

Second Note on the New Shape of S -Convexity

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Abstract In this note, we copy the work we presented in *Second Note on the Shape of S -convexity* [1], but apply the reasoning to one of the new limiting lines, limiting lines we presented in *Summary and Importance of the Results Involving the Definition of S -Convexity* [2]. That line was called *New Positive System* in *Third Note on the Shape of S -convexity* [3] because, on that instance, the images of the points of the domain had been replaced with a positive constant, which we called A . This is about Possibility 2 of *Summary and Importance of the Results Involving the Definition of S -Convexity*. We have called it S_2 in *Summary and Importance of the Results Involving the Definition of S -Convexity*, and *New Positive System* in *Third Note on the Shape of S -convexity*. The second part has already been dealt with in *Second Note on the Shape of S -convexity*. In *Second Note on the Shape of S -convexity*, we have already performed the work we performed in *First Note on the Shape of S -convexity* [4] over the case in which the modulus does not equate the function in the system S_2 from *Summary and Importance of the Results Involving the Definition of S -Convexity*. This paper is about progressing toward the main target: Choosing the best limiting lines amongst our candidates.

Keywords Analysis, Convexity, Definition, S -convexity, Geometry, Shape

1. Introduction

New Positive System

$$f(\lambda_{scp}) = (1 - \lambda)^{\log_2 \left(\frac{1}{1-2^{-\frac{1}{s}}} \right)} A + \lambda^{\log_2 \left(\frac{1}{1-2^{-\frac{1}{s}}} \right)} A$$

for when $|f| = f$ and

$$f(\lambda_{scn}) = -(1 - \lambda)^{\frac{1}{s}} A - \lambda^{\frac{1}{s}} A$$

for when $|f| = -f$.

Table 1: $f(x)=1$

s	Arc Length
1	1
0.5	1.57
0.25	2.16

Figure 1. Third Note, page 736

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New Negative System

$$f(\lambda_{scp}) = (1 - \lambda)^s A + \lambda^s A$$

for when $|f| = f$ and

$$f(\lambda_{scn}) = -(1 - \lambda)^{\log_2\left(\frac{1}{1-2^{-s}}\right)} A - \lambda^{\log_2\left(\frac{1}{1-2^{-s}}\right)} A$$

for when $|f| = -f$.

Table 2: $f(x)=-1$

s	Arc Length
1	1
0.5	1.43
0.25	1.85

Figure 2. Third Note, page 736

We here study the first inequality you see above, inside of the New Positive System, which is the first system we present in this Introduction. We then study the inequality that is used when the modulus of the function is equal to the own function.

2. Continuity

We now prove that the function

$$f(\lambda) = (1 - \lambda)^{\log_2\left(\frac{1}{1-2^{-\frac{1}{s}}}\right)} A + \lambda^{\log_2\left(\frac{1}{1-2^{-\frac{1}{s}}}\right)} A \tag{1}$$

is continuous through a few theorems from Real Analysis.

We know that both the sum and the product of two continuous functions are continuous functions (see [5]). Notice that

$\lambda^{\log_2\left(\frac{1}{1-2^{-\frac{1}{s}}}\right)}$ is continuous, given that $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$ and $0 < s \leq 1$. A is a constant, therefore could be seen as a constant

function, and the constant function is a continuous function. $(1 - \lambda)^{\log_2\left(\frac{1}{1-2^{-\frac{1}{s}}}\right)}$ is continuous due to the allowed values for

λ and s .

Making $A = 1$ and $s = 0.5$ in (1), we get the graph below:

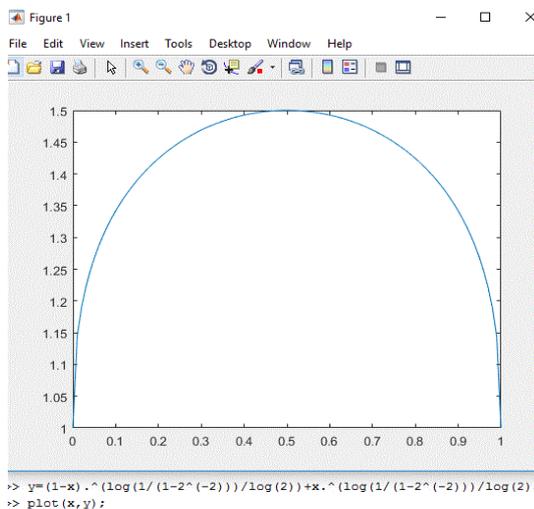
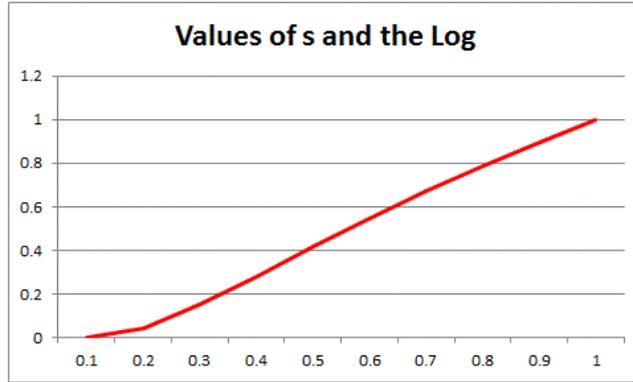


