CONVEX AND QUASICONVEX FUNCTIONS
IN METRIC GRAPHS

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(Communicated by Enrique Zuazua)

Abstract. We study convex and quasiconvex functions on a metric graph.
Given a set of points in the metric graph, we consider the largest convex func-
tion below the prescribed datum. We characterize this largest convex function
as the unique largest viscosity subsolution to a simple differential equation,
$u'' = 0$ on the edges, plus nonlinear transmission conditions at the vertices.
We also study the analogous problem for quasiconvex functions and obtain
a characterization of the largest quasiconvex function that is below a given
datum.

1. **Introduction and description of the main results.** Our main goal in this
paper is to study convex and quasiconvex functions on a metric graph.

Let us start this introduction by recalling the well-known definitions of convexity
and quasiconvexity in the Euclidean space. A function $u \colon S \to \mathbb{R}$ defined on a
convex subset $S \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ is called convex if for all $x, y \in S$ and any $\lambda \in [0, 1]$, we have

$$u(\lambda x + (1 - \lambda)y) \leq \lambda u(x) + (1 - \lambda)u(y).$$

That is, the value of the function at a point in the segment that joins x and y is
less or equal than the convex combination between the values at the extreme. An
alternative way of stating convexity is to say that u is convex on S if the epigraph
of u on S is a convex set on $\mathbb{R}^{N+1}$. We refer to [20, 26] for general references on
convex structures.

A notion weaker than convexity is quasiconvexity. A function $u\colon S \to \mathbb{R}$ defined on a convex subset S of the Euclidean space is called quasiconvex if for all $x, y \in S$ and any $\lambda \in [0, 1]$, we have

$$u(\lambda x + (1 - \lambda)y) \leq \max\left\{u(x), u(y)\right\}.$$

An alternative and more geometrical way of defining a quasiconvex function u is to require that each sublevel set $S_\alpha(u) = \{x \in S\colon u(x) \leq \alpha\}$ is a convex set. See [11] and citations therein for an overview.

Notice that whether or not a function is convex depends on the numbers which the function assigns to its level sets, not just on the shape of these level sets. The problem with this is that a monotone transformation of a convex function need not be convex; that is, if u is convex and $g : \mathbb{R} \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ is increasing, then $g \circ u$ may fail to be convex. For instance, $f(x) = x^2$ is convex and $g(x) = \arctan(x)$ is increasing but $g \circ f(x) = \arctan(x^2)$ is not convex. However, the weaker condition, quasiconvexity, maintains this quality under monotonic transformations. Moreover, every monotonic transformation of a convex function is quasiconvex (although it is not true that every quasiconvex function can be written as a monotonic transformation of a convex function).

Convex and quasiconvex functions have applications in a wide range of disciplines, for example, mathematical analysis, optimization, game theory, and economics (see [10, 23, 15, 25, 26]).

In the Euclidean space $\mathbb{R}^N$, there is also a Partial Differential Equation approach for convex and quasiconvex functions, see [1, 3, 5, 4, 7, 21, 22]. In fact, a function u in the Euclidean space is convex if and only if it is a viscosity sub-solution to

$$\min_{v\colon |v|=1} \langle D^2 u(x)v, v \rangle = 0, \tag{1}$$

(for a proof, see Theorem 2 in [21]) and is quasiconvex if and only if it is a viscosity sub-solution to

$$\min_{\substack{v\colon |v|=1, \\ \langle v, \nabla u(x) \rangle = 0}} \langle D^2 u(x)v, v \rangle = 0 \tag{2}$$

(now we refer to Section 2, Theorem 2.6 and Theorem 2.7, in [4]). Moreover, the convex and the quasiconvex envelope of a boundary datum are solutions to (1) and (2), respectively. For numerical approximations we refer to [2, 1].

When one wants to expand the notion of convexity or quasiconvexity to an ambient space beyond the Euclidean setting, the key is to introduce what is a segment in our space. For notions of convexity in discrete settings (like graphs and lattices) we refer to [8, 9, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 24] and references therein. For viscosity solutions to elliptic equations in finite graphs we refer to [16] and for nonlocal equations related to game theory to [12].

1.1. **Metric graphs.** We start gathering some basic facts about metric graphs, see for instance [6] and references therein.

A graph Γ consists of a finite set of vertices $\mathrm{V}(\Gamma) = \{\mathrm{v}_i\}$ and a set of edges $\mathrm{E}(\Gamma) = \{\mathrm{e}_j\}$ connecting some of the vertices. The graph Γ is simple when there is not an edge connecting a vertex with itself. A graph Γ is said a finite graph if the number of edges and the number of vertices are finite. Two vertices u and v are called adjacent (denoted $\mathrm{u} \sim \mathrm{v}$) if there is an edge connecting them. We denote the set of all vertices adjacent to v by $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{v}}(\Gamma)$. An edge $\mathrm{e} \in \mathrm{E}$ is incident to $\mathrm{v} \in \mathrm{V}$ when e connects v to another vertex and we denote it by $\mathrm{e} \sim \mathrm{v}$. We define $\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{v}}(\Gamma)$

as the set of all edges incident to v. The degree $d_v(\Gamma)$ of a vertex v is the number of edges that incident to it. When there is no confusion, Γ will be omitted from the notation. A vertex $v \in V$ is called an interior vertex if $d_v > 1$. Otherwise, we say that v is exterior. The set all interior (exterior) vertices is denoted by V_{int} (V_{ext}). We will also refer to the exterior vertices as terminal vertices.

Assumption 1.1. *Throughout this article we assume that all graphs are connected, simple and with bounded degree, that is, $1 \leq \sup_v d_v < \infty$.*

We consider also an orientation to each edge of Γ, that is, there is a map $\phi: E \to V \times V$ associating to each edge $e \in E$ the pair $(e_-, e_+) \in V \times V$ of initial vertex and terminal vertex respectively. The edge $\hat{e}$ is called the reversal of the edge e if $\hat{e}_- = e_+$ and $\hat{e}_+ = e_-$.

Definition 1.2 (See Definition 1.3.1 in [6])**.** A graph $\Gamma = (V, E)$ with a map orientation ϕ is called a metric graph, if

1. Each edge e is assigned a positive length $\ell_e \in (0, \infty]$. If $\ell_e = \infty$, then e has only one vertex due to the other end goes to "infinity".
2. The lengths of the edges that are reversals of each other are assumed to be equal, that is, $\ell_e = \ell_{\hat{e}}$;
3. A coordinate $x_e \in I_e = [0, \ell_e]$ is increasing in the direction of the edge given is assigned on each edge by ϕ;
4. The relation $x_{\hat{e}} = \ell_e - x_e$ holds between the coordinates on mutually reversed edges.

