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DOI:

[10.1007/s10957-020-01741-7](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10957-020-01741-7)

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Document Version

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Citation for published version (Harvard):

Ferreira, O, Nemeth, S & Xiao, L 2020, 'On the Spherical Quasi-Convexity of Quadratic Functions on Spherically Subdual Convex Sets', *Journal of Optimization Theory and Applications*, vol. 187, no. 1, pp. 1-21.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10957-020-01741-7>

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On the Spherical Quasi-convexity of Quadratic Functions on Spherically Subdual Convex Sets

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Received: 10 May 2020 / Accepted: 19 August 2020 / Published online: 1 September 2020
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Abstract

In this paper, the spherical quasi-convexity of quadratic functions on spherically subdual convex sets is studied. Sufficient conditions for spherical quasi-convexity on spherically subdual convex sets are presented. A partial characterization of spherical quasi-convexity on spherical Lorentz sets is given, and some examples are provided.

Keywords Spherical quasi-convexity · Quadratic function · Subdual cone

Mathematics Subject Classification 26B25 · 90C25

1 Introduction

The aim of this paper is to study theoretical properties of spherical quasi-convexity of quadratic functions on spherically subdual convex sets. It is well known that quadratic functions play an important role in nonlinear programming theory. For instance, the minimization problem of quadratic functions on the sphere occurs as a subproblem in methods of nonlinear programming (see the background section of [1] for an extensive review of the literature on the subject). We are interested in the problem of minimizing a quadratic function, defined by the symmetric matrix Q , constrained to a subset C of the sphere. This problem is a quadratic constrained optimization problem on the sphere,

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and it is also a minimum eigenvalue problem in C . It is essential to emphasize that there exists a special case, when C is the intersection of the Lorentz cone with the sphere. This special case is of particular interest because the minimum eigenvalue of Q in C is non-negative, if and only if the matrix Q is Lorentz copositive; see [2,3]. In general, changing the Lorentz cone by an arbitrary closed and convex cone K would lead to a more general concept of K -copositivity, thus our study is anticipated to initialize new perspectives for investigating the general copositivity of a symmetric matrix. In general, exploiting the specific intrinsic geometric and algebraic structure of problems posed on the sphere can significantly lower down the cost of finding solutions; see [4–9]. We know that a strict local minimizer of a spherically quasi-convex quadratic function is also a strict global minimizer, which makes interesting and natural to refer the problem about characterizing the spherically quasi-convex quadratic functions on spherically convex sets.

The aim of this paper is to introduce both sufficient conditions and necessary conditions for quadratic functions to be spherically quasi-convex on spherically subdual convex sets. In particular, several examples are presented. This paper continues the study of [10], which can be regarded as premier study about the topic of quasi-convexity of quadratic functions on the Euclidean space. The main literature about the quasi-convexity of quadratic functions on Euclidean convex sets includes, but it is not limited to [11–15].

The remaining part of this paper is structured as follows. Section 2 presents previous results and notations that will be used throughout this paper. In Sect. 2.1, we recall the fundamental properties of spherically quasi-convex functions on spherically convex sets and, in Sect. 2.1.1, particular versions of these conditions for quadratic spherically quasi-convex functions. Section 3 provides derivations of many useful properties of spherically quasi-convex functions on spherically subdual convex sets. In Sect. 4, we prove a condition partially characterizing the spherical quasi-convexity of quadratic functions on spherically convex sets associated with the Lorentz cone. Perspectives and open problems are presented in Sects. 5, and 6 concludes the paper.

2 Terminology and Basics Results

In this section, we introduce some notations and present the previous results used throughout the paper. Let \mathbb{R}^n be the n -dimensional Euclidean space with the canonical inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ and norm $\|\cdot\|$. For a set $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, denote by $[D]$ the *span* of a set D , i.e., the smallest linear subspace of \mathbb{R}^n that contains the set D . For a vector subspace $\mathbb{V} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, denote by $\mathbb{V}^\perp = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \langle v, x \rangle = 0, \forall v \in \mathbb{V}\}$ its orthogonal complement in \mathbb{R}^n . In particular, for simplifying the notation, for a vector $u \in \mathbb{R}^n$ we set $[u] := \{u\}$ and $[u]^\perp := \{u\}^\perp$. Denote by $\mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ the set of all $m \times n$ matrices with real entries, $\mathbb{R}^n \equiv \mathbb{R}^{n \times 1}$, by e^i the i -th canonical unit vector in \mathbb{R}^n , and by I_n the $n \times n$ identity matrix. A set $\mathcal{H} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ is called a *cone* if for any $\alpha > 0$ and $x \in \mathcal{H}$ we have $\alpha x \in \mathcal{H}$. A cone $\mathcal{H} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ is called a *convex cone* if for any $x, y \in \mathcal{H}$, we have $x + y \in \mathcal{H}$. The *dual cone* of a cone $\mathcal{H} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ is the closed convex cone $\mathcal{H}^* := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \langle x, y \rangle \geq 0, \forall y \in \mathcal{H}\}$. A cone $\mathcal{H} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ is called *pointed* if $\mathcal{H} \cap (-\mathcal{H}) \subseteq \{0\}$. A pointed closed convex cone is called *proper cone* if it has a

nonempty interior. The cone $\mathcal{K} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ is called *subdual* if $\mathcal{K} \subseteq \mathcal{K}^*$ and *self-dual* if $\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{K}^*$. The *Lorentz cone* is defined by

$$\mathcal{L} := \left\{ x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)^\top \in \mathbb{R}^n : x_1 \geq \sqrt{(x_2)^2 + \dots + (x_n)^2} \right\},$$

which is a special case of the elliptic cone defined by

$$\mathcal{E} := \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \langle v^1, x \rangle \geq \sqrt{\theta_2 \langle v^2, x \rangle^2 + \dots + \theta_n \langle v^n, x \rangle^2} \right\},$$

where $\theta_2, \dots, \theta_n$ are positive real numbers and v^1, v^2, \dots, v^n are L.I. vectors in \mathbb{R}^n . We recall that the Lorentz cone \mathcal{L} and the non-negative orthant \mathbb{R}_+^n are self-dual cones. Let \mathcal{K} be a closed convex cone. Let $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, then the *projection* $P_{\mathcal{K}}(x)$ of the point x onto the cone \mathcal{K} is defined by

$$P_{\mathcal{K}}(x) := \operatorname{argmin} \{ \|x - y\| : y \in \mathcal{K} \}.$$

For any $x \in \mathcal{K}$, we define the non-negative part of x , nonpositive part of x and the absolute value of x with respect to \mathcal{K} by

$$x_+^{\mathcal{K}} := P_{\mathcal{K}}(x), \quad x_-^{\mathcal{K}} := P_{\mathcal{K}^*}(-x), \quad |x|^{\mathcal{K}} := x_+^{\mathcal{K}} + x_-^{\mathcal{K}}, \tag{1}$$

respectively. We recall from Moreau’s decomposition theorem [16] (see also [17, Theorem 3.2.5]) that for a closed convex cone \mathcal{K} there hold:

$$x = x_+^{\mathcal{K}} - x_-^{\mathcal{K}}, \quad \langle x_+^{\mathcal{K}}, x_-^{\mathcal{K}} \rangle = 0, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n. \tag{2}$$

For any $z \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$, let $z := (z_1, z^2) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$, where $z^2 := (z_2, z_3, \dots, z_n)^\top$. An explicit formula for the projection mapping $P_{\mathcal{L}}$ onto the Lorentz cone \mathcal{L} is given in [18, Proposition 3.3], which is recalled for the case when $x \notin \mathcal{L} \cup -\mathcal{L}$ in the following lemma.

Lemma 2.1 *Let $x = (x_1, x^2) \in \{(y_1, y^2) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^{n-1} : |y_1| < \|y^2\|\}$ and \mathcal{L} be the Lorentz cone. Then,*

$$x_+^{\mathcal{L}} = \left(\frac{x_1 + \|x^2\|}{2\|x^2\|} \right) (\|x^2\|, x^2), \quad x_-^{\mathcal{L}} = \left(\frac{-x_1 + \|x^2\|}{2\|x^2\|} \right) (\|x^2\|, -x^2)$$

and, as a consequence, the absolute value of x with respect to \mathcal{L} is given by

$$|x|^{\mathcal{L}} = \frac{1}{\|x^2\|} (\|x^2\|^2, x_1 x^2).$$

For a general nonzero vector $x = (x_1, x^2) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$, the absolute value of x with respect to \mathcal{L} is given in the next lemma, which follows immediately from Lemma 2.1 and Eq. (2).

Lemma 2.2 Consider a nonzero vector $x = (x_1, x^2) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$ and let \mathcal{L} be the Lorentz cone. Then, the absolute value of x is given by

$$|x|_{\mathcal{L}} = \frac{1}{\|x^2\|} \left(\max(|x_1|, \|x^2\|) \|x^2\|, \min(|x_1|, \|x^2\|) \operatorname{sgn}(x_1)x^2 \right),$$

where $\operatorname{sgn}(x_1)$ is equal to -1 , 0 or 1 whenever x_1 is negative, zero or positive, respectively.

