

EXTENDED REAL-VALUED FUNCTIONS- A UNIFIED APPROACH.

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ABSTRACT

Extended real-valued functions are often used in optimization theory, but in different ways for infimum problems and for supremum problems. We present an approach to extended real-valued functions that works for all types of problems and into which one results of convex analysis can be embedded. Our approach preserves continuity and the Chebyshev norm when extending a functional to the entire space. The basic idea also works for other spaces than the extended set of real numbers. Moreover, we characterize semicontinuity, convexity, linearity and related properties of extended real-valued functions.

KEYWORDS: Convex analysis, convex function, linear function, semicontinuity.

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RESUMEN

Es común el uso de funciones R -evaluadas extendidas en Optimización, aunque tiene distintos significados si se trata de problemas de cálculo de infimo o de supremo. En este trabajo presentamos una forma diferente de extender funciones R -evaluadas que funciona para todo tipo de problemas y en el que resultan naturales varios resultados del análisis convexo. En particular se preserva la continuidad y la norma de Chebyshev al extender la función al todo el espacio. La idea funciona también para otros espacios diferentes. Además se caracteriza la semi-continuidad, la convexidad, la linealidad y otras propiedades relacionadas.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Análisis convexo, funciones convexas, funciones lineales, semi-continuidad.

1. INTRODUCTION

In this paper, we present basic notations and properties for functions which attain values in $\overline{\mathbb{R}} := \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty, +\infty\}$, the extended set of real numbers. Of course, such a function may also be real-valued, but infima, suprema, limits, improper integrals or some measure can result in function values $-\infty$ or $+\infty$. Such values can also result from the extension of a function to the entire space or from the addition of an indicator function expressing certain restrictions in convex analysis.

Our approach differs from the usual one in convex analysis presented in [8] and [9], but results from convex analysis can be embedded into our approach as we will show in Section 7. The main difference is the replacement of $+\infty$ if it is used as a symbol for infeasibility by a symbol which does not belong

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to $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$. This results in a unified calculus for extended real-valued functions that does not depend on the convexity of the function or on whether the function is to be minimized or maximized. The necessity for an alternative approach to extended real-valued functions came up when studying properties of the function $\varphi_{A,k}$ given by

$$\varphi_{A,k}(x) := \inf\{t \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \in tk + A\} \quad (1.1)$$

for some set $A \subset X$ and some $k \in X \setminus \{0\}$ in a linear space X under assumptions which do not guarantee that the functional is defined and real-valued on the entire space. Depending on the set A and the vector k , $\varphi_{A,k}$ may be convex, concave or neither (see [14], [13]). Moreover, $\varphi_{A,k}$ may be of interest in minimization and in maximization problems. If the function is convex (e.g. for $X = \mathbb{R}^2$, $A = \{(x_1, x_2)^T \mid x_1 \leq 0, x_2 \leq 0\}$, $k = (1, 0)^T$), it is of importance for vector minimization problems. If it is concave (e.g. for $X = \mathbb{R}^2$, $A = \{(x_1, x_2)^T \mid 0 \leq x_2 \leq e^{x_1}\}$, $k = (-1, 0)^T$), it can be used in economics as a utility function which has to be maximized.

Let us underline that it was not our aim to change the approach in convex analysis, but that we wanted to find a way for extending functions to the entire space in order to use the tools of convex analysis without fixing in advance whether the function would be minimized or maximized. One can easily transfer results from convex analysis, especially from variational analysis, to functions which are given according to our approach.

Beside the unified calculus, our extension of functions preserves continuity, semicontinuity, suprema and infima of functionals. We get rid of the irritating inequality $\sup \emptyset < \inf \emptyset$ and can apply the Chebyshev norm approximation immediately to extended real-valued functions which have been extended to the entire space since, in our calculus, the expression

$$\inf_{y \in Y} \sup_{x \in X} |f(x) - g(x, y)|$$

makes sense for arbitrary extended real-valued functions f, g defined on spaces X and $X \times Y$.

In the following section, we will discuss the way in which extended real-valued functionals are handled in convex analysis. Here we will point out more in detail why we work with a unified approach to extended real-valued functions instead of the standard approach of convex analysis. The unified approach will be described in Section 3. Section 4 is devoted to continuity and semicontinuity, whereas Section 5 deals with convexity of extended real-valued functions. In both sections, we also prove basic facts about semicontinuity and convexity, which have to be adapted to our framework. Well known results using the epigraph or sublevel sets will appear in a new light. In our proofs, we have to take into consideration that $+\infty$ can belong to the effective domain of the function, that we admit a symbolic function value $\nu \notin \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ and that results of other authors are sometimes based on wrong rules for the calculation in $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$. Since in our theory convexity and concavity have not to be treated separately, affinity and linearity of functions which are not finite-valued can be investigated. This will be done in Section 6. Section 7 shows in which way results from convex analysis can be transferred to the unified approach and vice versa and that there exists a one-to-one correspondence between extended real-valued functions in convex analysis and a subset of the extended real-valued functions in the unified approach. In the last section, we will point out that the unified approach can easily be extended to other spaces than $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$.

From now on, \mathbb{R} , \mathbb{Z} , \mathbb{N} and \mathbb{Q} will denote the sets of real numbers, of integers, of nonnegative integers and of rational numbers, respectively. We define $\mathbb{R}_+ := \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \geq 0\}$. Linear spaces will always be assumed to be real vector spaces. A set C in a linear space is a cone iff it is nonempty and $\lambda c \in C$ for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+$, $c \in C$. For a subset A of some linear space, $\text{icr}(A)$ will denote the relative algebraic interior of A . In a topological space X , $\mathcal{N}(x)$ is the set of all neighborhoods of $x \in X$ and $\text{cl } A$, $\text{int } A$ and $\text{bd } A$ denote the closure, the interior and the boundary, respectively, of a subset A .

2. EXTENDED REAL-VALUED FUNCTIONS IN CONVEX ANALYSIS

Extended real-valued functions belong to the basics of convex analysis as they were presented by Moreau [8] and Rockafellar [9] and have become standard when studying minimization problems (see e.g. [1], [5], [2], [15], [3]), which includes the variational analysis for such problems ([10], [6], [7]). Originally, the concept focused on the minimization of real-valued convex functions which are extended to the complete space by the value $+\infty$ and/or for which the barrier $+\infty$ indicates the violation of restrictions. When minimizing a function in the case that feasible solutions exist, the function value $+\infty$ does not alter the minimum.

The value $+\infty$ serves as a symbol for a function value at points which are not feasible for the problem. If a function value $+\infty$ exists—since, e.g., the function is defined via a supremum—the related argument of the function is handled as if it would not belong to the domain of interest. Consequently, the (effective) domain of a function $g : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ is defined as $\{x \in X \mid g(x) \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty\}\}$.

Based on this classical approach, useful tools for convex optimization have been developed. We will now point out drawbacks of the approach in convex analysis which will not appear in the unified approach we are going to present in the next section.

- (a) The way in which an extended real-valued function is handled in convex analysis depends on whether it has to be minimized or to be maximized. Supremum problems are studied in an analogous way as the infimum problems above, but with $-\infty$ replacing $+\infty$ and vice versa. One consequence is the different definition of $+\infty + (-\infty)$ in both frameworks. The so-called inf-addition

$$+\infty + (-\infty) = (-\infty) + (+\infty) = +\infty$$

is applied for minimization problems, whereas the sup-addition for maximization problems is given by

$$+\infty + (-\infty) = (-\infty) + (+\infty) = -\infty.$$

Moreau [8] introduced both kinds of addition and, in connection with this, two different addition operators on $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$.

The usual indicator function in convex analysis should not be added to functions which have to be maximized.

- (b) The extension of a convex function $f : C \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}$, C being a proper convex subset of some topological vector space X , to $g : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ by adding the function value $+\infty$ outside C can destroy the continuity and even the lower semicontinuity of f .

Example 2.1. Consider the functional $\varphi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ given by

$$\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x > 0, \\ +\infty & \text{if } x \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

φ is continuous on $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \varphi(x) \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty\}\}$, but not lower semicontinuous on \mathbb{R} .

- (c) Multiplication of functions with real numbers and subtraction of functions are only possible under certain assumptions (see [5, p.389]).
- (d) In connection with extended real-valued functions in convex analysis, the definitions $\inf \emptyset = +\infty$ and $\sup \emptyset = -\infty$ are given. $\sup \emptyset < \inf \emptyset$.
- (e) If a function is extended to the entire space by $+\infty$ or $-\infty$ it cannot be handled like the original function any more. This is, obviously, the case since the way of extension depends on the purpose. The extended function does also not have a finite Chebyshev norm and the Chebyshev norm approximation

$$\inf_{y \in Y} \sup_{x \in X} |f(x) - g(x, y)|$$

cannot be applied.

- (f) In some optimization problems, a function cannot simply be extended to the entire space using only one of the values $+\infty$ or $-\infty$. Consider the problem

$$\inf_{x \in X_0} \sup_{y \in Y_0} L(x, y), \tag{2.2}$$

where Y_0 is a proper subset of some space Y , X_0 is a proper subset of some space X and L is real-valued. In such a case, L is extended to a function ℓ which is defined on $X \times Y$ and for which the problem

$$\inf_{x \in X} \sup_{y \in Y} \ell(x, y)$$

is equivalent to problem (2.2) in the following way [10, Example 11.52]:

$$\ell(x, y) = \begin{cases} L(x, y) & \text{if } x \in X_0 \text{ and } y \in Y_0, \\ -\infty & \text{if } x \in X_0 \text{ and } y \in Y \setminus Y_0, \\ +\infty & \text{if } x \in X \setminus X_0. \end{cases}$$

Furthermore, examples in [12] illustrate that one cannot calculate with linear combinations, equations and inequalities in $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$ in the same way as in \mathbb{R} .