For an edge e with associated interval $[0, \ell_e]$, the vertices e_- and e_+ are identified with the coordinates 0 and ℓ_e respectively. For a coordinate $x \in I_e$ sometimes we write $x \in e$.

A sequence of edges $\{e_j\}_{j=1}^n \subset E$ forms a path, and its length is defined as $\sum_{j=1}^n \ell_{e_j}$. Note that we are not considering the orientation map to define paths. For two vertices v and u, the distance $d_0(v, u)$ is defined as the length of the shortest path between them. When two points x and y are located at the same edge e, that is, $x, y \in I_e = [0, \ell_e]$, the distance between them is defined by $d_e(x, y) = |x - y|$. The distance d in the metric graph $\Gamma = (V, E, \phi)$ is the natural extension of the previous defined distances, that is,

$$d(x, y) := \inf \{ d_e(x, z_1) + d_0(z_1, z_2) + d_{\bar{e}}(z_2, y) \colon z_1, z_2 \in V, z_1 \in e, z_2 \in \bar{e} \},$$

where $x \in e$ and $y \in \bar{e}$ are two points that are not necessarily vertices or points at the same edge. For $x, y \in \Gamma$, we denote by $[x, y]$ the minimal path between x and y. A metric graph Γ becomes a metric measure space with the distance d and the measure obtained from the standard Lebesgue measure on each edge.

The metric graph Γ is connected and compact when it is connected and compact in the sense of a topological space.

Assumption 1.3. *We assume that Γ is a connected compact metric graph. We also assume that if $x, y \in [e_-, e_+]$ for some $e \in E$ then $d(x, y) = |x - y|$.*

A function u on a metric graph Γ is a collection of functions u_e defined on $[0, \ell_e]$ for all $e \in E$, not just at the vertices as in discrete models. The space $C^k(\Gamma)$ consists of all continuous function on that belong to $C^k(e) := C^k(I_e)$ for each $e \in E$. Let $u \in C^1(\Gamma)$, $v \in V$ and $e \in E_v$, we define the ingoing derivative of u over the edge e

in v as follows

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_{\mathrm{e}}}(\mathrm{v}) = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} u'_{\mathrm{e}}(\mathrm{v}) & \text{if } \mathrm{v} = \mathrm{e}_-, \\ -u'_{\mathrm{e}}(\mathrm{v}) & \text{if } \mathrm{v} = \mathrm{e}_+ \end{array} \right. ,$$

that is, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_{\mathrm{e}}}(\mathrm{v})$ is the directional derivative taken in the direction into the edge starting at v.

1.2. **Convex functions in metric graphs.** We use the classical notion of convexity.

Definition 1.4. A function $u \colon \Gamma \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ is *convex* when for any $x, y \in \Gamma$ satisfies

$$u(z) \leq \frac{d(y, z)}{d(x, y)} u(x) + \frac{d(x, z)}{d(x, y)} u(y),$$

for any $z \in [x, y]$.

Remark 1. Note that convexity does not depend on the orientation map ϕ for the edges.

As an example of a C^2 function that is convex in a star-shaped graph (a metric graph with only one node with multiplicity higher than one) we mention $u(x) = (d(x, x_0))^2$ with x_0 the unique multiple node of the graph.

We are interested in the largest convex function that is below a given datum in some subset of the graph. Let $A \subset \Gamma$ be a closed set and $f \colon A \to \mathbb{R}$ a bounded function. Then we define,

$$u_f^*(x) \coloneqq \sup \{ u(x) \colon u \in \mathcal{C}(f) \}, \tag{3}$$

where $\mathcal{C}(f) \coloneqq \{ u \colon \Gamma \to \mathbb{R} \colon u \text{ is } convex \text{ and } u(x) \leq f(x), \ x \in A \}$.

Remark 2. Observe that $\mathcal{C}(f) \neq \emptyset$ due to the fact that $u(x) \equiv \inf_{y \in A} \{ f(y) \}$ is a convex function. The function u_f^* is well-defined and convex, since the supremum of convex functions is also a convex function.

Remark 3. When the set A is the whole graph, $A = \Gamma$, we have that u_f^* is the usual convex envelope of f in Γ. When A is strictly contained in Γ we have a convex envelope of f extended as $+\infty$ to $\Gamma \setminus A$ (that is, we deal with the convex envelope of a partial datum). Notice that it may happen that $u_f^*(x) < f(x)$ for some points $x \in A$ (it could be the case that there is no convex function that agrees with f in A). When u_f^* agrees with f in the whole A we have an optimal convex extension of f to the set $\Gamma \setminus A$ (optimal in the sense of being the largest).

Our first result states when u_f^* is bounded.

Theorem 1.5. *Let $A \subset \Gamma$ be closed and $f \colon A \to \mathbb{R}$ bounded. Consider u_f^* be given by* (3). *Then, u_f^* is bounded on Γ if and only if A contains every terminal node of Γ. In this case, we have*

$$\inf_A f \leq u_f^*(x) \leq \sup_A f \qquad \forall x \in \Gamma.$$

Next, we show an equation together with a nonlinear coupling at the nodes that characterizes u_f^* on Γ.

Our first result is a characterization of convex functions in a metric graph.

Theorem 1.6. *A function* $u \colon \Gamma \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ *is convex if and only if* u *is a viscosity solution to*

$$u'' \geq 0, \qquad \text{on the edges of } \Gamma$$

$$\min_{\mathrm{e},\bar{\mathrm{e}}\in \mathrm{E_v}} \left\{ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_{\mathrm{e}}}(\mathrm{v}) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_{\bar{\mathrm{e}}}}(\mathrm{v}) \right\} \geq 0, \qquad \text{if } \mathrm{v} \in \mathrm{V}_{int}. \tag{4}$$

Next, we characterize the largest convex function below f in A, u_f^*, in terms of an obstacle problem.

Theorem 1.7. *Let* u_f^* *be given by* (3) *for a given datum* f *defined in* $A \subset \Gamma$, *where* f *is bounded and* A *closed. Let the contact set be given by*

$$C = \{x \in A : u_f^*(x) = f(x)\}.$$

Then, u_f^* *is a viscosity solution to*

$$u'' = 0, \quad \text{on the edges of } \Gamma \setminus C,$$

$$\min_{\mathrm{e},\bar{\mathrm{e}}\in \mathrm{E_v}} \left\{ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_{\mathrm{e}}}(\mathrm{v}) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_{\bar{\mathrm{e}}}}(\mathrm{v}) \right\} = 0, \quad \text{for any node } \mathrm{v} \in \Gamma \setminus C, \tag{5}$$

and therefore u_f^* *is the solution to the obstacle problem for the equations in* (5) *with* $f|_C$ *as obstacle.*

Remark 4. Notice that the result covers the problem for the convex envelope (when f is given in the whole graph Γ) and the optimal convex extension problem (the situation when there is a convex function that agrees with f in A and hence $u_f^* = f$ in A).

