

Invex function

In vector calculus, an **invex function** is a differentiable function f from \mathbb{R}^n to \mathbb{R} for which there exists a vector valued function η such that

$$f(x) - f(u) \geq \eta(x, u) \cdot \nabla f(u),$$

for all x and u .

Invex functions were introduced by Hanson as a generalization of convex functions.^[1] Ben-Israel and Mond provided a simple proof that a function is invex if and only if every stationary point is a global minimum, a theorem first stated by Craven and Glover.^{[2][3]}

Hanson also showed that if the objective and the constraints of an optimization problem are invex with respect to the same function $\eta(x, u)$, then the Karush–Kuhn–Tucker conditions are sufficient for a global minimum.

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Type I invex functions

A slight generalization of invex functions called **Type I invex functions** are the most general class of functions for which the Karush–Kuhn–Tucker conditions are necessary and sufficient for a global minimum.^[4] Consider a mathematical program of the form

min

$f(x)$

s.t.

$g(x) \leq 0$

where $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $g : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ are differentiable functions. Let $F = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid g(x) \leq 0\}$ denote the feasible region of this program. The function f is a **Type I objective function** and the function g is a **Type I constraint function** at x_0 with respect to η if there exists a vector-valued function η defined on F such that

$$f(x) - f(x_0) \geq \eta(x) \cdot \nabla f(x_0)$$

and

$$-g(x_0) \geq \eta(x) \cdot \nabla g(x_0)$$

for all $x \in F$.^[5] Note that, unlike invexity, Type I invexity is defined relative to a point x_0 .

Theorem (Theorem 2.1 in^[4]): If f and g are Type I invex at a point x^* with respect to η , and the Karush–Kuhn–Tucker conditions are satisfied at x^* , then x^* is a global minimizer of f over F .

See also

- Convex function
- Pseudoconvex function
- Quasiconvex function

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Further reading

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