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Let E be an arbitrary subset of \mathbb{R}^n (not necessarily bounded) and $f : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $G : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ be functions. We provide necessary and sufficient conditions for the 1-jet (f, G) to have an extension $(F, \nabla F)$ with $F : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ convex and C^1 . Additionally, if G is bounded we can take F so that $\text{Lip}(F) \lesssim \|G\|_\infty$. As an application we also solve a similar problem about finding convex hypersurfaces of class C^1 with prescribed normals at the points of an arbitrary subset of \mathbb{R}^n .

1. Introduction and main results

This paper concerns the following problem.

Problem 1.1. *Given \mathcal{C} a differentiability class in \mathbb{R}^n , E a subset of \mathbb{R}^n , and functions $f : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $G : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, how can we decide whether there is a **convex** function $F \in \mathcal{C}$ such that $F(x) = f(x)$ and $\nabla F(x) = G(x)$ for all $x \in E$?*

This is a natural question which we solved in [Azagra and Mudarra 2017] in the case that $\mathcal{C} = C^{1,\omega}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, where $\omega : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ is a (strictly increasing and concave) modulus of continuity. A necessary and sufficient condition is that there exists a constant $M > 0$ such that

$$f(x) \geq f(y) + \langle G(y), x - y \rangle + |G(x) - G(y)|\omega^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2M}|G(x) - G(y)|\right) \quad \text{for all } x, y \in E. \quad (CW^{1,\omega})$$

Very recently, some explicit formulas for such extensions were found in [Daniilidis et al. 2018] for the $C^{1,1}$ case, and more generally in [Azagra et al. 2018] for the $C^{1,\omega}$ case when ω is a modulus of continuity with the additional property that $\omega(\infty) = \infty$; in particular this includes all the Hölder differentiability classes $C^{1,\alpha}$ with $\alpha \in (0, 1]$. Moreover, it can be arranged that

$$\sup_{x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n, x \neq y} \frac{|\nabla F(x) - \nabla F(y)|}{\omega(|x - y|)} \leq 8M$$

(or even $\text{Lip}(\nabla F) \leq M$ in the $C^{1,1}$ case, that is to say, when $\omega(t) = t$).

Besides the very basic character of Problem 1.1, there are other reasons for wanting to solve this kind of problem, as extension techniques for convex functions have natural applications in analysis, differential geometry, PDE theory (in particular Monge–Ampère equations), economics, and quantum computing. See

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the introductions of [Azagra and Mudarra 2017; Ghomi 2001; Yan 2014] for background about convex extensions problems, and see [Brudnyi and Shvartsman 2001; Fefferman 2005; 2006; 2009; Fefferman et al. 2016; 2017; Glaeser 1958; Jiménez-Sevilla and Sánchez-González 2013; Le Gruyer 2009] for information about general Whitney extension problems.

Let $C_{\text{conv}}^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ stand for the set of all functions $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ which are convex and of class C^1 . In [Azagra and Mudarra 2017], and for the class $\mathcal{C} = C^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$, we could only obtain a solution to Problem 1.1 in the particular case that E is a compact set. In this special situation the three necessary and sufficient conditions on (f, G) that we obtained for $C_{\text{conv}}^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ extendibility are

$$G \text{ is continuous, and } \lim_{|z-y| \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(z) - f(y) - \langle G(y), z - y \rangle}{|z - y|} = 0 \text{ uniformly on } E \quad (W^1)$$

(which is equivalent to Whitney’s classical condition for C^1 extendibility),

$$f(x) - f(y) \geq \langle G(y), x - y \rangle \text{ for all } x, y \in E \quad (C)$$

(which ensures convexity), and

$$f(x) - f(y) = \langle G(y), x - y \rangle \implies G(x) = G(y), \text{ for all } x, y \in E \quad (CW^1)$$

(which tells us that if two points of the graph of f lie on a line segment contained in a hyperplane which we want to be tangent to the graph of an extension at one of the points, then our putative tangent hyperplanes at both points must be the same). In fact, it is easy to see [Azagra and Mudarra 2017, Remark 1.9] that continuity of G plus conditions (C) and (CW^1) imply Whitney’s condition (W^1) .

In [Azagra and Mudarra 2017] we also gave examples showing that the above conditions are no longer sufficient when E is not compact (even if E is an unbounded convex body). The reasons for this insufficiency can be mainly classified into two kinds of difficulties that only arise if the set E is unbounded and G is not uniformly continuous on E :

- (1) There may be no convex extension of the jet (f, G) to the whole of \mathbb{R}^n .
- (2) Even when there are convex extensions of (f, G) defined on all of \mathbb{R}^n , and even when some of these extensions are differentiable in some neighborhood of E , there may be no $C^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ convex extension of (f, G) .

The aim of this paper is to show how one can overcome these difficulties by adding new necessary conditions to (W^1) , (C) , (CW^1) in order to obtain a complete solution to Problem 1.1 for the case that $\mathcal{C} = C^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

As is perhaps inevitable, our solution to Problem 1.1 contains several technical conditions which may be quite difficult to grasp at a first reading. For this reason we will reverse the logical order of the exposition: we will start by providing some corollaries and examples. Only after this will the main theorem be stated.

The first kind of complication we have mentioned is well understood thanks to [Schulz and Schwartz 1979], and is not difficult to deal with: the requirement that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\langle G(x_k), x_k \rangle - f(x_k)}{|G(x_k)|} = +\infty \text{ for every sequence } (x_k)_k \subset E \text{ with } \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |G(x_k)| = +\infty \quad (EX)$$

guarantees that there exist convex functions $\varphi : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $\varphi|_E = f$. In fact the extension φ can be determined as the minimal convex extension of the jets, i.e., $\varphi(z) = \sup_{x \in E} \{f(x) + \langle G(x), z - x \rangle\}$, and so that one has $G(x) \in \partial\varphi(x)$ (the subdifferential of φ at x). See Lemma 4.3 below.

The second kind of difficulty, however, is of a subtler geometrical character, and is related, on the one hand, to the rigid global behavior of convex functions (see Theorem 1.11 below) and, on the other hand, to the fact that a differentiable (or even real-analytic) convex function $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ may have what one can call *corners at infinity*. As we indicated in (2) above, there are examples of data (E, f, G) which satisfy (EX) , (W^1) , (C) , and (CW^1) but which do not admit $C^1(\mathbb{R}^2)$ convex extensions. A prototypical instance is given in Example 1.9(4) below, or by the variant that we next formulate.

Example 1.2. Consider $E = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : y \leq \log|x|\} \cup \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : |x| \geq 1\}$, $f(x, y) = |x|$, $G(x, y) = (-1, 0)$ if $x < 0$, $G(x, y) = (1, 0)$ if $x > 0$. Since the convex function $(x, y) \mapsto |x|$ and its derivative are smooth in $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{x = 0\}$ and extend the jet (f, G) from E to this region, it is clear that (f, G) satisfies (EX) , (W^1) , (C) , and (CW^1) on E . We claim that there is no C^1 convex extension of (f, G) to \mathbb{R}^2 . The quickest and easiest way to prove this claim is just to apply Theorem 1.8 below. An intuitive geometrical argument that can be made rigorous is that in order to allow the *corner at infinity* that this jet has along the line $x = 0$, any $C^1_{\text{conv}}(\mathbb{R}^2)$ extension of this datum would have to be *essentially coercive* in the direction of this line, but the requirement that $f(x, y) = |x|$ for $|x| \geq 1$ precludes the existence of any such extension. However, it is interesting to note that if we replace E with $C = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : y \leq \log|x|\}$ then the situation changes completely: there are $C^1_{\text{conv}}(\mathbb{R}^2)$ extensions of (f, G) from C to \mathbb{R}^2 .

In a short while we will be giving a precise meaning to the expressions *corner at infinity* and *essentially coercive*, but let us first ask ourselves this question: what would appear to be a natural generalization of condition (CW^1) to the noncompact setting? In the absence of compactness it is natural to try to replace points by sequences, so as a first guess one is tempted to consider the following condition: if $(x_k)_k, (z_k)_k$ are sequences in E then

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (f(x_k) - f(z_k) - \langle G(z_k), x_k - z_k \rangle) = 0 \implies \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |G(x_k) - G(z_k)| = 0. \tag{1-1}$$

Unfortunately, if E is unbounded, this condition is not necessary for the existence of a convex function $F \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ such that $(F, \nabla F) = (f, G)$ on E , as the following example shows.

Example 1.3. Let $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be defined by $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + e^{-2y}}$. This is a real-analytic strictly convex function on \mathbb{R}^2 (one can easily check that the Hessian $D^2 f$ is strictly positive everywhere). We have

$$\nabla f(x, y) = \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + e^{-2y}}}, -\frac{e^{-2y}}{\sqrt{x^2 + e^{-2y}}} \right),$$

and by considering the sequences

$$z_k = \left(\frac{1}{k}, k \right), \quad x_k = (0, k),$$

one easily sees that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (f(x_k) - f(z_k) - \langle \nabla f(z_k), x_k - z_k \rangle) = 0,$$

and yet we have

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |\nabla f(x_k) - \nabla f(z_k)| = 1 \neq 0$$

(according to Definition 1.5 below this means that the jet $(f, \nabla f)$ has a *corner at infinity* along the line $x = 0$). So our first guess turned out to be wrong, and we have to be more careful. In view of the above example, and at least if we are looking for extensions $(F, \nabla F)$ with $F \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ convex and essentially coercive (that is, C^1 convex extensions $F(x)$ which, up to a linear perturbation, tend to ∞ as $|x|$ goes to infinity), it could make sense to restrict condition (1-1) to sequences $(x_k)_k$ which are bounded. On the other hand, if $(G(z_k))_k$ is not bounded as well, then by using condition (EX), up to extracting a subsequence, we would have

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\langle G(z_k), z_k \rangle - f(z_k)}{|G(z_k)|} = \infty;$$

hence

$$\langle G(z_k), z_k \rangle - f(z_k) = M_k |G(z_k)|, \quad \text{with } \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} M_k = \infty,$$

and it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_k) - f(z_k) - \langle G(z_k), x_k - z_k \rangle &= f(x_k) - f(z_k) + \langle G(z_k), z_k \rangle - \langle G(z_k), x_k \rangle \\ &\geq f(x_k) + (M_k - |x_k|) |G(z_k)| \rightarrow \infty \end{aligned}$$

(because $(f(x_k))_k$ and $(x_k)_k$ are bounded and $M_k \rightarrow \infty$). Thus we have learned that we cannot have

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (f(x_k) - f(z_k) - \langle G(z_k), x_k - z_k \rangle) = 0$$

unless $(G(x_k))_k$ is bounded. An educated guess for a good substitute of (CW^1) could then be to require that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (f(x_k) - f(z_k) - \langle G(z_k), x_k - z_k \rangle) = 0 \implies \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |G(x_k) - G(z_k)| = 0 \tag{1-2}$$

for all sequences $(x_k)_k$ and $(z_k)_k$ in E such that $(x_k)_k$ and $(G(z_k))_k$ are bounded.

This new condition can be checked to be necessary for the existence of a function F which solves our problem. Now, if we add (1-2) to (EX) and (C), will this new set of conditions be sufficient as well? The answer to this question depends on how large the set $\text{span}\{G(x) - G(y) : x, y \in E\}$ is. If this set coincides with \mathbb{R}^n then those conditions are sufficient: this is the content of the following easy¹ consequence of the main result of this paper. On the other hand, if we do not have $\text{span}\{G(x) - G(y) : x, y \in E\} = \mathbb{R}^n$ then we already know by Example 1.2 that our problem will be more difficult to tackle.

Corollary 1.4. *Fix an arbitrary subset E of \mathbb{R}^n and two functions $f : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $G : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$. Suppose that $\text{span}\{G(x) - G(y) : x, y \in E\} = \mathbb{R}^n$. Then there exists a convex function $F : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ of class C^1 with $F|_E = f$ and $(\nabla F)|_E = G$ if and only if the following conditions are satisfied:*

- (i) G is continuous and $f(x) \geq f(y) + \langle G(y), x - y \rangle$ for all $x, y \in E$.

¹But especially useful, as for generic initial data (E, f, G) one has $\text{span}\{G(x) - G(y) : x, y \in E\} = \mathbb{R}^n$.

(ii) If $(x_k)_k \subset E$ is a sequence for which $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |G(x_k)| = +\infty$, then

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\langle G(x_k), x_k \rangle - f(x_k)}{|G(x_k)|} = +\infty.$$

(iii) If $(x_k)_k, (z_k)_k$ are sequences in E such that $(x_k)_k$ and $(G(z_k))_k$ are bounded, and

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (f(x_k) - f(z_k) - \langle G(z_k), x_k - z_k \rangle) = 0,$$

then $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |G(x_k) - G(z_k)| = 0$.

Moreover, whenever these conditions are satisfied, the extension F can be taken to be **essentially coercive**.

Here, by saying that F is *essentially coercive* we mean that there exists a linear function $\ell : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$\lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} (F(x) - \ell(x)) = \infty.$$

Let us mention that the above corollary is applied in [Azagra and Hajlasz 2017] to show that a convex function $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ has a Lusin property of type $C^1_{\text{conv}}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ (meaning that for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists a convex function $g \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ such that $\mathcal{L}^n(\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : f(x) \neq g(x)\}) < \varepsilon$, where \mathcal{L}^n denotes Lebesgue’s measure) if and only if either f is essentially coercive or else f is already C^1 (in which case taking $g = f$ is the only possible option).

In order to quickly understand Corollary 1.4, instead of looking at the rather technical proof of Theorem 1.13 below we recommend reading the proof of [Azagra and Mudarra 2017, Theorem 1.10], which can be easily adapted to produce a simpler proof of Corollary 1.4.

By comparing Examples 1.2 and 1.3 with Corollary 1.4 we may arrive at a remarkable conclusion: our given jet (f, G) may well have some *corners at infinity* and, for C^1 convex extension purposes, that will not matter at all as long as (f, G) forces all possible convex extensions to be essentially coercive (equivalently, as long as $\text{span}\{G(x) - G(y) : x, y \in E\} = \mathbb{R}^n$). But, if the given datum presents some corners at infinity and does not force essential coercive in the directions of those corners, then we will have to be more careful, as $C^1_{\text{conv}}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ extensions may not exist in this case.