Notice that for a finite metric graph we have a finite number of degrees of freedom for the largest convex function below f in A. In fact, we have for each edge two degrees of freedom (since u_f^* is a solution to $u'' = 0$ on each edge we have that it takes the form $u(x) = ax + b$). Therefore, to find u_f^* we just have to select the constants a, b, on each edge such that the resulting function is continuous, verifies the nonlinear condition in (5) at the nodes and agrees with the given datum in C.

The equation (5) in the metric graph is the analogous to (1) in the Euclidean space. In fact, notice that on the edges there is only one direction (and the equation (1) says that the second derivative in that direction is zero) and at a vertex the nonlinear condition says that in the union of two edges that contain the vertex (a direction) the second derivative of u is zero while is greater or equal than zero in any other possible direction.

A quantum graph is a metric graph in which we associate a differential law with each edge with a coupling condition on the nodes, see [6]. Quantum graphs (in contrast to more elementary graph models, such as simple unweighted or weighted graphs) are used to model thin tubular structures, so-called graph-like spaces, they are their natural limits, when the radius of a graph-like space tends to zero, see [6]. Remark that our convex envelope is characterized as being affine in each edge (a solution to the linear equation $u'' = 0$), and verifies a nonlinear condition at the nodes (a min is involved). Therefore, the characterization of the convex envelope turns Γ into a quantum graph.

1.3. **Quasiconvex functions in metric graphs.** Now we turn out attention to quasiconvex functions in a metric graph Γ. As for the convex case, let us use the classical definition.

Definition 1.8. A function $u : \Gamma \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ is *quasiconvex* if for any $x, y \in \Gamma$ we have
$$u(z) \leq \max\{u(x); u(y)\},$$
for any $z \in [x, y]$.

For $A \subset \Gamma$ closed and $f \colon A \to \mathbb{R}$ bounded, the largest quasiconvex function on Γ that is below f in A is defined as follows:
$$u_f^{\circledast}(x) := \sup\{u(x) \colon u \in \mathcal{QC}(f)\}, \tag{6}$$
where $\mathcal{QC}(f) := \{u \colon \Gamma \to \mathbb{R} \colon u \text{ is } quasiconvex \text{ and } u(x) \leq f(x), \ x \in A\}$. Observe that $\mathcal{QC}(f) \neq \emptyset$ since, for instance, $u_f^* \in \mathcal{QC}(f)$ (a convex function is also quasiconvex, so, u_f^* is quasiconvex). Moreover, we have that
$$u_f^*(x) \leq u_f^{\circledast}(x) \qquad \text{for all } x \in \Gamma.$$

Remark 5. A remark analogous to Remark 3 is also useful here. When the set A is the whole graph, $A = \Gamma$, we have that $u_f^{\circledast}$ is the quasiconvex envelope of f in Γ. On the other hand, when A is strictly contained in Γ, $u_f^{\circledast}$ is the quasiconvex envelope of f extended by $+\infty$ to $\Gamma \setminus A$ (that is, we deal with the quasiconvex envelope of a partial datum). Notice that it may happen that $u_f^{\circledast}(x) < f(x)$ for some points $x \in A$ (it could be the case that there is no quasiconvex function in Γ that agrees with f in A). When $u_f^{\circledast}$ agrees with f in the whole A we have an optimal quasiconvex extension of f to the complement of A, $\Gamma \setminus A$ (optimal in the sense of being the largest).

For this optimal quasiconvex function $u_f^{\circledast}$, we have a discrete equation on the vertices, and in the edges, the function is piecewise constant. Notice that, in general, $u_f^{\circledast}$ is discontinuous.

Theorem 1.9. *Let $u_f^{\circledast}$ be given by (6) for a given bounded datum f defined in $A \subset \Gamma$, where A is closed. Then it holds that $u_f^{\circledast}$ is bounded if and only if A verifies that the convex hull of A is the whole Γ, i.e., $\text{Conv}(A) = \Gamma$. In that case, we have*
$$\inf_A f \leq u_f^{\circledast}(x) \leq \sup_A f \qquad \forall x \in \Gamma.$$

Moreover, let the contact set be given by
$$C = \{x \in A : u_f^{\circledast}(x) = f(x)\}.$$
then $u_f^{\circledast}$ verifies
$$
\begin{aligned}
u(x) &= \max\{u(\mathrm{e}_+); u(\mathrm{e}_-)\}, &&\text{if } x \in \mathrm{e}, \ \mathrm{e} \in \mathrm{E} \setminus C,\\
u(\mathrm{v}) &= \min_{\substack{\mathrm{u,w} \in \mathrm{V_v} \\ \mathrm{u} \neq \mathrm{w}}} \max\{u(\mathrm{u}), u(\mathrm{w})\} &&\text{if } \mathrm{v} \in \mathrm{V} \setminus C,
\end{aligned}
\tag{7}
$$
where $\mathrm{V_v}$ denotes the set of vertices that are adjacent to v. Therefore, $u_f^{\circledast}$ is the solution to the obstacle problem for the equations in (7) with $f|_C$ as obstacle.

As happens in the convex case, for the quasiconvex case, we have a finite number of degrees of freedom. In fact, we have only to obtain the values of $u_f^{\circledast}$ at the vertices of Γ. The values at these points are uniquely determined by the relation $u_f^{\circledast}(\mathrm{v}) = \min_{\mathrm{u,w} \in \mathrm{V_v}} \max\{u_f^{\circledast}(\mathrm{u}); u_f^{\circledast}(\mathrm{v})\}$, that says that the value of $u_f^{\circledast}$ at v is the second one among the values at nodes that are adjacent to v (ordering these values from the smallest to the largest).

The paper is organized as follows: in Section 2 we deal with the convex case; in Section 3 we prove our results for the quasiconvex case; and, finally, in Section 4 we collect some examples that illustrate our results.

2. **Convex functions.** Let us start this section by recalling our definition of a convex function. A function $u \colon \Gamma \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ is *convex* if for any $x, y \in \Gamma$ we have

$$u(z) \leq \frac{d(y, z)}{d(x, y)} u(x) + \frac{d(x, z)}{d(x, y)} u(y) \qquad \text{for all } z \in [x, y].$$

Remark 6. Let $u \colon \Gamma \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ be a convex function. Using the smoothness properties of convex functions on intervals, we have that

- u is upper semi-continuous on Γ;
- u is continuous on $\Gamma' = \Gamma \setminus V_{ext}$. In fact u admits left and right derivatives on Γ', and these are monotonically non-decreasing. As a consequence, u is differentiable at all but at most countably many points on Γ'.
- Finally, by Alexandrov's theorem, u is almost everywhere twice differentiable on Γ.

