \forall i \in \{1, 2\} \land c_i \leq c \Rightarrow c = c_i + c - 1 \).

II. If \( \min(c_i, c) \geq 2 \) then
a. \( c_i + c - 2 \leq c \leq c_i + c \)
b. \( (3\exists) \forall i \in \{1, 2\} \land c_i \leq c \Rightarrow c_i + c - 2 \leq c \leq c_i + c - 1 \)
c. \( (\forall\forall) \forall i \in \{1, 2\} \land c_i \leq c \Rightarrow c = c_i + c - 2 \).

**Proof.** First we show that the Carathéodory-number \( c \) of \( \mathcal{X}_1 \oplus \mathcal{X}_2 \) exists and that \( c \leq c_i + c \). Let \( \emptyset \neq E \subset X_1 \times X_2 \) and \( (a_i, a) \in (\mathcal{X}_1 \oplus \mathcal{X}_2)(E) = \mathcal{X}_1(\pi_1E) \times \mathcal{X}_2(\pi_2E) \). Hence there exists a set \( S_i \subset \pi_iE, \ |S_i| \leq c \) such that \( a_i \in \mathcal{X}_i(S_i) \); \( i = 1, 2 \). \( S_i \subset \pi_iE \) implies, there exists a set \( F_i \subset E \) such that \( \pi_iF_i = S_i \) and \( |F_i| = |S_i| \); \( i = 1, 2 \). So \( (a_i, a) \in \mathcal{X}_i(S_i) \times \mathcal{X}_j(S_j) = \mathcal{X}_i(\pi_iF_i) \times \mathcal{X}_j(\pi_jF_j) \subset \mathcal{X}_i(\pi_i(F_i \cup F_j)) \times \mathcal{X}_j(\pi_jF_j) \). Obviously \( |F_i \cup F_j| \leq c_i + c_j \). Because \( (\mathcal{X}_1 \oplus \mathcal{X}_2)(E) \subset (\mathcal{X}_1 \oplus \mathcal{X}_2)(E) \) for each \( F \subset E \), we have \( (\mathcal{X}_1 \oplus \mathcal{X}_2)(E) = \bigcup ((\mathcal{X}_1 \oplus \mathcal{X}_2)(F)) \bigcap E \subset E \land |F| \leq c_i + c_j \); hence \( c \) exists and \( c \leq c_i + c_j \).

To determine the lower bound for \( c \) we choose, according to Lemma 2.1(i), a set \( A \subset X \) such that \( |A_i| = c_i \) and \( \mathcal{X}(A_i) \not\subset \bigcup \{ \mathcal{X}_i(A_i[a]) \mid a \in A_i \} \); \( i = 1, 2 \). Take \( b_i \in A_i \) and \( b \in A \), and consider the set \( G = (A_1 \times \{b\}) \cup (\{b\} \times A_2) \subset X_1 \times X_2 \). Obviously \( |G| = c_1 + c_2 + 1 \). There are two cases (take \( c_i \leq c \)):

1. Let \( c_1 = 1 \). Then \( A_1 = \{b\} \) and \( G = \{b\} \times A_2 \). So we have \( (\mathcal{X}_1 \oplus \mathcal{X}_2)(G) = \mathcal{X}_1(b) \times \mathcal{X}_2(A_2) \not\subset \mathcal{X}_1(b) \times \bigcup \{ \mathcal{X}_2(A_2[a]) \mid a \in A_2 \} = \bigcup \{ (\mathcal{X}_1 \oplus \mathcal{X}_2)(G[a]) \mid a \in G \} \), and it follows from Lemma 2.1(ii) that \( c \geq c_1 + c_2 - 1 \).