Let us now explain what we mean by a jet having a corner at infinity.

Definition 1.5. Let X be a proper linear subspace of \mathbb{R}^n and let us denote by X^\perp its orthogonal complement. We say that a jet $(f, G) : E \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^n$ has a corner at infinity in a direction of X^\perp provided that there exist two sequences $(x_k)_k, (z_k)_k$ in E such that, if $P_X : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow X$ denotes the orthogonal projection, we have $(P_X(x_k))_k$ and $(G(z_k))_k$ are bounded, $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |x_k| = \infty$,

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (f(x_k) - f(z_k) - \langle G(z_k), x_k - z_k \rangle) = 0,$$

and yet

$$\limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} |G(x_k) - G(z_k)| > 0.$$

We will also say that the jet (f, G) has a corner at infinity in the direction of the line $\{tv : t \in \mathbb{R}\}$ (where $v \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$) provided that there exist sequences $(x_k)_k, (z_k)_k$ satisfying the above properties with P_X being the orthogonal projection onto the hyperplane X perpendicular to v .

For instance, the function $f(x, y)$ of Example 1.3, and its gradient, when restricted to the sequences $(x_k)_k, (z_k)_k$ defined there, give an instance of a jet that has a corner at infinity directed by the line $x = 0$. Of course, the pair $(f, \nabla f)$, unrestricted, provides another instance. In this case it is natural to say that the function f itself has a corner at infinity. More pathological examples can be given in higher dimensions: for instance, if $1 \leq k \leq n$ then

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^k x_j^2 + \sum_{j=k+1}^n e^{-2x_j}}, \quad x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n, \quad (1-3)$$

is a convex function of class C^∞ with strictly positive Hessian at every point, which has a corner at infinity in the direction of e_j for every $j = k + 1, \dots, n$, and which is essentially coercive. On the other hand, if $n \geq 3$ and $2 \leq k < n$, then

$$g(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sqrt{x_1^2 + \sum_{j=2}^k e^{-2x_j}}, \quad x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n, \quad (1-4)$$

is convex and of class C^∞ , g has a corner at infinity in the direction of e_j for every $j = 2, \dots, k$, and g is not essentially coercive. Nevertheless g is *essentially k -coercive* (meaning that g can be written as $g = c \circ P$, where P is the orthogonal projection onto a k -dimensional subspace of X of \mathbb{R}^n and $c : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is essentially coercive).

In general it can be shown (and in fact this is a consequence of our main results) that the presence of a corner at infinity in the graph of a differentiable convex function $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ forces essential k -coercivity of f , for some $k \geq 2$, in a subspace of directions containing the directions of the corner.

We will not explicitly use the notion of corner at infinity in our proofs. Our reasons for introducing these objects are the facts that: (1) one way or another, corners at infinity will be to blame for most of the predicaments and technicalities involved in any attempt to solve Problem 1.1 for $\mathcal{C} = C^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$; and (2) we firmly believe that the reader will be more able to understand the statements and proofs of the following results once he has been acquainted with this notion. As a matter of fact, the most technical conditions of Theorems 1.8 and 1.13 below can be rephrased more intuitively in terms of corners at infinity and essential coercivity of data in the directions of those corners.

Unfortunately Corollary 1.4 does not provide a characterization of the 1-jets which admit essentially coercive C^1 convex extensions. This is due to the fact that a jet (f, G) defined on a set E may admit such an extension and yet $\text{span}\{G(x) - G(y) : x, y \in E\} \neq \mathbb{R}^n$, as shown by the trivial example of the jet (f_0, G_0) with $E_0 = \{0\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$, $f_0(0) = 0$, $G_0(0) = 0$, which admits a C^1 convex and coercive extension given by $(F_0, \nabla F_0)$, where $F_0(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$.

Of course, a C^1 convex extension problem for a given 1-jet (f, G) may have solutions which are not essentially coercive; in fact it may happen that none of its solutions are essentially coercive. A sister of Corollary 1.4 which provides a more general, but still partial solution to Problem 1.1 is the following.

Corollary 1.6. *Given an arbitrary subset E of \mathbb{R}^n and two functions $f : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $G : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, assume that the following conditions are satisfied:*

- (i) G is continuous and $f(x) \geq f(y) + \langle G(y), x - y \rangle$ for all $x, y \in E$.
- (ii) If $(x_k)_k \subset E$ is a sequence for which $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |G(x_k)| = +\infty$, then

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\langle G(x_k), x_k \rangle - f(x_k)}{|G(x_k)|} = +\infty.$$

- (iii) Let $P = P_Y : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ be the orthogonal projection onto $Y := \text{span}\{G(x) - G(y) : x, y \in E\}$. If $(x_k)_k, (z_k)_k$ are sequences in E such that $(P(x_k))_k$ and $(G(z_k))_k$ are bounded and

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (f(x_k) - f(z_k) - \langle G(z_k), x_k - z_k \rangle) = 0,$$

then $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |G(x_k) - G(z_k)| = 0$.

Then there exists a convex function $F : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ of class C^1 such that $F|_E = f$ and $(\nabla F)|_E = G$.

Condition (iii) of the above corollary can be intuitively rephrased by saying that: (1) our jet satisfies a natural generalization of condition (CW¹); and (2) (f, G) cannot have corners at infinity in any direction contained in the orthogonal complement of the subspace $Y = \text{span}\{G(x) - G(y) : x, y \in E\}$.

It could be natural to hope for the conditions of Corollary 1.6 to be necessary as well, thus providing a nice characterization of those 1-jets which admit C^1 convex extensions. Unfortunately the solution to Problem 1.1 is necessarily more complicated, as the following example shows.

Example 1.7. Let $E_1 = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : y = \log |x|, |x| \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\frac{1}{n} : n \in \mathbb{N}\}\}$, $f_1(x, y) = |x|$, $G_1(x, y) = (-1, 0)$ if $x < 0$, $G_1(x, y) = (1, 0)$ if $x > 0$. In this case we have

$$Y_1 := \text{span}\{G_1(x, y) - G_1(x', y') : (x, y), (x', y') \in E_1\} = \mathbb{R} \times \{0\},$$

and it is easily seen that condition (iii) is not satisfied. However, it is not difficult to check that, for $\varepsilon > 0$ small enough, if we set $E_1^* = E_1 \cup \{(0, 1)\}$, $f_1^* = f_1$ on E_1 , $f_1^*(0, 1) = \varepsilon$, $G_1^* = G_1$ on E_1 , and $G_1^*(0, 1) = (0, \varepsilon)$, then Corollary 1.4 implies that the problem of finding a C^1 convex extension of the jet (f_1^*, G_1^*) does have a solution, and therefore the same is true of the jet (f_1, G_1) .

This example shows that in some cases the C^1 convex extension problem for a 1-jet (f, G) may be geometrically underdetermined in the sense that we may not have been given enough differential data so as to have condition (iii) of the above corollary satisfied with $Y = \text{span}\{G(x) - G(y) : x, y \in E\}$, and yet it may be possible to find a few more jets (β_j, w_j) associated to finitely many points $p_j \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \bar{E}$, $j = 1, \dots, m$, so that, if we define $E^* = E \cup \{p_1, \dots, p_m\}$ and extend the functions f and G from E to E^* by setting

$$f(x_j) := \beta_j, \quad G(p_j) := w_j \quad \text{for } j = 1, \dots, m, \tag{1-5}$$

then the new extension problem for (f, G) defined on E^* does satisfy condition (iii) of Corollary 1.6. Notice that, the larger Y grows, the weaker condition (iii) of Corollary 1.6 becomes.

We are now prepared to state a first version of our main result.

Theorem 1.8. *Given an arbitrary subset E of \mathbb{R}^n and two functions $f : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $G : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, the following is true. There exists a convex function $F : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ of class C^1 such that $F|_E = f$, and $(\nabla F)|_E = G$ if and only if the following conditions are satisfied:*

- (i) G is continuous and $f(x) \geq f(y) + \langle G(y), x - y \rangle$ for all $x, y \in E$.
(ii) If $(x_k)_k \subset E$ is a sequence for which $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |G(x_k)| = +\infty$, then

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\langle G(x_k), x_k \rangle - f(x_k)}{|G(x_k)|} = +\infty.$$

- (iii) Let $Y := \text{span}\{G(x) - G(y) : x, y \in E\}$. There exists a linear subspace $X \supseteq Y$ such that, either $Y = X$, or else, if we define $k = \dim Y$ and $d = \dim X$, and $P_X : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is the orthogonal projection from \mathbb{R}^n onto X , there exist points $p_1, \dots, p_{d-k} \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \bar{E}$, numbers $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{d-k} \in \mathbb{R}$, and vectors $w_1, \dots, w_{d-k} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ such that

- (a) $X = \text{span}(\{u - v : u, v \in G(E) \cup \{w_1, \dots, w_{d-k}\}\})$,
(b) $\beta_j > \max_{1 \leq i \neq j \leq d-k} \{\beta_i + \langle w_i, p_j - p_i \rangle\}$ for all $1 \leq j \leq d - k$,
(c) $\beta_j > \sup_{z \in E, |P_X(z)| \leq N} \{f(z) + \langle G(z), p_j - z \rangle\}$ for all $1 \leq j \leq d - k$ and $N \in \mathbb{N}$,
(d) $\inf_{x \in E, |P_X(x)| \leq N} \{f(x) - \max_{1 \leq j \leq d-k} \{\beta_j + \langle w_j, x - p_j \rangle\}\} > 0$ for all $N \in \mathbb{N}$.

- (iv) If X and P_X are as in (iii), and $(x_k)_k, (z_k)_k$ are sequences in E such that $(P_X(x_k))_k$ and $(G(z_k))_k$ are bounded and

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (f(x_k) - f(z_k) - \langle G(z_k), x_k - z_k \rangle) = 0,$$

then $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |G(x_k) - G(z_k)| = 0$.

As we see, the difference between Theorem 1.8 and Corollary 1.6 is in the technical condition (iii), which can be informally summed up by saying that, whenever the jets $(f(x), G(x))$, $x \in E$, do not provide us with enough differential data so that condition (iii) of Corollary 1.6 holds, there is enough room in $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \bar{E}$ to add finitely many new jets (β_j, w_j) , associated to new points p_j , $j = 1, \dots, d - k$, in such a way that the new extension problem does satisfy the conditions of Corollary 1.6. This condition also tells us that the new extension problem will be one for which, even though there may be corners at infinity, those corners will necessarily be directed by subspaces which are contained in the span of the putative derivatives, and the new data will force essential coercivity of all possible extensions in the directions of the corners.

Later on we will show that, in the particular case that G is bounded (and so we may expect to find an F with a bounded gradient), these complicated conditions about compatibility of the old and new data admit a much nicer geometrical reformulation; see Theorem 1.14 below.

Let us consider some examples that will hopefully offer further clarification of these comments.

Example 1.9. Consider the following 1-jets (f_j, G_j) defined on subsets E_j of \mathbb{R}^n :

- (1) $E_1 = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : y = \log |x|, |x| \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\frac{1}{n} : n \in \mathbb{N}\}\}$, $f_1(x, y) = |x|$, $G_1(x, y) = (-1, 0)$ if $x < 0$, $G_1(x, y) = (1, 0)$ if $x > 0$.
- (2) $E_2 = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : y = \log |x|, |x| \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\frac{1}{n} : n \in \mathbb{N}\}\}$, $f_2 = \varphi$, $G_2 = \nabla \varphi$, where $\varphi(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + e^{-2y}}$.
- (3) $E_3 = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : z = 0, y = \log |x|, |x| \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\frac{1}{n} : n \in \mathbb{N}\}\}$, $f_3 = \varphi$, $G_3 = \nabla \varphi$, where $\varphi(x, y, z) = \sqrt{x^2 + e^{-2y}}$.
- (4) $E_4 = E_1 \cup \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : |x| \geq 1\}$, $f_4(x, y) = |x|$, $G_4(x, y) = (-1, 0)$ if $x < 0$, $G_4(x, y) = (1, 0)$ if $x > 0$.

Then one can check that:

- (i) For the jet (f_1, G_1) , and with the notation of Theorem 1.8, we have $Y = \mathbb{R} \times \{0\}$, but the smallest possible X we can take is $X = \mathbb{R}^2$ (and all possible extensions F must be essentially coercive on \mathbb{R}^2).
- (ii) For the jet (f_2, G_2) we have $Y = \mathbb{R}^2$, and all possible extensions F must be essentially coercive on \mathbb{R}^2 .
- (iii) For the jet (f_3, G_3) we have $Y = \mathbb{R}^2 \times \{0\}$, and we can take either $X = Y$ or $X = \mathbb{R}^3$.
- (iv) For the jet (f_4, G_4) we have $Y = \mathbb{R} \times \{0\}$, but one cannot apply Theorem 1.8 with any X . There exists no $F \in C^1_{\text{conv}}(\mathbb{R}^2)$ such that $(F, \nabla F)$ extends (f_4, G_4) .

Even though Theorem 1.8 fully solves Problem 1.1, an important question² remains open: how can we characterize those 1-jets (f, G) such that there exists an essentially coercive convex function $F \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ so that $(F, \nabla F)$ extends (f, G) ? The answer is: those jets are the jets which satisfy the conditions of Theorem 1.8 with $X = \mathbb{R}^n$. More generally, one could ask for C^1 convex extensions with prescribed global behavior (meaning extensions which are essentially coercive only in some directions, and affine in others). This ties in with a question which will be extremely important in our proofs: what is the global geometrical shape of the C^1 convex extension we are trying to build?

In this regard, it will be convenient for us to state a refinement of Theorem 1.8 which characterizes the set of 1-jets admitting C^1 convex extensions with a prescribed global behavior, and which requires introducing some definitions and notation.

Definition 1.10. Let Z be a real vector space and $P : Z \rightarrow X$ be the orthogonal projection onto a subspace $X \subseteq Z$. We will say that a function f defined on a subset E of Z is *essentially P -coercive* provided that there exists a linear function $\ell : Z \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that for every sequence $(x_k)_k \subset E$ with $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |P(x_k)| = \infty$ one has

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (f - \ell)(x_k) = \infty.$$

We will say that f is *essentially coercive* whenever f is essentially I -coercive, where $I : Z \rightarrow Z$ is the identity mapping.