We refer to [20] for the proofs of these facts.

Remark 7. Keeping in mind that the only convex functions on a circle are the constants, we have that when u is a convex function on Γ, then u is constant on every closed minimal path.

Now, we need to introduce the notion of viscosity sub(super)-solution to the problem

$$u'' = 0, \qquad \text{on the edges of } \Gamma$$

$$\min_{e, \bar{e} \in E_v} \left\{ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_e}(v) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_{\bar{e}}}(v) \right\} = 0, \qquad \text{if } v \in V_{int}, \tag{8}$$

$$u(v) = \lim_{x \to v} u(x), \qquad \text{if } v \in V_{ext}.$$

Definition 2.1. Let $u \colon \Gamma \to \mathbb{R}$ be an upper (lower) semicontinuous function. We say that u is a viscosity sub(super)-solution to (8) if only if

- For every $x_0 \in \Gamma \setminus V$ and every time there exist $\delta > 0$ and a test function $\varphi \in C^2(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$ such that $\varphi(x_0) = u(x_0)$ and $\varphi(x) \geq u(x)$ $(\varphi(x) \leq u(x))$ for all $x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$, then

$$\varphi''(x_0) \geq 0 \, (\leq 0);$$

- For every $v \in V_{int}$ and every time there exist $e, \bar{e} \in E_v$ and a test function $\varphi \in C^1(e \cup \bar{e})$ such that $\varphi(v) = u(v)$ and $\varphi(x) \geq u(x)$ $(\varphi(x) \leq u(x))$ for all $x \in e \cup \bar{e}$, then

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_e}(v) + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_{\bar{e}}}(v) \geq 0 \, (\leq 0).$$

A viscosity solution of (8) is a continuous function u which is at the same time a sub-solution and super-solution.

Remark 8. The boundary condition in (8) is a direct consequence of the regularity results for convex functions on a metric graph stated in Remark 6.

Our first result is a characterization of convex functions in a metric graph.

Theorem 2.2. *A function $u \colon \Gamma \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ is convex if and only if u is a viscosity sub-solution of* (8).

Proof of Theorem 2.2. Let us start by assuming that u is a convex function. If $x_0 \in \Gamma \setminus V$ and there exist $\delta > 0$ and a test function $\varphi \in C^2(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$ such that $\varphi(x_0) = u(x_0)$ and $\varphi(x) \geq u(x)$ for all $x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$, then we have that

$$\varphi(x_0) = u(x_0) \leq \frac{1}{2}u(x_0 + \epsilon) + \frac{1}{2}u(x_0 - \epsilon) \leq \frac{1}{2}\varphi(x_0 + \epsilon) + \frac{1}{2}\varphi(x_0 - \epsilon)$$

for any $0 < \varepsilon < \delta$, due to the fact that u is convex. It follows that

$$\varphi''(x_0) \geq 0.$$

Therefore, u holds (8). A similar argument shows that u satisfies the boundary condition and so, is a viscosity sub-solution to (8).

We now assume that u is a viscosity sub-solution of (8). We argue by contradiction and assume that u is not convex. First, we suppose that u is not convex at $z \in \mathrm{e}$, that is, there exist $x, y \in \mathrm{e}$ such that

$$u(z) > \frac{d(y, z)}{d(y, x)}u(x) + \frac{d(x, z)}{d(y, x)}u(y). \tag{9}$$

We use an idea from [21, Theorem 1]. Let q be the parabola which interpolates u on I_{e} at the points x, y, z. By (9), $q'' < 0$. Since the function $u - q$ is lower semi-continuous, it has a maximum M on the compact set $[x, y]$. If $M = 0$, we have that $\varphi = q$ is a test function that contradicts the definition of sub-solution for u. When $M > 0$ is positive, and it is attached at t_0 in the interior of the set $[x, y]$, the function $\varphi = q + M$ is a test function for which u does not satisfy the sub-solution condition at t_0.

Now, assume that the convexity does not hold on $\mathrm{v} \in V_{int}$. Then, there exist $\mathrm{e}, \bar{\mathrm{e}} \in E_{\mathrm{v}}$, $x \in \mathrm{e}$ and $y \in \bar{\mathrm{e}}$ such that

$$u(z) > \frac{d(y, z)}{d(y, x)}u(x) + \frac{d(x, z)}{d(y, x)}u(y) \tag{10}$$

for any $z \in [x, \mathrm{v}] \cup [\mathrm{v}, y]$. Then, if we define

$$\varphi_{\mathrm{e}}(z) = \begin{cases} \dfrac{u(x) - u(\mathrm{v})}{d(x, \mathrm{v})}d(z, \mathrm{v}) + u(\mathrm{v}) & \text{if } \mathrm{e}_- = \mathrm{v}, \\ \dfrac{u(\mathrm{v}) - u(x)}{d(x, \mathrm{v})}d(z, \mathrm{v}) + u(x) & \text{if } \mathrm{e}_+ = \mathrm{v}, \end{cases}$$

$$\varphi_{\bar{\mathrm{e}}}(z) = \begin{cases} \dfrac{u(y) - u(\mathrm{v})}{d(y, \mathrm{v})}d(z, \mathrm{v}) + u(\mathrm{v}) & \text{if } \bar{\mathrm{e}}_- = \mathrm{v}, \\ \dfrac{u(\mathrm{v}) - u(y)}{d(y, \mathrm{v})}d(z, \mathrm{v}) + u(y) & \text{if } \bar{\mathrm{e}}_+ = \mathrm{v}, \end{cases}$$

and

$$\varphi(z) = \begin{cases} \varphi_e(z) & \text{if } z \in \mathrm{e}, \\ \varphi_{\bar{e}}(z) & \text{if } z \in \bar{\mathrm{e}}, \end{cases}$$

we get that $\varphi \in C^1(\mathrm{e} \cup \bar{\mathrm{e}})$. As u is convex on every edge, it holds that u is below φ on $[x, \mathrm{v}]$ and $[\mathrm{v}, y]$. Therefore we conclude that

$$\varphi(z) \geq u(z), \qquad \forall z \in [x, y].$$

Moreover, by (10) we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_{\mathrm{e}}}(\mathrm{v}) + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_{\bar{\mathrm{e}}}}(\mathrm{v}) &= \frac{u(x) - u(\mathrm{v})}{d(x, \mathrm{v})} + \frac{u(y) - u(\mathrm{v})}{d(y, \mathrm{v})} \\
&= \frac{d(y, \mathrm{v})u(x) + d(x, \mathrm{v})u(y) - d(x, y)u(\mathrm{v})}{d(x, \mathrm{v})d(y, \mathrm{v})} \\
&< 0.
\end{aligned}
$$

This gives a contradiction with the fact that u is a viscosity sub-solution to (8). $\quad\square$

We are now in a position to study the largest convex function that is below of a given datum in some subset of the graph. Recall that for $A \subset \Gamma$ a closed set and $f \colon A \to \mathbb{R}$ a bounded function, the optimal convex function on Γ that is below f in A is defined by

$$
u_f^*(x) := \sup \left\{ u(x) \colon u \in \mathcal{C}(f) \right\},
$$

where $\mathcal{C}(f) := \left\{ u \colon \Gamma \to \mathbb{R} \colon u \text{ is } convex \text{ and } u(x) \leq f(x), \ x \in A \right\}.$

First, we just observe that u_f^* is convex. The proof of this fact is immediate and included only for completeness.

