608. Midterm 1 (20'X 5 = 100 points) 1. (a) f(x) is convex, means \(\forall \tilde{x}\_1, \tilde{x} \in \R, \(\frac{1}{2} \omega \in \(\left(0, 1\) \) \(\frac{1}{2} \omega \in \omega \in \omega \in \(\left(0, 1\) \) \(\frac{1}{2} \omega \in \ af(x1) + (1-a)f(x2) ---set C = [xer|f(x) < R], k is constant ": C is subgraph of f(x) : ∀ X3, X4 € C , X3, X4 € R : 0 :. 3 d'e[0,1] s.t. f(d'x3+(1-d')x4) < d'f(x3)+(1-d')f(x4)  $\frac{\partial^2 f(x_3) + (1-\partial^2) f(x_2) \leq |f(x_3)|/f(x_2)}{\|f(x_3) + (1-\partial^2) f(x_2)\| \leq |f(x_3)|/f(x_2)} \leq |f(x_3) + (1-\partial^2) f(x_2) \leq |f(x_3)|/f(x_2)$ .. d'X3+(1-a') X4 is also in set C :. C is a convex set. (b) : f(x) and g(x) are both convex ν x,, xz eR. ∃ de[0, 1], s.t. { f(dx,+(1-d)x₂) < df(x,)+(1-d)f(x₂) [ g(dx,+(1-d)x≥) < dg(x)+(1-d)g(x≥) Assume h(x) is convex combination of f(x) and q(x) h(x)= βf(x) + (1-β)g(x) βε[0,1] let X = 2x, + (1-2) x2,  $h(x) = h(dx_1 + (1-d)x_2) = \beta f(dx_1 + (1-d)x_2) + (1-\beta)f(dx_1 + (1-d)x_2)$ < ab f(x1) + (1-a)B f(x2) + d(1-B) g(x1) + (1-a)(1-B) g(x2) = d ( Bf(x1) + (1-B)g(x1)) + (1-d) ( Bf(x2) + (1-B)g(x2)) =  $dh(x_1)+(1-d)h(x_2)$  which is the definition of convex function