If X is a linear subspace of \mathbb{R}^n , we will denote by $P_X : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow X$ the orthogonal projection, and we will say that $f : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is *coercive in the direction of X* whenever f is P_X -coercive.

We will also denote by X^\perp the orthogonal complement of X in \mathbb{R}^n . For a subset V of \mathbb{R}^n , $\text{span}(V)$ will stand for the linear subspace spanned by the vectors of V .

In [Azagra 2013] essentially coercive convex functions were called *properly convex*, and some approximation results, which fail for general convex functions, were shown to be true for this class of functions. The following result was also implicitly proved in [Azagra 2013, Lemma 4.2]. Since this will be a very important tool in the statements and proofs of all the results of the present paper, and because we have introduced new terminology and added conclusions, we will provide a self-contained proof in Section 2 for the readers' convenience.

²Coercivity of a convex function may be relevant or even essential to a number of possible applications, e.g., in PDE theory.

Theorem 1.11. *For every convex function $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ there exist a unique linear subspace X_f of \mathbb{R}^n , a unique vector $v_f \in X_f^\perp$, and a unique essentially coercive function $c_f : X_f \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that f can be written in the form*

$$f(x) = c_f(P_{X_f}(x)) + \langle v_f, x \rangle \quad \text{for all } x \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

Moreover, if Y is a linear subspace of \mathbb{R}^n such that f is essentially coercive in the direction of Y , then $Y \subseteq X_f$.

The following proposition shows that the directions X_f given by these decompositions are stable by approximation.

Proposition 1.12. *With the notation of the preceding theorem, if $f, g : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are convex functions and A is a positive number such that $f(x) \leq g(x) + A$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, then $X_f \subseteq X_g$.*

In particular, if $|f - g| \leq A$ then $X_f = X_g$.

Proof. The inequality $f(x) \leq g(x) + A$ and the essential coercivity of f in the direction X_f implies that g is essentially coercive in the direction X_f . Then $X_f \subseteq X_g$ by the last part of Theorem 1.11. \square

We are finally ready to state the announced refinement of Theorem 1.8 which characterizes precisely which 1-jets (f, G) admit extensions $(F, \nabla F)$ such that $F \in C_{\text{conv}}^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and X_F coincides with a prescribed linear subspace X of \mathbb{R}^n .

Theorem 1.13. *Given an arbitrary subset E of \mathbb{R}^n , a linear subspace $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, the orthogonal projection $P := P_X : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow X$, and two functions $f : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $G : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, the following is true. There exists a convex function $F : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ of class C^1 such that $F|_E = f$, $(\nabla F)|_E = G$, and $X_F = X$ if and only if the following conditions are satisfied:*

- (i) G is continuous and $f(x) \geq f(y) + \langle G(y), x - y \rangle$ for all $x, y \in E$.
- (ii) If $(x_k)_k \subset E$ is a sequence for which $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |G(x_k)| = +\infty$, then

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\langle G(x_k), x_k \rangle - f(x_k)}{|G(x_k)|} = +\infty.$$

- (iii) $Y := \text{span}(\{G(x) - G(y) : x, y \in E\}) \subseteq X$.

- (iv) If $Y \neq X$ and we define $k = \dim Y$ and $d = \dim X$, there exist points $p_1, \dots, p_{d-k} \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \bar{E}$, numbers $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{d-k} \in \mathbb{R}$, and vectors $w_1, \dots, w_{d-k} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ such that

- (a) $X = \text{span}(\{u - v : u, v \in G(E) \cup \{w_1, \dots, w_{d-k}\}\})$,
- (b) $\beta_j > \max_{1 \leq i \neq j \leq d-k} \{\beta_i + \langle w_i, p_j - p_i \rangle\}$ for all $1 \leq j \leq d - k$,
- (c) $\beta_j > \sup_{z \in E, |G(z)| \leq N} \{f(z) + \langle G(z), p_j - z \rangle\}$ for all $1 \leq j \leq d - k$ and $N \in \mathbb{N}$,
- (d) $\inf_{x \in E, |P(x)| \leq N} \{f(x) - \max_{1 \leq j \leq d-k} \{\beta_j + \langle w_j, x - p_j \rangle\}\} > 0$ for all $N \in \mathbb{N}$.

- (v) If $(x_k)_k, (z_k)_k$ are sequences in E such that $(P(x_k))_k$ and $(G(z_k))_k$ are bounded and

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (f(x_k) - f(z_k) - \langle G(z_k), x_k - z_k \rangle) = 0,$$

then $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |G(x_k) - G(z_k)| = 0$.

In particular, by considering the case that $X = \mathbb{R}^n$, we obtain a characterization of the 1-jets which admit C^1 convex extensions which are essentially coercive in \mathbb{R}^n .

It is clear that Theorem 1.8 and Corollaries 1.4 and 1.6 are immediate consequences of the above theorem. The proof of Theorem 1.13 will be given in Sections 3 and 4.

In the special case that the function G of the above theorem is bounded, one should expect to find Lipschitz convex functions $F \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ such that $(F, \nabla F)$ extends (f, G) and $\text{Lip}(F) \lesssim \|G\|_\infty$. Notice that this kind of control of $\text{Lip}(F)$ in terms of $\sup_{y \in E} |G(y)|$ solely cannot be obtained, in general, for nonconvex jets, but it is possible in the convex case, at least when E is compact; see the comments after [Azagra and Mudarra 2017, Theorem 1.10]. The next result tells us that this is indeed feasible, and moreover shows that the technical conditions of (iv) in Theorem 1.13 can be replaced (just in this Lipschitz case) by a nicer geometric condition which tells us that the complement of the closure of E in \mathbb{R}^n contains the union of a certain finite collection of cones.

Theorem 1.14. *Given an arbitrary subset E of \mathbb{R}^n , a linear subspace $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, the orthogonal projection $P := P_X : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow X$, and two functions $f : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $G : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, the following is true. There exists a Lipschitz convex function $F : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ of class C^1 such that $F|_E = f$, $(\nabla F)|_E = G$, and $X_F = X$ if and only if the following conditions are satisfied:*

- (i) G is continuous and bounded and $f(x) \geq f(y) + \langle G(y), x - y \rangle$ for all $x, y \in E$.
- (ii) $Y := \text{span}(\{G(x) - G(y) : x, y \in E\}) \subseteq X$.
- (iii) If $Y \neq X$ and we define $k = \dim Y$ and $d = \dim X$, there exist points $p_1, \dots, p_{d-k} \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \bar{E}$, a number $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$, and linearly independent normalized vectors $w_1, \dots, w_{d-k} \in X \cap Y^\perp$ such that, for every $j = 1, \dots, d - k$, the cone $V_j := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \varepsilon \langle w_j, x - p_j \rangle \geq |P_Y(x - p_j)|\}$ does not contain any point of \bar{E} . Here $P_Y : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow Y$ denotes the orthogonal projection onto Y .
- (iv) If $(x_k)_k, (z_k)_k$ are sequences in E such that $(P_X(x_k))_k$ is bounded and

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (f(x_k) - f(z_k) - \langle G(z_k), x_k - z_k \rangle) = 0,$$

then $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |G(x_k) - G(z_k)| = 0$.

Moreover, there exists a constant $C(n) > 0$ only depending on n such that, whenever these conditions are satisfied, the extension F can be taken so that

$$\text{Lip}(F) = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} |\nabla F(x)| \leq C(n) \sup_{y \in E} |G(y)|.$$

Finally, let us turn our attention to a geometrical problem which is closely related to our results.

Problem 1.15. *Given an arbitrary subset E of \mathbb{R}^n and a unitary vector field $N : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, what conditions will be necessary and sufficient in order to guarantee the existence of a convex hypersurface M of class C^1 with the properties that $E \subset M$ and $N(x)$ is normal to M at each $x \in E$?*

Our solution to this problem is as follows. We say that a subset W of \mathbb{R}^n is a (possibly unbounded) convex body provided that W is closed and convex, with nonempty interior. Assuming, as we may, that

$0 \in \text{int}(W)$, we will say that W is of class C^1 provided that its Minkowski functional

$$\mu_W(x) = \inf \left\{ \lambda > 0 : \frac{1}{\lambda}x \in W \right\}$$

is of class C^1 on the open set $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \mu_W^{-1}(0)$. This is equivalent to saying that W can be locally parametrized as a graph $(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, g(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}))$ (coordinates taken with respect to an appropriate permutation of the canonical basis of \mathbb{R}^n), where g is of class C^1 . We will denote by

$$n_W(x) = \frac{\nabla \mu_W(x)}{|\nabla \mu_W(x)|}, \quad x \in \partial W,$$

the outer normal to ∂W .

Theorem 1.16. *Let E be an arbitrary subset of \mathbb{R}^n , $N : E \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^{n-1}$ a continuous mapping, X a linear subspace of \mathbb{R}^n , and $P : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow X$ the orthogonal projection. Then there exists a (possibly unbounded) convex body W of class C^1 such that $E \subset \partial W$, $0 \in \text{int}(W)$, $N(x) = n_W(x)$ for all $x \in E$, and $X = \text{span}(n_W(\partial W))$ if and only if the following conditions are satisfied:*

- (1) $\langle N(y), x - y \rangle \leq 0$ for all $x, y \in E$.
- (2) For all sequences $(x_k)_k, (z_k)_k$ contained in E with $(P(x_k))_k$ bounded, we have

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \langle N(z_k), x_k - z_k \rangle = 0 \implies \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |N(z_k) - N(x_k)| = 0.$$

- (3) $0 < \inf_{y \in E} \langle N(y), y \rangle$.
- (4) Defining $d = \dim(X)$, $Y = \text{span}(N(E))$, $\ell = \dim(Y)$, we have $Y \subseteq X$, and if $Y \neq X$ and $P_Y : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow Y$ is the orthogonal projection then there exist linearly independent normalized vectors $w_1, \dots, w_{d-\ell} \in X \cap Y^\perp$, points $p_1, \dots, p_{d-\ell} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, and a number $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$ such that

$$(\bar{E} \cup \{0\}) \cap \left(\bigcup_{j=1}^{d-\ell} V_j \right) = \emptyset,$$

where $V_j := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \varepsilon \langle w_j, x - p_j \rangle \geq |P_Y(x - p_j)|\}$ for every $j = 1, \dots, d - \ell$.

In the case that $X = \text{span}(N(E))$, the preceding result takes on a much simpler form.

Corollary 1.17. *Let E be an arbitrary subset of \mathbb{R}^n , $N : E \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^{n-1}$ a continuous mapping, X a linear subspace of \mathbb{R}^n such that $X = \text{span}(N(E))$, and $P : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow X$ the orthogonal projection. Then there exists a (possibly unbounded) convex body W of class C^1 such that $E \subset \partial W$, $0 \in \text{int}(W)$, $N(x) = n_W(x)$ for all $x \in E$, and $X = \text{span}(n_W(\partial W))$ if and only if the following conditions are satisfied:*

- (1) $\langle N(y), x - y \rangle \leq 0$ for all $x, y \in E$.
- (2) For all sequences $(x_k)_k, (z_k)_k$ contained in E with $(P(x_k))_k$ bounded, we have

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \langle N(z_k), x_k - z_k \rangle = 0 \implies \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |N(z_k) - N(x_k)| = 0.$$

- (3) $0 < \inf_{y \in E} \langle N(y), y \rangle$.

2. Proof of Theorem 1.11

Let us first recall some terminology from [Azagra 2013]. We say that a function $C : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a k -dimensional *corner function* on \mathbb{R}^n if it is of the form

$$C(x) = \max\{\ell_1 + b_1, \ell_2 + b_2, \dots, \ell_k + b_k\},$$

where the $\ell_j : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are linear functions such that the functions $L_j : \mathbb{R}^{n+1} = \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by $L_j(x, x_{n+1}) = x_{n+1} - \ell_j(x)$, $1 \leq j \leq k$, are linearly independent in $(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})^*$, and the b_j are in \mathbb{R} . This is equivalent to saying that the functions $\{\ell_2 - \ell_1, \dots, \ell_k - \ell_1\}$ are linearly independent in $(\mathbb{R}^n)^*$.

We also say that a convex function $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is supported by C at a point $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ provided we have $C \leq f$ and $C(x) = f(x)$.

Now let us prove Theorem 1.11.

Case 1. We will first assume that f is differentiable (and therefore of class C^1 , since f is convex). If f is affine, say $f(x) = a\langle u, x \rangle + b$, then the result is trivially true with $X = \{0\}$, $c(0) = b$, and $v = au$. On the other hand, if f is essentially coercive then the result also holds obviously with $X = \mathbb{R}^n$, $v = 0$, and $c = f$. So we may assume that f is neither affine nor essentially coercive. In particular there exist $x_0, y_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ with $Df(x_0) \neq Df(y_0)$. It is then clear that $L_1(x, x_{n+1}) = x_{n+1} - Df(x_0)(x)$ and $L_2(x, x_{n+1}) = x_{n+1} - Df(y_0)(x)$ are two linearly independent linear functions on $(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})^*$; hence f is supported at x_0 by the two-dimensional corner $x \mapsto \max\{f(x_0) + Df(x_0)(x - x_0), f(y_0) + Df(y_0)(x - y_0)\}$.

Let us then define k as the greatest integer such that f is supported at x_0 by a $(k+1)$ -dimensional corner. By assumption we have $1 \leq k < n$. Then we also have that there exist $\ell_1, \dots, \ell_{k+1} \in (\mathbb{R}^n)^*$ with $L_j(x, x_{n+1}) = x_{n+1} - \ell_j(x)$, $j = 1, \dots, k+1$, linearly independent in $(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})^*$, and $b_1, \dots, b_{k+1} \in \mathbb{R}$ so that $C = \max_{1 \leq j \leq k+1} \{\ell_j + b_j\}$ supports f at x_0 .

Observe that the $\{L_j - L_1\}_{j=2}^{k+1}$ are linearly independent in $(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})^*$; hence so are the $\{\ell_j - \ell_1\}_{j=2}^{k+1}$ in $(\mathbb{R}^n)^*$, and therefore $\bigcap_{j=2}^{k+1} \text{Ker}(\ell_j - \ell_1)$ has dimension $n - k$. Then we can find linearly independent vectors w_1, \dots, w_{n-k} such that $\bigcap_{j=2}^{k+1} \text{Ker}(\ell_j - \ell_1) = \text{span}\{w_1, \dots, w_{n-k}\}$.