2. Let \( c_i \geq 2 \). Then also \( c_i \geq 2 \). So there exists an element \( d_i \in A_i \) with \( d_i \neq b_i \); \( i = 1, 2 \). Note that \( \pi_i((b_i, b_i)) = \pi_i((b_i, d_i)) \) and \( \pi_i((d_i, b_i)) = \pi_i((d_i, b_i)) \). The last remark of § 1 gives us that \( (b_i, b_i) \in (\mathcal{X}_1 \oplus \mathcal{X}_2)((d_i, b_i), (d_i, d_i)) \subset (\mathcal{X}_1 \oplus \mathcal{X}_2)(G((b_i, b_i))) \). Define \( F = G((b_i, b_i)) \). Clearly \( |F| = c_i + c_i - 2 \) and \( \pi_iF = A_i \); \( i = 1, 2 \). Moreover \( (\mathcal{X}_1 \oplus \mathcal{X}_2)(F) \not\subset \bigcup ((\mathcal{X}_1 \oplus \mathcal{X}_2)(F[e]) \mid e \in F) \). From Lemma 2.1(ii) it follows that \( c \geq c_1 + c_2 - 2 \).

We now prove I.b and II.b. Let us assume that \( c_i \leq c \). Take \( c_i, c_j \geq 1 \), \( \emptyset \neq E \subset X_1 \times X_2 \) and \( (a_i, a) \in (\mathcal{X}_1 \oplus \mathcal{X}_2)(E) \). We show that there exists a set \( F \) such that

\[ (a_i, a) \in (\mathcal{X}_1 \oplus \mathcal{X}_2)(F), \ F \subset E \land |F| \leq c_i + c_j - 1 \, . \]

The first part of the proof of this theorem implies that there exists a set \( F_i \) such that \( a_i \in \mathcal{X}_i(\pi_iF_i), \ F_i \subset E \land |\pi_iF_i| = |F_i| \leq c_i \); \( i = 1, 2 \). We may assume that \( |F_i| = c_i \forall i \in \{1, 2\} \), because if \( |F_i| \leq c_i - 1 \) for some \( i \in \{1, 2\} \) then \( |F_i \cup F_j| \leq c_i + c_j - 1 \), and we are done. If \( F_i \cap F_j \neq \emptyset \), then define \( F = F_i \cup F_j \). So \( |F| \leq c_i + c_j - 1 \) and \( (a_i, a) \in (\mathcal{X}_1 \oplus \mathcal{X}_2)(F) \). If \( F_1 \cap F_2 = \emptyset \), we distinguish two cases:
1. \((3i)\, \{i \in \{1, 2\} \land \pi_i F_1 \cap \pi_i F_2 \neq \emptyset\}\). Take \(i = 1\). Hence \(\pi_i F_1 \cap \pi_i F_2 \neq \emptyset\). Now there exist elements \(e_1 \in F_1\) and \(e_2 \in F_2\) such that \(\pi_i(e_1) = \pi_i(e_2)\). Note that \(e_1 \neq e_2\). Define \(F = (F_1 \setminus \{e_1\}) \cup F_2\). Clearly \(|F| \leq c_1 + c_2 - 1\) and \(\pi_i F_1 \subset \pi_i F'; i = 1, 2\). So \((a_1, a_2) \in \mathcal{G}_3(\pi_i F_1) \times \mathcal{G}_3(\pi_i F_2) \subseteq \mathcal{G}_3(\pi_i F) \times \mathcal{G}_3(\pi_i F) = (\mathcal{G}_1 \oplus \mathcal{G}_2)(F)\).

2. \((\forall i)\, \{i \in \{1, 2\} \Rightarrow \pi_i F_1 \cap \pi_i F_2 = \emptyset\}\). Take \(e \in F_2\). Then \(\pi_i(e) \notin \pi_i F_i\). Because \(e_i \leq c_i\), there exists an element \(e_1 \in F_1\) such that \(a_1 \in \mathcal{G}_3(e_1)\cap \mathcal{G}_3(F_1)\). Define \(F = (F_1 \setminus \{e_1\}) \cup F_2\). Obviously \(|F| \leq c_1 + c_2 - 1\), \(a_1 \in \mathcal{G}_3(F_1)\) and \(a_2 \in \mathcal{G}_3(F_2)\). Hence \((a_1, a_2) \in (\mathcal{G}_1 \oplus \mathcal{G}_2)(F)\).

