

1. Let $C = \{x \mid f_i(x) \leq 0\}$. Suppose $x_1, x_2 \in C$

$$\Rightarrow f_i(x_1) \leq 0, f_i(x_2) \leq 0$$

$$f_i(x) \text{ is convex} \Rightarrow f_i(\alpha x_1 + (1-\alpha)x_2) \leq \alpha f_i(x_1) + (1-\alpha)f_i(x_2) \leq 0 \cdot \alpha + (1-\alpha) \cdot 0 = 0 \quad (0 \leq \alpha \leq 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha x_1 + (1-\alpha)x_2 \in C \Rightarrow C \text{ is convex}$$

2. Suppose $\alpha x_1 + (1-\alpha)x_2 = x \quad (0 \leq \alpha \leq 1)$

$$\because f(x) \text{ is convex} \quad \therefore f(\alpha x_1 + (1-\alpha)x_2) \leq \alpha f(x_1) + (1-\alpha)f(x_2) \leq \alpha t + (1-\alpha)t = t$$

$$\Rightarrow \{(x, t) \mid f(x) \leq t\} \text{ is convex}$$

3. 1) \vec{M}_1, \vec{M}_2 are positive definite, so

for any non-zero vector $\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, we have

$$\vec{x}'\vec{M}_1\vec{x} > 0, \vec{x}'\vec{M}_2\vec{x} > 0 \Rightarrow \vec{x}'(\vec{M}_1 + \vec{M}_2)\vec{x} = \vec{x}'\vec{M}_1\vec{x} + \vec{x}'\vec{M}_2\vec{x} > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{M}_1 + \vec{M}_2 \text{ is positive definite}$$

$$2) S_{++}^n = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \mid x = x^T, x > 0\}$$

$$\forall \alpha \in [0, 1], \vec{A}, \vec{B} \in S_{++}^n, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \text{ we have } x^T \vec{A} x > 0, x^T \vec{B} x > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^T(\alpha \vec{A} + (1-\alpha)\vec{B})x = \alpha x^T \vec{A} x + (1-\alpha)x^T \vec{B} x > 0 \Rightarrow S_{++}^n \text{ is convex}$$

4. Consider the function $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^2$ satisfying

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + x_2 & x_1 - 2x_2 \\ x_1 - 2x_3 & x_2 + x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow f$ is linear and affine, so the set of interest can be written as

$$\{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \mid f(x_1, x_2, x_3) \succeq 0\} = f^{-1}(S_+^3)$$

$\therefore S_+^3$ is convex and f is linear and affine $\therefore f^{-1}(S_+^3)$ is convex

$$5. \text{ Let } x = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 x_1 \\ \alpha_2 x_2 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n x_n \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow f(x) = x^T p x$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = p x \Rightarrow f''(x) = p$$

If $p \succeq 0$, then $x^2 f(x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow f(x)$ is convex (sufficient)

If $p \prec 0$, then $x^2 f(x) < 0 \Rightarrow f(x)$ is nonconvex (necessary)

\Rightarrow The condition is $p \succeq 0$ or p is semi-definite positive