Now, given any $y \in \mathbb{R}^n$, if

$$\frac{d}{dt}(f - \ell_1)(y + tw_q)|_{t=t_0} \neq 0$$

for some t_0 then $Df(y + t_0w_q) - \ell_1$ is linearly independent with $\{\ell_j - \ell_1\}_{j=2}^{k+1}$, which implies that $(x, x_{n+1}) \mapsto x_{n+1} - Df(y + t_0w_q)$ is linearly independent with L_1, \dots, L_{k+1} , and therefore the function

$$x \mapsto \max\{\ell_1(x) + b_1, \dots, \ell_{k+1}(x) + b_{k+1}, Df(y + t_0w_q)(x - y - t_0w_q) + f(y + t_0w_q)\}$$

is a $(k+2)$ -dimensional corner supporting f at x_0 , which contradicts the choice of k . Thus we must have

$$\frac{d}{dt}(f - \ell_1)(y + tw_q) = 0 \quad \text{for all } y \in \mathbb{R}^n, t \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \text{with } y + tw_q \in \mathbb{R}^n, q = 1, \dots, n - k. \quad (2-1)$$

This implies

$$(f - \ell_1)\left(y + \sum_{j=1}^{n-k} t_j w_j\right) = (f - \ell_1)(y) \quad (2-2)$$

if $y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $t_1, \dots, t_{n-k} \in \mathbb{R}$. Let P be the orthogonal projection of \mathbb{R}^n onto the subspace $X := \text{span}\{w_1, \dots, w_{n-k}\}^\perp$. For each $z \in X$ we may define

$$\tilde{c}(z) = (f - \ell_1) \left(z + \sum_{j=1}^{n-k} t_j w_j \right)$$

if $z + \sum_{j=1}^{n-k} t_j w_j \in \mathbb{R}^n$ for some t_1, \dots, t_{n-k} . It is clear that $\tilde{c} : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is well-defined and convex, and satisfies

$$f - \ell_1 = \tilde{c} \circ P.$$

Now let us write

$$\ell_1(x) = \langle u, x \rangle + \langle v, x \rangle,$$

where $u \in X$ and $v \in X^\perp$. We then have

$$f(x) = c(P(x)) + \langle v, x \rangle,$$

where $c : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is defined by

$$c(x) = \tilde{c}(x) + \langle u, x \rangle.$$

Moreover, since $\bigcap_{j=2}^{k+1} \text{Ker}(\ell_j - \ell_1) = X^\perp$, it is clear that the restriction of the corner function $C = \max_{1 \leq j \leq k+1} \{\ell_j + b_j\}$ to X is a $(k+1)$ -dimensional corner function on X , which has dimension k , and it is obvious that $(k+1)$ -dimensional corner functions on k -dimensional spaces are essentially coercive; therefore, because $c(x) \geq C(x)$ for all $x \in X$, we deduce that c is essentially coercive.

Now let us see that X is the only linear subspace of \mathbb{R}^n for which f admits a decomposition of the form

$$f(x) = c(P_X(x)) + \langle v, x \rangle, \tag{2-3}$$

with c essentially coercive and $v \in X^\perp$. Assume that we have two subspaces Z_1, Z_2 for which (2-3) holds, say

$$f(x) = \varphi_1(P_{Z_1}(x)) + \langle \xi_1, x \rangle, \tag{2-4}$$

and

$$f(x) = \varphi_2(P_{Z_2}(x)) + \langle \xi_2, x \rangle, \tag{2-5}$$

with φ_j essentially coercive and $\xi_j \in X_j^\perp$. In order to show that $Z_1 = Z_2$, it is enough to check that $Z_1^\perp = Z_2^\perp$. Suppose this equality does not hold; then, either $Z_1^\perp \setminus Z_2^\perp \neq \emptyset$ or $Z_2^\perp \setminus Z_1^\perp \neq \emptyset$. Assume for instance that there exists $\xi_0 \in Z_1^\perp \setminus Z_2^\perp$. Then, on the one hand (2-4) implies that the function $t \mapsto f(t\xi_0) = \varphi_1(0) + t\langle \xi_1, \xi_0 \rangle$ is linear, and on the other hand (2-5) implies that the same function $t \mapsto f(t\xi_0) = \varphi_2(P_{Z_2}(t\xi_0)) + t\langle \xi_2, \xi_0 \rangle$ is essentially coercive (indeed, we have $\lim_{|t| \rightarrow \infty} |P_{Z_2}(t\xi_0)| = \infty$ because $\xi_0 \notin Z_2^\perp$). This is absurd, so we must have $Z_1^\perp \subset Z_2^\perp$. By a similar argument, just switching the roles of Z_1 and Z_2 , we also obtain that $Z_2^\perp \subset Z_1^\perp$. Therefore $Z_1^\perp = Z_2^\perp$, as we wanted to check.³

³It is worth noting that the preceding argument also shows that the dimension of X_f is k , the largest integer such that f is supported at some point by a $(k+1)$ -dimensional corner function. In particular, it follows that a function is essentially coercive in \mathbb{R}^n if and only if it is supported by an $(n+1)$ -dimensional corner function.

Next, let us see that $\xi_1 = \xi_2$. For every $v \in Z_1^\perp$ we have

$$\varphi_1(0) + \langle \xi_1, v \rangle = f(v) = \varphi_2(0) + \langle \xi_2, v \rangle.$$

Since the equality of two affine functions implies the equality of their linear parts, we have

$$\langle \xi_1, v \rangle = \langle \xi_2, v \rangle$$

for all $v \in Z_1^\perp$, and because $\xi_1, \xi_2 \in Z_1^\perp$ this shows that $\xi_1 = \xi_2$.

Once we know that $X_1 = X_2$ and $\xi_1 = \xi_2$, it immediately follows from (2-4) and (2-5) that $\varphi_1 = \varphi_2$. This shows that the decomposition is unique.

Finally let us prove that if f is essentially coercive in the direction of a subspace Y (say that there exists a linear form ℓ on \mathbb{R}^n such that $|f(x) - \ell(x)| \rightarrow \infty$ as $|P_Y(x)| \rightarrow \infty$), then $Y \subseteq X_f$. Indeed, otherwise there would exist a vector $\xi \in X^\perp \setminus Y^\perp$, and the function

$$\mathbb{R} \ni t \mapsto f(t\xi) = c(P_X(t\xi)) + t\langle v, \xi \rangle = c(0) + t\langle v, \xi \rangle$$

would be affine; hence so would be the function

$$\mathbb{R} \ni t \mapsto f(t\xi) - \ell(t\xi).$$

But this function cannot be affine, because $\xi \notin Y^\perp$ implies $|P_Y(t\xi)| \rightarrow \infty$ as $|t| \rightarrow \infty$, and we have $|f(x) - \ell(x)| \rightarrow \infty$ as $|P_Y(x)| \rightarrow \infty$. This completes the proof of Theorem 1.11 in the case that f is everywhere differentiable.

Case 2. In the case that $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is convex but not everywhere differentiable, we can use [Azagra 2013, Theorem 1.1] in order to find a C^1 (or even real-analytic) convex function $g : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $f - 1 \leq g \leq f$. Then we may apply Case 1 in order to find a unique subspace $X \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$, an essentially coercive convex function $C : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and a vector $v \in X^\perp$ such that

$$g(z) = c(P(z)) + \langle v, z \rangle$$

for all $z \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Now take $x \in X$ and $\xi \in X^\perp$. The function $\mathbb{R} \ni t \mapsto g(t\xi)$, is affine, and because $f \leq g + 1$ and f is convex, so must be the function $\mathbb{R} \ni t \mapsto f(t\xi)$, and with the same linear part (this immediately follows from the fact that the only convex functions which are bounded above on \mathbb{R} are constants). This shows that

$$f(x + t\xi) = f(x) + t\langle v, \xi \rangle$$

for every $x \in X$, $\xi \in X^\perp$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$. Equivalently, we can write

$$f(z) = \varphi(P(z)) + \langle v, z \rangle \quad \text{for all } z \in \mathbb{R}^n,$$

where $\varphi : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is defined by $\varphi(x) = f(x)$ for all $x \in X$. Moreover, φ is essentially coercive because so is $g|_X$ and we have $|f - g| \leq 1$. This shows the existence of the decomposition in the statement. The uniqueness of the decomposition, as well as the last part of the statement of Theorem 1.11, follows by the same arguments as in Case 1, because that part of the proof does not use the differentiability of f . The proof of Theorem 1.11 is thus complete. \square

3. Necessity of Theorem 1.13

Let F be a convex function of class $C^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ such that $(F, \nabla F)$ extends (f, G) from E , and $X_F = X$.

Condition (i). The inequality $f(x) - f(y) - \langle G(y), x - y \rangle \geq 0$ for all $x, y \in E$ follows from the fact that F is convex and differentiable with $(F, \nabla F) = (f, G)$ on E .

Condition (ii). Assume that $(|\nabla F(x_k)|)_k$ tends to $+\infty$ for a sequence $(x_k)_k \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ but

$$\frac{\langle \nabla F(x_k), x_k \rangle - F(x_k)}{|\nabla F(x_k)|}$$

does not go to $+\infty$. Then, passing to a subsequence, we may assume that there exists $M > 0$ such that $\langle \nabla F(x_k), x_k \rangle - F(x_k) \leq M|\nabla F(x_k)|$ for all k . We define $z_k = 2M(\nabla F(x_k)/|\nabla F(x_k)|)$. By convexity, we have, for all k , that

$$0 \leq F(z_k) - F(x_k) - \langle \nabla F(x_k), z_k - x_k \rangle \leq F(z_k) - M|\nabla F(x_k)|,$$

which contradicts the assumption that $|\nabla F(x_k)| \rightarrow \infty$.

Condition (iii). Making use of Theorem 1.11 and bearing in mind that $X_F = X$, we can write $F = c \circ P_X + \langle v, \cdot \rangle$, where $P_X : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow X$ is the orthogonal projection onto the subspace X , the function $c : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is convex and essentially coercive on X , and $v \perp X$. It is easy to see that c is differentiable on X and that $\nabla F(x) = \nabla c(P_X(x)) + v$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Since $F = G$ on E , we easily get $G(x) - G(y) \in X$ for all $x, y \in E$.

Condition (v). Let us consider sequences $(x_k)_k, (z_k)_k$ on E such that $(P_X(x_k))_k$ and $(\nabla F(z_k))_k$ are bounded and

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (F(x_k) - F(z_k) - \langle \nabla F(z_k), x_k - z_k \rangle) = 0. \quad (3-1)$$

Suppose that $|\nabla F(x_k) - \nabla F(z_k)|$ does not converge to 0. Then, using that $(P_X(x_k))_k$ is bounded, there exist some $x_0 \in X$ and $\varepsilon > 0$ for which, possibly after passing to a subsequence, $P_X(x_k)$ converges to x_0 and $|\nabla F(x_k) - \nabla F(z_k)| \geq \varepsilon$ for every k . By using the decomposition $F = c \circ P_X + \langle v, \cdot \rangle$ and some elementary properties of orthogonal projections with (3-1) we obtain

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (c(P_X(x_k)) - c(P_X(z_k)) - \langle \nabla c(P_X(z_k)), P_X(x_k) - P_X(z_k) \rangle) = 0.$$

Since $\nabla F(y) - v = \nabla c(P_X(y))$ for all $y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ we have that $(\nabla c(P_X(z_k)))_k$ is bounded and

$$|\nabla c(P_X(x_k)) - \nabla c(P_X(z_k))| \geq \varepsilon$$

for every k . Additionally

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (c(x_0) - c(P_X(z_k)) - \langle \nabla c(P_X(z_k)), x_0 - P_X(z_k) \rangle) = 0.$$

The contradiction follows from the lemma below.

Lemma 3.1. *Let $h : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a differentiable convex function, $x_0 \in X$, and $(y_k)_k$ be a sequence in X such that $(\nabla h(y_k))_k$ is bounded and*

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (h(x_0) - h(y_k) - \langle \nabla h(y_k), x_0 - y_k \rangle) = 0.$$

Then $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |\nabla h(x_0) - \nabla h(y_k)| = 0$.

