

1. 验证 $S = \{(x_1, x_2) | |x_2| < x_1\}$ 是凸集

$$|x_2| < x_1 \rightarrow x_1 > 0, x_1 > x_2 > -x_1$$

在 S 中取 $x(x_1, x_2), y(y_1, y_2)$

$$z = \lambda x + (1 - \lambda)y = (\lambda x_1 + (1 - \lambda)y_1, \lambda x_2 + (1 - \lambda)y_2)$$

$$|x_2| < x_1 \Leftrightarrow x_1^2 - x_2^2 > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} z_1^2 - z_2^2 &= [\lambda x_1 + (1 - \lambda)y_1]^2 - [\lambda x_2 + (1 - \lambda)y_2]^2 \\ &= [\lambda x_1 + (1 - \lambda)y_1 + \lambda x_2 + (1 - \lambda)y_2] \cdot [\lambda x_1 + (1 - \lambda)y_1 - \lambda x_2 + (1 - \lambda)y_2] \\ &= [\lambda(x_1 + x_2) + (1 - \lambda)(y_1 + y_2)] + [\lambda(x_1 - x_2) + (1 - \lambda)(y_1 - y_2)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 > 0 \\ x_1 > x_2 > -x_1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x_1 + x_2 > 0, x_1 - x_2 > 0$$

同理可得 $y_1 + y_2 > 0, y_1 - y_2 > 0$

$$\Rightarrow z_1^2 - z_2^2 > 0$$

$$x_1 > 0 \text{ and } y_1 > 0 \Rightarrow z_1 > 0$$

$$\begin{cases} z_1 > 0 \\ z_1^2 - z_2^2 > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow |z_2| < z_1, \text{ 所以 } S \text{ 是凸集}$$

2. 判断 $f(x) = x_1^2 + 2x_2^2$ 是凸函数或严格凸函数

取 $x(x_1, x_2), y(y_1, y_2)$

$$z = \lambda x + (1 - \lambda)y = (\lambda x_1 + (1 - \lambda)y_1, \lambda x_2 + (1 - \lambda)y_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= (\lambda x_1 + (1 - \lambda)y_1)^2 + 2(\lambda x_2 + (1 - \lambda)y_2)^2 \\ &= \lambda^2(x_1^2 + 2x_2^2) + (1 - \lambda)^2(y_1^2 + 2y_2^2) + 2\lambda(1 - \lambda)(x_1y_1 + 2x_2y_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{依据基本不等式 } ab \leq \frac{a^2 + b^2}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &\leq \lambda^2(x_1^2 + 2x_2^2) + (1 - \lambda)^2(y_1^2 + 2y_2^2) + \lambda(1 - \lambda)(x_1^2 + y_1^2 + 2(x_2^2 + y_2^2)) \\ &= \lambda(x_1^2 + 2x_2^2) + (1 - \lambda)(y_1^2 + 2y_2^2) \\ &= \lambda f(x) + (1 - \lambda)f(y) \end{aligned}$$

所以 $f(x) = x_1^2 + 2x_2^2$ 是凸函数