Let $\mathcal{K} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ be a (not necessarily convex) cone. Let us recall that $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ is \mathcal{K} -copositive if $\langle Ax, x \rangle \geq 0$ for all $x \in \mathcal{K}$ and a Z -matrix is a matrix with nonpositive off-diagonal elements. It is easy to see that the Lorentz cone \mathcal{L} can be written as

$$\mathcal{L} := \left\{ x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)^\top \in \mathbb{R}^n : x_1 \geq 0, \langle Jx, x \rangle \geq 0 \right\},$$

where $J = \operatorname{diag}(1, -1, \dots, -1) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$. It is easy to see that

$$\mathcal{L} \cup -\mathcal{L} = \left\{ x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)^\top \in \mathbb{R}^n : \langle Jx, x \rangle \geq 0 \right\}.$$

This straightforwardly implies that $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ is \mathcal{L} -copositive if and only if it is $\mathcal{L} \cup -\mathcal{L}$ -copositive. Hence, the S-Lemma (see [19–21]) implies:

Lemma 2.3 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ is \mathcal{L} -copositive if and only if there exists a $\rho \geq 0$ such that $A - \rho J$ is positive semidefinite.

This result is well-known and it is remarked in Lemma 2.2 of [2]. Let $\mathcal{K} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ be a pointed closed convex cone with nonempty interior, the \mathcal{K} - Z -property of a matrix $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ means that $\langle Ax, y \rangle \leq 0$, for any $(x, y) \in C(\mathcal{K})$, where $C(\mathcal{K}) := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n : x \in \mathcal{K}, y \in \mathcal{K}^*, \langle x, y \rangle = 0\}$. Throughout the paper, the n -dimensional Euclidean sphere S^{n-1} is denoted by

$$S^{n-1} := \left\{ x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)^\top \in \mathbb{R}^n : \|x\| = 1 \right\}.$$

The *intrinsic distance on the sphere* between $x, y \in S^{n-1}$ is defined by $d(x, y) := \arccos\langle x, y \rangle$. It is also easy to verify that $d(x, y) \leq \pi$ for any $x, y \in S^{n-1}$, and $d(x, y) = \pi$ if and only if $x = -y$. The intersection curve of a plane through the origin of \mathbb{R}^n with the sphere S^{n-1} is called a *geodesic*. A geodesic segment joining x to y is said to be *minimal* if its length is equal to $d(x, y)$. A set $\mathcal{C} \subseteq S^{n-1}$ is said to be *spherically convex* if for any $x, y \in \mathcal{C}$ all the minimal geodesic segments joining x to y are contained in \mathcal{C} . For notational convenience, in the following text we assume that all spherically convex sets are nonempty proper subsets of the sphere. For each closed set $\mathcal{A} \subseteq S^{n-1}$, let $\mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{A}} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ be the cone spanned by \mathcal{A} , namely

$$\mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{A}} = \{tx : x \in \mathcal{A}, t \in [0, +\infty)\}.$$

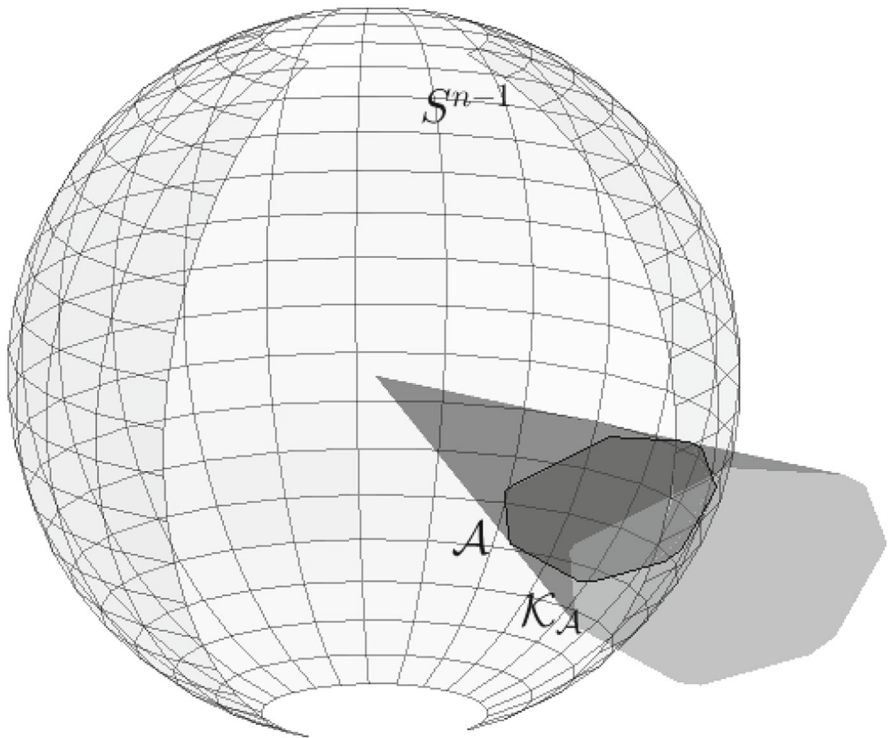


Fig. 1 Closed set \mathcal{A} and the cone $\mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{A}}$ spanned by \mathcal{A}

Obviously, $\mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{A}}$ is the smallest cone containing \mathcal{A} (see Fig. 1). In the following proposition, a relationship between spherically convex sets and the cones spanned by them will be exhibited. The proof is given in [22, Proposition 2].

Proposition 2.1 *The set \mathcal{C} is spherically convex if and only if the cone $\mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{C}}$ is pointed convex.*

2.1 Spherically Quasi-convex Functions on Spherically Convex Sets

In this section, we recall the concept of spherically quasi-convex functions on spherically convex sets and we present a basic characterization of them; for more details, see [10]. For this concept and its properties in Euclidean space, see [23].

Definition 2.1 Let $\mathcal{C} \subseteq S^{n-1}$ be a spherically convex set and $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ be an interval. A function $f : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is said to be spherically quasi-convex (respectively, strictly spherically quasi-convex) if for any minimal geodesic segment $\gamma : I \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$, the composition $f \circ \gamma : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is quasi-convex (respectively, strictly quasi-convex) in the usual sense, i.e., $f(\gamma(t)) \leq \max\{f(\gamma(t_1)), f(\gamma(t_2))\}$ for all $t \in [t_1, t_2] \subseteq I$, (respectively, $f(\gamma(t)) < \max\{f(\gamma(t_1)), f(\gamma(t_2))\}$ for all $t \in [t_1, t_2] \subseteq I, t_1 \neq t_2$).

Remark 2.1 The above definition implies that, if $f : S^{n-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is spherically quasi-convex, then f is constant. However, as we will show, there exist non-constant spherically quasi-convex functions defined on proper spherically convex sets of S^{n-1} .

To simplify the notations, the *sub-level sets* of a function $f : \mathbb{R}^n \supseteq \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are denoted by

$$[f \leq c] := \{x \in \mathcal{M} : f(x) \leq c\}, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

We end this section with a proposition whose proof can be found in [10, Proposition 6].

Proposition 2.2 *Let $\mathcal{C} \subseteq S^{n-1}$ be a spherically convex set. A function $f : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is spherically quasi-convex if and only if for all $c \in \mathbb{R}$ the sub-level sets $[f \leq c]$ are spherically convex.*

2.1.1 Spherically Quasi-convex Quadratic Functions on Spherically Convex Sets

In this section, we recall earlier results of quadratic quasi-convex functions on general spherically convex sets. Henceforth, we assume that $A = A^T \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, the cone $\mathcal{K} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ is proper and subdual. Define

$$\mathcal{C} := S^{n-1} \cap \text{int}(\mathcal{K}), \quad \overline{\mathcal{C}} := S^{n-1} \cap \mathcal{K} \quad (3)$$

and assume that \mathcal{C} is open and spherically convex. Let $q_A : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be the quadratic function defined by

$$q_A(x) := \langle Ax, x \rangle. \quad (4)$$

We remark that q_A can be extended to $\overline{\mathcal{C}}$. For the simplicity of notations, we will denote the extended values by $q_A(x)$ too, but the spherical quasiconvexity of q_A will always be understood as a function defined on \mathcal{C} . To proceed, we need as well the restriction of Rayleigh quotient $\varphi_A : \text{int}(\mathcal{K}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by

$$\varphi_A(x) := \frac{\langle Ax, x \rangle}{\|x\|^2}. \quad (5)$$

We remark that φ_A can be extended to \mathcal{K} . For the simplicity of notations, we will denote the extended values by $\varphi_A(x)$ too, but the quasiconvexity of φ_A will always be understood as a function defined on $\text{int}(\mathcal{K})$. In the followings, we state some properties of the functions q_A and $\varphi_A(x)$, for details see [10].

Proposition 2.3 *The following statements are equivalent:*

- (a) q_A is spherically quasi-convex;
- (b) $\langle Ax, y \rangle \leq \langle x, y \rangle \max\{q_A(x), q_A(y)\}$, for all $x, y \in \overline{\mathcal{C}}$;
- (c) $\frac{\langle Ax, y \rangle}{\langle x, y \rangle} \leq \max\{\varphi_A(x), \varphi_A(y)\}$, for all $x, y \in \mathcal{K}$ with $\langle x, y \rangle \neq 0$.