3. UNIFIED APPROACH TO EXTENDED REAL-VALUED FUNCTIONS

We introduce the symbol ν as a function value in arguments which are not feasible otherwise. Keeping this in mind, definitions of notions and properties for extended real-valued functions will emerge in a natural way. For sets $A \subseteq \overline{\mathbb{R}}$, we define $A_\nu := A \cup \{\nu\}$.

On subsets of a space X ($X \neq \emptyset$), we consider functions which can take values in $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$. If a function φ is defined on a subset $X_0 \subseteq X$, we extend the range of definition to the entire space X by defining $\varphi(x) := \nu$ for all $x \in X \setminus X_0$. This yields a function $\varphi : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$. We call functions with values in $\overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$ extended real-valued functions and often refer to them simply as functionals.

Definition 3.1. Consider an extended real-valued function $\varphi : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$ on some nonempty set X . We define its (effective) domain as

$$\text{dom } \varphi := \{x \in X \mid \varphi(x) \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}\}.$$

φ is trivial iff $\text{dom } \varphi = \emptyset$. φ is called finite-valued on $X_0 \subseteq X$ iff $\varphi(x) \in \mathbb{R}$ for all $x \in X_0$. φ is said to be proper iff φ is nontrivial and finite-valued on $\text{dom } \varphi$. φ is called finite-valued iff φ is finite-valued on X . In the case that φ is nontrivial, we introduce $\varphi^{\text{eff}} : \text{dom } \varphi \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ by $\varphi^{\text{eff}}(x) = \varphi(x)$ for all $x \in \text{dom } \varphi$ and call it the effective part of φ .

Remark 3.1. Our definition of the effective domain essentially differs from the usual definition in convex analysis since we use ν instead of $+\infty$ and admit $+\infty$ to be a function value that comes into existence, e.g., by defining the function as some supremum, and may be of interest in problems which depend on the function.

The finite-valued functionals are just the functions $\varphi : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and are just the proper functionals with $\text{dom } \varphi = X$. For finite-valued functionals, $\varphi^{\text{eff}} = \varphi$. The proper functions are the nontrivial functions $\varphi : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$.

Each function and operation applied to ν has to result in ν if the function maps into $\overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$, and to result in the empty set if the function value should be a set.

In $\overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$, the following rules are defined for the calculation with ν :

$$\begin{aligned} \forall y \in \overline{\mathbb{R}} : \quad & \nu \not\leq y, \quad y \not\leq \nu, \\ & -\nu = \nu, \\ & +\infty + (-\infty) = -\infty + (+\infty) = \nu, \\ \forall y \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu : \quad & y \cdot \nu = \nu \cdot y = \nu, \\ \forall y \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu : \quad & y + \nu = \nu + y = \nu. \end{aligned}$$

The above definitions extend the binary relations $<$, \leq , $>$, \geq , $=$, the binary operations $+$ and \cdot as well as the unary operation $-$ to $\overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$. Note that the relations $\not\leq$, $\not\geq$, $\not>$ and $\not<$ coincide with \geq , $>$, \leq and $<$, respectively, on $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$, but not on $\overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$. Take also into consideration that we have defined $-y$ for all $y \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$ as a unary operation, but that $y + (-y) = \nu \neq 0$ for $y \in \{-\infty, +\infty, \nu\}$. With this unary operation, we can define the subtraction on $\overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$ by $y_1 - y_2 := y_1 + (-y_2)$ for all $y_1, y_2 \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$. Moreover, we define

$$|+\infty| = |-\infty| = +\infty \text{ and } |\nu| = \nu.$$

Now we can transfer these definitions to functions.

For some nonempty set X , functions $f, g : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$ and $\lambda \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}$, we define

$$\begin{aligned} -f : X &\rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu & \text{by} & & (-f)(x) &= -f(x) \text{ for all } x \in X, \\ \lambda \cdot f : X &\rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu & \text{by} & & (\lambda \cdot f)(x) &= \lambda \cdot f(x) \text{ for all } x \in X, \\ f + g : X &\rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu & \text{by} & & (f + g)(x) &= f(x) + g(x) \text{ for all } x \in X, \\ f + \lambda : X &\rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu & \text{by} & & (f + \lambda)(x) &= f(x) + \lambda \text{ for all } x \in X, \\ \lambda + f : X &\rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu & \text{by} & & \lambda + f &= f + \lambda. \end{aligned}$$

Note that $\text{dom}(f + g) = (\text{dom } f \cap \text{dom } g) \setminus \{x \in X \mid f(x) \in \{-\infty, +\infty\} \text{ and } g(x) = -f(x)\}$ and $\text{dom}(f + \lambda) = \text{dom}(\lambda + f) = \text{dom } f \setminus \{x \in X \mid f(x) = -\lambda\}$ if $\lambda \in \{-\infty, +\infty\}$.

Extended real-valued functions can be used as indicator functions of sets.

Definition 3.2. For a subset A of a space X , the indicator function of A is the function $\iota_A : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$ defined by

$$\iota_A(x) := \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x \in A, \\ \nu & \text{if } x \in X \setminus A. \end{cases} \quad (3.3)$$

Remark 3.2. The usual definition of indicator functions in convex analysis uses $+\infty$ instead of ν . The indicator functions in measure theory are defined with values 1 and 0 instead of 0 and ν , respectively.

The extension of functions to the whole space is not the only reason for the importance of extended real-valued functions. Such functions also yield the possibility to replace an optimization problem with side conditions by a free optimization problem. If we are looking for optimal values of some function $f : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$ on the set $A \subset X$, then this problem is equivalent to the calculation of optimal values of the function $g : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$ if $g := f + \iota_A$.

Since infima and suprema play a central role in optimization theory, we now extend these notions to $\overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$.

Definition 3.3. A set $A \subseteq \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$ is called trivial iff $A \subseteq \{\nu\}$. $b \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ is a lower bound of a nontrivial set $A \subseteq \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$ iff $a \not\prec b$ for all $a \in A$. $b \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ is an upper bound of a nontrivial set $A \subseteq \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$ iff $a \not\succ b$ for all $a \in A$. A nontrivial set $A \subseteq \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$ is bounded below or bounded above iff there exists some real lower bound or some real upper bound, respectively, of A . It is bounded iff it is bounded below and bounded above. The infimum $\inf A$ and the supremum $\sup A$ of $A \subseteq \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$ are defined by

$$\begin{aligned} \inf A &:= \begin{cases} \nu & \text{if } A \text{ is trivial,} \\ \text{the largest lower bound of } A & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \\ \sup A &:= \begin{cases} \nu & \text{if } A \text{ is trivial,} \\ \text{the smallest upper bound of } A & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

We say that A has a minimum $\min A$ iff $\inf A \in A \cap \mathbb{R}$ and define in this case $\min A := \inf A$. We say that A has a maximum $\max A$ iff $\sup A \in A \cap \mathbb{R}$ and define in this case $\max A := \sup A$.

Obviously, $-\infty$ is a lower bound and $+\infty$ is an upper bound of each nontrivial set in $\overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$. If $A \cap \overline{\mathbb{R}} = \{+\infty\}$, then $+\infty$ is also a lower bound of A . We get $\inf \emptyset = \sup \emptyset = \nu$. For nonempty sets in $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$, the above notions coincide with the usual ones.

Now we can define the Minkowski functional in our framework.

Definition 3.4. Consider some subset A of a linear space X with $0 \in A$. The Minkowski functional, or the gauge, $p_A : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$ of A is defined by

$$p_A(x) = \inf\{\lambda > 0 \mid x \in \lambda A\}.$$

Then the Minkowski functional of a cone is just its indicator function [8].

Let us adapt notions which are needed for dealing with differentiability and other properties of functions to extended real-valued functions.

Definition 3.5. Assume that X is an arbitrary set and $\varphi : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$.

The infimum and the supremum of φ (on X) are defined by $\inf_{x \in X} \varphi(x) := \inf\{\varphi(x) \mid x \in X\}$ and $\sup_{x \in X} \varphi(x) := \sup\{\varphi(x) \mid x \in X\}$, respectively.

If $\{\varphi(x) \mid x \in X\}$ has a minimum or maximum, we say that φ attains a (global) minimum or a (global) maximum, respectively, on X and denote it by $\min_{x \in X} \varphi(x)$ or $\max_{x \in X} \varphi(x)$, respectively.

Suppose now $\text{dom } \varphi \neq \emptyset$.

$t \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ is called an upper bound or a lower bound of φ (on X) iff it is an upper or lower bound of $\{\varphi(x) \mid x \in X\}$, respectively. φ is called bounded above, bounded below or bounded (on X) iff $\{\varphi(x) \mid x \in X\}$ is bounded above, bounded below or bounded, respectively.

Take into consideration that each nontrivial extended real-valued functional has an upper bound and a lower bound, but that it is only bounded above or bounded below if there exists some real upper bound or lower bound, respectively. For functions with values in $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$ only, the above definition and the next one are compatible with the usual notions.

Definition 3.6. Suppose that X is a topological space and $\varphi : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$.

If $x^0 \in \text{cl dom } \varphi$ and if there exists some $g \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ such that for each neighborhood V of g there exists some neighborhood U of x^0 such that $\varphi(x) \in V$ for all $x \in U \cap \text{dom } \varphi$, then g is said to be the limit of φ at x^0 . If $x^0 \in X \setminus \text{cl dom } \varphi$ or if there does not exist some limit of φ at x^0 in $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$, then the limit of φ at x^0 is defined as ν . The limit of φ at x^0 is denoted by $\lim_{x \rightarrow x^0} \varphi(x)$.