Finally we prove II.c. Take again \(\emptyset \neq E \subset X_1 \times X_2\) and \((a_1, a_2) \in (\mathcal{G}_1 \oplus \mathcal{G}_2)(E)\). We shall show that there exists a set \(F\) such that

\[(a_1, a_2) \in (\mathcal{G}_1 \oplus \mathcal{G}_2)(F), \ F \subset E, \ \text{and } |F| \leq c_1 + c_2 - 2.\]

In the proof of II.b we found a set \(G_i \subset E\) such that \(|\pi_i G_i| = |G_i| \leq c_i, a_i \in \mathcal{G}_3(\pi_i G_i)\) and \(|G_i \cup G_j| \leq c_1 + c_2 - 1; i = 1, 2\). As in the proof of II.b we may assume that \(|G_i| = c_i; i = 1, 2\). If \(|G_i \cup G_j| > 1\) then define \(F = G_i \cup G_j\), hence \(a_i \in \mathcal{G}_3(\pi_i F)\) and \(|F| \leq c_1 + c_2 - 2\), so we are done. The case that \(|G_i \cap G_j| = 1\) still remains. Assume \(G_i \cap G_j = \{e\}\), and \(|G_i| \geq 2\) for \(i = 1, 2\). Throughout the remainder of the proof we take \(i, j \in \{1, 2\}\) with \(i + j = 3\). Let \(e_i \in G_j, e_i \neq e\). There are two cases:

1. If \(\pi_i(e_i) \notin \pi_i G_i\) then, because \(e_i \leq c_i\), there exists an element \(u_i \in G_i\) such that \(u_i \neq e_i\) and \(a_i \in \mathcal{G}_3(\pi_i(e_i) \cup (\pi_i G_i \setminus \{u_i\})) \subset \mathcal{G}_3(\pi_i e_i \cup (G_i \setminus u_i))\).

2. If \(\pi_i(e_i) \in \pi_i G_i\) then there exists an element \(v_i \in G_i\) such that \(v_i \neq e_i\) and \(\pi_i(e_i) = \pi_i(v_i)\); hence \(\pi_i G_i = \pi_i (e_i \cup (G_i \setminus v_i))\), so \(a_i \in \mathcal{G}_3(\pi_i G_i) = \mathcal{G}_3(\pi_i (e_i \cup (G_i \setminus v_i))).\)

We may conclude that in both cases there exists an element \(d_i \in G_i\) such that \(d_i \neq e_i\) and \(a_i \in \mathcal{G}_3(\pi_i(e_i \cup (G_i \setminus d_i))).\)

If \(d_i = e = d_2\) then define \(F = G_1 \cup G_1 \setminus \{e\}\). Hence \(|F| \leq c_1 + c_2 - 2\) and, because \(e_i \in G_i\), \(e_i \neq e\) we have \((a_1, a_2) \in \mathcal{G}_3(\pi_i(e_i \cup (G_i \setminus e))) \times \mathcal{G}_3(\pi_2(e_2 \cup (G_2 \setminus e))) \subseteq \mathcal{G}_3(\pi_i F) \times \mathcal{G}_3(\pi_2 F) = (\mathcal{G}_1 \oplus \mathcal{G}_2)(F)\). If \(d_i \neq e\) for some \(i \in \{1, 2\}\) then, taking e.g. \(i = 1\), we define \(F = G_1 \cup G_1 \setminus \{d_1\}\). Clearly \(|F| \leq c_1 + c_2 - 2\) and because \(e_i \in G_i\) we have \((a_1, a_2) \in \mathcal{G}_3(\pi_1(e_1 \cup (G_1 \setminus d_i))) \times \mathcal{G}_3(\pi_2 G_2) \subseteq \mathcal{G}_3(\pi_i F) \times \mathcal{G}_3(\pi_2 F) = (\mathcal{G}_1 \oplus \mathcal{G}_2)(F)\).

