

2.16

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有  $\forall (x_1, y_1) (x_2, y_2) \in S$

$\exists y_1', y_1'' \in \mathbb{R}^n$  有  $y_1' + y_1'' = y_1$ ,  $(x_1, y_1' + y_1'') \in S$

$\exists y_2', y_2'' \in \mathbb{R}^n$  有  $y_2' + y_2'' = y_2$ ,  $(x_2, y_2' + y_2'') \in S$

由部分和的定义可知:

$$(x_1, y_1') (x_2, y_2') \in S_1, \quad (x_1, y_1'') (x_2, y_2'') \in S_2$$

由凸集定义可知:

对  $0 \leq \theta \leq 1$ , 有:

$$(\theta x_1 + (1-\theta)x_2, \theta y_1' + (1-\theta)y_2') \in S_1$$

$$(\theta x_1 + (1-\theta)x_2, \theta y_1'' + (1-\theta)y_2'') \in S_2$$

相加, 凸集与凸集相加仍为凸集

$(\theta x_1 + (1-\theta)x_2, (\theta y_1' + (1-\theta)y_2') + (\theta y_1'' + (1-\theta)y_2''))$  为凸集

$$= \theta(x_1, y_1' + y_1'') + (1-\theta)(x_2, y_2' + y_2'') \text{ 为凸集}$$

上述表达式在  $S$  内, 故  $S$  为凸集!



3.3: 证明:

有  $g(f(x)) = x$ , 则有对  $x$  求导

$$g'(f(x)) f'(x) = 1;$$

$$g'(f(x)) = \frac{1}{f'(x)}; \quad \text{对 } f(x) \text{ 求导}$$

$$g''(f(x)) = \frac{-f''(x)}{f'(x)^2};$$

$\because f(x)$  为凸函数

$$\therefore f''(x) \geq 0,$$

$$\therefore g''(f(x)) \leq 0$$

$\therefore g(x)$  为凹函数