Proof. Suppose not. Then, up to extracting a subsequence, we would have $|\nabla h(x_0) - \nabla h(y_k)| \geq \varepsilon$ for some positive ε and for every k . Now, for every k , we set

$$\alpha_k := h(x_0) - h(y_k) - \langle \nabla h(y_k), x_0 - y_k \rangle, \quad v_k := \frac{\nabla h(y_k) - \nabla h(x_0)}{|\nabla h(y_k) - \nabla h(x_0)|}.$$

In [Azagra and Mudarra 2017, Lemma 2.1] it is proved that $\alpha_k = 0$ implies $|\nabla h(x_0) - \nabla h(y_k)| = 0$, which is absurd. Thus we must have $\alpha_k > 0$ for every k . By convexity we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{\alpha_k} \langle \nabla h(x_0 + \sqrt{\alpha_k} v_k), v_k \rangle &\geq h(x_0 + \sqrt{\alpha_k} v_k) - h(x_0) \\ &\geq h(y_k) + \langle \nabla h(y_k), x_0 + \sqrt{\alpha_k} v_k - y_k \rangle - h(x_0) = -\alpha_k + \sqrt{\alpha_k} \langle \nabla h(y_k), v_k \rangle \end{aligned}$$

for all k . Hence, we obtain

$$\langle \nabla h(x_0 + \sqrt{\alpha_k} v_k) - \nabla h(x_0), v_k \rangle \geq -\sqrt{\alpha_k} + |\nabla h(y_k) - \nabla h(x_0)| \geq -\sqrt{\alpha_k} + \varepsilon.$$

But the above inequality is impossible, as ∇h is continuous and $\alpha_k \rightarrow 0$. □

Condition (iv). By applying Theorem 1.11 we may write

$$F(x) = c(P_X(x)) + \langle v, x \rangle,$$

with $c : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ convex and essentially coercive, and $v \perp X$. This implies

$$X = \text{span}\{\nabla c(x) - \nabla c(y) : x, y \in X\},$$

and because $\nabla F = \nabla(c \circ P_X) + v$, also that

$$X = \text{span}\{\nabla F(x) - \nabla F(y) : x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n\}.$$

Let us define $Y := \text{span}\{\nabla F(x) - \nabla F(y) : x, y \in E\} \subset X$ and assume that $Y \neq X$. Let k and d denote the dimensions of Y and X respectively. We can find points $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k \in E$ such that $Y = \text{span}\{\nabla F(x_j) - \nabla F(x_0) : j = 1, \dots, k\}$. We claim that there exists $p_1 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ such that $\nabla F(p_1) - \nabla F(x_0) \notin Y$. Indeed, otherwise we would have $\nabla F(p) - \nabla F(x_0) \in Y$ for all $p \in \mathbb{R}^n$, which implies

$$\nabla F(p) - \nabla F(q) = (\nabla F(p) - \nabla F(x_0)) - (\nabla F(q) - \nabla F(x_0)) \in Y \quad \text{for all } p, q \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

This is a contradiction since $X \neq Y$. Then the subspace Y_1 spanned by Y and the vector $\nabla F(p_1) - \nabla F(x_0)$ has dimension $k + 1$. If $d = k + 1$, we are done. If $d > k + 1$, using the same argument as above, we can find a point $p_2 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ such that $\nabla F(p_2) - \nabla F(x_0) \notin Y_1$. By induction, we obtain points $p_1, \dots, p_{d-k} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

such that the set $\{\nabla F(p_j) - \nabla F(x_0)\}_{j=1}^{d-k}$ is linearly independent and $X = Y \oplus \text{span}\{\nabla F(p_j) - \nabla F(x_0) : j = 1, \dots, d-k\}$, which shows that

$$X = \text{span}\{u - w : u, w \in \nabla F(E) \cup \{\nabla F(p_1), \dots, \nabla F(p_{d-k})\}\}.$$

This shows the necessity of (iv)(a). Obviously we have $\nabla F(p_j) - \nabla F(x_0) \in X \setminus Y$ for all $j = 1, \dots, d-k$, and we claim that

$$p_j \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \bar{E} \quad \text{for all } j = 1, \dots, d-k.$$

Indeed, if there exists a sequence $(q_\ell)_\ell \subset E$ with $(q_\ell)_\ell \rightarrow p_j$ for some $j = 1, \dots, d-k$, then, because Y is closed and ∇F is continuous, $\nabla F(p_j) - \nabla F(x_0) = \lim_\ell (\nabla F(q_\ell) - \nabla F(x_0)) \in Y$, which is a contradiction. By the (already shown) necessity of condition (v), applied with $E^* = E \cup \{p_1, \dots, p_{d-k}\}$ in place of E , we have

$$\lim_{\ell \rightarrow \infty} |\nabla F(x_\ell) - \nabla F(z_\ell)| = 0 \quad (3-2)$$

whenever $(x_\ell)_\ell, (z_\ell)_\ell$ are sequences in E^* such that $(P_X(x_\ell))_\ell$ and $(\nabla F(z_\ell))_\ell$ are bounded and

$$\lim_{\ell \rightarrow \infty} (F(x_\ell) - F(z_\ell) - \langle \nabla F(z_\ell), x_\ell - z_\ell \rangle) = 0.$$

But the fact that $\text{dist}(\nabla F(p_j) - \nabla F(x_0), Y) > 0$ for each $j = 1, \dots, d-k$ prevents the limiting condition (3-2) from holding true with $(z_\ell)_\ell \subset \{p_1, \dots, p_{d-k}\}$ and $(x_\ell)_\ell \subset E$. This implies that the inequalities

$$\begin{aligned} F(p_j) &\geq F(p_i) + \langle \nabla F(p_i), p_j - p_i \rangle, & 1 \leq i, j \leq d-k, i \neq j, \\ F(p_j) &\geq \sup_{z \in E, |\nabla F(z)| \leq N} \{F(z) + \langle \nabla F(z), p_j - z \rangle\}, & 1 \leq j \leq d-k, N \in \mathbb{N}, \\ F(x) &\geq F(p_j) + \langle \nabla F(p_j), x - p_j \rangle, & 1 \leq j \leq d-k, x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \end{aligned}$$

which generally hold by convexity of F , must all be strict. Moreover, the last of these inequalities, together with (3-2), also implies

$$\inf_{x \in E, |P_X(x)| \leq N} \left\{ F(x) - \max_{1 \leq j \leq d-k} \{F(p_j) + \langle \nabla F(p_j), x - p_j \rangle\} \right\} > 0$$

for all $N \in \mathbb{N}$. Setting $w_j = \nabla F(p_j)$ and $\beta_j = F(p_j)$, $j = 1, \dots, d-k$, this shows the necessity of (iv)(b)–(d).

4. Sufficiency of Theorem 1.13

First of all, with the notation of condition (iv), if $Y \neq X$, we define

$$E^* = E \cup \{p_1, \dots, p_{d-k}\}$$

and extend the functions f and G to E^* by setting

$$f(p_j) := \beta_j, \quad G(p_j) := w_j \quad \text{for } j = 1, \dots, d-k. \quad (4-1)$$

If $Y = X$, we just set $E^* = E$ and ignore any reference to the points p_j and their companions w_j and β_j in what follows.

Lemma 4.1. *We have:*

- (a) $X = \text{span}(\{G(x) - G(y) : x, y \in E^*\})$.
- (b) *There exists $r > 0$ such that $f(p_i) - f(p_j) - \langle G(p_j), p_i - p_j \rangle \geq r$ for all $1 \leq i \neq j \leq d - k$.*
- (c) *For every $N \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists $r_N > 0$ with $f(p_i) - f(z) - \langle G(z), p_i - z \rangle \geq r_N$ for all $z \in E$ with $|G(z)| \leq N$ and all $1 \leq i \leq d - k$.*
- (d) *For every $N \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists $r_N > 0$ with $f(x) - f(p_i) - \langle G(p_i), x - p_i \rangle \geq r_N$ for all $x \in E$ with $|P_X(x)| \leq N$ and all $1 \leq i \leq d - k$.*

Proof. This follows immediately from condition (iv) and the definitions of (4-1). □

Lemma 4.2. *The jet (f, G) defined on E^* satisfies the inequalities of the assumption (i) on E^* . Moreover, if $(x_k)_k, (z_k)_k$ are sequences in E^* such that $(P_X(x_k))_k$ and $(G(z_k))_k$ are bounded, then*

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (f(x_k) - f(z_k) - \langle G(z_k), x_k - z_k \rangle) = 0 \implies \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |G(x_k) - G(z_k)| = 0.$$

Proof. Suppose that $(x_k)_k, (z_k)_k$ are sequences in E^* such that $(P_X(x_k))_k$ and $(G(z_k))_k$ are bounded and $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (f(x_k) - f(z_k) - \langle G(z_k), x_k - z_k \rangle) = 0$. In view of Lemma 4.1(b), (c) and (d), it is immediate that there exists k_0 such that either there is some $1 \leq i \leq d - k$ with $x_k = z_k = p_i$ for all $k \geq k_0$ or else $x_k, z_k \in E$ for all $k \geq k_0$. In the first case, the conclusion is trivial. In the second case, $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |G(x_k) - G(z_k)| = 0$ follows from condition (v) of Theorem 1.13. □

We now consider the minimal convex extension of the jet (f, G) from E^* , defined by

$$m(x) = m(f, G, E^*)(x) := \sup_{y \in E^*} \{f(y) + \langle G(y), x - y \rangle\}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

It is clear that m , being the supremum of a family of affine functions, is a convex function on \mathbb{R}^n . In fact, we have the following.

Lemma 4.3. *The function $m(x)$ is finite for every $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$. In addition, $m = f$ on E^* and $G(x) \in \partial m(x)$ for all $x \in E^*$.*

Here $\partial m(x) := \{\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n : m(y) \geq m(x) + \langle \xi, y - x \rangle \text{ for all } y \in \mathbb{R}^n\}$ is the subdifferential of f at x .

Proof. Fix a point $z_0 \in E^*$. For any given point $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ it is clear that there exists a sequence $(y_k)_k$ (possibly stationary) in E^* such that

$$f(z_0) + \langle G(z_0), x - z_0 \rangle \leq f(y_k) + \langle G(y_k), x - y_k \rangle \quad \text{for all } k,$$

and $f(y_k) + \langle G(y_k), x - y_k \rangle \rightarrow m(x)$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$. On the other hand, by the first statement of Lemma 4.2, we have

$$f(y_k) + \langle G(y_k), x - y_k \rangle \leq f(z_0) + \langle G(y_k), x - z_0 \rangle.$$

Then it is clear that $m(x) < +\infty$ when $(G(y_k))_k$ is a bounded sequence. We next show that this sequence can never be unbounded. Indeed, in such case, by the condition (ii) in Theorem 1.13 (which obviously

holds with E^* in place of E), we would have a subsequence for which $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |G(y_k)| = +\infty$, which in turn implies

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\langle G(y_k), y_k \rangle - f(y_k)}{|G(y_k)|} = +\infty.$$

Hence, by the assumption on $(y_k)_k$ we would have

$$\frac{f(y_k) - \langle G(y_k), y_k \rangle}{|G(y_k)|} \geq \frac{f(z_0) + \langle G(z_0), x - z_0 \rangle}{|G(y_k)|} - \left\langle \frac{G(y_k)}{|G(y_k)|}, x \right\rangle.$$

Since $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |G(y_k)| = +\infty$, the right-hand term is bounded below, and this leads to a contradiction. Therefore $m(x) < +\infty$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$. In addition, by using the definition of m and the first statement of Lemma 4.2 for the jet (f, G) , we easily obtain that $m = f$ on E^* and that $G(x)$ belongs to $\partial m(x)$ for all $x \in E^*$. □

Lemma 4.4. *The function m is essentially coercive in the direction of X , and in fact, with the notation of Theorem 1.11 we have*

$$X_m = X.$$

Proof. By Lemma 4.1(a), we have $X = \text{span}(\{G(x) - G(y) : x, y \in E^*\})$. Let us first see that m is essentially coercive in the direction of X . If $X = \{0\}$ then m is affine and the result is obvious. Therefore we can assume $\dim(X) \geq 1$ and take points $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k \in E$ such that $\{v_1, \dots, v_k\}$ is a basis of X , where

$$v_j = G(x_j) - G(x_0), \quad j = 1, \dots, k.$$

Then

$$C(x) = \max\{f(x_0) + \langle G(x_0), x - x_0 \rangle, f(x_1) + \langle G(x_1), x - x_1 \rangle, \dots, f(x_k) + \langle G(x_k), x - x_k \rangle\}$$

defines a k -dimensional corner function such that

$$C(x) \leq m(x) \quad \text{for all } x \in \mathbb{R}^n,$$

and it is not difficult to see that C is essentially coercive in the direction of X ; hence so is m .

In particular, by Theorem 1.11, it follows that $X \subseteq X_m$.

Now, if $X_m \neq X$, we can take a vector $w \in X_m \setminus \{0\}$ such that $w \perp X$, and then we obtain, for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$, that

$$\begin{aligned} m(x_0 + tw) - f(x_0) - \langle G(x_0), tw \rangle &= \sup_{z \in E} \{f(z) - f(x_0) + \langle G(z) - G(x_0), tw \rangle + \langle G(z), x_0 - z \rangle\} \\ &= \sup_{z \in E} \{f(z) - f(x_0) + \langle G(z), x_0 - z \rangle\} \leq 0. \end{aligned}$$

By convexity, this implies

$$m(x_0 + tw) = f(x_0) + \langle G(x_0), tw \rangle$$

for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$, and in particular the function $\mathbb{R} \ni t \mapsto m(x_0 + tw)$ cannot be essentially coercive, contradicting the assumption that $w \in X_m$. Therefore we must have $X_m = X$. □

Making use of Theorem 1.11 in combination with Lemma 4.4, we can write

$$m = c \circ P_X + \langle v, \cdot \rangle \quad \text{on } \mathbb{R}^n, \tag{4-2}$$

where $c : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is convex and essentially coercive on X and $v \perp X$. In addition, the subdifferential mappings of m and c satisfy the following.