It follows that \(c \leq c_1 + c_2 - 2\) and because \(c \geq c_1 + c_2 - 2\), as we have seen already, we may conclude that \(c = c_1 + c_2 - 2\). This completes the proof of Theorem 2.1.
EXAMPLE 2.6. Take $X_1 = \mathbb{R}^m$ and $X_2 = \mathbb{R}^n$ ($m, n \in \mathbb{N}$), and $\mathcal{G}_1 = \text{conv} \mathcal{G}_2$ (see Example 2.1). Because $c_1 = c = m + 1$ and $c_2 = e_2 = n + 1$ it follows from Theorem 2.1 (II.c) that the Carathéodory-number of the convex-product-structure $\text{conv} \oplus \text{conv}$ for $\mathbb{R}^{m+n}$ is $c = c_1 + c_2 - 2 = m + n$.

EXAMPLE 2.7. Take $\mathcal{G}_i = \{X_i\} \cup \{A \mid A \subset X_i \land |A| \leq t_i\}$, $t_i \geq 1$, then because $e_i = 2 \leq t_i + 1 = c_i$, $\forall i \in \{1, 2\}$, it follows from Theorem 2.1(II.c) that $c = c_1 + c_2 - 2 = t_1 + t_2$.

EXAMPLE 2.8. Take $M_i \subset X_i$, $|M_i| = m_i$ and define $\mathcal{G}_i = \{X_i\} \cup \{A \mid A \subset X_i \land M_i \not\subset A\}$; $i = 1, 2$. Because $e_i = t_i + 1 > m_i = c_i$ it follows from Theorem 2.1(I.II.a) that $c \leq c_1 + c_2 = m_1 + m_2$. We shall show now that even $c = m_1 + m_2$. Consider a set $E \subset X_1 \times X_2$ such that $E = E_1 \cup E_2$, with $|E_1| = m_1$, $|E_2| = n$, $\pi_i E_i = M_i$ and $\pi_i E_i \cap \pi_i E_i = \emptyset$; $i, j \in \{1, 2\}$ and $i + j = 3$. It is easy to see that $(\mathcal{G}_1 \oplus \mathcal{G}_2)(E) = X_1 \times X_2$. However, in general, $\bigcup \{(\mathcal{G}_1 \oplus \mathcal{G}_2)(E^e) \mid e \in E\} = (\pi_1 X_1 \times X_2) \cup (X_1 \times \pi_2 E) \neq X_1 \times X_2$. Hence $c = m_1 + m_2$.

EXAMPLE 2.9. Take $M \subset X$, $|M| = m$ and $\mathcal{G}_1 = \{X\} \cup \{A \mid A \subset X \land M \not\subset A\}$. Take $X_2 = \mathbb{R}^n$ and $\mathcal{G}_2 = \text{conv}$. We know that $e_1 = m + 1 > m = c_1$, and $e_2 = n + 1 = c_2$. From Theorem 2.1(II.b) it follows that $c \leq c_1 + c_2 = m + n$. As in the previous example we can show that $c = m + n$. In order to prove this we have to look for a set $E \subset X_1 \times X_2$, $|E| = m + n$, such that the convex hull of $E$ is not the union of the convex hulls of proper subsets of $E$. Take $E = E_1 \cup E_2$ with $|E_1| = m$, $|E_2| = n$, $|\pi_i E_i| = 1$, $\pi_i E_i \cap \pi_i E_i = \emptyset$, $i, j \in \{1, 2\}$ and $i + j = 3$. Note that $|\pi_1 E| = n + 1$. Now we have $(\mathcal{G}_1 \oplus \mathcal{G}_2)(E) = X_1 \times \mathcal{G}_2(\pi_2 E)$. But, in general, $\bigcup \{(\mathcal{G}_1 \oplus \mathcal{G}_2)(E^e) \mid e \in E\} \neq X_1 \times \mathcal{G}_2(\pi_2 E)$. Hence $c = m + n$.