For derivatives of functions, we also need limits of sequences.

Definition 3.7. A function mapping \mathbb{N} into $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$ is called an (extended real-valued) sequence. We will denote such a sequence by (a_n) , where a_n is the function value of n for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$. The sequence is bounded iff the mapping is bounded. A value $g \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ is said to be a limit of (a_n) —denoted as $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n$ —iff, for each neighborhood V of g , there exists some $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $a_n \in V$ for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ with $n > n_0$. If the sequence does not have any limit in $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$, then ν is defined to be the limit of the sequence.

A value $g \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ is a cluster point of (a_n) iff each neighborhood of g contains a_n for an infinite number of elements $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Let C denote the set of cluster points of (a_n) . $\sup C$ is called the limit superior $\limsup a_n$, $\inf C$ is called the limit inferior $\liminf a_n$ of (a_n) .

For real-valued sequences, the above notions work as usual.

Definition 3.8. Suppose that X is a separated locally convex space with topological dual space X^* and $f : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$. The (Fenchel) subdifferential $\partial f(x^0)$ of f at $x^0 \in X$ is the set

$$\{x^* \in X^* \mid \forall x \in \text{dom } f : x^*(x - x^0) \leq f(x) - f(x^0)\} \text{ if } f(x^0) \in \mathbb{R},$$

and the empty set if $f(x^0) \notin \mathbb{R}$.

The (Fenchel) conjugate of f is the function $f^* : X^* \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$ defined by

$$f^*(x^*) := \sup \{x^*(x) - f(x) \mid x \in \text{dom } f\}.$$

The support function $\sigma_A : X^* \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$ of a set $A \subseteq X$ is defined by

$$\sigma_A(x^*) := \sup \{x^*(a) \mid a \in A\}.$$

The set $\{x^* \in X^* \mid \sigma_A(x^*) \in \mathbb{R}\}$ is called the barrier cone $\text{bar } A$ of A .

4. CONTINUITY AND SEMICONTINUITY

We now extend the definition of continuity to functionals $\varphi : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$.

Definition 4.9. Let X be a topological space, $\varphi : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$. φ is continuous at $x \in X$ iff $x \in \text{dom } \varphi$ and φ^{eff} is continuous at x . φ is continuous on the nonempty set $D \subseteq X$ iff $D \subseteq \text{dom } \varphi$ and φ^{eff} is continuous on D . If $\text{dom } \varphi$ is nonempty and closed, then we call φ a continuous functional iff φ is continuous on $\text{dom } \varphi$.

Example 4.2. Consider the functional $\varphi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$ given by

$$\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} \tan(x) & \text{if } -\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ -\infty & \text{if } x = -\frac{\pi}{2}, \\ +\infty & \text{if } x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ \nu & \text{if } x < -\frac{\pi}{2} \text{ or } x > \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{cases}$$

$\text{dom } \varphi = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\}$ is closed, and φ is a continuous functional.

In contrast to the usual approach in convex analysis, semicontinuity and continuity of a functional cannot be destroyed by extending the function to the entire space using ν .

Let us now extend the usual definition of upper and lower semicontinuity to functionals with values in $\overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$.

Definition 4.10. Let X be a topological space, $\varphi : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$.

φ is lower semicontinuous or upper semicontinuous at $x \in X$ iff $x \in \text{dom } \varphi$ and φ^{eff} is lower semicontinuous or upper semicontinuous, respectively, at x . φ is lower semicontinuous or upper semicontinuous on the nonempty set $D \subseteq X$ iff $D \subseteq \text{dom } \varphi$ and φ^{eff} is lower semicontinuous or upper semicontinuous, respectively, on D . If $\text{dom } \varphi$ is nonempty and closed, then we call φ a lower semicontinuous function or an upper semicontinuous function iff φ is lower semicontinuous or upper semicontinuous, respectively, on $\text{dom } \varphi$.

Immediately from the definitions we get the following statements.

Proposition 4.1. *Let X be a topological space, $\varphi : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$, $x \in \text{dom } \varphi$.*

- (a) φ is upper semicontinuous at x if and only if $-\varphi$ is lower semicontinuous at x .
- (b) φ is continuous at x iff φ is lower semicontinuous and upper semicontinuous at x .

Corollary 4.1. *Let (X, τ) be a topological space, $\varphi : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$, $D \subseteq \text{dom } \varphi$ with $D \neq \emptyset$. Then the following properties of φ are equivalent to each other:*

- (a) φ is lower semicontinuous on D .
- (b) Each set $\{x \in D \mid \varphi(x) > t\}$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$, is open in the topology induced by τ on D .
- (c) Each set $\{x \in D \mid \varphi(x) \leq t\}$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$, is closed in the topology induced by τ on D .

The next propositions will connect semicontinuity of a functional φ with topological properties of the sublevel sets and of the sets $\{x \in X \mid \varphi(x) > t\}$ without referring explicitly to some induced topology.

Definition 4.11. *Let R denote some binary relation on $\overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$, X be a nonempty set, $\varphi : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$. Then we define $\text{lev}_{\varphi, R}(t) := \{x \in X \mid \varphi(x) R t\}$ for $t \in \mathbb{R}$.*

Proposition 4.2. *Let X be a topological space and $\varphi : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$ be nontrivial.*

- (a) φ is lower semicontinuous on $\text{dom } \varphi$ if the sets $\text{lev}_{\varphi, >}(t)$ are open for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$.
- (b) Assume that $\text{dom } \varphi$ is open. Then φ is lower semicontinuous on $\text{dom } \varphi$ if and only if the sets $\text{lev}_{\varphi, >}(t)$ are open for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$.
- (c) If φ is bounded below, then:
The sets $\text{lev}_{\varphi, >}(t)$ are open for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$ if and only if $\text{dom } \varphi$ is open and φ is lower semicontinuous on $\text{dom } \varphi$.

Proof:

- (a) results immediately from the definition of lower semicontinuity.
- (b) Assume that $\text{dom } \varphi$ is open and φ is lower semicontinuous on $\text{dom } \varphi$. Propose that there exists some $t_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ for which $\text{lev}_{\varphi, >}(t_0)$ is not open. $\Rightarrow \exists x^0 \in \text{lev}_{\varphi, >}(t_0) \forall U \in \mathcal{N}(x^0) : U \not\subseteq \text{lev}_{\varphi, >}(t_0)$. Since φ is lower semicontinuous on $\text{dom } \varphi$, there exists some neighborhood V of x^0 with $V \subseteq \text{lev}_{\varphi, >}(t_0) \cup (X \setminus \text{dom } \varphi)$. Consider some arbitrary neighborhood V_0 of x^0 . $V_1 := V_0 \cap V \subseteq \text{lev}_{\varphi, >}(t_0) \cup (X \setminus \text{dom } \varphi)$, but $V_1 \not\subseteq \text{lev}_{\varphi, >}(t_0)$. $\Rightarrow \exists v_1 \in V_1 : v_1 \in X \setminus \text{dom } \varphi$. $\Rightarrow \forall V_0 \in \mathcal{N}(x^0) \exists v_1 \in V_0 : v_1 \in X \setminus \text{dom } \varphi$. $\Rightarrow x^0 \in \text{cl}(X \setminus \text{dom } \varphi) = X \setminus \text{dom } \varphi$ since $\text{dom } \varphi$ is open. This contradicts $x^0 \in \text{lev}_{\varphi, >}(t_0)$ and yields the assertion.
- (c) Consider some lower bound c of φ . If $\text{lev}_{\varphi, >}(c-1)$ is open, $A := X \setminus \text{lev}_{\varphi, >}(c-1) = \{x \in X \mid \varphi(x) \leq c-1\} \cup (X \setminus \text{dom } \varphi) = X \setminus \text{dom } \varphi$ has to be closed and thus $\text{dom } \varphi$ is open. This implies (c) because of (b). □

Example 4.2. shows a continuous functional φ for which not all sets $\text{lev}_{\varphi,>}(t)$ are open.

Replacing the function value $\varphi(\frac{\pi}{2})$ in Example 4.2. by ν , we get a functional φ which is continuous on $\text{dom } \varphi = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x < \frac{\pi}{2}\}$ and for which all sets $\text{lev}_{\varphi,>}(t)$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$, are open, though $\text{dom } \varphi$ is not open.

Proposition 4.3. *Let X be a topological space, $\varphi : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$ nontrivial.*

- (a) φ is lower semicontinuous on $\text{dom } \varphi$ if the sublevel sets $\text{lev}_{\varphi,\leq}(t)$ are closed for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$.
- (b) Suppose that $\text{dom } \varphi$ is closed. Then φ is lower semicontinuous if and only if the sublevel sets $\text{lev}_{\varphi,\leq}(t)$ are closed for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$.
- (c) If φ is bounded above, then:
The sublevel sets $\text{lev}_{\varphi,\leq}(t)$ are closed for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$ if and only if $\text{dom } \varphi$ is closed and φ is lower semicontinuous on $\text{dom } \varphi$.

Proof:

- (a) $\text{lev}_{\varphi,\leq}(t)$ is closed if and only if $A(t) := X \setminus \text{lev}_{\varphi,\leq}(t) = \text{lev}_{\varphi,>}(t) \cup (X \setminus \text{dom } \varphi)$ is open. If $A(t)$ is open for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$, the lower semicontinuity of the functional on $\text{dom } \varphi$ follows from the definition of this property.
- (b) The definition of lower semicontinuity of φ implies that the set $A(t)$ is open for each $t \in \mathbb{R}$ for which $\text{lev}_{\varphi,>}(t)$ is not empty. Thus the set $A(t)$ is open for each $t \in \mathbb{R}$ if $\text{dom } \varphi$ is closed. This yields assertion (b).
- (c) Consider some upper bound b of φ . If $\text{lev}_{\varphi,\leq}(b)$ is closed, $A := X \setminus \text{lev}_{\varphi,\leq}(b) = \{x \in X \mid \varphi(x) > b\} \cup (X \setminus \text{dom } \varphi) = X \setminus \text{dom } \varphi$ has to be open and thus $\text{dom } \varphi$ is closed. This implies (c) because of (b). \square

A function can be lower semicontinuous on its domain though not all sublevel sets $\text{lev}_{\varphi,\leq}(t)$ are closed.