Corollary 2.1 *Let \mathcal{K} be self-dual. If q_A is spherically quasi-convex, then A has the \mathcal{K} -Z-property.*

Theorem 2.1 *The function q_A is spherically quasi-convex if and only if φ_A is quasi-convex.*

The next result uses the following notations: Let $c \in \mathbb{R}$ and define the cone

$$[\varphi_A \leq c] := \{x \in \mathcal{K} : \langle A_c x, x \rangle \leq 0\}, \quad A_c := A - cI_n.$$

Corollary 2.2 *The function q_A is spherically quasi-convex if and only if $[\varphi_A \leq c]$ is convex, for any $c \in \mathbb{R}$.*

3 Spherically Quasi-convex Quadratic Functions on Spherically Subdual Convex Sets

In this section, we present partial conditions characterizing the spherical quasi-convexity of quadratic functions on spherically subdual convex sets associated to subdual cones. The results obtained generalize the corresponding ones obtained in [10, Sect. 4.1]. In due course, we will present a more precise correspondence. Throughout this section, we assume that \mathcal{K} is subdual, i.e., $\mathcal{K} \subseteq \mathcal{K}^*$ and proper. A closed set $\mathcal{A} \subseteq S^{n-1}$ is called *spherically subdual convex set* if the associated cone $\mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{A}}$ is subdual. It is clear that if $A = A^T \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ has only one eigenvalue, then q_A is constant and, consequently, it is spherically quasi-convex. Henceforth, throughout this section we assume that A has at least two distinct eigenvalues. Let us recall that q_A and φ_A are defined in (4) and (5), respectively. Two technical lemmas, which are useful in the following text, will be presented. They are generalizations of Lemmas 14 and 15 of [10], respectively. More specifically, in Lemma 14 of [10] a condition implying the convexity of $[\varphi_A \leq c]$, for all $c \notin (\lambda_2, \lambda_n)$, is presented if $K = \mathbb{R}_+^n$, while here in Lemma 3.1 that condition is extended to an arbitrary subdual cone. Similarly, Lemma 3.3 generalizes Lemma 15 of [10] from $K = \mathbb{R}_+^n$ to an arbitrary subdual cone. For stating the next lemma, for $\{v^1, v^2, \dots, v^n\}$ a orthonormal system of eigenvectors of A corresponding to the eigenvalues $\lambda_1 < \lambda_2 \leq \dots \leq \lambda_n$, respectively, and $c \in (\lambda_1, \lambda_2]$, define the convex cone

$$\mathcal{L}_c := \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \langle v^1, x \rangle \geq \sqrt{\theta_2(c)\langle v^2, x \rangle^2 + \dots + \theta_n(c)\langle v^n, x \rangle^2} \right\}, \quad \theta_i(c) := \frac{\lambda_i - c}{c - \lambda_1}, \tag{6}$$

for $i = 2, \dots, n$. Note that if $\lambda_1 < c < \lambda_2$, then $\theta_i(c) > 0$, for $i = 2, \dots, n$, and $\mathcal{L}_c, -\mathcal{L}_c$ are also a pointed proper elliptic cones. We also need to consider the following cone

$$\mathcal{W} := (\mathcal{L}_{\lambda_2} \cup -\mathcal{L}_{\lambda_2}) \cap \text{int}(\mathcal{K}). \tag{7}$$

Considering that \mathcal{K} is a proper cone, then the cone \mathcal{W} is also proper, i.e., $\text{int}(\mathcal{W}) \neq \emptyset$.

Lemma 3.1 *Let $n \geq 2$, $A = A^T \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ and $\{v^1, v^2, \dots, v^n\}$ be an orthonormal system of eigenvectors of A corresponding to the eigenvalues $\lambda_1 < \lambda_2 \leq \dots \leq \lambda_n$, respectively. Then, the sublevel set $[\varphi_A \leq c]$ is convex for all $c \notin (\lambda_2, \lambda_n)$ if and only if $v^1 \in \mathcal{W}^* \cup -\mathcal{W}^*$. In particular if $v^1 \in \mathcal{K}^*$, then $[\varphi_A \leq c]$ is convex for all $c \notin (\lambda_2, \lambda_n)$.*

Proof By using the spectral decomposition of A , we have $A = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i v^i (v^i)^\top$. From (5), we have

$$[\varphi_A \leq c] = \left\{ x \in \text{int}(\mathcal{K}) : \sum_{i=1}^n (\lambda_i - c) \langle v^i, x \rangle^2 \leq 0 \right\}. \quad (8)$$

If $\lambda_1 < c \leq \lambda_2$, then by using (6) the equality (8) can be completed as follows

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{W} = [\varphi_A \leq \lambda_2] &\supseteq [\varphi_A \leq c] = (\mathcal{L}_c \cup -\mathcal{L}_c) \cap \text{int}(\mathcal{K}) \\ &= \{x \in \text{int}(\mathcal{K}) : \langle v^1, x \rangle^2 \geq \theta_2(c) \langle v^2, x \rangle^2 + \cdots + \theta_n(c) \langle v^n, x \rangle^2\}. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

Sufficiency of the first statement: Let $v^1 \in \mathcal{W}^*$ (a similar argument holds for $v^1 \in -\mathcal{W}^*$). If $c < \lambda_1$, then considering that v^1, v^2, \dots, v^n are linearly independent and $0 \notin \text{int}(\mathcal{K})$, we obtain from (8) that $[\varphi_A \leq c] = \emptyset$ and hence it is convex. If $c = \lambda_1$, then (8) implies that $[\varphi_A \leq c] = \mathcal{S} \cap \text{int}(\mathcal{K})$, where $\mathcal{S} := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \langle v^i, x \rangle = 0, \text{ for } i = 2, \dots, n\}$. Thus, due to $\text{int}(\mathcal{K})$ and \mathcal{S} being convex, we conclude that $[\varphi_A \leq c]$ is also convex. Now, we suppose that $\lambda_1 < c \leq \lambda_2$. Since $v^1 \in \mathcal{W}^*$, for any $x \in \mathcal{W}$ we obtain that $\langle v^1, x \rangle \geq 0$ and from (9) we have $[\varphi_A \leq c] = \mathcal{L}_c \cap \text{int}(\mathcal{K})$. Due to the convexity of the cones \mathcal{L}_c and $\text{int}(\mathcal{K})$, we obtain that $[\varphi_A \leq c]$ is convex. Finally, if $c \geq \lambda_n$, then (8) implies that $[\varphi_A \leq c] = \text{int}(\mathcal{K})$ is convex.

Necessity of the first statement: We will show that $v^1 \notin \mathcal{W}^* \cup -\mathcal{W}^*$ implies that $[\varphi_A \leq c]$ is not convex, for some $c \in (\lambda_1, \lambda_2)$. Suppose that $v^1 \notin \mathcal{W}^* \cup -\mathcal{W}^*$. Thus, considering that $\text{int}(\mathcal{W}) \neq \emptyset$, there exist $y, z \in \text{int}(\mathcal{W})$ such that $\langle v^1, y \rangle > 0$ and $\langle v^1, z \rangle < 0$. Thus, (6) and (7) imply that

$$y \in \text{int}(\mathcal{K}) \cap \text{int}(\mathcal{L}_{\lambda_2}), \quad z \in \text{int}(\mathcal{K}) \cap \text{int}(-\mathcal{L}_{\lambda_2}). \quad (10)$$

We claim that there exists $\bar{c} \in (\lambda_1, \lambda_2)$ such that $y \in \text{int}(\mathcal{K}) \cap \text{int}(\mathcal{L}_{\bar{c}})$ and $z \in \text{int}(\mathcal{K}) \cap \text{int}(-\mathcal{L}_{\bar{c}})$. In order to simplify the notations, for $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $c \in (\lambda_1, \lambda_2]$, we define the following function

$$\psi(x, c) := \sqrt{\theta_2(c) \langle v^2, x \rangle^2 + \cdots + \theta_n(c) \langle v^n, x \rangle^2}. \quad (11)$$

Note that ψ is a continuous function and, from the definition of θ_i in (6), it is also decreasing with respect to the second variable c . By using definitions (6) and (11), we have

$$\text{int}(\mathcal{K}) \cap \text{int}(\mathcal{L}_c) = \left\{ x \in \text{int} \mathcal{K} : \langle v^1, x \rangle > \psi(x, c) \right\}, \quad \forall c \in (\lambda_1, \lambda_2]. \quad (12)$$

Thus, taking into account the first inclusion in (10) we conclude, by setting $c = \lambda_2$ in (12), that

$$\lim_{c \rightarrow \lambda_2} \psi(y, c) = \psi(y, \lambda_2) < \langle v^1, y \rangle.$$

Hence, there exists a $\hat{c} \in (\lambda_1, \lambda_2)$ sufficiently close to λ_2 such that $\psi(y, \hat{c}) < \langle v^1, y \rangle$. Similarly, we can also prove that there exists a $\tilde{c} \in (\lambda_1, \lambda_2)$ sufficiently close to λ_2 such that $\psi(z, \tilde{c}) < -\langle v^1, z \rangle$. Thus, letting $\bar{c} = \max\{\hat{c}, \tilde{c}\}$ we conclude that $\psi(y, \bar{c}) < \langle v^1, y \rangle$ and $\psi(z, \bar{c}) < -\langle v^1, z \rangle$, which by (11) and (12) yields

$$y \in \text{int}(\mathcal{L}_{\bar{c}}), \quad z \in \text{int}(-\mathcal{L}_{\bar{c}}). \tag{13}$$

