5+ 175 2+15 3+15 12.15. CAFOUREK a) f(x) = | max {x1,-, xn} norme ge pro n=1=7 f(x)=|x| $m\geq 2$ men' norme: rapi: f(x)=0, ale $x=\{0,-1,0,-1,...\}$ (porustní axionu 1) b) f(x) = 11x11, + 11x112 morma je so pro vsechia n > 1: no obě ad glasí, ře 11×11 = 0, pohud 1) acion: IIxII, i IIxII2 jsou recepone romg 2) acion: olet norm jern konogeni: $||xx||_1 = |\alpha| ||x||_1$ or $||xx||_2 = |\alpha| ||x||_2$ Anthe $f(ux) = ||ux||_1 + ||ux||_2 = |\alpha| ||x_1|| + ||x|||_2 = |\alpha| f(x)$ 3) acion: obt normy splany Aroj merovnost; Salore 11x+y11, + 11x+y112 = (11x11,+11y11,) + (11x112+11y112) C) $f(x,y) = ||x||_1 + ||y||_2$, lote $(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $y \in \mathbb{R}$ polarly by jeden a velloui nove ju so oper pro viele $m \ge 7$. (predpoklad, the similar polarly) and $f(y) = ||x||_2$ arquentace je podobná prípadu v b) po osechny axiomy.

s Sin rozdilen, re místo IIXIIz nine sud IIIIIZ 16.7. a) $f(x) = a^{T}x + b$ | however : $f((1-a)x + ay) \leq (1-a)f(x) + af(x)$ | londown: $f((1-a)x + ay) \geq (1-a)f(x) + af(x)$ \$ (1-a) x } (1-a) x + xy xy \(\(\(\) \(b) f(x)=xx = 11x1/2 power bonvern på MZI. (1-x)2xx+x2yy ES(1-x)xxx+xyy plate, ovsen

21 X+ + Xm (1-d)x+.+(1-d)xn + xy+++dyn = (1-d) K+++xm + d y+++x+ c) f(x) = x1+ ... + xn $0 \le \alpha \le 1$ $(1-\alpha)x_1 + (1-\alpha)x_n = (1-\alpha) \frac{x_1 + \dots + x_n}{n} = 5$ honvelen i honhaoni. => Alise i sourcet doon avid grunere x a ye from
je choivaluste pail julo vynay na obou Arenach merovnosti refore.

16.3. CAFOUREK e) f(x) = min | xi| rapi: X=(1,0) = 1 however pro in 1 ren'

min [(1-x)x+xy] \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\f y=(0,1) pro m=1 however · , ≪= 0;5 min / (0,5) € 0+0 pro radia m nem honkaroni nagi X=1 0,5-0,5 \ \\ Y=-1 = 0,5+0,5. 0,5\$0 76.3. a) f(x)= ex f(x) = 2xex f'(x) = 2ex+4x2e² = MANN 2ex 2ex (1+4x²) → Bladue fuelce ~ R ≥0 => bowern B) f(x)=e-x2 f(x) = -2xex $f'(x) = -2 \times 2$ $f''(x) = -2 \bar{e}^{x^{2}} + 4 \times \bar{e}^{x^{2}} = 2 \bar{e}^{x^{2}} (-1 + 4 \times^{2})$ => ani bonvexní ani horlimi ainse ly > is c) f(x,y) = [x-y](linearm) Re(1)= |2 | ge konverns, protoce |(1-a) 12 + KR2 | = (1-4) |R1) + K |R2 |. podobne joho po n=1 => Aibre f(x) = Ml(q(x)) je konverné. 2) $f(x) = ||A \times -ls||_2^2 = 2 \sqrt{|A \times -ls|^2} (A \times -ls)^{-1} (A \times -ls)^{-1} = x^{-1}A^{-1}A \times -2 R^{-1}A \times +R^{-1}R^{-1}A \times -2 R^{-1}A \times$ f(x) = 2AA por semidef. -> bonverne

16.4. $f(x) = (x^2 - \alpha)^2$ to $f(x) = (x^2 - \alpha)^2$ to $f(x)' = 2(x^2 - \alpha)2x = 4x(x^2 - \alpha) = 4x^3 - 4x\alpha$ $f(x)'' = 12x^2 - 4\alpha = 4(x^2 - \alpha)$ $3x^2 - \alpha \ge 0$ $3x^2 \ge \alpha$ where f(x) however f(x) and f(x) are f(x) and f(x) and f(x) and f(x) and f(x) and f(x) are f(x) and f(x) and f(x) and f(x) are f(x) and f(x) and f(x) and f(x) are f(x) and f(x) are f(x) and f(x) and f(x) are f(x) are f(x) and f(x) are f(x) are f(x) and f(x) are f(x) ar

16.8. subhondura výstu 2 funtce f(x) = x²-X

• {x∈R | f(x) ≤ 23}