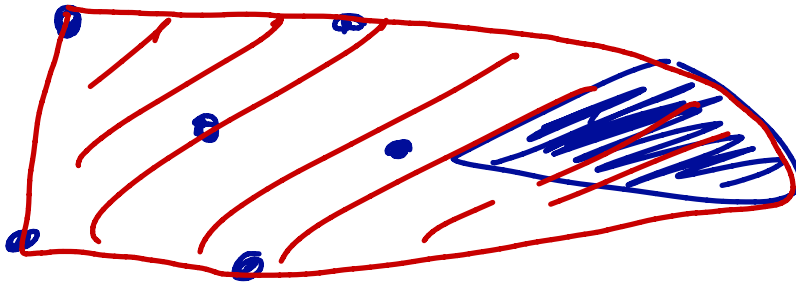


EMo 18.10.16

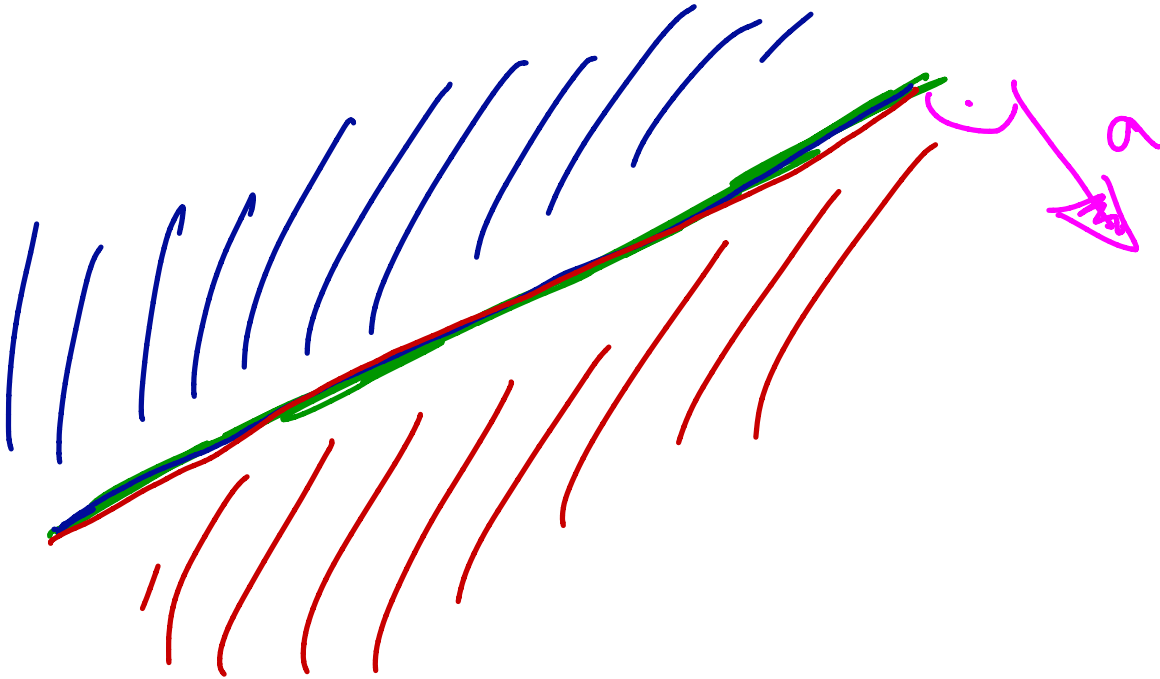
