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Definition of Convex Function and Jensen's Inequality

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Summary. Convexity of a function in a real linear space is defined as convexity of its epigraph according to "Convex analysis" by R. Tyrrell Rockafellar. The epigraph of a function is a subset of the product of the function's domain space and the space of real numbers. Therefore the product of two real linear spaces should be defined. The values of the functions under consideration are extended real numbers. We define the sum of a finite sequence of extended real numbers and get some properties of the sum. The relation between notions "function is convex" and "function is convex on set" (see RFUNCT_3:def 13) is established. We obtain another version of the criterion for a set to be convex (see CONVEX2:6 to compare) that may be more suitable in some cases. Finally we prove Jensen's inequality (both strict and not strict) as criteria for functions to be convex.

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The articles [24], [28], [25], [8], [17], [9], [3], [26], [14], [4], [29], [11], [6], [7], [18], [23], [21], [15], [5], [10], [20], [16], [2], [12], [27], [13], [1], [19], and [22] provide the notation and terminology for this paper.

1. PRODUCT OF TWO REAL LINEAR SPACES

Let X, Y be non empty RLS structures. The functor $\mathrm{AddInProdRLS}(X,Y)$ yields a binary operation on $[:$the carrier of X, the carrier of $Y:]$ and is defined by the condition (Def. 1).

(Def. 1) Let z_1, z_2 be elements of $[:$the carrier of X, the carrier of $Y:]$, x_1, x_2 be vectors of X, and y_1, y_2 be vectors of Y. Suppose $z_1 = \langle x_1, y_1 \rangle$ and $z_2 = \langle x_2, y_2 \rangle$. Then $(\mathrm{AddInProdRLS}(X,Y))(z_1, z_2) = \langle$(the addition of $X)(\langle x_1, x_2 \rangle)$, (the addition of $Y)(\langle y_1, y_2 \rangle)\rangle$.

Let X, Y be non empty RLS structures. The functor $\mathrm{MultInProdRLS}(X,Y)$ yields a function from $[:\mathbb{R}, [:$the carrier of X, the carrier of $Y:]:]$ into $[:$the carrier of X, the carrier of $Y:]$ and is defined by the condition (Def. 2).

(Def. 2) Let a be a real number, z be an element of $[:$the carrier of X, the carrier of $Y:]$, x be a vector of X, and y be a vector of Y. Suppose $z = \langle x, y \rangle$. Then $(\mathrm{MultInProdRLS}(X,Y))(\langle a, z \rangle) = \langle$(the external multiplication of $X)(\langle a, x \rangle)$, (the external multiplication of $Y)(\langle a, y \rangle)\rangle$.

Let X, Y be non empty RLS structures. The functor $\mathrm{ProdRLS}(X,Y)$ yielding an RLS structure is defined by:

(Def. 3) $\mathrm{ProdRLS}(X,Y) = \langle [:$the carrier of X, the carrier of $Y:], \langle 0_X, 0_Y \rangle, \mathrm{AddInProdRLS}(X,Y), \mathrm{MultInProdRLS}(X,Y)\rangle$.

Let X, Y be non empty RLS structures. Note that $\mathrm{ProdRLS}(X,Y)$ is non empty.

The following propositions are true:

(1) Let X, Y be non empty RLS structures, x be a vector of X, y be a vector of Y, u be a vector of ProdRLS(X,Y), and p be a real number. If $u = \langle x, y \rangle$, then $p \cdot u = \langle p \cdot x, p \cdot y \rangle$.

(2) Let X, Y be non empty RLS structures, x_1, x_2 be vectors of X, y_1, y_2 be vectors of Y, and u_1, u_2 be vectors of ProdRLS(X,Y). If $u_1 = \langle x_1, y_1 \rangle$ and $u_2 = \langle x_2, y_2 \rangle$, then $u_1 + u_2 = \langle x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2 \rangle$.

Let X, Y be Abelian non empty RLS structures. Observe that ProdRLS(X,Y) is Abelian.

Let X, Y be add-associative non empty RLS structures. Observe that ProdRLS(X,Y) is add-associative.

Let X, Y be right zeroed non empty RLS structures. Observe that ProdRLS(X,Y) is right zeroed.

Let X, Y be right complementable non empty RLS structures. One can check that ProdRLS(X,Y) is right complementable.

Let X, Y be real linear space-like non empty RLS structures. Note that ProdRLS(X,Y) is real linear space-like.

The following proposition is true

(3) Let X, Y be real linear spaces, n be a natural number, x be a finite sequence of elements of the carrier of X, y be a finite sequence of elements of the carrier of Y, and z be a finite sequence of elements of the carrier of ProdRLS(X,Y). Suppose $\operatorname{len} x = n$ and $\operatorname{len} y = n$ and $\operatorname{len} z = n$ and for every natural number i such that $i \in \operatorname{Seg} n$ holds $z(i) = \langle x(i), y(i) \rangle$. Then $\sum z = \langle \sum x, \sum y \rangle$.

2. Real Linear Space of Real Numbers

The non empty RLS structure $\mathbb{R}_{\mathrm{RLS}}$ is defined as follows:

(Def. 4) $\mathbb{R}_{\mathrm{RLS}} = \langle \mathbb{R}, 0, +_{\mathbb{R}}, \cdot_{\mathbb{R}} \rangle$.

One can verify that $\mathbb{R}_{\mathrm{RLS}}$ is Abelian, add-associative, right zeroed, right complementable, and real linear space-like.

3. Sum of Finite Sequence of Extended Real Numbers

Let F be a finite sequence of elements of $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$. The functor $\sum F$ yielding an extended real number is defined by the condition (Def. 5).

