

$(\frac{1}{n}, 1, t_n)$ tali che $F(\frac{1}{n}, 1, t) = (\frac{1}{n}, 0)$

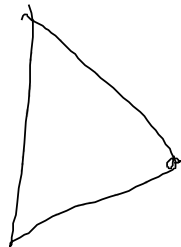
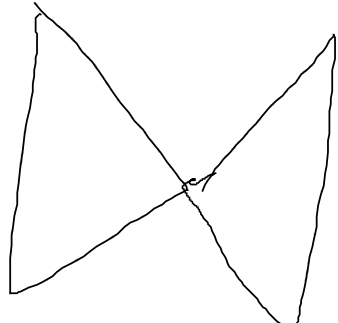
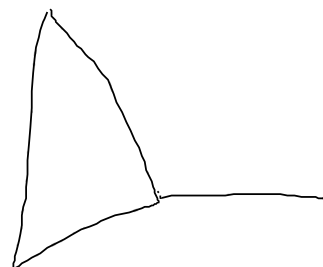
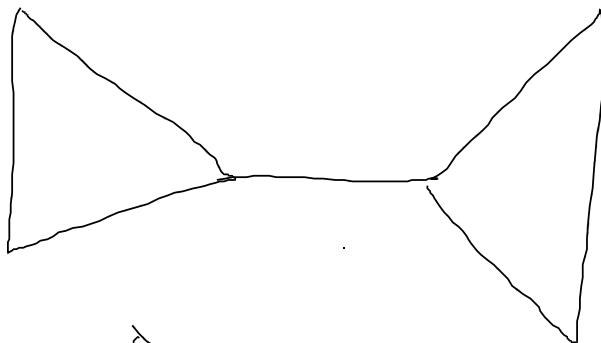
$\{t_n\}$ ha almeno un punto di accumulazione \bar{t} in $I = [0,1]$

\exists sottosuccessione t_{l_n} convergente a \bar{t}

$$\left(\frac{1}{l_n}, 1, t_{l_n}\right) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} (0, 1, \bar{t})$$

$$F\left(\frac{1}{l_n}, 1, t_{l_n}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{l_n}, 0\right) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} (0, 0) \quad \#$$

$$F(0, 1, \bar{t}) = (0, 1)$$



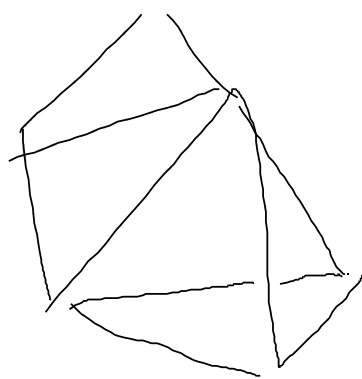
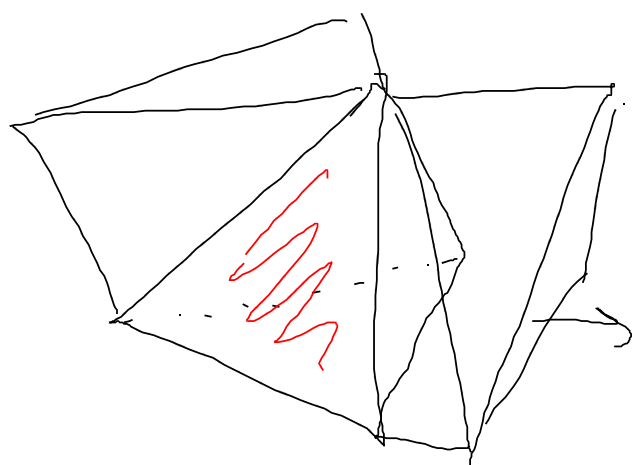
Cubo



punto



Casa 22 stanze



$$\begin{aligned} a^0 &\mapsto b^0 \\ a^1 &\mapsto b^2 \\ a^2 &\mapsto b^2 \\ a^3 &\mapsto a^0 \\ a^4 &\mapsto b^1 \end{aligned}$$

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$$a^0 \mapsto b^0$$

$$a^1 \mapsto b^2$$

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$$a^3 \mapsto b^3$$

$$a^0 \mapsto b^2$$

$$a^1 \mapsto b^2$$

$$a^2 \mapsto b^1$$

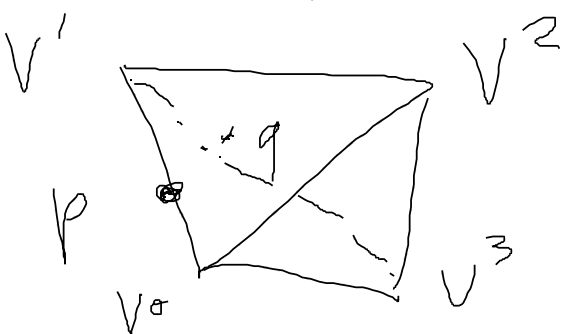
$$a^3 \mapsto b^1$$

$$S^n = \langle v^0, v^1, \dots, v^h, \dots, v^n \rangle$$

ogni punto p di S^n
 si può scrivere come
 combinazione affine
 ($\lambda_i \geq 0, \sum_i \lambda_i = 1$)

$$p = \lambda_0 v^0 + \lambda_1 v^1 + \dots + \lambda_h v^h + \dots + \lambda_n v^n$$

Se tutti i coefficienti
 $\lambda_0, \dots, \lambda_h$ sono $\neq 0$,
 allora $\langle v^0, \dots, v^h \rangle$ è il
 supporto di p



$$p = \frac{1}{3} v^0 + \frac{2}{3} v^1 + 0 v^2 + 0 v^3$$

$$q = \frac{1}{3} v^0 + \frac{1}{3} v^1 + \frac{1}{3} v^2 + 0 v^3$$

Se i coefficienti di
 v^0, \dots, v^h sono $\neq 0$ (ma
 eventualmente anche
 coefficienti di altri

vertici sono $\neq 0$) allora
 q ha come supporto un
 semplice contenente

$\langle v^0, \dots, v^h \rangle$, anzi appartiene
 all'interno di tale supporto,
 quindi $q \in \text{int}(\text{st}(\langle v^0, \dots, v^h \rangle, K))$