

$$1. \forall x, f(x) = \infty \Leftrightarrow \text{epi}(f) = \emptyset$$

proof: $f = \infty \Leftrightarrow \text{dom}(f) = \emptyset$

$\therefore \text{dom}(f)$ is projection of $\text{epi}(f)$

$$\therefore \text{dom}(f) = \emptyset \Leftrightarrow \text{epi}(f) = \emptyset$$

$$2. \exists x \in X, \text{ s.t. }, f(x) = -\infty \Leftrightarrow \text{epi}(f) \text{ contains a vertical line.}$$

proof: $\exists x, \text{ s.t. }, f(x) = -\infty \Leftrightarrow f(x) \leq w, \forall w \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{epi}(f) \text{ contains a vertical line.}$$

3. f is proper if $\text{epi}(f) \neq \emptyset$ and $\text{epi}(f)$ doesn't contain a vertical line.

4. forbidden sum $-\infty + \infty$ (may) happen in $\alpha f(x) + (1-\alpha)f(y)$ ^{line}

$\Leftrightarrow f$ is improper.

5. $C \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ convex, $f: C \rightarrow [-\infty, \infty]$ convex if $\text{epi}(f)$ convex.

definition:

6. $f: C \rightarrow [-\infty, \infty]$ convex $\Rightarrow \text{dom}(f)$ convex, level set convex.

~~proof:~~

7. $f: C \rightarrow (-\infty, \infty)$ convex $\Leftrightarrow \text{epi}(f)$ convex

proof: \Rightarrow , let $(x, u), (y, v) \in \text{epi}(f)$, $\therefore f(x) \leq u, f(y) \leq v$

$p = \alpha(x, u) + (1-\alpha)(y, v) \in \text{epi}(f)$?

$$= (\alpha x + (1-\alpha)y, \alpha u + (1-\alpha)v)$$

$\therefore f(\alpha x + (1-\alpha)y) \leq \alpha f(x) + (1-\alpha)f(y) \leq \alpha u + (1-\alpha)v, \therefore p \in \text{epi}(f)$

\Leftarrow let $x, y \in C, u = f(x), v = f(y)$, $\therefore (x, u), (y, v) \in \text{epi}(f)$

$\therefore \text{epi}(f)$ convex, $\therefore p = \alpha(x, u) + (1-\alpha)(y, v) \in \text{epi}(f)$

$$\therefore f(\alpha x + (1-\alpha)y) \leq \alpha u + (1-\alpha)v = \alpha f(x) + (1-\alpha)f(y)$$

8. $f: C \rightarrow [-\infty, \infty)$ convex $\Leftrightarrow \text{epi}(f)$ convex

proof: ① \Rightarrow same as the proof 7.①

② Similar to the proof 7.② if $f(x), f(y) \neq -\infty$.

if $f(x) = -\infty, \Rightarrow \forall u \in \mathbb{R}, (\infty, u) \in \text{epi}(f)$.

$\because p \in \text{epi}(f), \therefore f(\alpha x + (1-\alpha)y) \leq \alpha u + (1-\alpha)v, \forall u \in \mathbb{R}, v = f(y)$

$\therefore f(\alpha x + (1-\alpha)y) = -\infty = \alpha f(x) + (1-\alpha)f(y), \alpha \neq 0$.

9. $f: C \rightarrow [-\infty, \infty], \therefore f|_{\text{dom}(f)}$ convex $\Leftrightarrow \text{epi}(f|_{\text{dom}(f)})$ convex (from 8)

$\therefore f|_{\text{dom}(f)}$ convex $\Leftrightarrow \text{epi}(f)$ convex

5. \therefore definition: $f: C \rightarrow [-\infty, \infty]$ convex if $f|_{\text{dom}(f)}$ convex.

10. $f: X \rightarrow [-\infty, \infty) \Leftrightarrow X = \text{dom}(f)$

11. $f: X \rightarrow [-\infty, \infty)$ convex $\Rightarrow \text{dom}(f)$ convex, level set convex.

proof: ① f convex $\therefore X$ convex $\therefore \text{dom}(f)$ convex.

② f convex \Rightarrow level set convex. (see page 6)

6. $f: X \rightarrow [-\infty, \infty]$ convex $\Rightarrow \text{dom}(f)$ convex, level set convex.

12. $f: X \rightarrow [-\infty, \infty], \Rightarrow \text{level set of } f = \text{level set of } f|_{\text{dom}(f)}$

proof: ① $x \in \text{level set of } f, \therefore f(x) \leq r, \therefore x \in \text{dom}(f)$.

$\therefore f|_{\text{dom}(f)}(x) \leq r \therefore x \in \text{level set of } f|_{\text{dom}(f)}$

② $x \in \text{level set of } f|_{\text{dom}(f)}, \therefore f(x) = f|_{\text{dom}(f)}(x) \leq r$
 $\therefore x \in \text{level set of } f$

6 proof: $\because f$ convex $\therefore f|_{\text{dom}(f)}$ convex

$\therefore \text{dom}(f|_{\text{dom}(f)})$ convex, level set $(f|_{\text{dom}(f)})$ convex

$\therefore \text{dom}(f)$ convex, level set (f) convex.

