30 [(a, d) es convexo.

20 Heldich es convexo

C) Seas: x, + & B(a, r)

$$\begin{aligned}
|(1-t) \times + ty - a| &= |(1-t) \times + ty - ((1-t)a + at)| \\
&= |(1-t) \times - (1-t)a + ty - ta| \\
&= |(1-t) \times - a| + t (y-a)| \\
&\leq |(1-t) \times - a| + |(y-a)| \\
&\leq |(1-t) \times - a| + |(y-a)| \\
&= (1-t) \times - a| + |(y-a)| \\
&\leq (1-t) \times - a|$$

- 10 f(x1 = In (1+ex)
 - a) reasons si 4" (x) 7,0, 4 XER

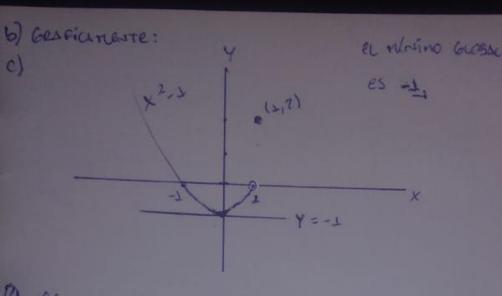
$$4'(x) = \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}, 4''(x) = \frac{e^x}{(1+e^x)^2} > 0$$

- of es convexa
- b) In (1+ex) es nonctora acciente, por co tanto no trave
- 2
- 3 f(x) = 1 x2-1 , xx1
- a) vertos si +"(x170, 4xe <-0,1]

$$J^{0}$$
 lim $f(x) = 0$ $f(x) = 0$, pero $f(x) = 2$ $f(x) = 2$

so NO existe accivable en el Rumo 1

00 \$ 65 CONVEXE Y XEL-00, 57



(a)
$$f(x) = x + \frac{4}{x}$$
, com $f = \langle 0, \infty \rangle$

$$f''(x) = \frac{8}{x^3}$$
, were: PARS $x = -1 f''(x) < 0$

b)
$$1 - \frac{4}{x^2} = 0$$
 $\begin{cases} f''(2) = 1 \\ 0 + 6 & \text{or twing 60 GML.} \end{cases}$
 $1 = \frac{4}{x^2}$ $\begin{cases} 0 + 6 & \text{or twing 60 GML.} \\ 1 + 6 & \text{or twing 60 GML.} \end{cases}$
 $x = 2$ $\begin{cases} f(2) = 1 \\ 0 + 6 & \text{or twing 60 GML.} \end{cases}$