Example 4.3. *Consider the functional $\varphi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$ given by*

$$\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x > 0, \\ \nu & \text{if } x \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

φ is continuous on $\text{dom } \varphi$, but $\text{lev}_{\varphi,\leq}(t)$ is not closed if $t > 0$.

In the following example, the sublevel sets are closed, though φ is continuous on $\text{dom } \varphi$ and $\text{dom } \varphi$ is not closed.

Example 4.4. *Let $\varphi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$ be given by*

$$\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{|x|} & \text{if } x \neq 0, \\ \nu & \text{if } x = 0. \end{cases}$$

φ is continuous on $\text{dom } \varphi$, but $\text{dom } \varphi$ is not closed. The sublevel sets $\text{lev}_{\varphi,\leq}(t)$ are closed for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

For upper semicontinuity, analogous statements as in the previous two propositions follow with reverse relations and reverse directions of boundedness from Proposition 4.1.

Let us now investigate the connection between lower semicontinuity and closedness of the epigraph.

Lemma 4.1. *Let X be a topological space, $\varphi : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$.*

epi φ is closed in $X \times \mathbb{R}$ if and only if the sublevel sets $\text{lev}_{\varphi, \leq}(t) = \{x \in X \mid \varphi(x) \leq t\}$ are closed for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

Proof:

- (i) epi $\varphi = \{(x, t) \in X \times \mathbb{R} \mid \varphi(x) \leq t\}$ is closed iff $(X \times \mathbb{R}) \setminus \text{epi } \varphi = \{(x, t) \in X \times \mathbb{R} \mid \varphi(x) > t\} \cup ((X \setminus \text{dom } \varphi) \times \mathbb{R})$ is open. Then for each $t \in \mathbb{R}$, $\{x \in X \mid \varphi(x) > t\} \cup (X \setminus \text{dom } \varphi)$ is open and thus $\{x \in X \mid \varphi(x) \leq t\}$ is closed.
- (ii) Suppose that $\text{lev}_{\varphi, \leq}(t)$ is closed for each $t \in \mathbb{R}$. Assume that epi φ is not closed. Then $(X \times \mathbb{R}) \setminus \text{epi } \varphi$ is not open. $\Rightarrow \exists (x, \lambda) \in (X \times \mathbb{R}) \setminus \text{epi } \varphi \forall V \in \mathcal{N}((x, \lambda)) \exists (x^V, t_V) \in V : (x^V, t_V) \in \text{epi } \varphi$, i.e., $\varphi(x^V) \leq t_V$. Consider an arbitrary $\epsilon > 0$, $U_\epsilon(\lambda) := \{r \in \mathbb{R} \mid \lambda - \epsilon < r < \lambda + \epsilon\}$ and an arbitrary $U \in \mathcal{N}(x)$. $\Rightarrow V_\epsilon := U \times U_\epsilon(\lambda) \in \mathcal{N}((x, \lambda))$. $\Rightarrow \exists (x^\epsilon, t_\epsilon) \in V_\epsilon : \varphi(x^\epsilon) \leq t_\epsilon < \lambda + \epsilon$. $\Rightarrow \forall U \in \mathcal{N}(x) \exists x^\epsilon \in U : x^\epsilon \in \text{lev}_{\varphi, \leq}(\lambda + \epsilon)$. $\Rightarrow x \in \text{cl}(\text{lev}_{\varphi, \leq}(\lambda + \epsilon)) = \text{lev}_{\varphi, \leq}(\lambda + \epsilon)$. $\Rightarrow \varphi(x) \leq \lambda + \epsilon \forall \epsilon > 0 \Rightarrow \varphi(x) \leq \lambda$, a contradiction to $(x, \lambda) \notin \text{epi } \varphi$. Thus epi φ is closed. \square

An analogous statement holds for hypo φ and the superlevel sets $\text{lev}_{\varphi, \geq}(t)$.

Proposition 4.3. implies because of Lemma 4.1.:

Proposition 4.4. *Let X be a topological space, $\varphi : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$.*

- (a) φ is lower semicontinuous on $\text{dom } \varphi$ if epi φ is closed in $X \times \mathbb{R}$.
- (b) If $\text{dom } \varphi$ is closed, then
 φ is lower semicontinuous \iff epi φ is closed in $X \times \mathbb{R}$.
- (c) If φ is bounded above, then:
epi φ is closed in $X \times \mathbb{R}$ if and only if $\text{dom } \varphi$ is closed and φ is lower semicontinuous on $\text{dom } \varphi$.

The function φ in Example 4.3. is lower semicontinuous on its domain though epi φ is not closed. In Example 4.4., epi φ is closed in $X \times \mathbb{R}$, though φ is continuous on $\text{dom } \varphi$ and $\text{dom } \varphi$ is not closed.

For upper semicontinuity, we can prove an analogous statement as in Proposition 4.4. by replacing the epigraph by the hypograph and changing the direction of boundedness.

Corollary 4.1. and Lemma 4.1. imply:

Corollary 4.2. *Let X be a topological space, $\varphi : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}$.*

Then the following statements are equivalent:

- (a) φ is lower semicontinuous.
- (b) The sets $\text{lev}_{\varphi, >}(t)$ are open for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$.
- (c) The sublevel sets $\text{lev}_{\varphi, \leq}(t)$ are closed for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$.
- (d) epi φ is closed in $X \times \mathbb{R}$.

Remark 4.3. *The characterization of lower semicontinuity in Corollary 4.2. describes the ways in which lower semicontinuity is defined in the classical framework, which works with $+\infty$ instead of ν . Rockafellar [9, Theorem 7.1] proved the equivalence between these conditions for $\varphi : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}$. Moreau [8] defined lower semicontinuity by property (c) and stated the equivalence with property (d) for X being a topological space.*

5. CONVEXITY

We will now study convexity of extended real-valued functions.

Definition 5.12. *Let X be a linear space and $\varphi : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$.*

φ is said to be convex iff $\text{dom } \varphi$ and $\text{epi } \varphi$ are convex sets.

φ is concave iff $\text{dom } \varphi$ and $\text{hypo } \varphi$ are convex sets.

Remark 5.4. *The characterization of a real-valued convex function on some finite-dimensional vector space by the epigraph of the function was given by Fenchel [4, p. 57].*

If $\varphi : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$ does not attain the value $+\infty$, then convexity of $\text{epi } \varphi$ implies convexity of $\text{dom } \varphi$.

A continuous functional with a convex epigraph and a convex hypograph does not necessarily have a convex domain.

Example 5.5. *Define $\varphi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$ by*

$$\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} -\infty & \text{if } x = -1, \\ +\infty & \text{if } x = 1, \\ \nu & \text{if } x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1, 1\}. \end{cases}$$

Then $\text{dom } \varphi = \{-1, 1\}$ is closed, but not convex. φ is continuous. $\text{epi } \varphi = \{-1\} \times \mathbb{R}$ and $\text{hypo } \varphi = \{1\} \times \mathbb{R}$ are closed convex sets.

We get immediately:

Lemma 5.2. *Let X be a linear space and $\varphi : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$.*

Then φ is concave on X if and only if $-\varphi$ is convex on X .

Definition 5.12. is compatible with the usual definition of convex real-valued functions.

Theorem 5.1. *Let X be a linear space and $\varphi : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$ be proper.*

Then φ is convex or concave if and only if $\text{dom } \varphi$ is convex and

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(\lambda x^1 + (1 - \lambda)x^2) &\leq \lambda\varphi(x^1) + (1 - \lambda)\varphi(x^2) && \text{or} && (5.4) \\ \varphi(\lambda x^1 + (1 - \lambda)x^2) &\geq \lambda\varphi(x^1) + (1 - \lambda)\varphi(x^2), && \text{respectively,} && \end{aligned}$$

holds for all $x^1, x^2 \in \text{dom } \varphi$, $\lambda \in (0, 1)$.

Proof:

- (a) If φ is convex, then $\text{epi } \varphi$ is a convex set. Consider arbitrary elements $x^1, x^2 \in \text{dom } \varphi$, $\lambda \in (0, 1)$. Because of $(x^1, \varphi(x^1)), (x^2, \varphi(x^2)) \in \text{epi } \varphi$, we get: $\lambda \cdot (x^1, \varphi(x^1)) + (1 - \lambda) \cdot (x^2, \varphi(x^2)) \in \text{epi } \varphi$. Hence $\varphi(\lambda x^1 + (1 - \lambda)x^2) \leq \lambda\varphi(x^1) + (1 - \lambda)\varphi(x^2)$.
- (b) Assume that $\text{dom } \varphi$ is convex and $\varphi(\lambda x^1 + (1 - \lambda)x^2) \leq \lambda\varphi(x^1) + (1 - \lambda)\varphi(x^2)$ for all $x^1, x^2 \in \text{dom } \varphi$, $\lambda \in (0, 1)$. Consider $(x^1, t_1), (x^2, t_2) \in \text{epi } \varphi$, i.e., $x^1, x^2 \in \text{dom } \varphi$ with $\varphi(x^1) \leq t_1, \varphi(x^2) \leq t_2$. Then $\lambda x^1 + (1 - \lambda)x^2 \in \text{dom } \varphi$ and $\varphi(\lambda x^1 + (1 - \lambda)x^2) \leq \lambda\varphi(x^1) + (1 - \lambda)\varphi(x^2) \leq \lambda t_1 + (1 - \lambda)t_2$ for all $\lambda \in (0, 1)$. Hence $\lambda \cdot (x^1, t_1) + (1 - \lambda) \cdot (x^2, t_2) \in \text{epi } \varphi$ for all $\lambda \in (0, 1)$, i.e., $\text{epi } \varphi$ is convex.