The main result of this section, Theorem 2.1, is a generalization of J. R. Reay's Theorem 1 (first part) together with Example (1) on pg. 229 of [7]. In fact, Reay proves that the Carathéodory-number $c$ of the convex-product-structure, whose component spaces are Euclidian-spaces with dimensions $m_1$ and $n_2$ and with the usual convexity-structure, satisfies the condition $c = m_1 + n_2$. (See Ex. 2.6.)

3. The Helly-number. Let $\mathcal{F} \subset 2^X$, $|F| \geq t$, $t \in \mathbb{N}$, for some set $X$. Define $\bigcap_{t \notin \mathcal{F}} F = \{\bigcap A \mid A \in \mathcal{F}^t\}$. I.e. $\emptyset \notin \bigcap_{t \notin \mathcal{F}} \mathcal{F}$ implies that each intersection of $t$ elements of $\mathcal{F}$ is not empty.

DEFINITION 3.1. A convexity-structure $\mathcal{G}$ for $X$ has the Helly-number $\mathfrak{H}$ if $\mathfrak{H}$ is the smallest integer such that $[\mathcal{F} \subset \mathcal{G} \land$
Note that if \( \mathcal{X} = \emptyset \) then \( \mathfrak{h} \) does not exist, and if \( \mathfrak{h} \) exists then \( \mathfrak{h} \geq 1 \). The following characterization of the Helly-number gives rise to another definition of it; see also [1] and [4].

**Lemma 3.1.** Let \( \mathcal{C} \) be a convexity-structure for \( X \) with Helly-number \( \mathfrak{h} \). Then the following assertions are equivalent:

1. \( \mathfrak{h} \leq \mathfrak{f} \);
2. \( \mathcal{E} \subset \mathcal{C} \land |\mathcal{E}| = \mathfrak{f} + 1 \land \emptyset \not\in \bigcap_{i \in \mathcal{E}} \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow \bigcap \mathcal{F} \neq \emptyset \);
3. \( \mathcal{A} \subset X \land |\mathcal{A}| = \mathfrak{f} + 1 \Rightarrow \bigcap \{ \mathcal{C}(A|a) \mid a \in A \} \neq \emptyset \);
4. \( \{ A \subset X \land \mathfrak{f} + 1 \leq |A| < \infty \} \Rightarrow \bigcap \{ \mathcal{C}(A|a) \mid a \in A \} \neq \emptyset \).

**Proof.** We shall go through the following implication-cycle:

(i) \(\Rightarrow\) (iv): Take \( \mathcal{A} \subset X \), \( |\mathcal{A}| = \mathfrak{f} + n \) \((n \in \mathbb{N})\) and define \( \mathcal{F} = \{ \mathcal{C}(A|a) \mid a \in A \} \). Note that \( |\mathcal{F}| \leq \mathfrak{f} + n \). If there exist elements \( a, b \in A \), such that \( a \neq b \) and \( \mathcal{C}(A|a) = \mathcal{C}(A|b) \) then of course \( \bigcap \{ \mathcal{C}(A|a) \mid a \in A \} \neq \emptyset \), and we are done. So we may assume that \( |\mathcal{F}| = \mathfrak{f} + n \). If \( \mathcal{F}' \subset \mathcal{F} \), with \( |\mathcal{F}'| = \mathfrak{f} \), then \( \mathcal{F} \neq \mathcal{F} \) and there exists an element \( a_i \in A \) such that \( \mathcal{C}(A|a_i) \in \mathcal{F}' \). From \( a_i \in A \backslash \{ a_i \} \subset \mathcal{C}(A|a) \) for each \( a \in A \), \( a \neq a_i \), it follows that \( a_i \in \bigcap \mathcal{F} \), and hence \( \emptyset \not\in \bigcap_{i \in \mathcal{F}} \mathcal{F} \). Because \( \mathfrak{h} \leq \mathfrak{f} \) we have \( \emptyset \not\in \bigcap_{i \in \mathcal{F}} \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow \emptyset \not\in \bigcap_{i \in \mathcal{F}} \mathcal{F} \). From Definition 3.1 it follows that \( \bigcap \{ \mathcal{C}(A|a) \mid a \in A \} \neq \emptyset \).