X

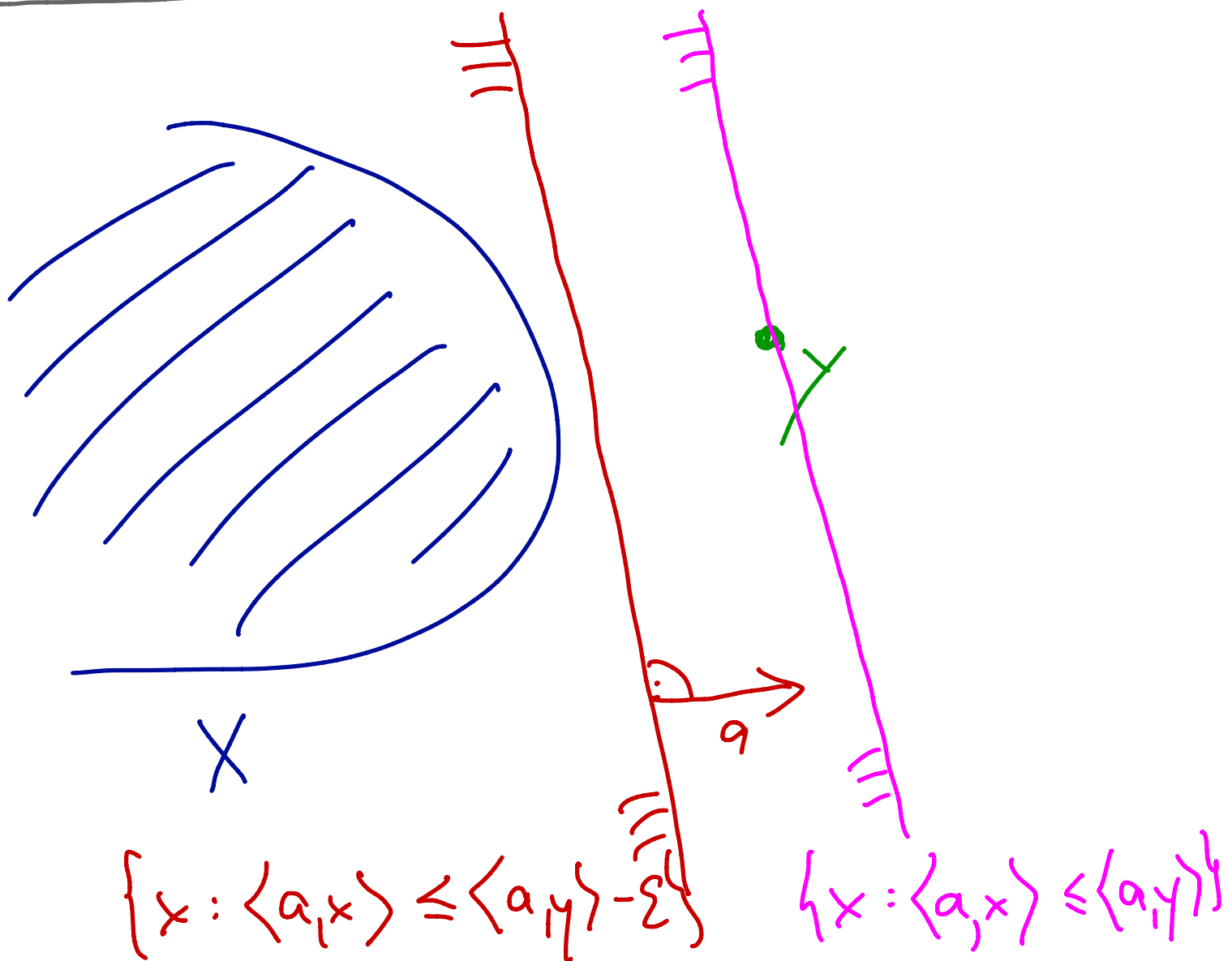
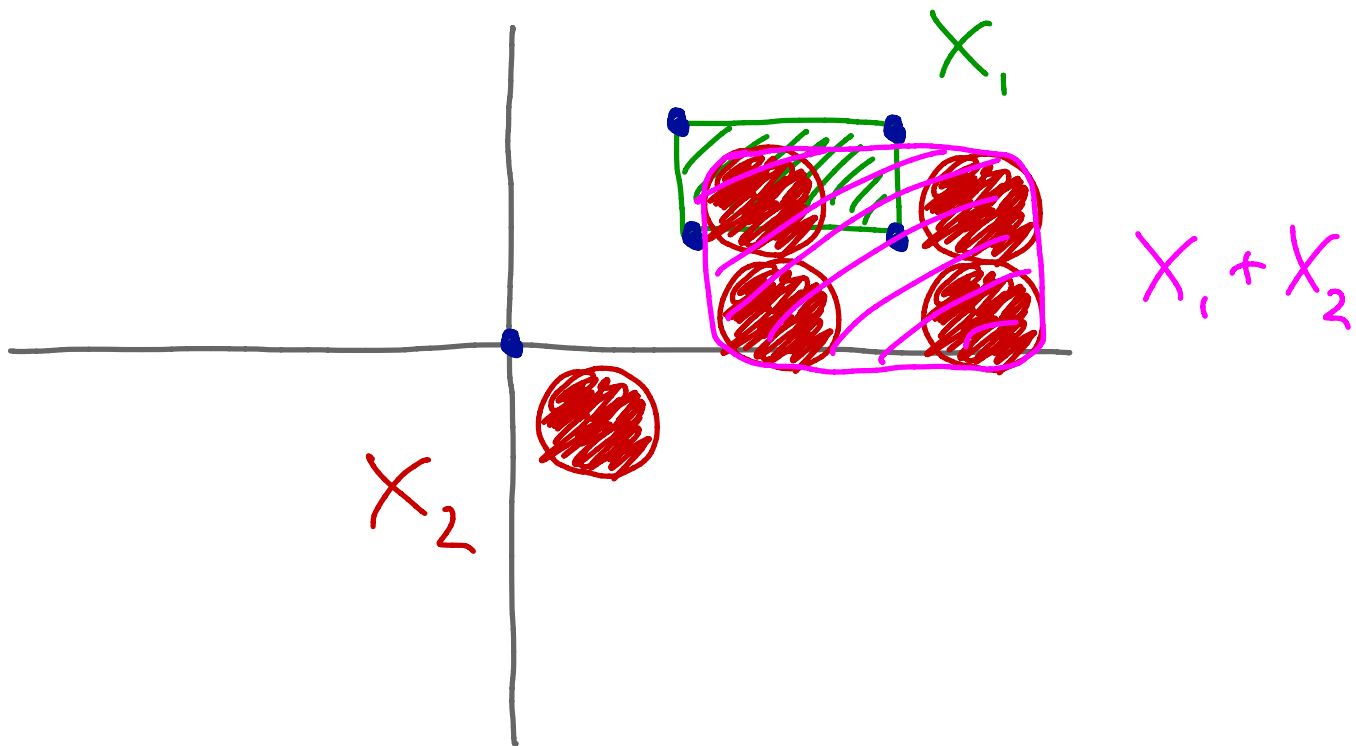