Thus the assertion holds for convex functionals. This, together with Lemma 5.2., implies the statement for the concave functional. \square

Let us now characterize improper convex functionals.

A continuous convex functional can attain the value $+\infty$.

Example 5.6. Let $\varphi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$ be given by

$$\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} \nu & \text{if } x < 0, \\ +\infty & \text{if } x = 0, \\ \frac{1}{x} & \text{if } x > 0. \end{cases}$$

φ is a continuous convex functional.

Proposition 5.5. Let X be a linear space and $\varphi : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$ be a convex functional.

- (a) $\text{dom}_- \varphi := \{x \in \text{dom } \varphi \mid \varphi(x) \neq +\infty\}$ is convex.
- (b) If $\varphi(x^0) = -\infty$ for some $x^0 \in X$, then $\varphi(\lambda x^0 + (1 - \lambda)x) = -\infty$ for all $x \in \text{dom}_- \varphi$, $\lambda \in (0, 1)$.
- (c) If there exists some $x^0 \in X$ such that $\varphi(x^0) = -\infty$, then $\varphi(x) = -\infty$ holds for all $x \in \text{icr}(\text{dom}_- \varphi)$.
- (d) If $\{x, -x\} \subset \text{dom } \varphi$, $\varphi(x) = -\infty$ and $\varphi(0) \neq -\infty$, then $\varphi(-\lambda x) = +\infty$ for all $\lambda \in (0, 1]$.
- (e) Assume that X is a topological vector space, that φ is lower semicontinuous on $\text{dom}_- \varphi$ and attains the value $-\infty$. Then φ has no finite values.

Proof:

- (a) Consider $x^1, x^2 \in \text{dom}_- \varphi$, $\lambda \in (0, 1)$, $x := \lambda x^1 + (1 - \lambda)x^2$. There exist $t_1, t_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $(x^1, t_1), (x^2, t_2) \in \text{epi } \varphi$. Since $\text{epi } \varphi$ is convex, we get for x and $t := \lambda t_1 + (1 - \lambda)t_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ that $(x, t) \in \text{epi } \varphi$. Hence $x \in \text{dom } \varphi$ and $\varphi(x) \leq t$, which implies $x \in \text{dom}_- \varphi$.
- (b) Assume $x^0 \in X$ with $\varphi(x^0) = -\infty$ and $x^1 \in \text{dom}_- \varphi$. $\Rightarrow \forall \lambda \in (0, 1) : x^\lambda := \lambda x^0 + (1 - \lambda)x^1 \in \text{dom}_- \varphi$ because of (a). $\exists t_1 \in \mathbb{R} : (x^1, t_1) \in \text{epi } \varphi$. Consider an arbitrary $\lambda \in (0, 1)$, $t_\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$. $t := \frac{1}{\lambda}t_\lambda - \frac{1-\lambda}{\lambda}t_1 \in \mathbb{R}$. $\Rightarrow t_\lambda = \lambda t + (1 - \lambda)t_1$. $\Rightarrow (x^\lambda, t_\lambda) \in \text{epi } \varphi$, because $(x^0, t), (x^1, t_1) \in \text{epi } \varphi$ and $\text{epi } \varphi$ is convex. Since $(x^\lambda, t_\lambda) \in \text{epi } \varphi$ for each $t_\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, we get $\{x^\lambda\} \times \mathbb{R} \subseteq \text{epi } \varphi$ and $\varphi(x^\lambda) = -\infty$ for each $\lambda \in (0, 1)$.

- (c) Assume $x^0 \in X$ with $\varphi(x^0) = -\infty$ and $x^1 \in \text{icr}(\text{dom}_- \varphi)$. $\Rightarrow \exists \epsilon > 0 : x^2 := x^1 + \epsilon(x^1 - x^0) \in \text{dom}_- \varphi$. $x^1 = \lambda x^2 + (1 - \lambda)x^0$ with $\lambda := \frac{1}{1+\epsilon} \in (0, 1)$. $\varphi(x^1) = -\infty$ follows from (b).
- (d) Assume, under the assumptions of (d), that there exists some $\lambda \in (0, 1]$ with $\varphi(-\lambda x) \neq +\infty$. $\Rightarrow -\lambda x \in \text{dom}_- \varphi$. $\Rightarrow \varphi(0) = -\infty$ because of (b), a contradiction.
- (e) Assume $x^0 \in X$ with $\varphi(x^0) = -\infty$ and $x \in \text{dom}_- \varphi$. $\Rightarrow \forall \lambda \in (0, 1) : x^\lambda := \lambda x^0 + (1 - \lambda)x \in \text{dom}_- \varphi$ and $\varphi(x^\lambda) = -\infty$ because of (b).
 $\forall U \in \mathcal{N}(x) \exists \lambda \in (0, 1) : x^\lambda \in U$. This results in $\varphi(x) = -\infty$ because of the definition of lower semicontinuity. \square

Let us mention that $\text{dom}_- \varphi$ is the projection of $\text{epi } \varphi$ onto X .

Remark 5.5. *Part (c) of the proposition can be found in [15], part (c) and (e) for $X = \mathbb{R}^n$ in [9], but both authors define convexity with inequality (5.4) and refer to the classical framework, where $+\infty$ is used instead of ν and points with function value $+\infty$ are excluded from the effective domain.*

6. LINEARITY AND RELATED ALGEBRAIC PROPERTIES

Usually, a linear function maps into a vector space. This is not the case for an extended real-valued function.

Definition 6.13. *Let X be a linear space.*

$\varphi : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$ is an affine functional iff φ is convex and concave.

$\varphi : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ is a linear functional iff φ is convex and concave and $\varphi(0) = 0$ holds.

Remark 6.6. *Fenchel [4, p. 59] proved that real-valued affine functionals on finite-dimensional vector spaces defined in the traditional way by an equality are just the functionals which are convex and concave.*

We get from Definition 6.13.:

Lemma 6.3. *Let X be a linear space and $\varphi : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}$.*

φ is an affine functional with $\varphi(0) \in \mathbb{R}$ if and only if it is the sum of some linear functional $\varphi_\ell : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ and some real value.

An affine functional is not necessarily the sum of a linear functional and a constant value.

Example 6.7. *Define $\varphi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ by*

$$\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} -\infty & \text{if } x \leq 0, \\ +\infty & \text{if } x > 0. \end{cases}$$

$\text{epi } \varphi = (-\infty, 0] \times \mathbb{R}$ is convex and closed. $\text{hypo } \varphi = (0, +\infty) \times \mathbb{R}$ is a convex set. φ is an affine lower semicontinuous functional, but not the sum of a linear functional and some value $c \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}$.

A functional which is affine and lower semicontinuous on its domain is not necessarily continuous.

Example 6.8. Define $\varphi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$ by

$$\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x = 0, \\ +\infty & \text{if } x \in (0, 1], \\ \nu & \text{if } x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus [0, 1]. \end{cases}$$

$\text{dom } \varphi = [0, 1]$ is closed and convex. $\text{epi } \varphi = \{0\} \times [1, +\infty)$ is convex and closed. $\text{hypo } \varphi = (\{0\} \times (-\infty, 1]) \cup ((0, 1] \times \mathbb{R})$ is convex, but not closed. φ is an improper convex and concave functional which is lower semicontinuous on its domain, but not continuous.

Let us now prove a statement (cp. [11]) which we will use in the next proposition.

Lemma 6.4. Assume that (X, τ) is a topological vector space, $A \subset X$, $a \in A$, $x \in X \setminus \text{cl } A$.

- (a) There exists some $t \in (0, 1]$ such that $ta + (1 - t)x \in \text{bd } A$.
- (b) There exists some $t \in (0, 1]$ such that $ta + (1 - t)x \in \text{bd}_M A$, where $\text{bd}_M A$ denotes the boundary of A in the topology τ_M induced by τ on $M := \{ta + (1 - t)x \mid t \in [0, 1]\}$.

Proof:

- (a) $t_0 := \inf\{t \in \mathbb{R}_+ \mid ta + (1 - t)x \in A\} = \inf\{t \in \mathbb{R}_+ \mid x + t(a - x) \in A\} \leq 1$ since $a \in A$.

Assume $t_0 = 0$. $\Rightarrow \forall U \in \mathcal{N}(x) \exists t \in \mathbb{R}_+ : x + t(a - x) \in A \cap U$. $\Rightarrow x \in \text{cl } A$, a contradiction.

Thus $t_0 > 0$.

$b := t_0 a + (1 - t_0)x$. The definition of t_0 implies: $\forall V \in \mathcal{N}(b) \exists t_1 \geq t_0 \exists t_2 < t_0 : t_1, t_2 \in [0, 1], x + t_1(a - x) \in A \cap V$ and $x + t_2(a - x) \in V \setminus A$. Hence $b \in \text{bd } A$.

- (b) can be proved in the same way as (a) when replacing the neighborhoods by their intersection with M . □

Proposition 6.6. Let (X, τ) be a topological linear space and $\varphi : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$.

If φ is affine and continuous on its effective domain, then it is constant on $\text{dom } \varphi$ or proper.