(iii) \(\Rightarrow\) (ii) is trivial and (ii) \(\Rightarrow\) (i) follows by induction. It remains to be shown that (iii) \(\Rightarrow\) (ii): Take \( \mathcal{F} \subset \mathcal{C} \), \( |\mathcal{F}| = \mathfrak{f} + 1 \) and \( \emptyset \not\in \bigcap_{i \in \mathcal{F}} \mathcal{F} \). Let \( \mathcal{F} = \{ F_i \mid i = 1, 2, \ldots, \mathfrak{f} + 1 \} \). Then \( \emptyset \not\in \bigcap_{i \in \mathcal{F}} \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow \bigcap \{ \mathcal{F} \backslash \{ F_i \} \} \neq \emptyset \), \( \forall i = 1, 2, \ldots, \mathfrak{f} + 1 \). For each \( i = 1, 2, \ldots, \mathfrak{f} + 1 \) we choose an element \( a_i \in \bigcap \{ \mathcal{F} \backslash \{ F_i \} \} \). Define \( A = \{ a_i \mid i = 1, 2, \ldots, \mathfrak{f} + 1 \} \). Hence \( |A| \leq \mathfrak{f} + 1 \). If \( |A| < \mathfrak{f} + 1 \), then there exists an index \( i \) such that \( a_i \in F_i \). But then \( a_i \in \bigcap \mathcal{F} \). Hence \( \bigcap \mathcal{F} \neq \emptyset \), and we are done. So we may assume that \( |A| = \mathfrak{f} + 1 \). From (iii) it follows that \( \bigcap \{ \mathcal{C}(A|a_i) \mid i = 1, 2, \ldots, \mathfrak{f} + 1 \} \neq \emptyset \). For each \( i = 1, 2, \ldots, \mathfrak{f} + 1 \) we have \( A|a_i \subset F_i \), so \( \mathcal{C}(A|a_i) \subset F_i \). Hence \( \bigcap \{ \mathcal{C}(A|a_i) \mid i = 1, 2, \ldots, \mathfrak{f} + 1 \} \subset \bigcap \mathcal{F} \), and we conclude than \( \bigcap \mathcal{F} \neq \emptyset \).

**Definition 3.1'.** A convexity-structure \( \mathcal{C} \) for \( X \) has the Helly-number \( \mathfrak{h} \) if \( \mathfrak{h} \) is the smallest integer such that \( \bigcap \{ \mathcal{C}(A|a) \mid a \in A \} \neq \emptyset \).

With the aid of Lemma 3.1, it is easy to verify that Definitions 3.1 and 3.1' are equivalent. We now prove the classical theorem of Levi with the aid of Definition 3.1'. See [5], Theorem H.
THEOREM 3.1 (Levi). Let & be a convexity-structure for X. Then the existence of a Radon-number $\tau$ implies the existence of a Helly-number $\gamma$, such that $\gamma \leq \tau - 1$.

Proof. Each $A \subset X$ with $|A| = \tau$ has a $\mathcal{G}$-Radon-partition; see [2]. So there exists a set $B \subset A$, with $\emptyset \neq B \neq A$ and $\mathcal{G}(B) \cap \mathcal{G}(A|B) \neq \emptyset$. Because $\mathcal{G}(B) \subset \bigcap \{\mathcal{G}(A\{a\}) \mid a \in A\setminus B\}$ and $\mathcal{G}(A|B) \subset \bigcap \{\mathcal{G}(A\{a\}) \mid a \in B\}$, we have $\bigcap \{\mathcal{G}(A\{a\}) \mid a \in A\} \supset \mathcal{G}(B) \cap \mathcal{G}(A|B) \neq \emptyset$. Hence $\gamma$ exists and $\gamma \leq \tau - 1$.