Lemma 2.3. *Let $A \subset \Gamma$ be a closed set and $f \colon A \to \mathbb{R}$ be a bounded function. Then u_f^* is a convex function.*

Proof. For any $u \in \mathcal{C}(f)$ and $x, y \in \Gamma$ we have

$$
u(z) \leq \frac{d(y, z)}{d(x, y)} u(x) + \frac{d(x, z)}{d(x, y)} u(y) \leq \frac{d(y, z)}{d(x, y)} u_f^*(x) + \frac{d(x, z)}{d(x, y)} u_f^*(y),
$$

for any $z \in [x, y]$, and taking supremum it follows that u_f^* is a convex function. $\quad\square$

Proposition 1. *Let $A \subset \Gamma$ be a closed set and $f \colon A \to \mathbb{R}$ be a bounded function. Then u_f^* is bounded in Γ if and only if A verifies that every terminal node is in A, that is, $\mathrm{V}_{ext} \subset A$.*

Proof. First, we assume that there is a terminal node $\mathrm{v} \in \Gamma$ such that $\mathrm{v} \notin A$. As A is closed there is an interval in the edge that contains v as one of its endpoints such that $(b, \mathrm{v}] \subset \mathrm{e} \subset \Gamma$ and $(b, \mathrm{v}] \cap A = \emptyset$. Then, for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $n \geq \inf\{f(y) \colon y \in A\}$, the function

$$
u(x) = \begin{cases} \displaystyle\inf_{y \in A} \{f(y)\} & \text{if } x \notin (b, \mathrm{v}], \\ n(x - b) + \displaystyle\inf_{y \in A} \{f(y)\} & \text{if } x \in (b, \mathrm{v}], \end{cases}
$$

belongs to $\mathcal{C}(f)$. Therefore, u_f^* is not bounded.

Now, we assume that A contains every terminal node. Suppose, arguing by contradiction, that u_f^* is not bounded. Recall that any convex function is continuous on $\Gamma' = \Gamma \setminus \mathrm{V}_{ext}$ and upper semi-continuous on Γ. Hence, there is a convex function $u \in \mathcal{C}(f)$ and a point $x_0 \in \Gamma$ such that,

$$
u(x_0) = \max_{y \in \Gamma'} u(y) := M > \sup_A f.
$$

Consider the set $\mathcal{M} = \{x \in \Gamma \colon u(x) = M\}$. Notice that $\mathcal{M} \subset \Gamma \setminus A \subset \Gamma'$. Hence, $\mathcal{M}$ is closed since u is continuous. Given $x \in \mathcal{M}$, we have that for any segment $[a, b]$ such that $x \in [a, b]$, we must have $u \equiv M$ on the whole segment. This shows that $\mathcal{M}$ is an open set. Since Γ is assumed to be connected, we get $\mathcal{M} = \Gamma$ which contradicts the fact that $A \neq \emptyset$. $\quad\square$

Remark 9. The previous proof and the Remark 2 prove that if A contains every terminal node, we have

$$\inf_A f \le u_f^*(x) \le \sup_A f \qquad \text{for all } x \in \Gamma.$$

Throughout the rest of this section, we assume that A is a closed subset of Γ such that A contains every terminal node. Consequently, u_f^*, the largest convex function below a finite datum in A, is bounded.

Now we prove our result concerning the equation verified by u_f^*. Here we assume that the contact set $C = \{x \in A : u_f^*(x) = f(x)\}$ coincides with the whole A (notice that the optimal function u_g^* associated with $g := f|_C$ coincides with u_f^*).

Theorem 2.4. *The function u_f^* is a viscosity solution to*

$$u'' = 0, \quad \text{on the edges of } \Gamma \setminus A, \tag{11}$$

$$\min_{e, \bar{e} \in E_v} \left\{ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_e}(v) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_{\bar{e}}}(v) \right\} = 0, \quad \text{if } v \in V_{int} \setminus A. \tag{12}$$

Proof. Since u_f^* is convex on Γ, by Theorem 2.2, we have that u_f^* is a viscosity sub-solution of (8). Thus, we only need to show that u_f^* is a viscosity super-solution of (11)-(12). Suppose, arguing by contradiction, that u_f^* is not a super-solution of (11)-(12). We have two possibilities:

First case. There exist $x_0 \in \Gamma \setminus (V \cup A)$, $\delta > 0$ and a test function $\varphi \in C^2(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$ such that $(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta) \cap A = \emptyset$, $\varphi(x_0) = u_f^*(x_0)$ and $\varphi(x) \le u_f^*(x)$ for all $x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$, such that

$$\varphi''(x_0) > 0.$$

Since $\varphi \in C^2(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$, without loss of generality, we can assume that $\varphi''(x) > \epsilon$ for all $x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$ for ε small enough. Let r be the tangent line to φ at x_0,

$$r(x) := \varphi(x_0) + \varphi'(x_0)(x - x_0),$$

and define $\tilde{r}(x) := r(x) + \epsilon$.

Since u_f^* is convex, there exist $z_1, z_2 \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$ such that $x_0 \in [z_1, z_2]$, $u_f^*(z_1) = \tilde{r}(z_1)$, $u_f^*(z_2) = \tilde{r}(z_2)$, and $\tilde{r}(x) \ge u_f^*(x)$ for any $x \in [z_1, z_2]$. It follows that $w \colon \Gamma \to \mathbb{R}$ defined as

$$w(x) = \begin{cases} \tilde{r}(x) & \text{if } x \in [z_1, z_2], \\ u_f^*(x) & \text{if } x \notin [z_1, z_2], \end{cases}$$

is a convex function and verifies

$$w(x_0) = \varphi(x_0) + \epsilon > u_f^*(x_0),$$

with $w(x) = u_f^*(x) \le f(x)$ if $x \in A$. Then, it contradicts the the fact that u_f^* is the supremum of convex functions below f in A. Therefore, u_f^* is viscosity super-solution of (11).