Proof: We consider a functional $\varphi : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$ which is convex, concave and continuous on its effective domain, but not proper. Hence part (e) of Proposition 5.5. implies that φ does not attain any real value.

Assume that φ is not constant on $\text{dom } \varphi$. Then there exist $x^1, x^2 \in \text{dom } \varphi$ with $\varphi(x^1) = -\infty, \varphi(x^2) = +\infty$. $M := \{tx^1 + (1 - t)x^2 \mid t \in [0, 1]\} \subseteq \text{dom } \varphi$ since $\text{dom } \varphi$ is convex. $A := M \cap \text{dom}_- \varphi$.

Since φ is continuous and $\text{dom}_- \varphi = \{x \in \text{dom } \varphi \mid \varphi(x) = -\infty\}$, there exists some $U \in \mathcal{N}(x^2)$ with $U \cap \text{dom}_- \varphi = \emptyset$. Thus $x^2 \notin \text{cl dom}_- \varphi$. Because of $x^1 \in A$ and $x^2 \notin \text{cl } A$, Lemma 6.4. implies the existence of some $t \in (0, 1]$ such that $a := tx^1 + (1 - t)x^2 \in \text{bd}_M A$, where $\text{bd}_M A$ denotes the boundary of A in the topology induced by τ on M . $a \in \text{dom } \varphi$ since $\text{dom } \varphi$ is convex. The continuity of φ implies $\varphi(a) = -\infty$ by the definition of A and the existence of some neighborhood V of a such that $\varphi(x) = -\infty$ for all $x \in V \cap \text{dom } \varphi$. Since $a \in \text{bd}_M A$, there exists some $x \in V \cap M : x \notin A$. This implies $x \notin \text{dom}_- \varphi$, a contradiction. Consequently, φ is constant on $\text{dom } \varphi$. □

Corollary 6.3. Assume that X is a topological vector space and $\varphi : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ is continuous and linear. Then φ is finite-valued.

A linear functional may be improper without being constant.

Example 6.9. Define $\varphi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ by

$$\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} -\infty & \text{if } x < 0, \\ 0 & \text{if } x = 0, \\ +\infty & \text{if } x > 0. \end{cases}$$

$\text{epi } \varphi = ((-\infty, 0) \times \mathbb{R}) \cup (\{0\} \times [0, +\infty))$ and $\text{hypo } \varphi = ((0, +\infty) \times \mathbb{R}) \cup (\{0\} \times (-\infty, 0])$ are convex, but not closed. φ is an improper linear functional.

Definition 6.13. is compatible with the usual definition of linear and affine real-valued functions. This will be shown in Theorem 6.2.

Let us first introduce further algebraic properties of extended real-valued functions.

Definition 6.14. Let X be a linear space and $\varphi : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$.

φ is said to be

- (a) *positively homogeneous* iff $\text{dom } \varphi$ and $\text{epi } \varphi$ are cones,
- (b) *subadditive* iff $\text{dom } \varphi + \text{dom } \varphi \subseteq \text{dom } \varphi$ and $\text{epi } \varphi + \text{epi } \varphi \subseteq \text{epi } \varphi$ hold,
- (c) *superadditive* iff $\text{dom } \varphi + \text{dom } \varphi \subseteq \text{dom } \varphi$ and $\text{hypo } \varphi + \text{hypo } \varphi \subseteq \text{hypo } \varphi$ hold,
- (d) *additive* iff it is subadditive and superadditive,
- (e) *sublinear* iff $\text{dom } \varphi$ and $\text{epi } \varphi$ are convex cones,
- (f) *odd* iff $\text{dom } \varphi = -\text{dom } \varphi$ and $\varphi(-x) = -\varphi(x)$ is satisfied for all $x \in \text{dom } \varphi$,
- (g) *homogeneous* iff φ is positively homogeneous and odd.

According to our definition, $\varphi(0) \in \{0, -\infty\}$ holds for each positively homogeneous and for each sublinear functional. φ is superadditive if and only if $-\varphi$ is subadditive.

Lemma 6.5. Let C be a nonempty subset of a linear space X .

$$\begin{aligned} C \text{ is a convex cone} &\iff \lambda_1 c^1 + \lambda_2 c^2 \in C \text{ for all } \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R}_+, c^1, c^2 \in C, \\ &\iff C \text{ is a cone and } C + C \subseteq C, \\ &\iff C \text{ is convex, } C + C \subseteq C \text{ and } 0 \in C. \end{aligned}$$

This implies:

Lemma 6.6. Let X be a linear space and $\varphi : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$.

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi \text{ is sublinear} &\iff \varphi \text{ is convex and positively homogeneous,} \\ &\iff \varphi \text{ is subadditive and positively homogeneous,} \\ &\iff \varphi \text{ is convex and subadditive and } \varphi(0) \leq 0. \end{aligned}$$

The properties defined in Definition 6.14. coincide with the usual definitions for real-valued functions.

Proposition 6.7. *Let X be a linear space and $\varphi : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}$.*

(a) *φ is positively homogeneous with $\varphi(0) = 0$ if and only if $\text{dom } \varphi$ is a cone and*

$$\varphi(\lambda x) = \lambda \varphi(x)$$

is satisfied for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+$ and $x \in \text{dom } \varphi$.

(b) *A proper function φ is subadditive or superadditive if and only if $\text{dom } \varphi + \text{dom } \varphi \subseteq \text{dom } \varphi$ and*

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(x^1 + x^2) &\leq \varphi(x^1) + \varphi(x^2) && \text{or} \\ \varphi(x^1 + x^2) &\geq \varphi(x^1) + \varphi(x^2), && \text{respectively,} \end{aligned}$$

holds for all $x^1, x^2 \in \text{dom } \varphi$.

(c) *φ is homogeneous if and only if $\text{dom } \varphi$ is a cone, $\text{dom } \varphi = -\text{dom } \varphi$ and*

$$\varphi(\lambda x) = \lambda \varphi(x)$$

holds for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ and $x \in \text{dom } \varphi$.

Proof:

(a) (i) Suppose first that φ is positively homogeneous, i.e., that $\text{dom } \varphi$ and $\text{epi } \varphi$ are cones. Assume $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+ \setminus \{0\}$. Consider first some $x \in \text{dom } \varphi$ with $t := \varphi(x) \in \mathbb{R}$. $\lambda \cdot (x, t) \in \text{epi } \varphi$ since $(x, t) \in \text{epi } \varphi \Rightarrow \varphi(\lambda x) \leq \lambda t$. Suppose $\varphi(\lambda x) < \lambda t \Rightarrow \exists \lambda_1 \in \mathbb{R}$ with $\lambda_1 < \lambda t : \varphi(\lambda x) < \lambda_1 \Rightarrow (\lambda x, \lambda_1) \in \text{epi } \varphi$. If $\lambda > 0$, then $\frac{1}{\lambda} \cdot (\lambda x, \lambda_1) \in \text{epi } \varphi$, i.e., $(x, \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda}) \in \text{epi } \varphi \Rightarrow t = \varphi(x) \leq \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda}$, which implies $\lambda t \leq \lambda_1$, a contradiction. Thus $\varphi(\lambda x) = \lambda t = \lambda \varphi(x)$.

Consider now some $x \in \text{dom } \varphi$ with $\varphi(x) = -\infty \Rightarrow (x, t) \in \text{epi } \varphi$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow (\lambda x, \lambda t) \in \text{epi } \varphi$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$ since $\text{epi } \varphi$ is a cone. $\Rightarrow \varphi(\lambda x) = -\infty = \lambda \varphi(x)$.

Consider finally some $x \in \text{dom } \varphi$ with $\varphi(x) = +\infty$. If $\varphi(\lambda x) \neq +\infty$, then $\varphi(x) = \varphi(\frac{1}{\lambda} \lambda x) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \varphi(\lambda x) \neq +\infty$ by the above statements, a contradiction.

(ii) Assume now that $\text{dom } \varphi$ is a cone and $\varphi(\lambda x) = \lambda \varphi(x)$ is satisfied for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+$ and $x \in \text{dom } \varphi$. If $(x^1, t_1) \in \text{epi } \varphi$, then for each $\lambda_1 \in \mathbb{R}_+$: $\lambda_1 x^1 \in \text{dom } \varphi$ and $\varphi(\lambda_1 x^1) = \lambda_1 \varphi(x^1) \leq \lambda_1 t_1$, hence $(\lambda_1 x^1, \lambda_1 t_1) \in \text{epi } \varphi$. Thus $\text{epi } \varphi$ is a cone.

(b) (i) Suppose first that φ is subadditive, i.e., $\text{dom } \varphi + \text{dom } \varphi \subseteq \text{dom } \varphi$ and $\text{epi } \varphi + \text{epi } \varphi \subseteq \text{epi } \varphi$. Consider $x^1, x^2 \in \text{dom } \varphi \Rightarrow (x^1, \varphi(x^1)), (x^2, \varphi(x^2)) \in \text{epi } \varphi \Rightarrow (x^1, \varphi(x^1)) + (x^2, \varphi(x^2)) \in \text{epi } \varphi \Rightarrow \varphi(x^1 + x^2) \leq \varphi(x^1) + \varphi(x^2)$.

(ii) Assume that $\text{dom } \varphi + \text{dom } \varphi \subseteq \text{dom } \varphi$ and that $\varphi(x^1 + x^2) \leq \varphi(x^1) + \varphi(x^2)$ holds for all $x^1, x^2 \in \text{dom } \varphi$. If $(x^3, t_3), (x^4, t_4) \in \text{epi } \varphi$, then the assumption yields that $x^3 + x^4 \in \text{dom } \varphi$ and $\varphi(x^3 + x^4) \leq \varphi(x^3) + \varphi(x^4) \leq t_3 + t_4 \Rightarrow (x^3 + x^4, t_3 + t_4) \in \text{epi } \varphi$.