THEOREM 3.2. Let $\mathcal{G}_i$ be a convexity-structure for $X_i$, $X_i \neq \emptyset$, with Helly-number $\gamma_i$; $i = 1, 2$. Then the Helly-number $\gamma$ of the convex-product-structure $\mathcal{G}_1 \oplus \mathcal{G}_2$ for $X_1 \times X_2$ exists and $h = \max(\gamma_1, \gamma_2)$.

Proof. We may assume that $\gamma_1 \geq \gamma_2$. Take $E \subset X_1 \times X_2$ with $|E| = \gamma_1 + 1$. There are two possibilities for the projection $\pi_iE$ of $E$ on $X_i$; $i = 1, 2$.

—If $|\pi_iE| \leq \gamma$, for some $i \in \{1, 2\}$, then there exist elements $e_1, e_2 \in E$ such that $e_1 \neq e_2$ and such that $\pi_i(e_1) = \pi_i(e_2)$. Clearly $\pi_i(e_i) \in \mathcal{G}_i(\pi_i(E\{e_i\}))$. Hence $\pi_i(e_i) \in \bigcap \{\mathcal{G}_i(\pi_i(E\{e\})) \mid e \in E\} \neq \emptyset$.

—If $|\pi_iE| = \gamma_1 + 1$, for some $i \in \{1, 2\}$, then it follows from Definition 3.1’ that $\bigcap \{\mathcal{G}_i(\pi_i(E\{x\}) \mid x \in \pi_iE\} \neq \emptyset$. Hence $\bigcap \{\mathcal{G}_i(\pi_i(E\{e\})) \mid e \in E\} \supset \bigcap \{\mathcal{G}_i(\pi_i(E\{\pi_i(e)\})) \mid e \in E\} \neq \emptyset$ and we may conclude that $\bigcap \{\mathcal{G}_i(\pi_i(E\{e\})) \mid e \in E\} \neq \emptyset$; $i = 1, 2$.

Hence $\bigcap \{\mathcal{G}_i(\pi_i(E\{e\})) \mid e \in E\} \neq \emptyset$, and so $\gamma \leq \gamma_1 = \max(\gamma_1, \gamma_2)$.

Next we show that $\gamma \geq \gamma_1$. Assuming $\gamma = \gamma_1 - 1$, $A \subset X$ with $|A| = \gamma_1$ and $b \in X_2$ we have, because $|A \times \{b\}| = \gamma_1$, $\bigcap \{(\mathcal{G}_1 \oplus \mathcal{G}_2)((A \times \{b\})\{a, b\}) \mid a \in A\} \neq \emptyset$. Hence $\bigcap \{\mathcal{G}_i(A\{a\}) \mid a \in A\} \supset \bigcap \{\mathcal{G}_i((A \times \{b\})\{a, b\}) \mid a \in A\} \neq \emptyset$. This contradicts the fact that $\gamma_1$ is the Helly-number of $\mathcal{G}_1$, so that, indeed, $\gamma \geq \gamma_1 = \max(\gamma_1, \gamma_2)$ and the final conclusion is that $h = \gamma_1 = \max(\gamma_1, \gamma_2)$.

It is well known that the Carathéodory-number $c$, the Helly-number $\gamma$ and the Radon-number $\tau$ of the usual convexity-structure conv for $\mathbb{R}^n$ satisfy the equalities $c = \gamma = \tau - 1 (= n + 1)$, that is, in Levi’s theorem equality holds. There are however convexity-structures $\mathcal{G}$ where the equality does not hold. This is even the case when $\mathcal{G}$ is a convex-product-structure:

We know that (see also [8]):

$c_1 + c_2 - 2 \leq c \leq c_1 + c_2$

$\gamma = \max(\gamma_1, \gamma_2)$

$max(\tau_1, \tau_2) \leq \tau \leq \tau_1 + \tau_2 - 2$.
$c_i$, $b_i$, and $r_i$ are resp. the Carathéodory-, Helly- and Radon-number of $\mathcal{C}_i$; $i = 1, 2$.