Second case. There exists $v \in V_{int} \setminus A$, such that for any $e, \bar{e} \in E_v$ for which there is a test function $\varphi \in C^1(e \cup \bar{e})$ so that $\varphi(v) = u_f^*(v)$ and $\varphi(x) \le u_f^*(x)$ for all $x \in e \cup \bar{e}$, we have

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_e}(v) + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_{\bar{e}}}(v) > 0. \tag{13}$$

Since A is closed, there are $x \in e$, $y \in \bar{e}$ such that $[x, y] = [x, v] \cup [v, y]$, and $[x, y] \cap A = \emptyset$.

By the previous step, we have that u_f^* is the viscosity solution of

$$u'' = 0 \quad \text{in } [x, \mathrm{v}] \cup [\mathrm{v}, y] \setminus \{\mathrm{v}\}.$$

Then u_f^* is a linear function in $[x, \mathrm{v}]$ and $[\mathrm{v}, y]$. Hence, by (13)

$$\frac{\partial u_f^*}{\partial x_{\mathrm{e}}}(\mathrm{v}) + \frac{\partial u_f^*}{\partial x_{\bar{\mathrm{e}}}}(\mathrm{v}) \geq \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_{\mathrm{e}}}(\mathrm{v}) + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_{\bar{\mathrm{e}}}}(\mathrm{v}) > 0. \tag{14}$$

Let r be the linear function on e such that at the points x and v reaches the values $u_f^*(x)$ and $u_f^*(\mathrm{v}) + \varepsilon$ respectively, where $\varepsilon > 0$ will chosen later. In analogous way define $\bar{r}$ linear on $\bar{\mathrm{e}}$ such that $\bar{r}(\mathrm{v}) = u_f^*(\mathrm{v}) + \varepsilon$ and $\bar{r}(y) = u_f^*(y)$.

Using (14) one can pick $\varepsilon > 0$ small enough such that the sum of the ingoing derivatives at v of r and $\bar{r}$ is still positive. Hence, the function $w \colon \Gamma \to \mathbb{R}$ defined by

$$w(z) = \begin{cases} r(z) & \text{for } z \in \mathrm{e} \\ \bar{r}(z) & \text{for } z \in \bar{\mathrm{e}} \\ u_f^*(z) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

is convex. We have also that $w(\mathrm{v}) = u_f^*(\mathrm{v}) + \varepsilon > u_f^*(\mathrm{v})$ and w restricted to A is dominated by f, which is a contradiction with the definition of u_f^*. Therefore, u_f^* is viscosity super-solution of (12). $\square$

3. **Quasiconvex functions.** To begin this section, we recall the notion of quasiconvex function. A function $u \colon \Gamma \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ is *quasiconvex* if for any $x, y \in \Gamma$ we have

$$u(z) \leq \max\{u(x), u(y)\} \qquad \text{for any } z \in [x, y].$$

Let $A \subset \Gamma$ be a closed set and $f \colon A \to \mathbb{R}$ be a bounded function. Recall that we want to study the largest quasiconvex function below f in A that is given by

$$u_f^{\circledast}(x) := \sup\{u(x) \colon u \in \mathcal{QC}(f)\}, \tag{15}$$

where $\mathcal{QC}(f) := \{u \colon \Gamma \to \mathbb{R} \colon u \text{ is } quasiconvex \text{ and } u(x) \leq f(x), \ x \in A\}$.

Let us first prove that is quasiconvex as happens for convex functions. Again the result is immediate, and we include the proof for completeness.

Lemma 3.1. *Let $A \subset \Gamma$ be a closed set and $f \colon A \to \mathbb{R}$ be a bounded function. Then $u_f^{\circledast}$ is a quasiconvex function.*

Proof. For any $u \in \mathcal{QC}(f)$ and $x, y \in \Gamma$ we have

$$u(z) \leq \max\{u(x), u(y)\} \leq \max\{u_f^{\circledast}(x), u_f^{\circledast}(y)\},$$

for any $z \in [x, y]$. It follows that $u_f^{\circledast}$ is a quasiconvex function. $\square$

Next, we turn our attention to the boundedness of $u_f^{\circledast}$.

Proposition 2. *Let $A \subset \Gamma$ be a closed set and $f \colon A \to \mathbb{R}$ be a bounded function. Then, $u_f^{\circledast}$ is bounded if and only if A verifies that $\mathrm{Conv}(A) = \Gamma$.*

Proof. First, assume that $u_f^{\circledast}$ is bounded. Arguing by contradiction, assume that $\mathrm{Conv}(A) \neq \Gamma$ and consider the function

$$u_n(x) = \begin{cases} \inf_A f & \text{for } x \in \mathrm{Conv}(A), \\ n & \text{for } x \notin \mathrm{Conv}(A). \end{cases}$$

The function u_n is quasiconvex for every $n > \inf_A f$. Indeed, the sub level sets are

$$S_\alpha(u_n) = \{x \in \Gamma : u_n(x) \leq \alpha\} = \begin{cases} \emptyset & \text{for } \alpha < \inf_A f, \\ \text{Conv}(A) & \text{for } \alpha \in [\inf_A f, n), \\ \Gamma & \text{for } \alpha \geq n, \end{cases}$$

that are all convex subsets of Γ. Since n can be arbitrarily large, this contradicts that $u_f^\circledast$ is bounded.

Now, we assume that A verifies that $\text{Conv}(A) = \Gamma$. Let $x \in \Gamma$ be any point such that there are $a_1, a_2 \in A$ with $x \in [a_1, a_2]$. From the fact that $u_f^\circledast$ is quasiconvex we get that

$$u_f^\circledast(x) \leq \max\{f(a_1), f(a_2)\} \leq \sup_A f < \infty,$$

proving that $u_f^\circledast$ is bounded in the set of convex combinations of points in A. Then, we obtain that $u_f^\circledast$ is bounded by $\sup_A f$ in $\text{Conv}(A) = \Gamma$ which it concludes the proof. □

For $u_f^\circledast$ we have a discrete equation on the vertices, and in the edges, the function is piecewise constant. Therefore, $u_f^\circledast$ is discontinuous in general.

As we did for convex functions, it can be proved that a function is quasiconvex if and only if it is a viscosity solution to

$$u(x) \leq \max\{u(e_+), u(e_-)\}, \quad \text{for } x \in e, \ e \in E, \tag{16}$$

$$u(v) \leq \min_{\substack{u,w \in V_v \\ u \neq w}} \max\{u(u), u(w)\} \quad \text{for } v \in V \setminus A, \tag{17}$$

where V_v denotes the set of vertices that are adjacent to v. The proof is analogous to the one of Theorem 2.2 and therefore we omit it.

Now we prove our result concerning the equation verified by $u_f^\circledast$. As before, we assume that the contact set $C = \{x \in A : u_f^\circledast(x) = f(x)\}$ coincides with the whole A (notice that $u_g^\circledast$ the largest quasiconvex function below $g := f|_C$ in C coincides with $u_f^\circledast$).