We have proved part (b) for subadditivity. This implies the statement for superadditivity.

- (c) (i) Let us first assume that φ is homogeneous, i.e., odd and positively homogeneous. Then $\text{dom } \varphi$ is a cone, $\text{dom } \varphi = -\text{dom } \varphi$, $\varphi(-x) = -\varphi(x)$ and $\varphi(\lambda x) = \lambda\varphi(x)$ hold for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+$ and $x \in \text{dom } \varphi$. Consider some arbitrary $x \in \text{dom } \varphi$ and $\lambda_1 < 0$. Then $\varphi(\lambda_1 x) = \varphi((- \lambda_1) \cdot (-x)) = (-\lambda_1)\varphi(-x) = (-\lambda_1) \cdot (-\varphi(x)) = \lambda_1\varphi(x)$. Consequently, $\varphi(\lambda x) = \lambda\varphi(x)$ holds for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ and $x \in \text{dom } \varphi$.
- (ii) The reverse direction of the equivalence is obvious because of (a). \square

The statement of Proposition 6.7.(b) cannot be extended to functions which are not proper. This is illustrated by Example 6.9. There the function φ is additive, but $\varphi(-1+1) = 0 \neq \nu = \varphi(-1) + \varphi(+1)$. We are now going to investigate the relationship between additive and linear functions.

Lemma 6.7. *Let X be a linear space and $\varphi : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$ be a subadditive function.*

- (a) *If $\varphi(0) = -\infty$, then φ does not attain any real value.*
- (b) *If $\{x, -x\} \subset \text{dom } \varphi$, $\varphi(x) = -\infty$ and $\varphi(0) \neq -\infty$, then $\varphi(-x) = +\infty$.*
- (c) *If $\varphi(0) \in \mathbb{R}$, then $\varphi(0) \geq 0$ and $\varphi(nx) = -\infty$ holds for all $n \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$ and all $x \in \text{dom } \varphi$ with $\varphi(x) = -\infty$.*

Proof:

- (a) Assume $\varphi(0) = -\infty$ and $\lambda := \varphi(x) \in \mathbb{R}$ for some $x \in \text{dom } \varphi$. $\Rightarrow (0, t) \in \text{epi } \varphi$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$, $(x, \lambda) \in \text{epi } \varphi$. $\Rightarrow (0, t) + (x, \lambda) = (x, t + \lambda) \in \text{epi } \varphi$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$. $\Rightarrow \varphi(x) = -\infty$, a contradiction.
- (b) Assume that $\varphi(-x) \neq +\infty$. $\Rightarrow \exists \lambda \in \mathbb{R} : (-x, \lambda) \in \text{epi } \varphi$. Since $(x, t) \in \text{epi } \varphi$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$ and φ is subadditive, we get $(x - x, t + \lambda) \in \text{epi } \varphi$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$. Thus $\varphi(0) = -\infty$, a contradiction.
- (c) $\varphi(0) \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow (0, \varphi(0)) \in \text{epi } \varphi$. $\Rightarrow (0, \varphi(0)) + (0, \varphi(0)) = (0, 2\varphi(0)) \in \text{epi } \varphi$. $\Rightarrow \varphi(0) \leq 2\varphi(0)$. $\Rightarrow \varphi(0) \geq 0$.
- If $\varphi(x) = -\infty$, then $(x, t) \in \text{epi } \varphi$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$. $\Rightarrow (nx, nt) \in \text{epi } \varphi$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}, n \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$. $\Rightarrow \varphi(nx) = -\infty$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$. \square

Proposition 6.8. *Let X be a linear space and $\varphi : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$ be an additive function with $0 \in \text{dom } \varphi$.*

- (a) *If $\varphi(0) \neq 0$, then φ does not attain any real value.*
- (b) *If $\varphi(0) = 0$, then φ is odd on $\text{dom } \varphi \cap (-\text{dom } \varphi)$ and $\varphi(tx) = t\varphi(x)$ for all $t \in \mathbb{Q}$ and all $x \in \text{dom } \varphi \cap (-\text{dom } \varphi)$.*

Proof: We get from Lemma 6.7.:

If $\varphi(0) \notin \mathbb{R}$, then φ does not attain any real value.

If $\varphi(0) \in \mathbb{R}$, then $\varphi(0) = 0$.

This implies (a).

Assume now $\varphi(0) = 0$. Lemma 6.7. implies for $x \in \text{dom } \varphi \cap (-\text{dom } \varphi)$: $\varphi(x) = -\infty$ if and only if $\varphi(-x) = +\infty$. Consider now some arbitrary $x \in \text{dom } \varphi \cap (-\text{dom } \varphi)$ with $\varphi(x) \in \mathbb{R}$. $\Rightarrow (x, \varphi(x)), (-x, \varphi(-x)) \in \text{epi } \varphi \cap \text{hypo } \varphi$. $\Rightarrow (x, \varphi(x)) + (-x, \varphi(-x)) = (0, \varphi(x) + \varphi(-x)) \in \text{epi } \varphi \cap \text{hypo } \varphi$. $\Rightarrow 0 = \varphi(0) = \varphi(x) + \varphi(-x)$. $\Rightarrow \varphi(-x) = -\varphi(x)$. Thus φ is odd on $\text{dom } \varphi \cap (-\text{dom } \varphi)$.

Lemma 6.7. implies $\varphi(nx) = n\varphi(x)$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and all $x \in \text{dom } \varphi$ with $\varphi(x) \notin \mathbb{R}$. Consider now some $x \in \text{dom } \varphi$ with $\varphi(x) \in \mathbb{R}$. $\Rightarrow (x, \varphi(x)) \in \text{epi } \varphi \cap \text{hypo } \varphi$. $\Rightarrow (nx, n\varphi(x)) \in \text{epi } \varphi \cap \text{hypo } \varphi$. $\Rightarrow \varphi(nx) = n\varphi(x)$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Thus $\varphi(nx) = n\varphi(x)$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $x \in \text{dom } \varphi$. For $t \in -\mathbb{N}$, $x \in \text{dom } \varphi \cap (-\text{dom } \varphi)$ we get $\varphi(tx) = \varphi((-t)(-x)) = -t\varphi(-x) = -t \cdot (-\varphi(x)) = t\varphi(x)$. Consider $q \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$, $x \in \text{dom } \varphi \cap (-\text{dom } \varphi)$. Then $\varphi(x) = \varphi(q \frac{1}{q}x) = q\varphi(\frac{1}{q}x)$. $\Rightarrow \varphi(\frac{1}{q}x) = \frac{1}{q}\varphi(x)$. Consequently, $\varphi(\frac{p}{q}x) = \frac{p}{q}\varphi(x)$ for all $x \in \text{dom } \varphi$, $p \in \mathbb{N}$, $q \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$. \square

Theorem 6.2. *Let X be a linear space and $\varphi : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}$.*

- (1) φ is linear if and only if φ is homogeneous and additive.
- (2) φ is linear if and only if φ and $-\varphi$ are sublinear.

Proof:

- (a) We suppose that φ is linear.

Assume that φ is not odd. $\Rightarrow \exists x \in X : \varphi(-x) \neq -\varphi(x)$. Proposition 5.5.(d) implies $\varphi(x) \neq -\infty$ and $\varphi(-x) \neq -\infty$. Applying Proposition 5.5.(d) to the convex function $-\varphi$, we get $\varphi(x) \neq +\infty$ and $\varphi(-x) \neq +\infty$. Thus $t_1 := \varphi(x) \in \mathbb{R}$, $t_2 := \varphi(-x) \in \mathbb{R}$. $\Rightarrow (x, t_1), (-x, t_2) \in \text{epi } \varphi \cap \text{hypo } \varphi$. $\Rightarrow (\frac{1}{2}(x-x), \frac{1}{2}(t_1+t_2)) \in \text{epi } \varphi \cap \text{hypo } \varphi$. $\Rightarrow 0 = \varphi(0) = \frac{1}{2}(t_1+t_2)$. $\Rightarrow t_1 = -t_2$, a contradiction. Hence φ is odd.

If $\varphi(x) = -\infty$, then Proposition 5.5.(b) implies $\varphi(\lambda x) = -\infty$ for all $\lambda \in (0, 1)$. If $\varphi(x) = +\infty$ and we apply Proposition 5.5.(b) to $-\varphi$, we get $\varphi(\lambda x) = +\infty$ for all $\lambda \in (0, 1)$. Consider now some $x \in X$ with $t := \varphi(x) \in \mathbb{R}$. $\Rightarrow (0, 0), (x, t) \in \text{epi } \varphi \cap \text{hypo } \varphi$. $\Rightarrow ((1-\lambda) \cdot 0 + \lambda x, (1-\lambda) \cdot 0 + \lambda t) \in \text{epi } \varphi \cap \text{hypo } \varphi$ for all $\lambda \in [0, 1]$. $\Rightarrow (\lambda x, \lambda t) \in \text{epi } \varphi \cap \text{hypo } \varphi$ for all $\lambda \in [0, 1]$. $\Rightarrow \varphi(\lambda x) = \lambda t$ for all $\lambda \in [0, 1]$. Thus $\varphi(\lambda x) = \lambda\varphi(x)$ for all $x \in X$ and all $\lambda \in [0, 1]$.

Consider some $x \in X$ and $\lambda > 1$. $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\lambda} \in (0, 1)$. $\Rightarrow \varphi(x) = \varphi(\frac{1}{\lambda}(\lambda x)) = \frac{1}{\lambda}\varphi(\lambda x)$. $\Rightarrow \varphi(\lambda x) = \lambda\varphi(x)$. Hence $\varphi(\lambda x) = \lambda\varphi(x)$ for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+$. Since φ is odd, we get $\varphi(\lambda x) = \lambda\varphi(x)$ for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$. Thus φ is homogeneous.