We know by (10) that $y \in \text{int}(\mathcal{H})$ and $z \in \text{int}(\mathcal{H})$, which together with (13) yields $y \in \text{int}(\mathcal{H}) \cap \text{int}(\mathcal{L}_{\bar{c}})$ and $z \in \text{int}(\mathcal{H}) \cap \text{int}(-\mathcal{L}_{\bar{c}})$ and the claim is concluded. Therefore, there exist $r_y > 0$ and $r_z > 0$ such $B(y, r_y) \subset \text{int}(\mathcal{H}) \cap \text{int}(\mathcal{L}_{\bar{c}})$ and $B(z, r_z) \subset \text{int}(\mathcal{H}) \cap \text{int}(-\mathcal{L}_{\bar{c}})$, where $B(y, r_y)$ and $B(z, r_z)$ denote the open balls with centres y, z and radii $r_y > 0, r_z > 0$. Hence, by dimensionality reasons, we can take $u_y \in \text{int}(\mathcal{H}) \cap \text{int}(\mathcal{L}_{\bar{c}})$ and $u_z \in \text{int}(\mathcal{H}) \cap \text{int}(-\mathcal{L}_{\bar{c}})$ such that v^1, u_y and u_z are linearly independent (L.I.). Thus, in particular, we have $0 \notin [u_y, u_z]$, where $[u_y, u_z]$ denotes the straight line segment joining u_y to u_z . Since $\text{int}(\mathcal{L}_{\bar{c}}) \cap \text{int}(-\mathcal{L}_{\bar{c}}) = \emptyset$ and $0 \notin [u_y, u_z]$, the segment $[u_y, u_z]$ is intersecting, at the distinct points $w_y \neq 0$ and $w_z \neq 0$, the boundaries of the sets $\text{int}(\mathcal{L}_{\bar{c}})$ and $\text{int}(-\mathcal{L}_{\bar{c}})$, respectively. Moreover, due to u_y and u_z being L.I., $0 \notin [u_y, u_z]$, and $w_y, w_z \in [u_y, u_z]$, we conclude that the vectors v^1, w_y and w_z are also L. I. Our next task is to prove that $(w_y + w_z)/2$ does not belong to $\mathcal{L}_{\bar{c}} \cup -\mathcal{L}_{\bar{c}}$, i.e.,

$$\frac{1}{2}(w_y + w_z) \notin \mathcal{L}_{\bar{c}} \cup -\mathcal{L}_{\bar{c}}. \tag{14}$$

First, due to w_y and w_z belonging to the boundaries of $\mathcal{L}_{\bar{c}}$ and $-\mathcal{L}_{\bar{c}}$, respectively, we obtain from (6) that

$$\langle v^1, w_y \rangle = \sqrt{\sum_{i=2}^n \theta_i(\bar{c}) \langle v^i, w_y \rangle^2}, \quad \langle v^1, w_z \rangle = -\sqrt{\sum_{i=2}^n \theta_i(\bar{c}) \langle v^i, w_z \rangle^2}. \tag{15}$$

On the other hand, by using the two equalities in (15), we obtain after some algebraic manipulations that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=2}^n \theta_i(\bar{c}) \left\langle v^i, \frac{1}{2}(w_y + w_z) \right\rangle^2 &= \left\langle v^1, \frac{1}{2}w_y \right\rangle^2 + \left\langle v^1, \frac{1}{2}w_z \right\rangle^2 \\ &\quad + 2 \sum_{i=2}^n \theta_i(\bar{c}) \left\langle v^i, \frac{1}{2}w_y \right\rangle \left\langle v^i, \frac{1}{2}w_z \right\rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, considering that $\langle v^1, \frac{1}{2}(w_y + w_z) \rangle^2 = \langle v^1, \frac{1}{2}w_y \rangle^2 + \langle v^1, \frac{1}{2}w_z \rangle^2 + 2 \langle v^1, \frac{1}{2}w_y \rangle \langle v^1, \frac{1}{2}w_z \rangle$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=2}^n \theta_i(\bar{c}) \left\langle v^i, \frac{1}{2}(w_y + w_z) \right\rangle^2 &= \left\langle v^1, \frac{1}{2}(w_y + w_z) \right\rangle^2 - 2 \left\langle v^1, \frac{1}{2}w_y \right\rangle \left\langle v^1, \frac{1}{2}w_z \right\rangle \\ &+ 2 \sum_{i=2}^n \theta_i(\bar{c}) \left\langle v^i, \frac{1}{2}w_y \right\rangle \left\langle v^i, \frac{1}{2}w_z \right\rangle. \end{aligned} \tag{16}$$

Applying Cauchy–Schwarz inequality and then, using again both equalities in (15), we conclude that

$$\begin{aligned} - \sum_{i=2}^n \theta_i(\bar{c}) \left\langle v^i, \frac{1}{2}w_y \right\rangle \left\langle v^i, \frac{1}{2}w_z \right\rangle &\leq \sqrt{\sum_{i=2}^n \theta_i(\bar{c}) \langle v^i, w_y \rangle^2} \sqrt{\sum_{i=2}^n \theta_i(\bar{c}) \langle v^i, w_z \rangle^2} \\ &= - \left\langle v^1, \frac{1}{2}w_y \right\rangle \left\langle v^1, \frac{1}{2}w_z \right\rangle. \end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

We are going to prove that Cauchy inequality (17) is strict. For that, assume the contrary, i.e., that the last Cauchy inequality holds as equality. In this case, there exists $\alpha \neq 0$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} &\left(\sqrt{\theta_2(\bar{c})} \left\langle v^2, \frac{1}{2}w_y \right\rangle, \dots, \sqrt{\theta_n(\bar{c})} \left\langle v^n, \frac{1}{2}w_y \right\rangle \right) \\ &= \alpha \left(\sqrt{\theta_2(\bar{c})} \left\langle v^2, -\frac{1}{2}w_z \right\rangle, \dots, \sqrt{\theta_n(\bar{c})} \left\langle v^n, -\frac{1}{2}w_z \right\rangle \right), \end{aligned}$$

which implies that $w_y + \alpha w_z$ is orthogonal to the set of vectors $\{v^2, \dots, v^n\}$. Thus, since $\{v^1, v^2, \dots, v^n\}$ is an orthonormal system, $w_y + \alpha w_z$ is parallel to the vector v^1 , which is a contradiction due to vectors v^1, w_y and w_z being L.I. Hence, (17) holds strictly and combining it with (16) we conclude that

$$\sum_{i=2}^n \theta_i(\bar{c}) \left\langle v^i, \frac{1}{2}(w_y + w_z) \right\rangle^2 > \left\langle v^1, \frac{1}{2}(w_y + w_z) \right\rangle^2,$$

and (14) holds. Therefore, considering that $\frac{1}{2}(w_y + w_z) \in]u_y, u_z[$, we conclude that $]u_y, u_z[\not\subseteq \mathcal{L}_{\bar{c}} \cup -\mathcal{L}_{\bar{c}}$. Thus, by using the notation (9), we also have $]u_y, u_z[\not\subseteq (\mathcal{L}_{\bar{c}} \cup -\mathcal{L}_{\bar{c}}) \cap \text{int}(\mathcal{K}) = [\varphi_A \leq \bar{c}]$, and due to $u_y, u_z \in (\mathcal{L}_{\bar{c}} \cup -\mathcal{L}_{\bar{c}}) \cap \text{int}(\mathcal{K}) = [\varphi_A \leq \bar{c}]$, it follows that $[\varphi_A \leq \bar{c}]$ is not convex.

The proof of the second statement follows from $\mathcal{K}^* \subseteq \mathcal{W}^*$. □

Remark 3.1 The dual of \mathcal{W} in (7) can be expressed as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{W}^* &= [(\mathcal{K} \cap \mathcal{L}_{\lambda_2}) \cup (\mathcal{K} \cap -\mathcal{L}_{\lambda_2})]^* = (\mathcal{K} \cap \mathcal{L}_{\lambda_2})^* \cap (\mathcal{K} \cap -\mathcal{L}_{\lambda_2})^* \\ &= (\mathcal{K}^* + \mathcal{L}_{\lambda_2}^*) \cap (\mathcal{K}^* - \mathcal{L}_{\lambda_2}^*). \end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

Corollary 3.1 Suppose that $n \geq 3$ and $\lambda_2 \leq (\lambda_1 + \lambda_3)/2$. If $\mathcal{K} \cap -\mathcal{L}_{\lambda_2} = \{0\}$ or $\mathcal{K} \cap \mathcal{L}_{\lambda_2} = \{0\}$, then $[\varphi_A \leq c]$ is convex for all $c \notin (\lambda_2, \lambda_n)$.