Claim 4.5. *Given $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $\eta \in \partial m(x)$, we have $\eta - v \in X$ and $\eta - v \in \partial c(P_X(x))$.*

Proof. Suppose that $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $\eta \in \partial m(x)$ but $\eta - v \notin X$. Then we can find $w \in X^\perp$ with $\langle \eta - v, w \rangle = 1$. Using (4-2) we get that

$$\langle \eta, w \rangle \leq m(x + w) - m(x) = c(P_X(x + w)) + \langle v, x + w \rangle - c(P_X(x)) - \langle v, x \rangle = \langle v, w \rangle.$$

This implies $\langle \eta - v, w \rangle \leq 0$, a contradiction. This shows that $\eta - v \in X$. Now, let $z \in X$ and $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$. We have

$$c(z) - c(P_X(x)) = m(z) - \langle v, z \rangle - m(x) + \langle v, x \rangle \geq \langle \eta - v, z - x \rangle = \langle \eta - v, z - P_X(x) \rangle.$$

Therefore, $\eta - v \in \partial c(P_X(x))$. □

By combining the previous claim with the second part of Lemma 4.3 we obtain that

$$G(x) - v \in \partial c(P_X(x)) \subset X \quad \text{for all } x \in E^*. \tag{4-3}$$

Lemma 4.6. *The function c is differentiable on $\overline{P_X(E^*)}$, and, if $y \in P_X(E^*)$, then $\nabla c(y) = G(x) - v$, where $x \in E^*$ is such that $P_X(x) = y$.*

Proof. Let us suppose that c is not differentiable at some $y_0 \in \overline{P_X(E^*)}$. Then, by the convexity of c on X , we may assume that there exist a sequence $(h_k)_k \subset X$ with $|h_k| \searrow 0$ and a number $\varepsilon > 0$ such that

$$\varepsilon \leq \frac{c(y_0 + h_k) + c(y_0 - h_k) - 2c(y_0)}{|h_k|} \quad \text{for all } k.$$

We now consider sequences $(y_k)_k \subset P_X(E^*)$ and $(x_k)_k \subset E^*$ with

$$P_X(x_k) = y_k \quad \text{and} \quad y_k \rightarrow y_0.$$

In particular, the sequence $(P_X(x_k))_k$ is bounded. Since each h_k belongs to X , we can use (4-2) to rewrite the last inequality as

$$\varepsilon \leq \frac{m(y_0 + h_k) + m(y_0 - h_k) - 2m(y_0)}{|h_k|} \quad \text{for all } k. \tag{4-4}$$

By the definition of m we can pick two sequences $(z_k)_k, (\tilde{z}_k)_k \subset E^*$ with the following properties:

$$\begin{aligned} m(y_0 + h_k) &\geq f(z_k) + \langle G(z_k), y_0 + h_k - z_k \rangle \geq m(y_0 + h_k) - \frac{|h_k|}{2^k}, \\ m(y_0 - h_k) &\geq f(\tilde{z}_k) + \langle G(\tilde{z}_k), y_0 - h_k - \tilde{z}_k \rangle \geq m(y_0 - h_k) - \frac{|h_k|}{2^k} \end{aligned}$$

for every k . We claim that $(G(z_k))_k$ must be bounded. Indeed, otherwise, possibly after passing to a subsequence and using condition (ii) of Theorem 1.13, we would obtain that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |G(z_k)| = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\langle G(z_k), z_k \rangle - f(z_k)}{|G(z_k)|} = +\infty.$$

Due to the choice of $(z_k)_k$ we must have

$$\begin{aligned} m(y_0) &= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (f(z_k) + \langle G(z_k), x_0 + h_k - z_k \rangle) \\ &= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |G(z_k)| \left(\frac{f(z_k) - \langle G(z_k), z_k \rangle}{|G(z_k)|} + \left\langle \frac{G(z_k)}{|G(z_k)|}, x_0 + h_k \right\rangle \right) = -\infty, \end{aligned}$$

which is absurd. Similarly one can show that $(G(\tilde{z}_k))_k$ is bounded. Now we write

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_k) - f(z_k) - \langle G(z_k), x_k - z_k \rangle &= f(x_k) - \langle v, x_k \rangle - (m(y_0 + h_k) - \langle v, y_0 + h_k \rangle) + m(y_0 + h_k) \\ &\quad - f(z_k) - \langle G(z_k), y_0 + h_k - z_k \rangle + \langle G(z_k) - v, y_0 + h_k - x_k \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

By (4-2), the first term in the sum equals $c(P_X(x_k)) - c(y_0 + h_k)$, which converges to 0 because $P_X(x_k) \rightarrow y_0$ and c is continuous. Thanks to the choice of the sequence $(z_k)_k$, the second term also converges to 0. From (4-3), we have $G(z_k) - v \in X$ for all k , and then the third term in the sum is actually $\langle G(z_k) - v, y_0 - P_X(x_k) + h_k \rangle$, which converges to 0, as $(G(z_k))_k$ is bounded and $P_X(x_k) \rightarrow y_0$. We then have

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (f(x_k) - f(z_k) - \langle G(z_k), x_k - z_k \rangle) = 0,$$

where $(P_X(x_k))_k$ and $(G(z_k))_k$ are bounded sequences. By Lemma 4.2, $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |G(x_k) - G(z_k)| = 0$, and similarly one can show that $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |G(x_k) - G(\tilde{z}_k)| = 0$. This obviously implies

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |G(z_k) - G(\tilde{z}_k)| = 0. \tag{4-5}$$

By the choice of the sequences $(z_k)_k$, $(\tilde{z}_k)_k$ and by inequality (4-4) we have, for every k ,

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon &\leq \frac{f(z_k) + \langle G(z_k), y_0 + h_k - z_k \rangle}{|h_k|} + \frac{f(\tilde{z}_k) + \langle G(\tilde{z}_k), y_0 - h_k - \tilde{z}_k \rangle}{|h_k|} \\ &\quad - \frac{f(z_k) + \langle G(z_k), y_0 - z_k \rangle + f(\tilde{z}_k) + \langle G(\tilde{z}_k), y_0 - \tilde{z}_k \rangle}{|h_k|} \\ &= \left\langle G(z_k) - G(\tilde{z}_k), \frac{h_k}{|h_k|} \right\rangle + \frac{1}{2^{k-1}} \leq |G(z_k) - G(\tilde{z}_k)| + \frac{1}{2^{k-1}}. \end{aligned}$$

Then (4-5) leads us to a contradiction. We conclude that c is differentiable on $\overline{P_X(E^*)}$.

We now prove the second part of the lemma. Consider $y \in P_X(E^*)$ and $x \in E^*$ with $P_X(x) = y$. By (4-3), we have $G(x) - v \in \partial c(y)$. Because c is differentiable at y , we further obtain that $G(x) - v = \nabla c(y)$. \square

In order to complete the proof of Theorem 1.13, we will need the following lemma.

Lemma 4.7. *Let $h : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a convex and coercive function such that h is differentiable on a closed subset A of X . There exists $H \in C^1(X)$ convex and coercive such that $H = h$ and $\nabla H = \nabla h$ on A .*

Proof. Since h is convex, its gradient ∇h is continuous on A (see [Rockafellar 1970, Corollary 24.5.1] for instance). Then, for all $x, y \in A$, we have

$$0 \leq \frac{h(x) - h(y) - \langle \nabla h(y), x - y \rangle}{|x - y|} \leq \left\langle \nabla h(x) - \nabla h(y), \frac{x - y}{|x - y|} \right\rangle \leq |\nabla h(x) - \nabla h(y)|,$$

where the last term tends to 0 as $|x - y| \rightarrow 0$ uniformly on $x, y \in K$ for every compact subset K of A . This shows that the pair $(h, \nabla h)$ defined on A satisfies the conditions of the classical Whitney extension theorem for C^1 functions. Therefore, there exists a function $\tilde{h} \in C^1(X)$ such that $\tilde{h} = h$ and $\nabla \tilde{h} = \nabla h$ on A . We now define

$$\phi(x) := |h(x) - \tilde{h}(x)| + 2d(x, A)^2, \quad x \in X. \tag{4-6}$$

Claim 4.8. *The function ϕ is differentiable on A , with $\nabla \phi(x_0) = 0$ for every $x_0 \in A$.*

Proof. The function $d(\cdot, A)^2$ is obviously differentiable, with a null gradient, at x_0 ; hence we only have to see that $|h - \tilde{h}|$ is differentiable, with a null gradient, at x_0 . Since $\nabla \tilde{h}(x_0) = \nabla h(x_0)$, the claim boils down to the following easy exercise: if two functions h_1, h_2 are differentiable at x_0 , with $\nabla h_1(x_0) = \nabla h_2(x_0)$, then $|h_1 - h_2|$ is differentiable, with a null gradient, at x_0 . \square

Now, because $d(\cdot, A)^2$ is continuous and positive on $X \setminus A$, according to Whitney's approximation theorem [1934] we can find a function $\varphi \in C^\infty(X \setminus A)$ such that

$$|\varphi(x) - \phi(x)| \leq d(x, A)^2 \quad \text{for every } x \in X \setminus A. \tag{4-7}$$

Let us define $\tilde{\varphi} : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by $\tilde{\varphi} = \varphi$ on $X \setminus A$ and $\tilde{\varphi} = 0$ on A .

Claim 4.9. *The function $\tilde{\varphi}$ is differentiable on X and $\nabla \tilde{\varphi} = 0$ on A .*

Proof. It is obvious that $\tilde{\varphi}$ is differentiable on $\text{int}(A) \cup (X \setminus A)$ and $\nabla \tilde{\varphi} = 0$ on $\text{int}(A)$. We only have to check that $\tilde{\varphi}$ is differentiable on ∂A . If $x_0 \in \partial A$ we have

$$\frac{|\tilde{\varphi}(x) - \tilde{\varphi}(x_0)|}{|x - x_0|} = \frac{|\tilde{\varphi}(x)|}{|x - x_0|} \leq \frac{|\phi(x)| + d(x, A)^2}{|x - x_0|} \rightarrow 0$$

as $|x - x_0| \rightarrow 0^+$, because both ϕ and $d(\cdot, A)^2$ vanish at x_0 and are differentiable, with null gradients, at x_0 . Therefore $\tilde{\varphi}$ is differentiable at x_0 , with $\nabla \tilde{\varphi}(x_0) = 0$. \square

Now we set

$$g := \tilde{h} + \tilde{\varphi}$$

on X . It is clear that $g = h$ on A . Also, by Claim 4.9, g is differentiable on X with $\nabla g = \nabla h$ on A . By combining (4-6) and (4-7) we easily obtain that

$$g(x) \geq \tilde{h}(x) + \phi(x) - d(x, A)^2 \geq h(x), \quad x \in X \setminus A.$$

Therefore $g \geq h$ on X and in particular g is coercive on X , because so is h , by assumption.

We next consider the *convex envelope* of g . Recall that, for a function $\psi : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, the convex envelope of ψ is defined by

$$\text{conv}(\psi)(x) = \sup\{\Phi(x) : \Phi \text{ is convex, } \Phi \leq \psi\}$$

(another expression for $\text{conv}(\psi)$, which follows from Carathéodory's theorem, is

$$\text{conv}(\psi)(x) = \inf \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} \lambda_j \psi(x_j) : \lambda_j \geq 0, \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} \lambda_j = 1, x = \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} \lambda_j x_j \right\};$$

see [Rockafellar 1970, Corollary 17.1.5] for instance). The following result is a restatement of a particular case of the main theorem in [Kirchheim and Kristensen 2001]; see also [Griewank and Rabier 1990].

Theorem 4.10 (Kirchheim–Kristensen). *If $\psi : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is differentiable and $\lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} \psi(x) = \infty$, then $\text{conv}(\psi) \in C^1(X)$.*

If we define

$$H = \text{conv}(g),$$

we immediately get that H is convex on X and $H \in C^1(X)$. By the definition of H we have $h \leq H \leq g$ on X , which implies that H is coercive. Also, because $g = h$ on A , we have $H = h$ on A . In order to show that $\nabla H = \nabla h$ on A , we use the following well-known criterion for differentiability of convex functions, whose proof is straightforward.

Lemma 4.11. *If ψ is convex, Φ is differentiable at x , $\psi \leq \Phi$, and $\psi(x) = \Phi(x)$, then ψ is differentiable at x , with $\nabla \psi(x) = \nabla \Phi(x)$.*

(This fact can also be phrased as: a convex function ψ is differentiable at x if and only if ψ is superdifferentiable at x .)

Since h is convex and H is differentiable on X with $h = H$ on A and $h \leq H$ on X , the preceding lemma shows that $\nabla H = \nabla h$ on A .

This completes the proof of Lemma 4.7. □

Now we are able to finish the proof of Theorem 1.13. Setting $A := \overline{P_X(E^*)}$, we see from Lemma 4.6 that c is differentiable on A . Moreover, since $c : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is convex and essentially coercive on X , there exists $\eta \in X$ such that $h := c - \langle \eta, \cdot \rangle$ is convex, differentiable on A and coercive on X . Applying Lemma 4.7 to h , we obtain $H \in C^1(X)$ convex and coercive on X with $(H, \nabla H) = (h, \nabla h)$ on A . Thus, the function $\varphi := H + \langle \eta, \cdot \rangle$ is convex, essentially coercive on X and of class $C^1(X)$ with $(\varphi, \nabla \varphi) = (c, \nabla c)$ on A . We next show that $F := \varphi \circ P_X + \langle v, \cdot \rangle$ is the desired extension of (f, G) . Since φ is $C^1(X)$ and convex, it is clear that F is $C^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and convex as well. Bearing in mind Theorem 1.11 and the fact that φ is essentially coercive, it follows that $X_F = X$. Also, since $\varphi(y) = c(y)$ for $y \in P_X(E)$, we obtain from (4-2) and Lemma 4.3 that

$$F(x) = \varphi(P_X(x)) + \langle v, x \rangle = c(P_X(x)) + \langle v, x \rangle = m(x) = f(x).$$

Finally, from the second part of Lemma 4.6, we have, for all $x \in E$, that

$$\nabla F(x) = \nabla \varphi(P_X(x)) + v = G(x) - v + v = G(x).$$

The proof of Theorem 1.13 is complete. □

5. Necessity of Theorem 1.14

We already know that conditions (i), (ii) and (iv) are necessary for the existence of a convex function $F \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with $(f, G) = (F, \nabla F)$ on E and $X_F = X$. Let us assume that F is also Lipschitz, and let us prove that in this case condition (iii) is satisfied as well. If $\text{Lip}(F) = 0$ then F is constant, so we have $X = X_F = \{0\} = Y$, and condition (iii) is trivially satisfied. Otherwise we have $X = X_F \neq \{0\}$, and assuming that $Y \neq X$ we may find points $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k \in E$ and $p_1, \dots, p_{d-k} \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \bar{E}$ such that

$$Y = \text{span}\{G(x_j) - G(x_0) : j = 1, \dots, k\},$$

$$\nabla F(p_j) - G(x_0) \in X \setminus Y \quad \text{for every } j = 1, \dots, d - k$$

and the set $\{\nabla F(p_j) - G(x_0) : j = 1, \dots, d - k\}$ is linearly independent. Now we define, for each $j = 1, \dots, d - k$, the subspace Y_j spanned by Y and the vector $\nabla F(p_j) - G(x_0)$. Obviously we can find $w_j \in Y_j \cap Y^\perp$ with $|w_j| = 1$ and $Y_j = Y \oplus [w_j]$, for every $j = 1, \dots, d - k$. Moreover, w_j can be taken so that

$$\mu_j := \langle \nabla F(p_j) - G(x_0), w_j \rangle > 0 \quad \text{for all } j = 1, \dots, d - k.$$

Let us take $\varepsilon > 0$ small enough so that

$$\varepsilon < \frac{\mu_j}{2 \text{Lip}(F) + 2\|G\|_\infty} \quad \text{for all } j = 1, \dots, d - k.$$

Note that, because $\mu_j \leq 2 \text{Lip}(F)$ for each j , we have $\varepsilon \leq 1$. Now, assume that there exists some $x \in \bar{E}$ with $x \in V_j := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \varepsilon \langle w_j, x - p_j \rangle \geq |P_Y(x - p_j)|\}$ for some $j = 1, \dots, d - k$. Using the convexity of F we can easily write

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) - F(p_j) - \langle \nabla F(p_j), x - p_j \rangle &\leq \langle \nabla F(x) - \nabla F(p_j), x - p_j \rangle \\ &= \langle \nabla F(x) - G(x_0), x - p_j \rangle + \langle G(x_0) - \nabla F(p_j), x - p_j \rangle \\ &= \langle \nabla F(x) - G(x_0), x - p_j \rangle - \mu_j \langle w_j, x - p_j \rangle + \langle P_Y(G(x_0) - \nabla F(p_j)), x - p_j \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Since we are assuming that $x \in \bar{E}$, the continuity of ∇F yields $\nabla F(x) - G(x_0) \in Y$. Then, the last term coincides with

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \nabla F(x) - G(x_0), P_Y(x - p_j) \rangle - \mu_j \langle w_j, x - p_j \rangle + \langle P_Y(G(x_0) - \nabla F(p_j)), P_Y(x - p_j) \rangle \\ \leq (2\|G\|_\infty + 2 \text{Lip}(F))|P_Y(x - p_j)| - \mu_j \langle w_j, x - p_j \rangle \\ \leq 0, \end{aligned}$$

where the last inequality follows from the definition of ε and the fact that $x \in V_j$. We have thus shown that

$$F(x) - F(p_j) - \langle \nabla F(p_j), x - p_j \rangle = 0,$$

which implies, by condition (CW^1) , that $\nabla F(p_j) = \nabla F(x)$, where $x \in \bar{E}$. It follows that $\nabla F(p_j) - G(x_0) = \nabla F(x) - G(x_0) \in Y$, which contradicts the choice of p_j . Therefore \bar{E} and $\bigcup_{j=1}^{d-k} V_j$ are disjoint.