- (b) (a) implies part (2) of our assertion because of Lemma 6.6.
- (c) Applying Lemma 6.6. to φ and $-\varphi$ implies the additivity of each linear function φ .
- (d) If φ is homogeneous and additive, then φ is linear by (2) and Lemma 6.6. \square

Thus for real-valued functions, our definition of linearity coincides with the usual one.

Theorem 6.3. *Let X be a topological vector space and $\varphi : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ be continuous. Then φ is linear if and only if φ is additive and $\varphi(0) = 0$.*

Proof: Assume that φ is additive and $\varphi(0) = 0$, but that φ is not linear. Then φ is not homogeneous by Theorem 6.2. $\Rightarrow \exists x^0 \in X \exists \lambda \in \mathbb{R} : \varphi(\lambda x^0) \neq \lambda\varphi(x^0)$. \Rightarrow There exist neighborhoods V_1 of $\varphi(\lambda x^0)$ and V_2 of $\lambda\varphi(x^0)$ such that $V_1 \cap V_2 = \emptyset$. Since φ is continuous, the function $\varphi(\lambda x)$ is a continuous function of x . Thus there exists some neighborhood U of x^0 such that for each $x \in U$: $\varphi(\lambda x) \in V_1$. There exists some $p \in (0, 1)$ such that for all $t \in (p, 1]$: $tx^0 \in U$. Consider some sequence $(q_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of

rational numbers with $q_n < \lambda$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ which converges to λ . $\Rightarrow \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} \forall n > n_0 : \frac{q_n}{\lambda} \in (p, 1]$.
 $\Rightarrow \forall n > n_0 : \frac{q_n}{\lambda} x^0 \in U$. $\Rightarrow \forall n > n_0 : q_n \varphi(x^0) = \varphi(q_n x^0) = \varphi(\lambda \frac{q_n}{\lambda} x^0) \in V_1$. $\Rightarrow \forall n > n_0 : q_n \varphi(x^0) \notin V_2$.
 $\Rightarrow q_n \varphi(x^0)$ does not converge to $\lambda \varphi(x^0)$ for $n \rightarrow \infty$, a contradiction. \square

7. USAGE OF RESULTS FROM CONVEX ANALYSIS

Many essential facts for extended real-valued functions have been proved in convex analysis and can be applied to the extended real-valued functions in our approach by making use of the following remarks. By defining notions and properties in the unified approach, one simply has to take into consideration that the value ν stands for "not being defined" or "not being feasible". A function in the unified approach has a property if and only if it has it on its domain, where the domain has to fulfill those conditions which are essential for the defined property. The definition for the property on the domain can be taken from convex analysis. This is illustrated by the previous sections.

There is a one-to-one correspondence between extended real-valued functions in convex analysis and those extended real-valued functions in the unified approach which do not attain the value $+\infty$. This will be shown in Section 7.1. In Section 7.2, the way of transferring results from convex analysis to functions in the unified approach which can attain also the value $+\infty$ is pointed out.

7.1. Usage of results from convex analysis for functions which do not attain the value $+\infty$ in the unified approach

If a functional attains only values from $\mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty\}$ on the entire space, then the notions for and properties of this function are the same in convex analysis and in our unified approach.

If a statement in convex analysis is given for some functional $f_{cxa} : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}$, we can transfer this statement to $f_{ua} : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$ in the unified approach given by

$$f_{ua}(x) = \begin{cases} f_{cxa}(x) & \text{if } f_{cxa}(x) \neq +\infty, \\ \nu & \text{if } f_{cxa}(x) = +\infty, \end{cases}$$

using the following interdependencies.

Note that f_{ua} does not attain the value $+\infty$.

I. Notions and properties which are similar for f_{cxa} and f_{ua}

- (a) The (effective) domain of f_{cxa} in the terminology of convex analysis is, in the unified approach, the set

$$\text{dom } f_{ua} = \{x \in X \mid f_{ua}(x) \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty\}\} = \{x \in X \mid f_{cxa}(x) \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty\}\} = \text{dom}_- f_{cxa}.$$

- (b) f_{ua} is proper in the terminology of the unified approach
 $\Leftrightarrow f_{cxa}$ is proper in the terminology of convex analysis
 $\Leftrightarrow f_{ua}$ attains some real value, but not the value $-\infty$ on X
 $\Leftrightarrow f_{cxa}$ attains some real value, but not the value $-\infty$ on X .

- (c) f_{ua} is finite-valued in the terminology of the unified approach
 $\Leftrightarrow f_{cxa}$ is finite-valued in the terminology of convex analysis
 $\Leftrightarrow f_{ua}$ attains only real values on X
 $\Leftrightarrow f_{cxa}$ attains only real values on X .
- (d) $\text{epi } f_{ua} = \text{epi } f_{cxa}$.
Our definition of the epigraph applied to f_{cxa} coincides with that in convex analysis.
- (e) For each $x \in \text{dom}_- f_{cxa}$, f_{cxa} is lower semicontinuous at x if and only if f_{ua} is lower semicontinuous at x .
The notion of lower semicontinuity of f_{cxa} at $x \in \text{dom}_- f_{cxa}$ coincides in convex analysis and in the unified approach.
- (f) f_{cxa} is convex if and only if f_{ua} is convex.
Our definition of convexity applied to f_{cxa} coincides with that in convex analysis.
- (g) $\partial f_{ua}(x) = \partial f_{cxa}(x)$ for all $x \in X$ if X is a separated locally convex space.
Our definition of the subdifferential applied to f_{cxa} coincides with that in convex analysis.

II. Notions and properties which are different for f_{cxa} and f_{ua}

- (h) For each nonempty set $X_0 \subseteq \text{dom } f_{ua}$, the notions infimum, supremum, maximum, minimum, upper bound and lower bound on X_0 have the same contents for f_{cxa} as for f_{ua} . In the case $X_0 \subseteq \text{dom } f_{ua}$ with X_0 being nonempty, the definitions of these notions coincide for f_{cxa} with the usual definitions in convex analysis.
If $X_0 = \emptyset$, we get in convex analysis $\inf_{x \in X_0} f_{cxa}(x) = +\infty$ and $\sup_{x \in X_0} f_{cxa}(x) = -\infty$, and in the unified approach $\inf_{x \in X_0} f_{ua}(x) = \sup_{x \in X_0} f_{ua}(x) = \nu$.
If $X_0 \setminus \text{dom}_- f_{cxa} \neq \emptyset$, we get in convex analysis $\inf_{x \in X_0} f_{cxa}(x) = \inf_{x \in \text{dom } f_{cxa}} f_{cxa}(x)$ and $\sup_{x \in X_0} f_{cxa}(x) = +\infty$, and in the unified approach $\inf_{x \in X_0} f_{ua}(x) = \inf_{x \in \text{dom } f_{ua}} f_{ua}(x)$ and $\sup_{x \in X_0} f_{ua}(x) = \sup_{x \in \text{dom } f_{ua}} f_{ua}(x)$.
- (i) f_{cxa} is continuous at $x \in \text{dom}_- f_{cxa}$ if and only if $x \in \text{int } \text{dom } f_{ua}$ and f_{ua} is continuous at x .
The analogous statement for upper semicontinuity instead of continuity holds as well.
At each $x \in \text{dom}_- f_{cxa} \setminus \text{int}(\text{dom}_- f_{cxa})$, f_{cxa} is not upper semicontinuous and hence not continuous according to the definition in convex analysis as well as to the definition in the unified approach, but f_{ua} may be upper semicontinuous or continuous at x in the unified approach.
At $x \in \text{int}(\text{dom}_- f_{cxa})$, the notions of continuity and upper semicontinuity of f_{cxa} in convex analysis are the same as in the unified approach.

Let us point out that these differences are advantages of the unified approach.

7.2. Usage of results from convex analysis for functions which attain the value $+\infty$ in the unified approach

Statements from convex analysis for functionals $f_{cxa} : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ can be transferred to statements for functions $\varphi : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$ in the unified approach which can also attain the value $+\infty$ according to the following rules.

Replace	by
X	$\text{dom } \varphi$
$\text{dom } f_{cxa}$	$\text{dom}_- \varphi$
finite-valued	proper
proper	φ attains some real value and not the value $-\infty$

The sets on which f_{cxa} has a certain property have to be adapted to φ according to this table. If the set is X , those conditions which the whole space X automatically fulfils have to be taken into consideration.

8. FINAL REMARKS

Our theory serves as a basis for extending functions with values in $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$ to the entire space and handling them in a way which is not unilateral. It offers the same possibilities as the approach in convex analysis, but avoids several of its disadvantages and delivers a calculus for functions not depending on the purpose they are used for.

All results of the unified approach can immediately be applied in the classical framework of convex analysis since each function $\varphi : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ also maps into $\overline{\mathbb{R}}_\nu$. Then $\text{dom } \varphi$ from the unified approach becomes X , and $\text{dom}_- \varphi$ from the unified approach becomes the effective domain defined in the classical approach of convex analysis.

Let us finally mention that the application of ν is not restricted to $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$. ν can be considered in combination with each space Y . The concept presented in this paper can easily be adapted to $Y_\nu := Y \cup \{\nu\}$ and to functions with values in Y_ν . Suppose some function $f : C \rightarrow Y$ with C being a subset of some space X and Y being a linear space. f could be extended to X by the function value ν . An indicator function $\iota_C : X \rightarrow Y_\nu$ can be defined in the same way as in (3.3), where 0 stands for the element of Y which is neutral with regard to addition.

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