If $c_i = b_i = r_i - 1$, $i = 1, 2$, then we have:

a. if $c_i \geq 3$ (e.g. when $\mathcal{C}_i$ is $T_i$) then $c \neq b_i$.

b. if $c = c_i + c_2$, then $c > r - 1$.

If the exchange-number, $e_i \leq c_i$ and if $r = r_1 + r_2 - 2$ (e.g. in the case $X_i = R^{i-1}$, $\mathcal{C}_i = \text{conv}$) then $c \leq r - 1$.

c. if $r > \max (r_1, r_2)$ (e.g. in the same case as in b) then $b_i < r - 1$.

The results in this paper can be extended to convex-product-structures which are products of finitely many convexity-structures.

In a next paper we shall pay more attention to the properties of the exchange number. For example we shall show that under certain conditions, the exchange-number of a convex-product-structure exists and how it can be derived.

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UNIVERSITY OF GRONINGEN, NETHERLANDS
Jiří Adámek, V. Koubek and Věra Trnková, Sums of Boolean spaces represent every group ................................................................. 1
Richard Neal Ball, Full convex l-subgroups and the existence of a*-closures of lattice ordered groups .......................................................... 7
Joseph Becker, Normal hypersurfaces .................................................. 17
Gerald A. Beer, Starshaped sets and the Hausdorff metric ................. 21
Dennis Dale Berkey and Alan Cecil Lazer, Linear differential systems with measurable coefficients .................................................. 29
Harald Boehme, Glättungen von Abbildungen 3-dimensionaler Mannigfaltigkeiten ................................................................. 45
Stephen LaVern Campbell, Linear operators for which T*T and T + T* commute ........................................................................... 53
H. P. Dikshit and Arun Kumar, Absolute summability of Fourier series with factors ........................................................................ 59
Andrew George Earnest and John Sollion Hsia, Spinor norms of local integral rotations. II ................................................................ 71
Erik Maurice Ellentuck, Semigroups, Horn sentences and isolic structures .......... 87
Ingrid Fotino, Generalized convolution ring of arithmetic functions ................................................................. 103
Michael Randy Gabel, Lower bounds on the stable range of polynomial rings .... 117
Fergus John Gaines, Kato-Taussky-Wielandt commutator relations and characteristic curves ...................................................................... 121
Theodore William Gamelin, The polynomial hulls of certain subsets of C^2 ... 129
R. J. Gazik and Darrell Conley Kent, Coarse uniform convergence spaces .......... 143
Paul R. Goodey, A note on starshaped sets .......................................... 151
Eloise A. Hamann, On power-invariance ........................................... 153
M. Jayachandran and M. Rajagopalan, Scattered compactification for N \cup \{P\} ................................................................. 161
V. Karunakaran, Certain classes of regular univalent functions ............ 173
John Cronan Kieffer, A ratio limit theorem for a strongly subadditive set function in a locally compact amenable group .................. 183
Siu Kwong Lo and Harald G. Niederreiter, Banach-Buck measure, density, and uniform distribution in rings of algebraic integers .......... 191
Harold W. Martin, Contractibility of topological spaces onto metric spaces ................................................................. 209
Harold W. Martin, Local connectedness in developable spaces ........... 219
A. Meir and John W. Moon, Relations between packing and covering numbers of a tree ................................................................. 225
Hiroshi Mori, Notes on stable currents ................................................ 235
Donald J. Newman and I. J. Schoenberg, Splines and the logarithmic function .... 241
M. Ann Piech, Locality of the number of particles operator ................... 259
Fred Richman, The constructive theory of KT-modules ........................ 263
Gerard Sierksma, Carathéodory and Helly-numbers of convex-product-structures ........................................................................ 275
Raymond Earl Smithson, Subcontinuity for multifunctions .................. 283
Gary Roy Spoar, Differentiability conditions and bounds on singular points ................................................................. 289
Rosario Strano, Azumaya algebras over Hensel rings ............................. 295