Proof First note that if $n \geq 3$ and $\lambda_2 \leq (\lambda_1 + \lambda_3)/2$, then $\theta_i(\lambda_2) \geq 1$ for any $i \geq 3$. Define the cone

$$\mathcal{L}_{[v^2]^\perp} := \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \langle v^1, x \rangle \geq \sqrt{\langle v^3, x \rangle^2 + \dots + \langle v^n, x \rangle^2} \right\}.$$

Note that $\mathcal{L}_{[v^2]^\perp}$ is a self-dual Lorentz cone as a subset of the subspace $[v^2]^\perp$. Moreover, considering that $\theta_i(\lambda_2) \geq 1$ for any $i \geq 3$, we conclude $\mathcal{L}_{\lambda_2} \cap [v^2]^\perp \subset \mathcal{L}_{[v^2]^\perp}$. Consequently, taking into account that $\mathcal{L}_{[v^2]^\perp}$ is a self-dual cone, the cone $\mathcal{L}_{\lambda_2} \cap [v^2]^\perp$ is subdual as a subset of the subspace $[v^2]^\perp$. To simplify the notation, denote by upper star (i.e., $*$) the dual of a cone in \mathbb{R}^n and by lower star (i.e., $*$) the dual of a cone in $[v^2]^\perp$. Thus, using this notation we state

$$\mathcal{L}_{\lambda_2}^* = (\mathcal{L}_{\lambda_2} \cap [v^2]^\perp)_* \tag{19}$$

Indeed, since $v^2, -v^2 \in \mathcal{L}_{\lambda_2}$, for any $z \in \mathcal{L}_{\lambda_2}^*$, we have $\langle z, v^2 \rangle = 0$ and hence $\mathcal{L}_{\lambda_2}^* \subseteq [v^2]^\perp$, which implies $\mathcal{L}_{\lambda_2}^* \subseteq (\mathcal{L}_{\lambda_2} \cap [v^2]^\perp)_*$. Conversely, let $u \in (\mathcal{L}_{\lambda_2} \cap [v^2]^\perp)_*$. Given $v \in \mathcal{L}_{\lambda_2}$, take $w \in \mathcal{L}_{\lambda_2} \cap [v^2]^\perp$ and $t \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $v = w + tv^2$. Hence, $\langle u, v \rangle = \langle u, w \rangle \geq 0$, which implies that $u \in \mathcal{L}_{\lambda_2}^*$. Hence, we conclude that $(\mathcal{L}_{\lambda_2} \cap [v^2]^\perp)_* \subseteq \mathcal{L}_{\lambda_2}^*$ and (19) is proved. Next suppose $\mathcal{H} \cap -\mathcal{L}_{\lambda_2} = \{0\}$. Hence, by using the first equality in (18) we obtain $\mathcal{W}^* = (\mathcal{H} \cap \mathcal{L}_{\lambda_2})^*$. Therefore, considering that $\mathcal{L}_{\lambda_2} \cap [v^2]^\perp$ is subdual and (19), we obtain

$$v^1 \in \mathcal{L}_{\lambda_2} \cap [v^2]^\perp \subseteq (\mathcal{L}_{\lambda_2} \cap [v^2]^\perp)_* = \mathcal{L}_{\lambda_2}^* \subseteq (\mathcal{H} \cap \mathcal{L}_{\lambda_2})^* = \mathcal{W}^*.$$

Hence, the result follows from Lemma 3.1. The case $\mathcal{H} \cap \mathcal{L}_{\lambda_2} = \{0\}$ can be proved similarly. □

The next lemma is used in the proof of Proposition 3.1, which is essential for proving Theorem 3.1.

Lemma 3.2 *Let $n \geq 3$ and $B = B^\top \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$. Let $\mu_1 \leq \mu_2 \leq \dots \leq \mu_n$ be eigenvalues of the matrix B . Assume that $\mu_1 \leq \mu_2 < 0 < \mu_n$. Then, for any vector $\bar{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$ such that $B\bar{x} \neq 0$ and $\langle B\bar{x}, \bar{x} \rangle = 0$, and any number $\delta > 0$, the set $\mathcal{E}(B, \bar{x}, \delta) := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \|x - \bar{x}\| \leq \delta, \langle Bx, x \rangle \leq 0\}$ is not convex.*

Proof Since $\mu_1 = \min_{x \in S^{n-1}} q_B(x) < \max_{x \in S^{n-1}} q_B(x) = \mu_n$, we can take $\bar{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$ such that $B\bar{x} \neq 0$ and $\langle B\bar{x}, \bar{x} \rangle = 0$. Define the following vector subspace $\mathcal{N} := \{u \in \mathbb{R}^n : Bu = \mu u, \text{ for some } \mu < 0\}$ of \mathbb{R}^n . It follows from assumption (a) or (b) that $\dim(\mathcal{N}) \geq 2$. To simplify the notation set, $\bar{y} := B\bar{x} \neq 0$. To proceed with the proof, we first need to prove that $\mathcal{N} \neq [\bar{y}]^\perp$. Assume to the contrary that $\mathcal{N} = [\bar{y}]^\perp$. In this case, due to $\bar{y} = B\bar{x}$ and $B = B^\top$, the definition of $[\bar{y}]^\perp$ implies that $\langle Bv, \bar{x} \rangle = 0$, for all $v \in \mathcal{N}$. Thus, the definition of \mathcal{N} implies $\langle v, \bar{x} \rangle = 0$, for all $v \in \mathcal{N}$, which yields $\mathcal{N} \subset [\bar{x}]^\perp := \{v \in \mathbb{R}^n : \langle v, \bar{x} \rangle = 0\}$. Moreover, considering that $\langle \bar{y}, \bar{x} \rangle = 0$, we also have $\bar{y} \in [\bar{x}]^\perp$. Hence, we conclude that $[\bar{y}] + \mathcal{N} \subset [\bar{x}]^\perp$. If $\bar{y} \notin \mathcal{N}$, then due to $\bar{y} \neq 0$ and $\mathcal{N} = [\bar{y}]^\perp$ we have $\dim([\bar{y}] + \mathcal{N}) = n$. Having that

$[\bar{y}] + \mathcal{N} \subset [\bar{x}]^\perp$, we obtain $\bar{x} = 0$, which contradicts the assumption $\bar{x} \neq 0$. Hence, $\bar{y} \in \mathcal{N} = [\bar{y}]^\perp$, which also contradicts $\bar{y} \neq 0$. Therefore, $\mathcal{N} \neq [\bar{y}]^\perp$. Thus, we have

$$\dim(\mathcal{N} \cap [\bar{y}]^\perp) \geq \dim \mathcal{N} + \dim [\bar{y}]^\perp - \dim \mathbb{R}^n \geq 2 + (n - 1) - n = 1.$$

Hence, there exists a unit vector $a \in \mathcal{N}$ such that $\langle a, \bar{y} \rangle = 0$. Since $\mathcal{N} \neq [\bar{y}]^\perp$, we can choose a sequence of vectors $\{a^k\} \subset \mathcal{N}$ such that $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a^k = a$ and $\langle a^k, \bar{y} \rangle \neq 0$. Let $\{u^1, u^2, \dots, u^n\}$ be an orthonormal system of eigenvectors of the matrix B corresponding to the eigenvalues $\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_n$, respectively. Note that the spectral decomposition of B implies $B = \sum_{i=1}^n \mu_i u^i (u^i)^\top$. Since $\{a^k\} \subset \mathcal{N}$, we have $a^k = \sum_{i=1}^\ell \alpha_{k,i} u^i$, where $2 \leq \ell = \dim(\mathcal{N}) < n$ and μ_1, \dots, μ_ℓ are the negative eigenvalues of B . Thus, $\langle Ba^k, a^k \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^\ell \alpha_{k,i}^2 \mu_i < 0$. For proceeding with the proof, we define

$$p^k := \bar{x} + t_k a^k, \quad t_k := -2 \frac{\langle a^k, \bar{y} \rangle}{\langle Ba^k, a^k \rangle}.$$

Then, $\langle Bp^k, p^k \rangle = 0$ and, due to $\langle a, \bar{y} \rangle = 0$ and $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a^k = a$, we have $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} p^k = \bar{x}$. Hence, if k is sufficiently large, then for any $\delta > 0$ arbitrary but fixed, we have $p^k \in \mathcal{E}(B, \bar{x}, \delta)$. For such an k , after some simple algebraic manipulations we conclude

$$\left\langle B \left(\frac{\bar{x} + p^k}{2} \right), \frac{\bar{x} + p^k}{2} \right\rangle = - \frac{\langle a^k, \bar{y} \rangle^2}{\langle Ba^k, a^k \rangle} > 0.$$

Hence, $\bar{x}, p^k \in \mathcal{E}(B, \bar{x}, \delta)$, but $(\bar{x} + p^k)/2 \notin \mathcal{E}(B, \bar{x}, \delta)$. Therefore, $\mathcal{E}(B, \bar{x}, \delta)$ is not convex. \square

Proposition 3.1 *Let $n \geq 3$ and $A = A^\top \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ be a nonsingular matrix. Suppose that q_A is not constant and $\lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \dots \leq \lambda_n$ are eigenvalues of A . If q_A is quasiconvex, then the following conditions hold:*

- (i) $\lambda_1 < \lambda_2$;
- (ii) either $\lambda_2 \leq \min_{x \in \bar{\mathcal{C}}} q_A(x)$ or $\max_{x \in \bar{\mathcal{C}}} q_A(x) \leq \lambda_2$.

Proof Suppose by contradiction that one of the following two conditions holds:

- (a) $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2$;
- (b) $\min_{x \in \bar{\mathcal{C}}} q_A(x) < \lambda_2 < \max_{x \in \bar{\mathcal{C}}} q_A(x)$.