Figure 3. Maple Plot

Notice that $f(\lambda) = (1-\lambda)^{\log_2\left(\frac{1}{1-2^{-\frac{1}{s}}}\right)} f(x) + \lambda^{\log_2\left(\frac{1}{1-2^{-\frac{1}{s}}}\right)} f(x+\delta)$ is C^∞ ,

that is, is smooth (see [6] and [7]).

0.1	0.00141
0.2	0.045804
0.3	0.150741
0.4	0.280644
0.5	0.415037
0.6	0.545783
0.7	0.670012
0.8	0.78699
0.9	0.896838
1	1



Formula used: =LOG(1/(1-2^(-1/AN)))/LOG(2)

Figure 4. Value of s

Because the coefficients that form the convexity limiting line use 100% split between the addends and form straight lines and the coefficients that form the S -convexity limiting line use more than 100% or 100% split between the addends,

given that $(1-\lambda)^{\log_2\left(\frac{1}{1-2^{-\frac{1}{s}}}\right)} \geq (1-\lambda)$ and $\lambda^{\log_2\left(\frac{1}{1-2^{-\frac{1}{s}}}\right)} \geq \lambda$ (we are using the non-negativity of the function here, so

$A \geq 0$, but also [9]), we know that the limiting line for S -convexity lies always above or over the limiting line for convexity, with two points that always belong to both the convexity and the S -convexity limiting lines (first and last or $(x_1; y_1)$ and $(x_2; y_2)$).

We now have then proved, in a definite manner, that our limiting line for S_2 , first part, is smooth, continuous, and located above or over the limiting line for the convexity phenomenon. Our S -convexity limiting line should also be concave when ‘seen’ from the limiting convexity line for the same points $((x_1; y_1)$ and $(x_2; y_2))$ (taking away the cases in which $y_1 = y_2 = 0$ or $s = 1$).

3. Conclusions

S_1 and S_2 are equally acceptable as extensions of the phenomenon Convexity. Notwithstanding, one must remember that the names remain the same (s_1 and s_2), but we have in much modified the original definitions that appear in association with them. Throughout the years we have even completely discarded the original definition associated with s_1 ([8],[9]). We are then left with three possibilities to choose from: Not only our S_1 and S_2 , but also the more geometrically unpleasant, but more analytically welcome, couple formed from the second part of the New Positive and the first part of the New Negative systems [10].

We must say that we did not find an ideal match, a match that would bear both analytical and geometrical perfection. The main issue is that we are looking for a single analytical shape that will satisfy both negative and non-negative functions, if possible, something that somehow connects to both the analytical and the geometrical definition [11] of convexity, and will still represent a geometrical distance that is equal in terms of both the S -convexity and the convexity line for both parts of the definition (non-negative and negative). If we were looking into increasing the scope of the line to the upper part on the non-negative side and to the lower part on the negative side, we would not have the same difficulties...

Considering the simplest case, of a straight line on a 45-degree angle with the horizontal axis, we would have to move the line that describes the function and the limiting line to the second quadrant, and therefore we would have to mess up with our domain variable, horizontal change, and we then would have to move the set to the third quadrant, and therefore

we would have to mess up with our image variable, vertical change. On the last move, it is simply going down the Cartesian Plane, so that we would have to subtract something from the function itself. That would lead to an undesirable algebraic shape straight away, since we would lose in terms of the meaning of the factors that mark our percentage in Convexity.

That was thinking as in Vector Algebra, but notice that the fact that the function changes sign will make the inequality change direction, and that is a lot of trouble.

It looks like preserving that meaning will cost us somewhere: geometrical aspect, algebraic aspect, complexity of the calculation, and so on. Most of us would privilege calculation, easiness, over perfect geometric match between non-negative and negative parts of the function.

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