Why

1

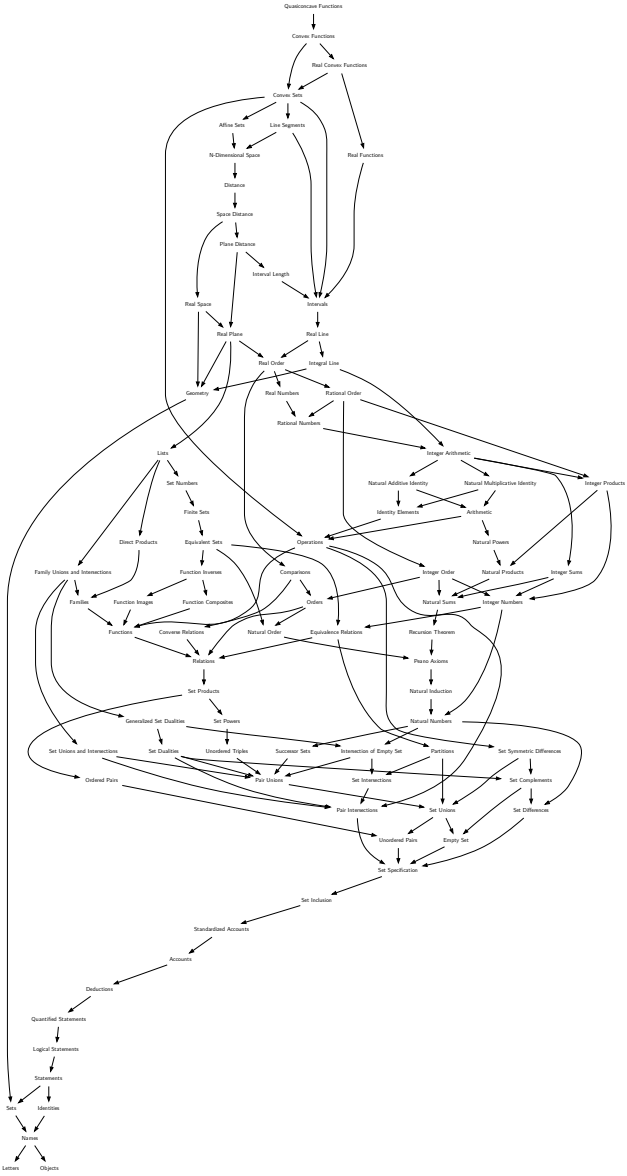
Definition

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
Affine Sets
Line Segments
N-Dimensional Space
Real Functions
Distance
Space Distance
Plane Distance
Interval Length
Real Space
Intervals
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
Operations
Natural Powers
Family Unions and Intersections
Function Inverses
Comparisons
Integer Order
Natural Products
Integer Sums
Families
Function Images
Function Composites
Orders
Natural Sums
Integer Numbers
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
Successor Sets
Intersection of Empty Set
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 Inclusion
Standardized Accounts
Accounts
Deductions
Quantified Statements
Logical Statements
Statements
Sets
Identities
Names
Letters
Objects