6. Sufficiency of Theorem 1.14: keeping control of the Lipschitz constant

If m denotes the *minimal convex extension* of the jet (f, G) from E , we can write

$$m = c \circ P_{X_m} + \langle v, \cdot \rangle,$$

where $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $c : X_m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a coercive convex function. Moreover, we know that

$$X_m = Y = \text{span}\{G(x) - G(y) : x, y \in E\}$$

and therefore

$$m = c \circ P_Y + \langle v, \cdot \rangle. \tag{6-1}$$

Let us prove some properties of m , c and v .

Lemma 6.1. *Let us define $K = \|G\|_\infty = \sup_{y \in E} |G(y)|$. We have:*

- (1) *The function m is K -Lipschitz on \mathbb{R}^n .*
- (2) *The vector v belongs to the subdifferential of m at some point $y_0 \in Y$, and $|v| \leq K$.*
- (3) *There exists points $x_1, \dots, x_k \in E$ such that $\{G(x_j) - v\}_{j=1}^k$ is a basis of Y .*
- (4) *The function c is $2K$ -Lipschitz on Y .*
- (5) *There exist numbers $0 < \alpha \leq 2K$ and $\beta \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $c(y) \geq \alpha|y| + \beta$ for every $y \in Y$.*

Proof. (1) The function m is a supremum of K -Lipschitz affine functions on \mathbb{R}^n and therefore m is K -Lipschitz as well.

(2) Since c is coercive on Y , there exists a point $y_0 \in Y$ with $c(y) \geq c(y_0)$ for every $y \in Y$. We then have, for every $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, that

$$m(x) = c(P_Y(x)) + \langle v, x \rangle \geq c(y_0) + \langle v, x \rangle = c(y_0) + \langle v, y_0 \rangle + \langle v, x - y_0 \rangle = m(y_0) + \langle v, x - y_0 \rangle,$$

which implies $v \in \partial m(y_0)$. Since m is K -Lipschitz, we obtain, for every $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$,

$$K|x - y_0| + m(y_0) \geq m(x) \geq m(y_0) + \langle v, x - y_0 \rangle,$$

which implies $\langle v, (x - y_0)/|x - y_0| \rangle \leq K$ for every $x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{y_0\}$. This shows that $|v| \leq K$.

(3) Recall that $\eta - v \in Y$ for every $\eta \in \partial m(x)$. In particular we have $G(x) - v \in Y$ for every $x \in E$. Let us take some $x_1 \in Y$ with $G(x_1) - v \neq 0$. If $\dim(Y) = 1$, there is nothing to say. If $\dim(Y) > 1$, we claim that there exists some $x_2 \in E$ such that $G(x_2) - v$ and $G(x_1) - v$ are linearly independent. Indeed, assume that $G(x) - v$ and $G(x_1) - v$ are proportional for every $x \in E$. Then we would have for every $x, y \in E$ that

$$G(x) - G(y) = (G(x) - v) + (v - G(y))$$

is proportional to $G(x_1) - v$; hence $\dim(Y) = 1$, a contradiction. Using an inductive argument we easily obtain (3).

(4) This follows at once from (1), (2), and the fact that $c = m - \langle v, \cdot \rangle$ on Y .

(5) It is well known and easy to show that for every coercive convex function c there exist numbers $\alpha > 0$ and $\beta \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $c(y) \geq \alpha|y| + \beta$ for every $y \in Y$. Now, because c is $2K$ -Lipschitz, we have

$$c(0) + 2K|y| \geq c(y) \geq \alpha|y| + \beta, \quad y \in Y.$$

This clearly implies $\alpha \leq 2K$. □

Defining new data. Let us consider $w_1, \dots, w_{d-k} \in Y^\perp \cap X$, $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$, p_1, \dots, p_{d-k} and V_1, \dots, V_{d-k} as in condition (iii) of Theorem 1.14. Using Lemma 6.1(5), we consider a positive $T > 0$ large enough so that

$$(\varepsilon\alpha)T \geq 2 - \beta - \max_{j=1, \dots, d-k} \{\alpha|P_Y(p_j)| + m(p_j) - \langle v, p_j \rangle\},$$

$$(\varepsilon\alpha)T \min_{1 \leq i \neq j \leq d-k} \{1 - \langle w_i, w_j \rangle\} \geq 1 + \max_{1 \leq i, j \leq d-k} \{c(P_Y(p_j)) - c(P_Y(p_i)) + \varepsilon\alpha \langle w_j, p_i - p_j \rangle\}.$$

Note that, since the vectors $\{w_i\}_{i=1}^{d-k}$ have norm equal to 1, we have $\langle w_i, w_j \rangle = 1$ if and only if $w_i = w_j$, which is equivalent (as the vectors $\{w_1, \dots, w_{d-k}\}$ are linearly independent) to $i = j$. So it is clear that we can find a positive $T > 0$ satisfying both inequalities. We define the following new data:

$$q_j = p_j + Tw_j, \quad f(q_j) = m(q_j) + 1, \quad G(q_j) = v + \varepsilon\alpha w_j, \quad j = 1, \dots, d-k. \quad (6-2)$$

Note that $q_i = q_j$ if and only if $p_i - p_j = T(w_j - w_i)$. Since $w_i \neq w_j$ whenever $i \neq j$, it is clear that we can take T large enough so that the points q_i and q_j are distinct if $i \neq j$. On the other hand, because each w_j is orthogonal to Y , we immediately see that $q_j \in V_j$ and, in particular, $q_j \notin \bar{E}$ for every $j = 1, \dots, d-k$.

Lemma 6.2. *The following inequalities are satisfied:*

- (1) $f(q_j) - f(x) - \langle G(x), q_j - x \rangle \geq 1$ for every $x \in E$, $j = 1, \dots, d-k$.
- (2) $f(x) - f(q_j) - \langle G(q_j), x - q_j \rangle \geq 1$ for every $x \in E$, $j = 1, \dots, d-k$.
- (3) $f(q_i) - f(q_j) - \langle G(q_j), q_i - q_j \rangle \geq 1$ for every $1 \leq i \neq j \leq d-k$.

Proof. (1) Since $f(q_j) = m(q_j) + 1$, the definition of m leads us to

$$f(q_j) - f(x) - \langle G(x), q_j - x \rangle = m(q_j) - f(x) - \langle G(x), q_j - x \rangle + 1 \geq 1$$

for $x \in E$, $j = 1, \dots, d-k$.

(2) We fix $x \in E$ and $j = 1, \dots, d-k$. The decomposition of m yields

$$m(q_j) = c(P_Y(p_j) + P_Y(Tw_j)) + \langle v, q_j \rangle = c(P_Y(p_j)) + \langle v, q_j \rangle = m(p_j) + \langle v, q_j - p_j \rangle.$$

We obtain from this

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) - f(q_j) - \langle G(q_j), x - q_j \rangle &= m(x) - m(p_j) + \langle v, p_j - q_j \rangle - \langle G(q_j), x - q_j \rangle - 1 \\ &= c \circ (P_Y(x)) + \langle v, x \rangle - m(p_j) + \langle v, p_j - q_j \rangle - \langle v + \varepsilon\alpha w_j, x - q_j \rangle - 1 \\ &= c \circ (P_Y(x)) - m(p_j) + \langle v, p_j \rangle - \varepsilon\alpha \langle w_j, x - q_j \rangle - 1 \\ &= c \circ (P_Y(x)) - m(p_j) + \langle v, p_j \rangle - \varepsilon\alpha \langle w_j, x - p_j \rangle - \varepsilon\alpha \langle w_j, p_j - q_j \rangle - 1 \\ &= c \circ (P_Y(x)) - m(p_j) + \langle v, p_j \rangle - \varepsilon\alpha \langle w_j, x - p_j \rangle + \varepsilon\alpha T - 1. \end{aligned}$$

Now, using Lemma 6.1(5), the last term is greater than or equal to

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha|P_Y(x)| + \beta - m(p_j) + \langle v, p_j \rangle - \varepsilon\alpha\langle w_j, x - p_j \rangle + \varepsilon\alpha T - 1 \\ \geq \alpha|P_Y(x - p_j)| - \alpha|P_Y(p_j)| + \beta - m(p_j) + \langle v, p_j \rangle - \varepsilon\alpha\langle w_j, x - p_j \rangle + \varepsilon\alpha T - 1 \\ \geq \alpha|P_Y(x - p_j)| - \varepsilon\alpha\langle w_j, x - p_j \rangle + 1, \end{aligned}$$

where the last inequality follows from the choice of T . Now, since $x \in E$, condition (iii) tells us that x does not belong to the cone V_j , which implies that the last term is greater than or equal to

$$\varepsilon\alpha\langle w_j, x - p_j \rangle - \varepsilon\alpha\langle w_j, x - p_j \rangle + 1 = 1.$$

This establishes the inequalities of (2).

(3) Consider $1 \leq i \neq j \leq d - k$. Notice that

$$f(q_i) - f(q_j) = c(P_Y(p_i + Tw_i)) - c(P_Y(p_j + Tw_j)) + \langle v, q_i - q_j \rangle = c(P_Y(p_i)) - c(P_Y(p_j)) + \langle v, q_i - q_j \rangle.$$

This implies

$$\begin{aligned} f(q_i) - f(q_j) - \langle G(q_j), q_i - q_j \rangle &= c(P_Y(p_i)) - c(P_Y(p_j)) + \langle v, q_i - q_j \rangle - \langle v + \varepsilon\alpha w_j, q_i - q_j \rangle \\ &= c(P_Y(p_i)) - c(P_Y(p_j)) - \varepsilon\alpha\langle w_j, p_i - p_j + T(w_i - w_j) \rangle \\ &= c(P_Y(p_i)) - c(P_Y(p_j)) - \varepsilon\alpha\langle w_j, p_i - p_j \rangle + \varepsilon\alpha T(1 - \langle w_i, w_j \rangle) \geq 1, \end{aligned}$$

where the last inequality follows from the choice of T . □

Properties of the new jet. We now define the set $E^* = E \cup \{q_1, \dots, q_{d-k}\}$. Note that we have already extended the definition of (f, G) to E^* .

Lemma 6.3. *We have:*

- (1) $X = \text{span}\{G(x) - G(y) : x, y \in E^*\}$.
- (2) G is continuous on E^* and $f(x) \geq f(y) + \langle G(y), x - y \rangle$ for all $x, y \in E^*$.
- (3) $|G(x)| \leq 3K$ for every $x \in E^*$.
- (4) If $(x_\ell)_\ell, (z_\ell)_\ell$ are sequences in E^* such that $(P_X(x_\ell))_\ell$ is bounded and

$$\lim_{\ell \rightarrow \infty} (f(x_\ell) - f(z_\ell) - \langle G(z_\ell), x_\ell - z_\ell \rangle) = 0,$$

then $\lim_{\ell \rightarrow \infty} |G(x_\ell) - G(z_\ell)| = 0$.

Proof. (1) By Lemma 6.1, there are points $x_1, \dots, x_k \in E$ with $Y = \text{span}\{G(x_j) - v : j = 1, \dots, k\}$, where v is that of (6-1). Since the vectors w_1, \dots, w_{d-k} are linearly independent, the definitions of (6-2) show that

$$\text{span}\{G(q_j) - v : j = 1, \dots, d - k\} = \text{span}\{(\varepsilon\alpha)w_j : j = 1, \dots, d - k\} = X \cap Y^\perp.$$

We thus have

$$X = \text{span}\{G(x_1) - v, \dots, G(x_k) - v, G(q_1) - v, \dots, G(q_{d-k}) - v\}.$$

For every two points $x, y \in E^*$, we can write

$$G(x) - G(y) = (G(x) - v) - (G(y) - v),$$

but notice that $G(z) - v \in Y = \text{span}\{G(x_i) - v\}_{i=1}^k$ for every $z \in E$ and obviously $G(z) - v \in \text{span}\{G(q_j) - v\}_{j=1}^{d-k}$ if $z \in E^* \setminus E$. This implies $G(x) - G(y) \in X$ for every $x, y \in E^*$. Conversely, if $z \in E^*$, we can write

$$G(z) - v = (G(z) - G(x_1)) + (G(x_1) - v),$$

where the first term belongs to $\text{span}\{G(x) - G(y) : x, y \in E^*\}$ and the second one belongs to $Y = \text{span}\{G(x) - G(y) : x, y \in E\}$. We conclude that $X = \text{span}\{G(x) - G(y) : x, y \in E^*\}$.

