

Midterm Exam (2 hours)

Course Questions (30 points).

1. Give the characterization of non-empty convex sets in  $\mathbb{R}$ .
2. Let  $A = \{a^1, \dots, a^j, \dots, a^m\}$  be a finite set of points of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $K(A)$  denotes the convex conic hull of  $A$ . Give the definition of  $K(A)$ . Write the complete characterization of the elements of  $K(A)$ .
3. Consider  $C \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  and the following maximization problem.

$$(P) \quad \begin{array}{ll} \max & f(x) \\ \text{subject to} & x \in C \end{array}$$

Give the definitions of  $val(P)$  and  $Sol(P)$ .

4. Give the definition a concave function.
5. Give the definition and the characterization of a quasi-concave function (the function is not necessarily differentiable).

**Exercise 1 (35 points).** Consider the function  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  defined by

$$f(x) = \max \{m \in \mathbb{Z} : m \leq x\}$$

and the function  $\phi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  defined by  $\phi(x) = |x|$ .

1. Draw the graph of  $f$  and prove that  $f$  is quasi-concave on  $\mathbb{R}$ .
2. We remind that the function  $\phi \circ f$  is defined by  $(\phi \circ f)(x) = \phi(f(x))$  for every  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ . Draw the graph of  $\phi \circ f$  and show that  $\phi \circ f$  is not quasi-concave on  $\mathbb{R}$ .

From now on,  $(P)$  denotes the problem given above and  $(P_1)$  denotes the following problem.

$$(P_1) \quad \begin{array}{ll} \max & \phi(f(x)) \\ \text{subject to} & x \in C \end{array}$$

3. Take  $C = [0, 2[$  and determine  $val(P)$ ,  $Sol(P)$ ,  $\phi(val(P))$ ,  $val(P_1)$  and  $Sol(P_1)$ .
4. Same questions for  $C = ] - 2, 2[$ .

**Exercise 2 (15 points).**

1. Give the definition a pseudo-concave function.

Consider the function  $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  defined by  $f(x_1, x_2) = x_1x_2$ .

2. Show that  $f$  is not pseudo-concave on  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .
3. The function  $f$  is not concave on  $\mathbb{R}^2$ . Why?

**Exercise 3 (20 points).** Give the statement of the Weierstrass Theorem and prove it.