First of all, note that due to q_A not being constant, we have $\lambda_1 \leq \min_{x \in \bar{\mathcal{C}}} q_A(x) < \max_{x \in \bar{\mathcal{C}}} q_A(x) \leq \lambda_n$, where $\bar{\mathcal{C}}$ is defined in (3). Hence, we can take a $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $\mu \neq \lambda_i$ for all $i = 1, \dots, n$, and satisfying

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 \leq \min_{x \in \bar{\mathcal{C}}} q_A(x) < \mu < \max_{x \in \bar{\mathcal{C}}} q_A(x) \leq \lambda_n, \quad (20)$$

if the condition (a) holds. Otherwise, if the condition (b) holds, we take a $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$ satisfying

$$\lambda_1 \leq \min_{x \in \bar{\mathcal{C}}} q_A(x) < \lambda_2 < \mu < \max_{x \in \bar{\mathcal{C}}} q_A(x) \leq \lambda_n. \quad (21)$$

Then, any of the conditions (20) or (21) implies that $\pm(A - \mu I_n)$ is not \mathcal{K} -copositive. Since the matrix $A - \mu I_n$ is not \mathcal{K} -copositive, there exists a $p \in \mathcal{K}$ such that $\langle Ap, p \rangle < \mu \|p\|^2$. Hence, there exist also an $u \in \text{int}(\mathcal{K})$ sufficiently close to p such that $\langle Au, u \rangle < \mu \|u\|^2$. Similarly, since $-(A - \mu I_n) = \mu I_n - A$ is not \mathcal{K} -copositive, there exists a $v \in \text{int}(\mathcal{K})$ such that $\langle Av, v \rangle > \mu \|v\|^2$. Therefore, by continuity, there exists a $t \in]0, 1[$ such that $\langle A\bar{x}, \bar{x} \rangle = \mu \|\bar{x}\|^2$, where $\bar{x} = (1 - t)u + tv \in \text{int}(\mathcal{K})$. Letting $B = A - \mu I$, its eigenvalues are given by $\mu_i := \lambda_i - \mu$, for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. Thus, we conclude from (20) and (21) that

$$\mu_1 = \mu_2 < 0 < \mu_n, \quad \text{or} \quad \mu_1 < \mu_2 < 0 < \mu_n, \tag{22}$$

if the condition (a) or (b) holds, respectively. Since $B\bar{x} \neq 0$ and $\langle B\bar{x}, \bar{x} \rangle = 0$, we conclude from Lemma 3.2 that, for all $\delta > 0$, the set $\mathcal{E}(B, \bar{x}, \delta) := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \|x - \bar{x}\| \leq \delta, \langle Bx, x \rangle \leq 0\}$, is not convex. Hence, there exists an $s \in]0, 1[$ and $a^0, a^1 \in \mathcal{E}(B, \bar{x}, \delta)$ such that $a^s := (1 - s)a^0 + sa^1 \notin \mathcal{E}(B, \bar{x}, \delta)$. Thus, owing to the ball of centre \bar{x} and radius δ is convex, $a^s \notin \mathcal{E}(B, \bar{x}, \delta)$ implies $\langle Aa^s, a^s \rangle - \mu \|a^s\|^2 = \langle Ba^s, a^s \rangle > 0$. On the other hand, since $a^0, a^1 \in \mathcal{E}(B, \bar{x}, \delta)$, we have $\langle Aa^i, a^i \rangle - \mu \|a^i\|^2 = \langle Ba^i, a^i \rangle \leq 0$, for $i \in \{0, 1\}$. Furthermore, if δ is sufficiently small, then considering that $\bar{x} \in \text{int}(\mathcal{K})$, we have $a^0, a^1 \in \text{int} \mathcal{K}$. Hence, $a^0, a^1 \in [\varphi_A \leq \mu]$ and $a^s \notin [\varphi_A \leq \mu]$. By using Corollary 2.2, this contradicts the spherical quasiconvexity of A . \square

Lemma 3.3 *Let $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ and $\lambda, c \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $\lambda \leq c$. If the matrix $\lambda I_n - A$ is \mathcal{K} -copositive, then $[\varphi_A \leq c] = \text{int}(\mathcal{K})$. As a consequence, the set $[\varphi_A \leq c]$ is convex.*

Proof Since $\lambda \leq c$, we have $\langle Ax, x \rangle - c\|x\|^2 \leq \langle Ax, x \rangle - \lambda\|x\|^2 = \langle (A - \lambda I_n)x, x \rangle$. Thus, considering that $\lambda I_n - A$ is \mathcal{K} -copositive, we conclude that $\langle Ax, x \rangle - c\|x\|^2 \leq 0$, for all $x \in \text{int}(\mathcal{K})$, which implies that $[\varphi_A \leq c] = \{x \in \text{int}(\mathcal{K}) : \langle Ax, x \rangle - c\|x\|^2 \leq 0\} = \text{int}(\mathcal{K})$. \square

Theorem 3.1 *Let $n \geq 3, k \geq 1, A = A^\top \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ and $\{v^1, v^2, \dots, v^n\}$ be an orthonormal system of eigenvectors of A corresponding to the eigenvalues $\lambda_1 = \dots = \lambda_k < \lambda_{k+1} \leq \dots \leq \lambda_n$, respectively. Then, we have the following statements:*

- (i) *If q_A is quasiconvex and not constant, then $k = 1$.*
- (ii) *If q_A is quasiconvex and not constant, then either $\lambda_2 \leq \min_{x \in \overline{\mathcal{E}}} q_A(x)$ or $\max_{x \in \overline{\mathcal{E}}} q_A(x) \leq \lambda_2$.*
- (iii) *Suppose that $k = 1$ and $\lambda_2 I_n - A$ is \mathcal{K} -copositive. Then, q_A is spherically quasiconvex if and only if $v^1 \in \mathcal{W}^* \cup -\mathcal{W}^*$. In particular if $v^1 \in \mathcal{K}^*$, then q_A is spherically quasiconvex.*
- (iv) *Suppose that $\mathcal{K}^* = \mathcal{K}$ and $v^1 \in \mathcal{K}$. Then, q_A is spherically quasiconvex if and only if $k = 1$ and $\lambda_2 I_n - A$ is \mathcal{K} -copositive.*

Proof Items (i) and (ii) follow from Proposition 3.1. Item (iii) follows from Lemmas 3.1, 3.3 and Corollary 2.2. Next, we prove item (iv). Suppose that $k = 1, \mathcal{K}^* = \mathcal{K}$ and $v^1 \in \mathcal{K}$. If $\lambda_2 I_n - A$ is \mathcal{K} -copositive, then the result follows from item (iii). If q_A is spherically quasiconvex, then item (i) implies that $k = 1$ and item (ii) implies

that either $A - \lambda_2 I_n$ or $\lambda_2 I_n - A$ is \mathcal{K} -copositive. If $A - \lambda_2 I_n$ is \mathcal{K} -copositive, then $v^1 \in \mathcal{K}$ implies $\langle (A - \lambda_2 I_n)v^1, v^1 \rangle \geq 0$. Hence, $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2$, which contradicts $k = 1$. Therefore, this case cannot hold and we must have $\lambda_2 I_n - A$ is \mathcal{K} -copositive. \square

The next corollary follows by combining Lemma 3.3 and Corollary 3.1.

Corollary 3.2 *Let $n \geq 3$, $A = A^\top \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ and $\lambda_1 < \lambda_2 \leq \dots \leq \lambda_n$ the eigenvalues of A . Suppose that $\lambda_2 \leq (\lambda_1 + \lambda_3)/2$ and $\lambda_2 I_n - A$ is \mathcal{K} -copositive. If $\mathcal{K} \cap -\mathcal{L}_{\lambda_2} = \{0\}$ or $\mathcal{K} \cap \mathcal{L}_{\lambda_2} = \{0\}$, then q_A is spherically quasiconvex.*

In the following two theorems, we present classes of quadratic quasi-convex functions defined in spherically subdual convex sets, which include as particular instances [10, Examples 18 and 19].

Theorem 3.2 *Let $n \geq 3$, $A = A^\top \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ and $\{v^1, v^2, \dots, v^n\}$ be an orthonormal system of eigenvectors of the matrix A corresponding to the eigenvalues $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$, respectively. Moreover, assume that $\lambda := \lambda_1$, $\mu := \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_{n-1}$, $\eta := \lambda_n$ and*

$$v^1 - \sqrt{\frac{\eta - \mu}{\mu - \lambda}} |v^n|_{\mathcal{K}} \in \mathcal{K}^*, \quad \lambda < \mu < \eta, \quad (23)$$

where $|\cdot|_{\mathcal{K}}$ is defined in (1). Then, the quadratic function q_A is spherically quasi-convex.