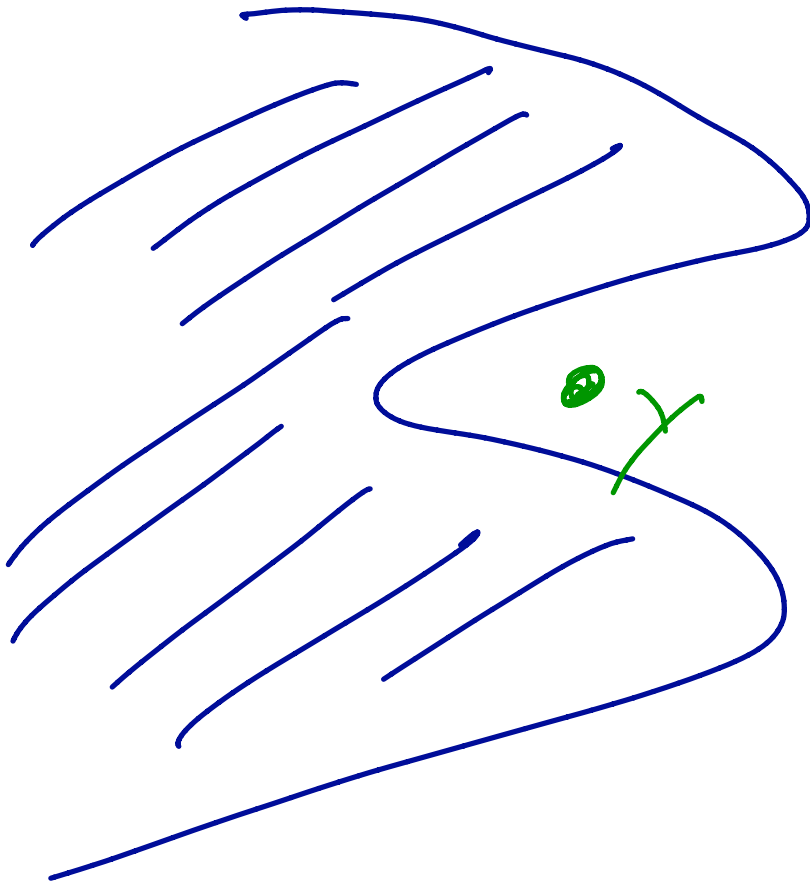
conv X

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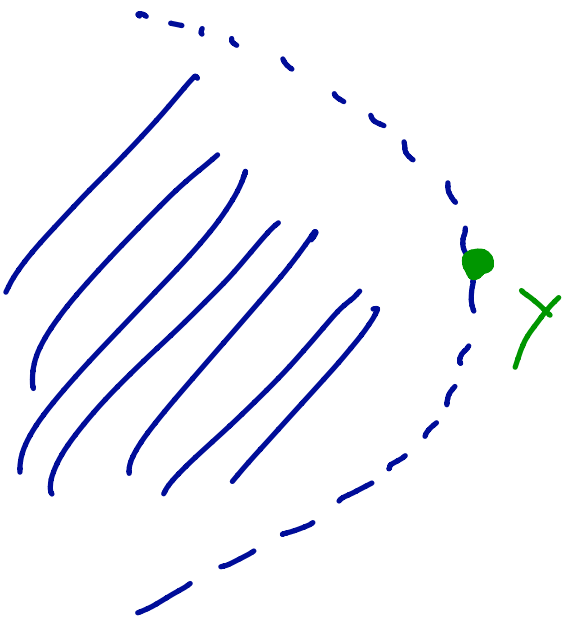
$$H^=(a, \beta) = H^{\leq}(a, \beta) \cap H^{\leq}(-a, -\beta)$$







Konkret !!!



Abgeschlossen !!!



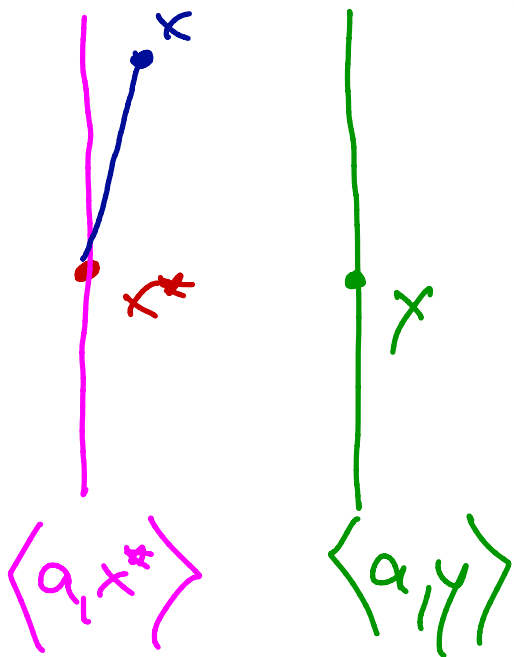
- Das Infimum auf der rechten Seite  
 wird angenommen, weil  $\overline{X}$  kompakt  
 und  $x \mapsto \|y-x\|$  stetig. ]

• Setze  $a := y - x^*$  und  $\varepsilon := \|a\|^2$ .

• Angenommen, es gäbe ein  $x \in X$  mit

$$\langle a, x \rangle > \underbrace{\langle a, y \rangle - \varepsilon}_{(*)} \quad (**)$$

$$(*) \quad \langle a, y \rangle - \langle a, a \rangle = \langle a, y - a \rangle = \langle a, x^* \rangle$$



• Definiere  $\varphi: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,

$$\varphi(t) := \|y - (x^* + t(x - x^*))\|^2$$

- Genügt, zu zeigen:  $\varphi'(0) < 0$

[Denn dann gilt  $0 < \tilde{t} \leq 1$  und

$$\|y - \tilde{x}\|^2 = \varphi(\tilde{t}) < \varphi(0) = \|y - x^*\|^2$$

$$\text{und } \tilde{x} = x^* + \tilde{t}(x - x^*).$$

- Weil  $X$  konvex und  $x^*, x \in X$  (und  $0 \leq \tilde{t} \leq 1$ ) ist  $\tilde{x} \in X$  im Widerspruch zur Minimalität von  $x^*$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot \varphi'(t) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left\langle a + t(x^* - x), a + t(x^* - x) \right\rangle \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \langle a, a \rangle + 2 \langle a, x^* - x \rangle \cdot t + \|x^* - x\|^2 \cdot t^2 \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2 \langle a, x^* - x \rangle + 2 \|x^* - x\|^2 \cdot t$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot \varphi'(0) &= 2 \langle a, x^* - x \rangle \\ &= 2 \left( \underbrace{\langle a, x^* \rangle - \langle a, x \rangle}_{< 0 \text{ wegen } (*)} \right) \end{aligned}$$