Theorem 3.2. *Consider a closed set $A \subset \Gamma$ such that $\text{Conv}(A) = \Gamma$ and let $f \colon A \to \mathbb{R}$ be a bounded function. Then, $u_f^\circledast$ verifies*

$$u(x) = \max\{u(e_+), u(e_-)\}, \quad \text{for } x \in e \setminus A, \ e \in E, \tag{18}$$

$$u(v) = \min_{\substack{u,w \in V_v \\ u \neq w}} \max\{u(u), u(w)\} \quad \text{for } v \in V \setminus A, \tag{19}$$

where V_v denotes the set of vertices that are adjacent to v.

Proof. We define the function $w \colon \Gamma \to \mathbb{R}$ as

$$w(x) := \begin{cases} u_f^\circledast(x) & \text{if } x \in A, \\ \max\{u_f^\circledast(e_+), u_f^\circledast(e_-)\} & \text{if } x \in e \setminus A, \ e \in E, \\ \min_{\substack{u,w \in V_v \\ u \neq w}} \max\{u_f^\circledast(u), u_f^\circledast(w)\} & \text{if } x = v \in V \setminus A. \end{cases}$$

Using that $u_f^\circledast$ is quasiconvex, it is easy to check that $w \geq u_f^\circledast$ in Γ. Moreover, since $u_f^\circledast$ is given by (15), we also have $w \geq f$ in A. Therefore, to conclude the proof, it is enough to show that w is a quasiconvex function.

Let $x, y \in \Gamma$ and $z \in [x, y]$. We split the rest of the proof into five cases:

Case 1. $x, y, z \notin V$ and there is $e \in E$ such that $z \in e$ and either $x \in e$ or else $y \in e$.

In this case, either $w(z) = w(x)$ or else $w(z) = w(y)$. Therefore

$$w(z) \le \max\{w(x), w(y)\}.$$

Case 2. $z \notin V$ and there is $e \in E$ such that $z \in e$ and either x is vertex of e or else y is vertex of e.

In that case, either

$$w(z) \le \max\{u_f^{\circledast}(x), u_f^{\circledast}(v)\},$$

or else

$$w(z) \le \max\{u_f^{\circledast}(y), u_f^{\circledast}(v)\},$$

where here v denotes the other vertex of e. Since, $u_f^{\circledast}$ is quasiconvex and $v \in [x, y]$ we have that

$$u_f^{\circledast}(v) \le \max\{u_f^{\circledast}(x), u_f^{\circledast}(y)\} \le \max\{w(x), w(y)\},$$

and therefore $w(z) \le \max\{w(x), w(y)\}$.

Case 3. $z \notin V$, and there are $v_1, \ldots, v_n \in V$ such that

$$[x, y] = [x, v_1] \cup [v_1, v_2] \cup \cdots \cup [v_n, y],$$

and $z \in [v_j, v_{j+1}]$ for some $j \in \{2, \ldots, n-1\}$.

Then

$$w(z) \le \max\{u_f^{\circledast}(v_j), u_f^{\circledast}(v_{j+1})\}.$$

Using that $u_f^{\circledast}$ is quasiconvex, we get

$$\max\{u_f^{\circledast}(v_j), u_f^{\circledast}(v_{j+1})\} \le \max\{u_f^{\circledast}(x), u_f^{\circledast}(y)\} \le \max\{w(x), w(y)\}.$$

Therefore $w(z) \le \max\{w(x), w(y)\}$.

Case 4. $z \in V$, there are $e, \bar{e} \in E_z$ such that $x \in [e_-, e_+]$ and $y \in [\bar{e}_-, \bar{e}_+]$.

Observe that

$$w(x) \ge u_f^{\circledast}(v) \text{ and } w(y) \ge u_f^{\circledast}(\bar{v})$$

where v and $\bar{v}$ are the other vertices of e and $\bar{e}$ respectively. Then

$$\max\{w(x), w(y)\} \ge \max\{u_f^{\circledast}(v), u_f^{\circledast}(\bar{v})\} \ge w(z)$$

due to $v, \bar{v} \in V_z$.

Case 5. $z \in V$, and there are $v_1, \ldots, v_{j-1}, v_{j+1}, \ldots, v_n \in V$ such that

$$[x, y] = [x, v_1] \cup \cdots \cup [v_{j-1}, z] \cup [z, v_{j+1}] \cup \cdots \cup [v_n, y].$$

Then,

$$w(z) \le \max\{u_f^{\circledast}(v_{j-1}), u_f^{\circledast}(v_{j+1})\}.$$

Using that $u_f^{\circledast}$ is quasiconvex, we get

$$\max\{u_f^{\circledast}(v_{j-1}), u_f^{\circledast}(v_{j+1})\} \le \max\{u_f^{\circledast}(x), u_f^{\circledast}(y)\} \le \max\{w(x), w(y)\}.$$

Therefore $w(z) \le \max\{w(x), w(y)\}$. $\qquad\qquad\square$

4. **Examples.** To illustrate our results, we include some examples. Recall that the convex and quasiconvex optimal functions do not depend on the orientation of the edges. However, we use the orientation of the edges to parametrize them and then describe a function on the metric graph Γ.

In all of our examples we will assume that all edges have the same length $\ell_e = 1$ and are parameterized by $(0,1)$ with the given orientation in the figure.

Example 4.1. First, we give an example of a set A that contains every terminal node, but the convex hull of A is not the whole Γ. Consider the following graph:
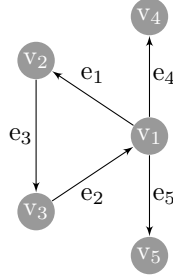
Set $A = \{v_4, v_5\}$. Notice that Γ has exactly two terminal nodes v_4 and v_5 (and A is chosen precisely as the set of terminal nodes). However, the convex hull of A is given by

$$\mathrm{Conv}(A) = \{v_1, v_4, v_5\} \cup \{e_4, e_5\} \neq \Gamma.$$

In this example, if we set $f(v_4) = a$, $f(v_5) = b$, the function u_f^* is given by

$$u_f^*(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{a+b}{2} & \text{if } x \in \{e_1, e_2, e_3\} \cup \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}, \\ \frac{a+b}{2} + \frac{a-b}{2}x & \text{if } x \in e_4, \\ \frac{a+b}{2} + \frac{b-a}{2}x & \text{if } x \in e_5, \\ f(x) & \text{if } x \in A. \end{cases}$$
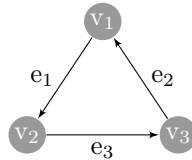
Also, in this example, the function

$$u_n(x) = \begin{cases} \min\{a,b\} & x \in \mathrm{Conv}(A), \\ n & x \in \Gamma \setminus \mathrm{Conv}(A), \end{cases}$$

is quasiconvex for every $n > \min\{a,b\}$. Indeed, the sub level sets are

$$S_\alpha(u_n) = \{x \in \Gamma \colon u_n(x) \leq \alpha\} = \begin{cases} \emptyset & \text{if } \alpha < \min\{a,b\}, \\ \mathrm{Conv}(A) & \text{if } \alpha \in [\min\{a,b\}, n), \\ \Gamma & \text{if } \alpha \geq n, \end{cases}$$

that are all convex subsets of Γ. Since n can be very large, we obtain that the supremum of quasiconvex functions below any datum on A is not bounded.