(Def. 5) There exists a function f from $\mathbb{N}$ into $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$ such that $\sum F = f(\operatorname{len} F)$ and $f(0) = 0_{\overline{\mathbb{R}}}$ and for every natural number i such that $i < \operatorname{len} F$ holds $f(i+1) = f(i) + F(i+1)$.

We now state several propositions:

(4) $\sum(\varepsilon_{\overline{\mathbb{R}}}) = 0_{\overline{\mathbb{R}}}$.

(5) For every extended real number a holds $\sum\langle a \rangle = a$.

(6) For all extended real numbers a, b holds $\sum\langle a, b \rangle = a + b$.

(7) For all finite sequences F, G of elements of $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$ such that $-\infty \notin \operatorname{rng} F$ and $-\infty \notin \operatorname{rng} G$ holds $\sum(F \frown G) = \sum F + \sum G$.

(8) Let F, G be finite sequences of elements of $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$ and s be a permutation of $\operatorname{dom} F$. If $G = F \cdot s$ and $-\infty \notin \operatorname{rng} F$, then $\sum F = \sum G$.

4. Definition of Convex Function

Let X be a non empty RLS structure and let f be a function from the carrier of X into $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$. The functor epigraph f yields a subset of $\mathrm{ProdRLS}(X, \mathbb{R}_{\mathrm{RLS}})$ and is defined by:

(Def. 6) epigraph $f = \{\langle x, y\rangle; x$ ranges over elements of X, y ranges over elements of $\mathbb{R}$: $f(x) \leq \overline{\mathbb{R}}(y)\}$.

Let X be a non empty RLS structure and let f be a function from the carrier of X into $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$. We say that f is convex if and only if:

(Def. 7) epigraph f is convex.

One can prove the following two propositions:

(9) Let X be a non empty RLS structure and f be a function from the carrier of X into $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$. Suppose that for every vector x of X holds $f(x) \neq -\infty$. Then f is convex if and only if for all vectors x_1, x_2 of X and for every real number p such that $0 < p$ and $p < 1$ holds $f(p \cdot x_1 + (1-p) \cdot x_2) \leq \overline{\mathbb{R}}(p) \cdot f(x_1) + \overline{\mathbb{R}}(1-p) \cdot f(x_2)$.

(10) Let X be a real linear space and f be a function from the carrier of X into $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$. Suppose that for every vector x of X holds $f(x) \neq -\infty$. Then f is convex if and only if for all vectors x_1, x_2 of X and for every real number p such that $0 \leq p$ and $p \leq 1$ holds $f(p \cdot x_1 + (1-p) \cdot x_2) \leq \overline{\mathbb{R}}(p) \cdot f(x_1) + \overline{\mathbb{R}}(1-p) \cdot f(x_2)$.

5. Relation between notions "function is convex" and "function is convex on set"

The following proposition is true

(11) Let f be a partial function from $\mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$, g be a function from the carrier of $\mathbb{R}_{\mathrm{RLS}}$ into $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$, and X be a subset of $\mathbb{R}_{\mathrm{RLS}}$. Suppose $X \subseteq \operatorname{dom} f$ and for every real number x holds if $x \in X$, then $g(x) = f(x)$ and if $x \notin X$, then $g(x) = +\infty$. Then g is convex if and only if the following conditions are satisfied:

(i) f is convex on X, and

(ii) X is convex.

6. CONVEX2:6 in other words

We now state the proposition

(12) Let X be a real linear space and M be a subset of X. Then M is convex if and only if for every non empty natural number n and for every finite sequence p of elements of $\mathbb{R}$ and for all finite sequences y, z of elements of the carrier of X such that $\operatorname{len} p = n$ and $\operatorname{len} y = n$ and $\operatorname{len} z = n$ and $\sum p = 1$ and for every natural number i such that $i \in \operatorname{Seg} n$ holds $p(i) > 0$ and $z(i) = p(i) \cdot y_i$ and $y_i \in M$ holds $\sum z \in M$.

7. Jensen's Inequality

Next we state two propositions:

(13) Let X be a real linear space and f be a function from the carrier of X into $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$. Suppose that for every vector x of X holds $f(x) \neq -\infty$. Then f is convex if and only if for every non empty natural number n and for every finite sequence p of elements of $\mathbb{R}$ and for every finite sequence F of elements of $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$ and for all finite sequences y, z of elements of the carrier of X such that $\operatorname{len} p = n$ and $\operatorname{len} F = n$ and $\operatorname{len} y = n$ and $\operatorname{len} z = n$ and $\sum p = 1$ and for every natural number i such that $i \in \operatorname{Seg} n$ holds $p(i) > 0$ and $z(i) = p(i) \cdot y_i$ and $F(i) = \overline{\mathbb{R}}(p(i)) \cdot f(y_i)$ holds $f(\sum z) \leq \sum F$.

(14) Let X be a real linear space and f be a function from the carrier of X into $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$. Suppose that for every vector x of X holds $f(x) \neq -\infty$. Then f is convex if and only if for every non empty natural number n and for every finite sequence p of elements of $\mathbb{R}$ and for every finite sequence F of elements of $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$ and for all finite sequences y, z of elements of the carrier of X such that $\operatorname{len} p = n$ and $\operatorname{len} F = n$ and $\operatorname{len} y = n$ and $\operatorname{len} z = n$ and $\sum p = 1$ and for every natural number i such that $i \in \operatorname{Seg} n$ holds $p(i) \geq 0$ and $z(i) = p(i) \cdot y_i$ and $F(i) = \overline{\mathbb{R}}(p(i)) \cdot f(y_i)$ holds $f(\sum z) \leq \sum F$.

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