

$F = F_1 \cup \dots \cup F_n$
 fam. of conv. sets in \mathbb{R}^d
 with C.H.H.
 then one F_i has a point trans.
 F_1 has a line trans.
 \vdots
 F_n has a hyperplane trans.
 F_n has a \mathbb{R}^d trans.

\mathbb{R}^2 F_1, F_2, F_3
 F_1 has point
 If F_2 has no point trans.



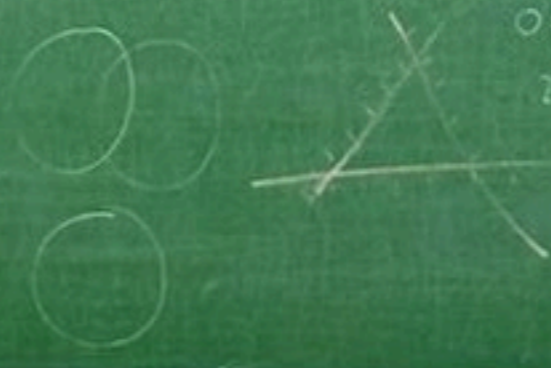
C.H.H. implies
 1) F_1 point trans.
 F_2 point trans.
 F_3 \mathbb{R}^2 trans.
 OR
 2) F_1 point
 F_2 has line trans.
 F_3

\mathbb{R}^3



colored!
 $F = F_1 \cup \dots \cup F_n$
 fam. of conv. sets in \mathbb{R}^d
 with C.H.H.
 then one F_i has a point trans.
 F_1 has a line trans.
 \vdots
 F_n " hyperplane trans.
 F_{i_0} " \mathbb{R}^d trans.

\mathbb{R}^d F_1, F_2, F_3
 F_i has point
 If F_1 has no point trans.



C.H.H. implies
 1) F_1 point trans.
 F_2 point trans.
 F_3 \mathbb{R}^d trans.
 OR
 2) F_1 point
 F_2 has line trans.
 F_3 " "

\mathbb{R}^3
 F_1, F_2, F_3, F_4
 $I(A, B) = \{a \cap b : a \in A, b \in B\}$



F_1, F_2, F_3, F_4
 $I(A, B) = \{a \cap b : a \in A, b \in B\}$
 Lemma
 $\forall 1 \leq k \leq d, m \geq 1 \exists F, G$
 s.t. F, G
 A, B fans of circ. sets, $I(A, B)$ has a trans.
 given by m k -flats. Then
 ① A has a trans. by F flats OR ② B has trans. by G $(k-1)$ -flats.

$I(F_2, F_4)$ 3-transv.
 then
 F_3 has 0-transv.
 F_1 has 2-transv.

$(0, 1, 1, 1)$
 $(0, 0, 0, 3)$
 $(0, 0, 2, 2)$

A, B fans of circ. sets etc.
 in \mathbb{R}^d , pairwise intersecting.
 Is there a bound on the number of lines transv. A or B ?

$(0, 1, 1, \dots, 1)$
 $(0, 0, 2, \dots, 2)$
 $(0, 0, 0, 3, \dots, 3)$
 \vdots
 $(0, \dots, 0, d)$