Proof By using the spectral decomposition of A , we have

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i v^i (v^i)^\top = \lambda v^1 (v^1)^\top + \sum_{j=2}^{n-1} \mu v^j (v^j)^\top + \eta v^n (v^n)^\top. \quad (24)$$

Hence, for all $x \in \mathcal{K}$, by using $\|x\|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \langle v^i, x \rangle^2$ and (24), after some calculations we obtain

$$\langle Ax, x \rangle - \mu \|x\|^2 = (\mu - \lambda) \left[\frac{\eta - \mu}{\mu - \lambda} \langle v^n, x \rangle^2 - \langle v^1, x \rangle^2 \right]. \quad (25)$$

To proceed with the proof, we note that (1) implies that $|v^n|_{\mathcal{K}} \in \mathcal{K} + \mathcal{K}^*$ and, owing to $\mathcal{K} \subseteq \mathcal{K}^*$, we conclude that $|v^n|_{\mathcal{K}} \in \mathcal{K}^*$. Thus, (23) implies that

$$0 \leq \sqrt{\frac{\eta - \mu}{\mu - \lambda}} \langle |v^n|_{\mathcal{K}}, x \rangle \leq \langle v^1, x \rangle, \quad \forall x \in \mathcal{K}. \quad (26)$$

Hence, for all $x \in \mathcal{K}$, the last inequality yields

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\eta - \mu}{\mu - \lambda} \langle v^n, x \rangle^2 - \langle v^1, x \rangle^2 &\leq \frac{\eta - \mu}{\mu - \lambda} \left[\langle v^n, x \rangle^2 - \langle |v^n|_{\mathcal{K}}, x \rangle^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{\eta - \mu}{\mu - \lambda} \langle v^n + |v^n|_{\mathcal{K}}, x \rangle \langle v^n - |v^n|_{\mathcal{K}}, x \rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

On the other hand, by using $|v^n|^{\mathcal{K}} = P_{\mathcal{K}}(v^n) + P_{\mathcal{K}^*}(-v^n)$, $v^n = P_{\mathcal{K}}(v^n) - P_{\mathcal{K}^*}(-v^n)$, $P_{\mathcal{K}}(v^n) \in K \subseteq K^*$, we obtain $\langle v^n + |v^n|^{\mathcal{K}}, x \rangle \langle v^n - |v^n|^{\mathcal{K}}, x \rangle = -4\langle P_{\mathcal{K}}(v^n), x \rangle \langle P_{\mathcal{K}^*}(-v^n), x \rangle \leq 0$, for all $x \in \mathcal{K}$. Thus, due to $\lambda < \mu < \eta$, the previous inequality together with (27) implies

$$\frac{\eta - \mu}{\mu - \lambda} \langle v^n, x \rangle^2 - \langle v^1, x \rangle^2 \leq 0, \quad \forall x \in \mathcal{K}. \tag{28}$$

Thus, considering that $\lambda < \mu$, the combination of (25) with (28) implies that $\mu I_n - A$ is \mathcal{K} -copositive. Taking into account that $|v^n|^{\mathcal{K}} \in \mathcal{K}^*$, (23) implies $v^1 \in \mathcal{K}^*$. Therefore, we can apply the item (iii) of Theorem 3.1 to conclude that q_A is spherically quasi-convex. \square

Remark 3.2 The subduality of \mathcal{K} is essential for the proof of Theorem 3.2. Indeed, suppose that the cone \mathcal{K} is not-selfdual and \mathcal{K}^* is subdual (for example take a pointed closed convex cone which contains the nonnegative orthant in its interior). Then, $\mathcal{K}^* \subsetneq \mathcal{K}$, hence \mathcal{K} is not subdual. Choose \mathcal{K} such that $v^n \in \mathcal{K} \setminus \mathcal{K}^*$. It follows that $|v^n|^{\mathcal{K}} = v^n \notin \mathcal{K}^*$ and therefore the first inequality in (26) fails. Hence, the proof of Theorem 3.2 fails.

The following example satisfies the assumptions of Theorem 3.2.

Example 3.1 Letting $\mathcal{K} = \mathbb{R}_+^n$ and $\lambda < (\lambda + \eta)/2 < \mu < \eta$, the unit vectors $v^1 = (e^1 + e^n)/\sqrt{2}$, $v^2 = e^2, \dots, v^{n-1} = e^{n-1}$, $v^n = (e^1 - e^n)/\sqrt{2}$ are pairwise orthogonal and satisfy the condition (23). Now, taking $\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{L}$ and denoting $v^n = ((v^n)_1, (v^n)^2)$, by using Lemma 2.2, (23) can be written as

$$v^1 - \sqrt{\frac{\eta - \mu}{\mu - \lambda}} \frac{1}{\|(v^n)^2\|} \left(\max\{|(v^n)_1|, \|(v^n)^2\|\} \|(v^n)^2\|, \min\{|(v^n)_1|, \|(v^n)^2\|\} \operatorname{sgn}((v^n)_1)(v^n)^2 \right) \in \mathcal{K},$$

and $\lambda < \mu < \eta$. The vectors $v^1 = (e^1 + e^n)/\sqrt{2}$, $v^2 = e^2, \dots, v^{n-1} = e^{n-1}$, $v^n = (-e^1 + e^n)/\sqrt{2}$ are pairwise orthogonal and satisfy the last inclusion.

Theorem 3.3 Let $n \geq 3$, $A = A^T \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ and $\{v^1, v^2, \dots, v^n\}$ be an orthonormal system of eigenvectors of A corresponding to the eigenvalues $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$, respectively, such that $v^1 \in \operatorname{int}(\mathcal{K}^*)$. Let

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &:= \min\{\langle v^1, y \rangle^2 : y \in S^n \cap \mathcal{K}\} > 0, \\ \eta &:= \max \left\{ \frac{\langle v^3, y \rangle^2 + \dots + \langle v^n, y \rangle^2}{\langle v^1, y \rangle^2} : y \in S^n \cap \mathcal{K} \right\} > 0. \end{aligned} \tag{29}$$

Assume that

$$\lambda_1 < \lambda_2 \leq \dots \leq \lambda_n \leq \lambda_2 + \delta(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1), \quad \delta \in \{\alpha, 1/\eta\}. \tag{30}$$

Then, $\lambda_2 I_n - A$ is \mathcal{K} -copositive. Consequently, the quadratic function q_A is spherically quasi-convex.

Proof Note that the spectral decomposition of A implies $A = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i v^i (v^i)^\top$. Thus, considering that $\|x\|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \langle v^i, x \rangle^2$, for all $x \in \mathcal{K}$, we conclude that

$$\langle Ax, x \rangle - \lambda_2 \|x\|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (\lambda_i - \lambda_2) \langle v^i, x \rangle^2. \quad (31)$$

Since (30) implies $\lambda_2 - \lambda_1 > 0$ and $0 \leq \lambda_j - \lambda_2 \leq \lambda_n - \lambda_2$, for all $j = 3, \dots, n$, it follows from (31) that

$$\langle Ax, x \rangle - \lambda_2 \|x\|^2 \leq (\lambda_2 - \lambda_1) \left[\frac{\lambda_n - \lambda_2}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} \left(\langle v^3, x \rangle^2 + \dots + \langle v^n, x \rangle^2 \right) - \langle v^1, x \rangle^2 \right].$$

Since the second equality in (29) implies $\langle v^3, x \rangle^2 + \dots + \langle v^n, x \rangle^2 \leq \eta \langle v^1, x \rangle^2$, the latter inequality becomes

$$\langle Ax, x \rangle - \lambda_2 \|x\|^2 \leq (\lambda_2 - \lambda_1) \left[\left(\eta \frac{\lambda_n - \lambda_2}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} - 1 \right) \langle v^1, x \rangle^2 \right]. \quad (32)$$

First assume that $\delta = 1/\eta$. Thus, the last inequality in (30) implies $\eta(\lambda_n - \lambda_2)/(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1) \leq 1$, which combined with (32) yields

$$\langle Ax, x \rangle - \lambda_2 \|x\|^2 \leq 0. \quad (33)$$

Next, assume that $\delta = \alpha$. First of all, note that $\sum_{i=3}^n \langle v^i, y \rangle^2 \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \langle v^i, y \rangle^2 = \|y\|^2 = 1$, for all $y \in S^n$. Thus, using (29), we conclude that

$$\begin{aligned} \eta &= \max \left\{ \frac{\langle v^3, y \rangle^2 + \dots + \langle v^n, y \rangle^2}{\langle v^1, y \rangle^2} : y \in S^n \cap K \right\} \\ &\leq \max \left\{ \frac{1}{\langle v^1, y \rangle^2} : y \in S^n \cap K \right\} = \frac{1}{\alpha}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, it follows from (32) that

$$\langle Ax, x \rangle - \lambda_2 \|x\|^2 \leq (\lambda_2 - \lambda_1) \left[\left(\frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\lambda_n - \lambda_2}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} - 1 \right) \langle v^1, x \rangle^2 \right]. \quad (34)$$

Due to $\delta = \alpha$, the last inequality in (30) implies $(\lambda_n - \lambda_2)/[\alpha(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)] \leq 1$, which together with (34) also implies (33). Hence, we conclude that $\lambda_2 I_n - A$ is \mathcal{K} -copositive. Therefore, since $v^1 \in \mathcal{K}^*$ and it is an eigenvector of A corresponding to the eigenvalue λ_1 , by applying item (iii) of Theorem 3.1, we can conclude that the function q_A is spherically quasi-convex. \square

Remark 3.3 The numbers α and η have an analytical motivation for the required copositivity. The number α is the cosine square of the maximal angle between the vector v^1 and the cone \mathcal{K} (i.e., the maximal Euclidean angle between the first eigenvector

and the nonzero vectors of the cone). For the number η , consider the affine hyper-space $\mathcal{H} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \langle v^1, x \rangle = 1\}$ and the $(n - 2)$ -dimensional linear subspace $\mathcal{M} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \langle v^1, x \rangle = 0, \langle v^2, x \rangle = 0\}$. Then, η is the maximal length of a vector in the orthogonal projection of the slice $\mathcal{K} \cap \mathcal{H}$ onto \mathcal{M} .

In the following, we present an example satisfying the assumptions of Theorem 3.3.

Example 3.2 Letting \mathcal{L} the Lorentz cone, the vectors $v^i = e^i$, for all $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and the eigenvectors $\lambda_1 < \lambda_2 \leq \dots \leq \lambda_n < \lambda_2 + (1/2)(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)$, the condition (30) is satisfied. In this case, $\alpha = 1/2$.

