

Ekse: Løs at $f(x,y) = e^{-x^2-y^2}$ er kvætkonkav



Ørre niveau-mængder

$$P_a = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid e^{-x^2-y^2} \geq a\}$$

$$a \geq 1 : e^{-x^2-y^2} < 1 \quad \forall (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \Rightarrow P_a = \emptyset \quad \text{konvex}$$

$$a = 1 : e^{-x^2-y^2} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow (x,y) = (0,0) \\ \Rightarrow P_a = \{(0,0)\} \quad \text{konvex}$$

$$a \leq 0 : e^{-x^2-y^2} > 0 \quad \forall (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \\ P_a = \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \text{konvex}$$

Interessant: $0 < a < 1$:

$$e^{-x^2-y^2} \geq a$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -x^2-y^2 \geq \log a$$

$$x^2+y^2 \leq -\log a$$

$$\sqrt{x^2+y^2} \leq \sqrt{-\log a}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P_a \text{ kreds med radius } \sqrt{-\log a} \text{ med centrum i origoet.}$$

Konvex. $\Rightarrow f$ kvætkonkav

$$f \text{ kvætkonkav} \Leftrightarrow f(\lambda x + (1-\lambda)y) \geq \min\{f(x), f(y)\}$$

$$\Rightarrow: f \text{ kvætkonkav. Lad } x, y \in S \text{ og } a = \min\{f(x), f(y)\}$$

$$\Rightarrow x, y \in P_a$$

$$f \text{ kvætkonkav} \Rightarrow P_a \text{ konvex.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda x + (1-\lambda)y \in P_a$$

$$\Rightarrow f(\lambda x + (1-\lambda)y) \geq a$$

$$\Leftarrow: f(\lambda x + (1-\lambda)y) \geq \min\{f(x), f(y)\}$$

$a \in \mathbb{R}$ vilkårligt. Vi skal vise, at

$$P_a = \{x \in S : f(x) \geq a\} \text{ konvex.}$$

$$P_a = \emptyset \quad \text{konvex}$$

$$P_a = \{x\} \Rightarrow P_a \text{ konvex}$$

$$\text{Lad } x, y \in P_a \Rightarrow f(x), f(y) \geq a$$

$$f(\lambda x + (1-\lambda)y) \geq \min\{f(x), f(y)\} \geq a$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda x + (1-\lambda)y \in P_a \quad \text{konvex}$$

$$\Rightarrow f \text{ kvætkonkav} \quad \square$$

(a)

$$f(x) \text{ kvætkonkav, } F \text{ voksende}$$

A

\Rightarrow

$$F \circ f(x) \text{ kvætkonkav}$$

B

$$\text{Bevis ved modstrid: Antag } A \wedge \neg B$$

$F \circ f$ ikke kvætkonkav

og vi, at det medfører $z \wedge \neg z$.

$$\text{Fra } f(\lambda x + (1-\lambda)y) \geq \min\{f(x), f(y)\}$$

følger, at: Der findes $u, v \in S$ således, at

$$F[f(\lambda u + (1-\lambda)v)] < F(f(u))$$

$$F[f(\lambda u + (1-\lambda)v)] < F(f(v))$$

$$F \text{ voksende} \Rightarrow f(\lambda u + (1-\lambda)v) < f(u)$$

$$f(\lambda u + (1-\lambda)v) < f(v)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(\lambda u + (1-\lambda)v) < \min\{f(u), f(v)\}$$

$z = f \text{ kvætkonkav, } \neg z \text{ } f \text{ ikke kvætkonkav}$

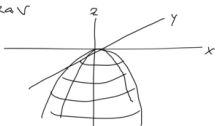
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Ekse

$$f(x,y) = e^{-x^2-y^2}$$

$$g(x,y) = -x^2-y^2 \quad \text{konkav}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{kvætkonkav}$$



$$G(z) = e^z \text{ voksende}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x,y) = G \circ g(x,y)$$

$$= e^{-x^2-y^2} \quad \text{kvætkonkav}$$

Lad $x, y \in S$ være globale maksima med $x \neq y$ men $f(x) = f(y)$

$$\Rightarrow f(\lambda x + (1-\lambda)y) > f(x) = f(y)$$

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