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1.  $h(\lambda x + (1-\lambda)y) = \min \{ f_1(\lambda x + (1-\lambda)y), f_2(\lambda x + (1-\lambda)y) \}$

1°  $f_1(\lambda x + (1-\lambda)y) < f_2(\lambda x + (1-\lambda)y)$

$$\begin{aligned} f_1(\lambda x + (1-\lambda)y) &\geq \lambda f_1(x) + (1-\lambda)f_1(y) \geq \\ &\geq \lambda \underbrace{\min \{ f_1(x), f_2(x) \}}_{h(x)} + (1-\lambda) \underbrace{\min \{ f_1(y), f_2(y) \}}_{h(y)} \end{aligned}$$

2°  $f_2(\lambda x + (1-\lambda)y) < f_1(\lambda x + (1-\lambda)y)$

$$\begin{aligned} f_2(\lambda x + (1-\lambda)y) &\geq \lambda f_2(x) + (1-\lambda)f_2(y) \geq \\ &\geq \lambda \underbrace{\min \{ f_2(x), f_1(x) \}}_{h(x)} + (1-\lambda) \underbrace{\min \{ f_2(y), f_1(y) \}}_{h(y)} \end{aligned}$$

2. Nie jest. Kontroprzykład:

$$f_1(x) = -x^2, \quad \cancel{f_2(x) = -x^2} \quad f_2(x) = -x$$

