Why

[1]

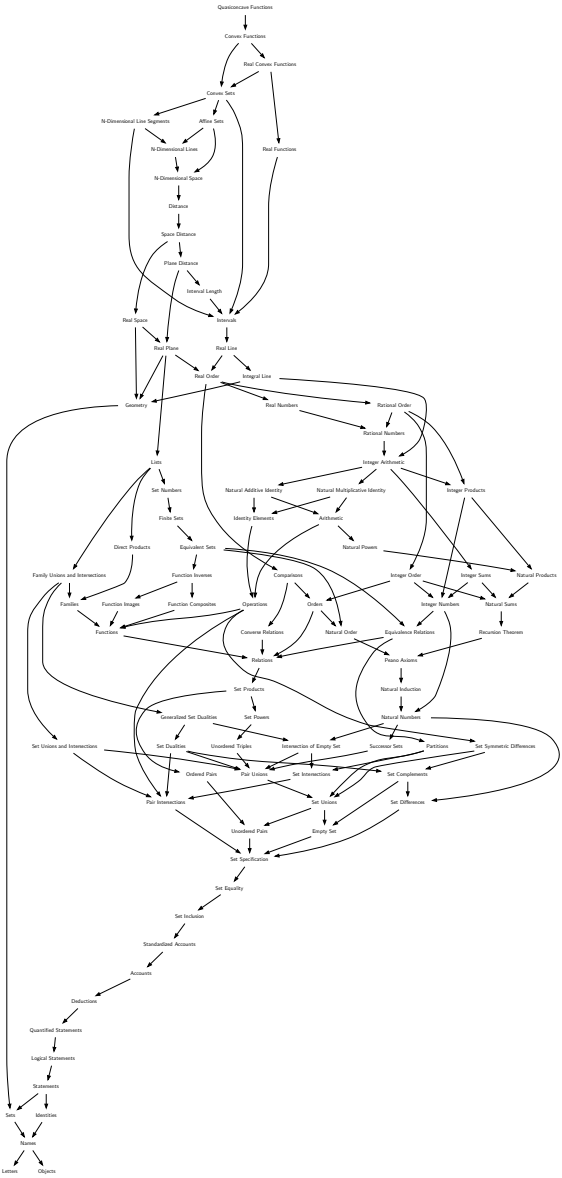
Definition

A function is quasiconcave if its result on any point of a line segment is larger than its result on either of the endpoints.

Notation

A function $f : \mathbf{R}^n \to \mathbf{R}$ is quasiconcave if $f(v) \geq \min\{f(w), f(z)\}$ for all v on the line segment $[w, z]$.

[1] Future editions will include.


Quasiconcave Functions
Convex Functions
Real Convex Functions
Convex Sets
N-Dimensional Line Segments
Affine Sets
N-Dimensional Lines
Real Functions
N-Dimensional Spaces
Distances
Space Distance
Plane Distance
Interval Length
Intervals
Real Space
Real Plane
Real Line
Real Order
Integral Line
Geometry
Real Numbers
Rational Order
Rational Numbers
Integer Arithmetic
Lists
Set Numbers
Natural Additive Identity
Natural Multiplicative Identity
Integer Products
Finite Sets
Identity Elements
Arithmetic
Direct Products
Equivalent Sets
Natural Powers
Natural Products
Family Unions and Intersections
Function Inverses
Comparisons
Integer Order
Integer Sums
Families
Function Images
Function Composites
Operations
Orders
Integer Numbers
Natural Sums
Functions
Converse Relations
Natural Order
Equivalence Relations
Recursion Theorem
Relations
Peano Axioms
Set Products
Natural Induction
Generalized Set Dualities
Set Powers
Natural Numbers
Set Unions and Intersections
Set Dualities
Unordered Triples
Intersection of Empty Set
Successor Sets
Partitions
Set Symmetric Differences
Ordered Pairs
Pair Unions
Set Intersections
Set Complements
Pair Intersections
Set Unions
Set Differences
Unordered Pairs
Empty Set
Set Specification
Set Equality
Set Inclusion
Standardized Accounts
Accounts
Deductions
Quantified Statements
Logical Statements
Statements
Sets
Identities
Names
Letters
Objects