13. $f: C \rightarrow (-\infty, \infty]$ convex $\Leftrightarrow \text{epi}(f)$ convex.

proof: ① \Rightarrow same as the proof of 7.10

② \Leftarrow if $f(x), f(y) \neq \infty$, similar to the proof of 7.10

if $f(x), f(y) = \infty$, $\Rightarrow f(\alpha x + (1-\alpha)y) \leq \alpha f(x) + (1-\alpha)f(y)$

if $f(x) = \infty, f(y) \neq \infty, \alpha \neq 0, \Rightarrow$ convex.

$\therefore f$ convex.

14. $\because f: C \rightarrow [-\infty, \infty]$ convex $\Leftrightarrow \text{epi}(f)$ convex. (definition)

$f: C \rightarrow [-\infty, \infty)$ convex $\Leftrightarrow \text{epi}(f)$ convex

$f: C \rightarrow (-\infty, \infty]$ convex $\Leftrightarrow \text{epi}(f)$ convex

\therefore The definition $f: C \rightarrow [-\infty, \infty]$ convex $\Leftrightarrow \text{epi}(f)$ convex is consistent with the definition of convex function.

15. $\text{epi}(f)$ convex $\Rightarrow \text{dom}(f)$ convex

16. page 7: 3.10: $\exists u = f(x)$, if $f(x) \neq -\infty$, $\therefore u \in \mathbb{R}$.
 $= 0$, if $f(x) = -\infty$

15. proof: $\forall x, y \in \text{dom}(f)$, $\therefore f(x), f(y) < \infty$,

method 1: let $u = (f(x) = -\infty ? 0 : f(x))$, $v = (f(y) = -\infty ? 0 : f(y))$

$\therefore f(x) \leq u, f(y) \leq v$, $\therefore (x, u), (y, v) \in \text{epi}$

$\because \text{epi}(f)$ convex, $\therefore \alpha(x, u) + (1-\alpha)(y, v) = (\alpha x + (1-\alpha)y, \alpha u + (1-\alpha)v) \in \text{epi}$

$\therefore f(\alpha x + (1-\alpha)y) \leq \alpha u + (1-\alpha)v < \infty$

$\therefore \alpha x + (1-\alpha)y \in \text{dom}$ $\therefore \text{dom}$ convex.

method 2: $\because \text{dom}(f)$ is projection of epi , epi convex, $\therefore \text{dom}$ convex.

17. X convex, X_1 is projection of X , $\Rightarrow X_1$ convex

proof: $\forall x_1, y_1 \in X_1, \exists x_2, y_2$ s.t., $(x_1, x_2) \in X, (y_1, y_2) \in X$

$\because X$ convex, $\therefore \alpha(x_1, x_2) + (1-\alpha)(y_1, y_2) \in X$

$\therefore (\alpha x_1 + (1-\alpha)y_1, \alpha x_2 + (1-\alpha)y_2) \in X$

$\therefore \alpha x_1 + (1-\alpha)y_1 \in X_1 \quad \therefore X_1$ convex

11. ① $\because f$ convex, $\therefore \text{epi}(f)$ convex, $\therefore \text{dom}(f)$ convex (from 15)

18. $X = \{(x_1, x_2) \mid x_1 \in X_1, x_2 \in X_2\}$, X not empty.

$\therefore X$ convex $\Leftrightarrow X_1, X_2$ convex

proof: ① \Rightarrow (from 17) (require X not empty)

② $\Leftarrow \forall (x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2) \in X \quad \because X_1, X_2$ convex

$\therefore \alpha(x_1, x_2) + (1-\alpha)(y_1, y_2) \quad (X \text{ can be empty})$

$= (\alpha x_1 + (1-\alpha)y_1, \alpha x_2 + (1-\alpha)y_2) \in X$

19. indicator function $\delta: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow (-\infty, \infty]$ of $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, is defined by

$$\delta(x|X) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } x \in X \\ \infty, & \text{if } x \notin X \end{cases}$$

20. X convex $\Leftrightarrow \delta(x|X)$ convex.

proof: ① $\Leftarrow \delta(x|X)$ convex, $\therefore \text{epi}(\delta)$ convex, $\therefore X = \text{dom}(\delta)$ convex.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{② } \Rightarrow \text{epi}(\delta) &= \{(x, w) \mid x \in X, w \in \mathbb{R}, f(x) \leq w\} \\ &= \{(x, w) \mid x \in X, w \in \mathbb{R}^*, w \geq 0\} \end{aligned}$$

$\because X$ convex, $\{w \mid w \geq 0\}$ convex, $\therefore \text{epi}(\delta)$ convex.

21. X nonempty $\Leftrightarrow \delta_X$ proper.

proof: ① X nonempty, $\therefore \text{epi}(\delta)$ nonempty, $\therefore \text{epi}(\delta)$ doesn't

contain vertical line, $\therefore \delta_X$ proper. ② δ_X proper, $\therefore \text{epi} \neq \emptyset, X \neq \emptyset$