Example 4.2. Consider the metric graph Γ given in the following figure:

Notice that in this example, there a no terminal nodes. If we fix just one value, say $f(v_1) = a$, we get that the largest convex function below f at v_1 is constant

by Remark 7, $u_f^* \equiv a$, while the corresponding largest quasiconvex function is not bounded.

Now, consider three values at the nodes $f(\mathrm{v}_1) = a$, $f(\mathrm{v}_2) = b$, $f(\mathrm{v}_3) = c$, that is, $A = \{\mathrm{v}_1, v_2, \mathrm{v}_3\}$. Then, u_f^* is given by

$$u_f^*(x) = \begin{cases} a + (b-a)x & \text{if } x \in \mathrm{e}_1, \\ c + (a-c)x & \text{if } x \in \mathrm{e}_2, \\ b + (c-b)x & \text{if } x \in \mathrm{e}_3, \\ f(x) & \text{if } x \in \{\mathrm{v}_1, \mathrm{v}_2, \mathrm{v}_3\}. \end{cases}$$

Observe that u_f^* is just the line that connects the boundary values on every edge.

For the quasiconvex case, looking for $u_f^\circledast$, we assume that the given values are ordered as $a < b < c$. Then, we have

$$u_f^\circledast(x) = \begin{cases} c & \text{if } x \in \mathrm{e}_2 \cup \mathrm{e}_3 \cup \{\mathrm{v}_3\}, \\ b & \text{if } x \in \mathrm{e}_1 \cup \{\mathrm{v}_2\}, \\ a & \text{if } x = \mathrm{v}_1. \end{cases}$$

This example can be generalized to the circular graph with n vertices $\mathrm{v}_1, \ldots, \mathrm{v}_n$ and edges of the same length between v_i and v_{i+1} $(i = 1, \ldots, n-1)$ and between v_1 and v_n.

Example 4.3. Let us consider a star-shaped graph as shown in the following figure:
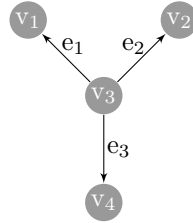
Then, if for instance, we set $A = \{\mathrm{v}_1, \mathrm{v}_2, \mathrm{v}_4\}$ and $f(\mathrm{v}_1) = 0$, $f(\mathrm{v}_2) = 1$ and $f(\mathrm{v}_4) = 2$, we have that

$$u_f^*(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}x & \text{if } x \in \mathrm{e}_1, \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}x & \text{if } x \in \mathrm{e}_2, \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2}x & \text{if } x \in \mathrm{e}_3, \\ \frac{1}{2} & \text{if } x = \mathrm{v}_3, \\ f(x) & \text{if } x \in A. \end{cases} \quad \text{and } u_f^\circledast(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \in \mathrm{e}_1 \cup \mathrm{e}_2 \cup \{\mathrm{v}_3\}, \\ 2 & \text{if } x \in \mathrm{e}_3, \\ f(x) & \text{if } x \in A. \end{cases}$$

This example can be generalized to a star-shaped graph with $n+1$ vertices $\mathrm{v}_1, \ldots, \mathrm{v}_{n+1}$ and edges of the same length between v_i and v_{n+1} for $i = 1, \ldots, n$.
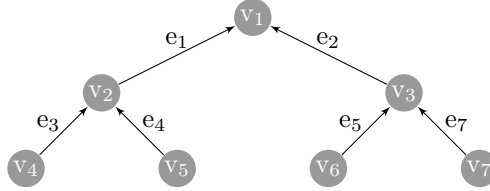
Example 4.4. We consider the graph:
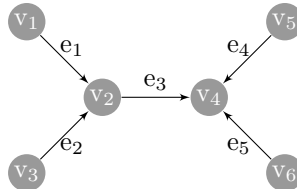
Let $A = \{v_1, v_3, v_5, v_6\}$ and $f(v_1) = 0$, $f(v_3) = 2$, $f(v_5) = 1$, $f(v_6) = 3$. Then,

$$
u_f^*(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}x & \text{if } x \in e_1, \\ 2 - \frac{5}{3}x & \text{if } x \in e_2, \\ \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}x & \text{if } x \in e_3, \\ 1 - \frac{1}{3}x & \text{if } x \in e_4, \\ 3 - \frac{7}{3}x & \text{if } x \in e_5, \\ \frac{1}{3} & \text{if } x = v_2, \\ \frac{2}{3} & \text{if } x = v_4, \\ f(x) & \text{if } x \in A, \end{cases}
\qquad
u_f^{\circledast}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \in e_1 \cup e_3 \cup e_4 \cup \{v_2, v_4\}, \\ 2 & \text{if } x \in e_2, \\ 3 & \text{if } x \in e_5, \\ f(x) & \text{if } x \in A. \end{cases}
$$

Example 4.5. Finally, we consider a binary tree of two generations where edges are oriented to the root (see the figure below).

Let $A = \{v_4, v_5, v_6, v_7\}$ and $f(v_4) = 0$, $f(v_5) = 1$, $f(v_6) = 2$, $f(v_7) = 3$. In this case, we have that

$$
u_f^*(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}x & \text{if } x \in e_1, \\ \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2}x & \text{if } x \in e_2, \\ \frac{1}{2}x & \text{if } x \in e_3, \\ 1 - \frac{1}{2}x & \text{if } x \in e_4, \\ 2 - \frac{1}{2}x & \text{if } x \in e_5, \\ 3 - \frac{3}{2}x & \text{if } x \in e_6, \\ 1 & \text{if } x = v_1, \\ \frac{1}{2} & \text{if } x = v_2, \\ \frac{3}{2} & \text{if } x = v_3, \\ f(x) & \text{if } x \in A, \end{cases}
\qquad
u_f^{\circledast}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \in e_3 \cup e_4 \cup \{v_2\}, \\ 2 & \text{if } x \in e_1 \cup e_2 \cup e_5 \cup \{v_1, v_3\}, \\ 3 & \text{if } x \in e_7, \\ f(x) & \text{if } x \in A. \end{cases}
$$

This analysis can be extended to larger trees.

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