Corollary 3.3 Let $n \geq 3$ and $\{v^1, v^2, \dots, v^n\}$ be an orthonormal system of eigenvectors of $A = A^T \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ corresponding to the eigenvalues $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$, respectively. Assume that $\lambda_1 =: \lambda < \mu := \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_n$. If $v^1 \in \mathcal{K}^*$, then q_A is spherically quasi-convex. □

Proof Using the spectral decomposition of A , we have

$$A = \lambda v^1(v^1)^T + \sum_{j=2}^n \mu v^j(v^j)^T. \tag{35}$$

Since $\|x\|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \langle v^i, x \rangle^2$, for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, by using (35) and $\lambda < \mu$, we obtain

$$\mu \|x\|^2 - \langle Ax, x \rangle = (\mu - \lambda) \langle v^1, x \rangle^2 \geq 0, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n. \tag{36}$$

In particular, (36) implies that $\mu I_n - A$ is \mathcal{K} -copositive. Thus, since $v^1 \in \mathcal{K}^*$, by applying item (iii) of Theorem 3.1 with $\lambda_2 = \mu$ we can conclude that the function q_A is spherically quasi-convex. □

In the next example, we show how to generate matrices satisfying the assumptions of Corollary 3.3 and consequently generate spherically quasi-convex functions on spherically subdual convex sets.

Example 3.3 The Householder matrix associated to $v \in \text{int}(\mathcal{K}^*)$ is defined by $H := I_n - 2vv^T/\|v\|^2$. We know that H is a symmetric and nonsingular matrix. Furthermore, $Hv = -v$ and $Hu = u$ for all $u \in \mathcal{S}$, where $\mathcal{S} := \{u \in \mathbb{R}^n : \langle v, u \rangle = 0\}$. Since the dimension of \mathcal{S} is $n - 1$, then we have 1 and -1 are eigenvalues of H with multiplicities $n - 1$ and 1, respectively. Moreover, considering that $v \in \text{int}(\mathcal{K}^*)$, Corollary 3.3 implies that $q_H(x) = \langle Hx, x \rangle$ is spherically quasi-convex.

4 Spherically Quasi-convex Quadratic Functions on the Spherical Lorentz Convex Set

In this section, we present a condition partially characterizing the spherical quasi-convexity of quadratic functions on spherically convex sets associated to the Lorentz cone. First, we remark that for the Lorentz cone \mathcal{L} , since by Lemma 2.3 we have a characterization of \mathcal{L} -copositive matrices, item (iii) of Theorem 3.1 provides a more general result than Theorem 3.3.

Proposition 4.1 Let \mathcal{L} be the Lorentz cone, $n \geq 2$, $A = A^\top \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, $\lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \dots \leq \lambda_n$ be the eigenvalues of A , v^1 be an eigenvector of A corresponding to λ_1 and $J = \text{diag}(1, -1, \dots, -1) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$. If $v^1 \in \mathcal{L}$ and there exists an $\rho \geq 0$ such that $\lambda_2 I_n - A - \rho J$ is positive semidefinite, then q_A is spherically quasiconvex.

Proof If there exists an $\rho \geq 0$ such that $\lambda_2 I_n - A - \rho J$ is positive semidefinite, then it follows from Lemma 2.3 that $\lambda_2 I_n - A$ is a \mathcal{L} -copositive matrix. Therefore, considering that $v^1 \in \mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}^*$ and it is an eigenvector of A associated to the eigenvalue λ_1 , by applying item (iii) of Theorem 3.1, we conclude that q_A is spherically quasi-convex. \square

The next result is a version of [10, Theorem 20] for this cone.

Theorem 4.1 Let $n \geq 3$ and $\{v^1, v^2, \dots, v^n\}$ be an orthonormal system of eigenvectors of $A = A^\top \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ corresponding to the eigenvalues $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$, respectively. Assume that $\lambda_1 =: \lambda < \mu := \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_n$. Then, q_A is a spherically quasi-convex function if and only if $v^1 \in \mathcal{L}$.

Proof If there exists an eigenvector of A corresponding to the smaller eigenvalue belonging to \mathcal{L} , then Corollary 3.3 implies that q_A is spherically quasi-convex. Conversely, assume that q_A is spherically quasi-convex. Thus, by using the spectral decomposition of A , we have

$$A = \lambda v^1 (v^1)^\top + \sum_{j=2}^n \mu v^j (v^j)^\top. \quad (37)$$

We can also assume, without loss of generality, that the number $v_1^1 \geq 0$. Let $x \in \partial \mathcal{L} \setminus \{0\}$ and note that $y = 2x_1 e^1 - x \in \partial \mathcal{L} \setminus \{0\}$. Since $\sum_{i=1}^n v^i (v^i)^\top = I_n$ (i.e., the spectral decomposition of I_n) and $\langle x, y \rangle = 0$ (37) implies that

$$\langle Ax, y \rangle = \left\langle \left[\mu \sum_{i=1}^n v^i (v^i)^\top + (\lambda - \mu) (v^1) (v^1)^\top \right] x, y \right\rangle = (\lambda - \mu) \langle v^1, x \rangle \langle v^1, y \rangle. \quad (38)$$

Since $x, y \in \mathcal{L}$, $\langle x, y \rangle = 0$ and \mathcal{L} is a self-dual cone, it follows from Corollary 2.1 that $\langle Ax, y \rangle \leq 0$. Thus, considering that $\lambda < \mu$ and $y = 2x_1 e^1 - x$ (38) yields

$$0 \leq \langle v^1, x \rangle \langle v^1, y \rangle = \langle v^1, x \rangle [2v_1^1 x_1 - \langle v^1, x \rangle]. \quad (39)$$

On the other hand, due to $x \in \mathcal{L}$, we have $x^1 \geq 0$. Thus, since $v_1^1 \geq 0$, if $\langle v^1, x \rangle < 0$, then we have $\langle v^1, x \rangle [2v_1^1 x_1 - \langle v^1, x \rangle] < 0$, which contradicts (39). Hence $\langle v^1, x \rangle \geq 0$, where x can be chosen arbitrarily in $\partial \mathcal{L} \setminus \{0\}$. Therefore, $v^1 \in \mathcal{L}$ and the proof is complete. \square

5 Perspectives and Open Problems

First of all, we note that for all our classes of spherically quasi-convex quadratic functions q_A on the spherically subdual convex set $\mathcal{C} = S^{n-1} \cap \text{int}(\mathcal{K})$, the matrix A has the smallest eigenvalue with multiplicity one and the associated eigenvector belongs to the dual \mathcal{K}^* of the subdual cone \mathcal{K} . We conjecture that this condition is necessary and sufficient to characterize spherically quasi-convex quadratic functions. It is worth noting that for selfdual cones such a characterization can be obtained by proving that, under the assumption $v^1 \in \mathcal{K}$, the matrix $\lambda_2 I_n - A$ is \mathcal{K} -copositive, where $\{v^1, v^2, \dots, v^n\}$ is an orthonormal system of eigenvectors of A corresponding to the eigenvalues $\lambda_1 < \lambda_2 \leq \dots \leq \lambda_n$, respectively. We also remark that, in Theorem 4.1 we present a partial characterizations of spherically quasi-convex quadratic functions on the spherical Lorentz convex set. However, the general question remains open even for this specific set.

Although efficient algorithms for solving intrinsically unconstrained problems posed on the whole sphere are well known (see [4–9]), an even more challenging problem is to develop efficient algorithms for constrained quadratic optimization problems on spherically convex sets. As far as we know, the first algorithm for a special problem on this subject has recently appeared in [24, Example 5.5.2]; see also [25, Sect. 10].

Minimizing a quadratic function on the intersection of the Lorentz cone with the sphere is particularly relevant, since the nonnegativity of the minimum value is equivalent to the Lorentz-copositivity of the corresponding matrix, see [2,3]; see also [24, Example 5.5.2] and [25, Sect. 10]. In general, replacing the Lorentz cone with an arbitrary closed convex cone K leads to the more general concept of \mathcal{K} -copositivity. By considering the intrinsic geometrical properties of the sphere, interesting perspectives for detecting the general copositivity of matrices emerge.

Note that isometries map geodesics onto geodesics and also preserve convex sets. Moreover, the composition of convex and quasi-convex functions with isometries is also convex and quasi-convex functions, respectively. Hence, all concepts studied in this paper are preserved by isometries of the sphere. On the other hand, considering that the Euclidean space and the sphere is not isometric, there is no clear relationship between concepts of convexity and quasi-convexity of these geometric spaces. On the other hand, in principle, it is possible to extend concepts similar to those studied in this paper to any submanifolds of the Euclidean space, which naturally depend on curvatura/metric. As a consequence, the following question arises: It is possible to unify these concepts or part of them in a common framework? This is an interesting question that deserves to be investigated.

6 Conclusions

In [10,22,26,27], we studied some intrinsic properties of the spherically convex sets and functions. In the present paper, we showed further developments of this topic. In particular, many of the results obtained in the previous papers are related to the conditions implying spherical quasi-convexity of quadratic functions on the spherical positive orthant. In the present paper, these results are generalized to subdual cones. As

far as we know, this is the pioneer study of spherically quasi-convex quadratic functions on spherically subdual convex sets. As stated in Sect. 5, there are still interesting questions to be answered in this topic, we foresee further progress in these direction in the near future.

Acknowledgements This work was supported by CNPq (Grants 302473/2017-3, 408151/2016-1) and FAPEG/PRONEM-201710267000532.

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