(2) The points q_1, \dots, q_{d-k} are distinct and none of them belong to \bar{E} . Because G is continuous on E , G is in fact continuous on E^* . Condition (i) of Theorem 1.14 together with Lemma 6.2 tell us that

$$f(x) \geq f(y) + \langle G(y), x - y \rangle \quad \text{for all } x, y \in E^*.$$

(3) From (6-2), $G(q_j) = v + (\varepsilon\alpha)w_j$ for $j = 1, \dots, d - k$. Now Lemma 6.1 tells us that $|v| \leq K$ and $\alpha \leq 2K$, where K denotes $\sup_{y \in E} |G(y)|$. Since $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$ and the vectors w_j have norm equal to 1, we can write $|G(p_j)| \leq |v| + \alpha \leq 3K$.

(4) Suppose that $(x_\ell)_\ell, (z_\ell)_\ell$ are sequences in E^* such that $(P_X(x_\ell))_k$ is bounded and

$$\lim_{\ell \rightarrow \infty} (f(x_\ell) - f(z_\ell) - \langle G(z_\ell), x_\ell - z_\ell \rangle) = 0.$$

In view of Lemma 6.2, it is immediate that there exists ℓ_0 such that either there is some $1 \leq j \leq d - k$ with $x_\ell = z_\ell = q_j$ for all $\ell \geq \ell_0$ or else $x_\ell, z_\ell \in E$ for all $\ell \geq \ell_0$. In the first case, the conclusion is trivial. In the second case, $\lim_{\ell \rightarrow \infty} |G(x_\ell) - G(z_\ell)| = 0$ follows from condition (iv) of Theorem 1.14. \square

We now define

$$m^*(x) = \sup_{y \in E^*} \{f(y) + \langle G(y), x - y \rangle\}$$

for every $x \in E^*$. We already know that $X_{m^*} = \text{span}\{G(x) - G(y) : x, y \in E^*\}$. From Lemma 6.3, $X_{m^*} = X$. The function m^* is convex and $m^* = f$ on E^* . Also, for every $x \in E^*$, we have $G(x) \in \partial m^*(x)$ and, by virtue of Lemma 6.3, m^* is $3K$ -Lipschitz on \mathbb{R}^n . The function m^* has the decomposition

$$m^* = c^* \circ P_X + \langle v^*, \cdot \rangle \quad \text{on } \mathbb{R}^n, \tag{6-3}$$

where $c^* : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is convex and coercive on X , and $v^* \in \mathbb{R}^n$. With the same proof as that of Lemma 6.1(2), we see that $v^* \in \partial m^*(z_0)$ for some $z_0 \in X$, the function c^* is $6K$ -Lipschitz and $|v^*| \leq 3K$. We study the differentiability of c^* in the following lemma, which follows from the corresponding result of the general (not necessarily Lipschitz) case.

Lemma 6.4. *The function c^* is differentiable on $\overline{P_X(E^*)}$, and, if $y \in P_X(E^*)$, then $\nabla c^*(y) = G(x) - v^*$, where $x \in E^*$ is such that $P_X(x) = y$.*

Construction of the extension.

Lemma 6.5. *Let $h : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a convex, Lipschitz and coercive function such that h is differentiable on a closed subset A of X . There exists $H \in C^1(X)$ convex, Lipschitz and coercive such that $H = h$ and $\nabla H = \nabla h$ on A . Moreover, H can be taken so that $\text{Lip}(H) \leq M \text{Lip}(h)$, where $M = M(n) > 0$ is a constant only depending on n .*

Proof. Since h is convex, its gradient ∇h is continuous on A . Then, for all $x, y \in A$, we have

$$0 \leq \frac{h(x) - h(y) - \langle \nabla h(y), x - y \rangle}{|x - y|} \leq \left\langle \nabla h(x) - \nabla h(y), \frac{x - y}{|x - y|} \right\rangle \leq |\nabla h(x) - \nabla h(y)|,$$

where the last term tends to 0 as $|x - y| \rightarrow 0$ uniformly on $x, y \in K$ for every compact subset K of A . This shows that the pair $(h, \nabla h)$ defined on A satisfies the conditions of the classical Whitney extension theorem for C^1 functions. Therefore, there exists a function $\tilde{h} \in C^1(X)$ such that $\tilde{h} = h$ and $\nabla \tilde{h} = \nabla h$ on A . In fact, we can arrange $\text{Lip}(\tilde{h}) \leq \kappa \text{Lip}(h)$, where $\kappa = \kappa(n) > 0$ is a constant only depending on n ; see [Azagra and Mudarra 2017, Claim 2.3]. Let us define $L = \text{Lip}(h)$.

For each $\varepsilon > 0$, let $\theta_\varepsilon : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be defined by

$$\theta_\varepsilon(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } t \leq 0, \\ t^2 & \text{if } t \leq \frac{1}{2}(L + \varepsilon), \\ (L + \varepsilon)(t - \frac{1}{2}(L + \varepsilon)) + (\frac{1}{2}(L + \varepsilon))^2 & \text{if } t > \frac{1}{2}(L + \varepsilon). \end{cases}$$

Observe that $\theta_\varepsilon \in C^1(\mathbb{R})$, $\text{Lip}(\theta_\varepsilon) = L + \varepsilon$. Now set

$$\Phi_\varepsilon(x) = \theta_\varepsilon(d(x, A)),$$

where $d(x, A)$ stands for the distance from x to A , notice that $\Phi_\varepsilon(x) = d(x, A)^2$ on an open neighborhood of A , and define

$$H_\varepsilon(x) = |\tilde{h}(x) - h(x)| + 2\Phi_\varepsilon(x).$$

Note that $\text{Lip}(\Phi_\varepsilon) = \text{Lip}(\theta_\varepsilon)$ because $d(\cdot, A)$ is 1-Lipschitz, and therefore

$$\text{Lip}(H_\varepsilon) \leq \text{Lip}(\tilde{h}) + L + 2(L + \varepsilon) \leq (3 + \kappa)L + 2\varepsilon. \tag{6-4}$$

Claim 6.6. *H_ε is differentiable on A , with $\nabla H_\varepsilon(x) = 0$ for every $x \in A$.*

Proof. The proof is the same as that of Claim 4.8. □

Now, because Φ_ε is continuous and positive on $X \setminus A$, by using mollifiers and a partition of unity, one can construct a function $\varphi_\varepsilon \in C^\infty(X \setminus A)$ such that

$$|\varphi_\varepsilon(x) - H_\varepsilon(x)| \leq \Phi_\varepsilon(x) \quad \text{for every } x \in X \setminus A, \tag{6-5}$$

and

$$\text{Lip}(\varphi_\varepsilon) \leq \text{Lip}(H_\varepsilon) + \varepsilon \tag{6-6}$$

(see for instance [Greene and Wu 1979, Proposition 2.1] for a proof in the more general setting of Riemannian manifolds, or [Azagra et al. 2007] for possibly infinite-dimensional Riemannian manifolds).

Let us define $\tilde{\varphi} = \tilde{\varphi}_\varepsilon : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$\tilde{\varphi}(x) = \begin{cases} \varphi_\varepsilon(x) & \text{if } x \in X \setminus A, \\ 0 & \text{if } x \in A. \end{cases}$$

Claim 6.7. *The function $\tilde{\varphi}$ is differentiable on X , and it satisfies $\nabla\tilde{\varphi}(x_0) = 0$ for every $x_0 \in A$.*

Proof. The proof is the same as that of Claim 4.9. □

Note also that

$$\text{Lip}(\tilde{\varphi}) = \text{Lip}(\varphi_\varepsilon) \leq \text{Lip}(H_\varepsilon) + \varepsilon \leq (3 + \kappa)L + 3\varepsilon. \tag{6-7}$$

Next we define

$$g = g_\varepsilon := \tilde{h} + \tilde{\varphi}. \tag{6-8}$$

The function g is differentiable on X , and coincides with h on A . Moreover, we also have $\nabla g = \nabla h$ on A (because $\nabla\tilde{\varphi} = 0$ on A). And, for $x \in X \setminus A$, we have

$$g(x) \geq \tilde{h}(x) + H_\varepsilon(x) - \Phi_\varepsilon(x) = \tilde{h}(x) + |h(x) - \tilde{h}(x)| + \Phi_\varepsilon(x) \geq h(x) + \Phi_\varepsilon(x).$$

This shows that $g \geq h$, which in turn implies that g is coercive. Also, notice that according to (6-7) and the definition of g , we have

$$\text{Lip}(g) \leq \text{Lip}(\tilde{h}) + \text{Lip}(\tilde{\varphi}) \leq \kappa L + (3 + \kappa)L + 3\varepsilon = (3 + 2\kappa)L + 3\varepsilon. \tag{6-9}$$

If we define $H = \text{conv}(g)$ we thus get that H is convex on X and $F \in C^1(X)$, with

$$\text{Lip}(H) \leq \text{Lip}(g) \leq (3 + 2\kappa)L + 3\varepsilon. \tag{6-10}$$

Thus, we can take ε small enough so that $\text{Lip}(H) \leq 2(3 + 2\kappa)L$. Finally, we know (by an already familiar argument) that $H = h$ and $\nabla H = \nabla h$ on A . Also, because h is a coercive convex function, we have that $H \geq h$ is also coercive. This completes the proof of Lemma 6.5. □

Now we are able to finish the proof of Theorem 1.14. Setting $A := \overline{P_X(E^*)}$, we see from Lemma 6.4 that c^* is differentiable on A . Moreover, since $c^* : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is convex and coercive on X , Lemma 6.5 provides us with a Lipschitz, convex and coercive function H of class $C^1(X)$ such that $(H, \nabla H) = (c^*, \nabla c^*)$ on A and

$$\text{Lip}(H) \leq M \text{Lip}(c^*) \leq 6MK,$$

where $M > 0$ is a dimensional constant. Recall that K denotes $\sup_{y \in E} |G(y)|$. We next show that $F := H \circ P_X + \langle v^*, \cdot \rangle$ is the desired extension of (f, G) . Since H is $C^1(X)$ and convex, it is clear that F is $C^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and convex as well. Because H is coercive on X , it follows (using Theorem 1.11) that $X_F = X$. Also, since $H(y) = c^*(y)$ for $y \in P_X(E)$, we obtain from (6-3) that

$$F(x) = H(P_X(x)) + \langle v^*, x \rangle = c^*(P_X(x)) + \langle v^*, x \rangle = m^*(x) = f(x).$$

Additionally, from the second part of Lemma 6.4, we have, for all $x \in E$, that

$$\nabla F(x) = \nabla H(P_X(x)) + v^* = G(x) - v^* + v^* = G(x).$$

Finally, note that

$$\text{Lip}(F) \leq \text{Lip}(H) + |v^*| \leq 6MK + 3K = (6M + 3)K = (6M + 3) \sup_{y \in E} |G(y)|.$$

The proof of Theorem 1.14 is complete.

7. Proof of Theorem 1.16

Let us assume first that there exists such a convex body W , and let us check that N and $P = P_X : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow X$ satisfy conditions (1)–(4). Define $F : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$F(x) = \theta(\mu_W(x)), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n,$$

where $\theta : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ is a C^1 Lipschitz convex function with $\theta(t) = t^2$ whenever $|t| \leq 2$ and $\theta(t) = at$ whenever $|t| \geq 2$, for a suitable $a > 0$. We have $\partial W = F^{-1}(1)$, and in particular $F = 1$ on E ; additionally

$$N(x) = \frac{\nabla F(x)}{|\nabla F(x)|} \quad \text{for all } x \in E.$$

It is clear that F is a Lipschitz convex function of class $C^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Moreover, by elementary properties of the Minkowski functional and the fact that $\nabla F(0) = 0$, we have

$$X_F = \text{span}\{\nabla F(x) : x \in \mathbb{R}^n\} = \text{span}\{\nabla \mu_W(x) : x \in \partial W\} = \text{span}\{n_W(x) : x \in \partial W\} = X.$$

Therefore $(F, \nabla F)$ satisfies conditions (i)–(iv) of Theorem 1.14 on the set $E^* := E \cup \{0\}$ with projection $P = P_X : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow X$. Then condition (1) follows directly from (i) (or from the fact that W is convex and N is normal to ∂W). In order to check (2), take two sequences $(x_k)_k, (z_k)_k$ contained in E with $(P(x_k))_k$ bounded. Now suppose that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \langle N(z_k), x_k - z_k \rangle = 0.$$

Then we also have, using $F(x_k) = 1 = F(z_k)$, that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (F(x_k) - F(z_k) - \langle \nabla F(z_k), x_k - z_k \rangle) = 0,$$

and according to (i) of Theorem 1.14 we obtain

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |\nabla F(x_k) - \nabla F(z_k)| = 0. \tag{7-1}$$

Suppose, seeking a contradiction, that we do not have $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |N(x_k) - N(z_k)| = 0$. Then, after possibly passing to subsequences, we may assume that there exists some $\varepsilon > 0$ such that

$$|N(x_k) - N(z_k)| \geq \varepsilon \quad \text{for all } k \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Since $F(x_k) = 1, F(0) = 0$ and $\nabla F(x_k) \in X$, the convexity of F yields

$$0 \leq F(0) - F(x_k) - \langle \nabla F(x_k), -x_k \rangle = -1 + \langle \nabla F(x_k), x_k \rangle = -1 + \langle \nabla F(x_k), P(x_k) \rangle$$

and this shows that $\inf_k |\nabla F(x_k)| > 0$. Thanks to (7-1), we have $\inf_k |\nabla F(z_k)| > 0$ too and both $(\nabla F(x_k))_k$ and $(\nabla F(z_k))_k$ are bounded above because F is Lipschitz. So we may assume, possibly after extracting subsequences again, that $\nabla F(x_k)$ and $\nabla F(z_k)$ converge, respectively, to vectors $\xi, \eta \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$. By (7-1) we then get $\xi = \eta$; hence also

$$\varepsilon \leq |N(x_k) - N(z_k)| = \left| \frac{\nabla F(x_k)}{|\nabla F(x_k)|} - \frac{\nabla F(z_k)}{|\nabla F(z_k)|} \right| \rightarrow \left| \frac{\xi}{|\xi|} - \frac{\eta}{|\eta|} \right| = 0,$$

a contradiction.

Let us now check (3). Since $0 \in \text{int}(W)$, we can find $r > 0$ such that $B(0, r) \subset W$. Let $y \in E$. If y is parallel to $N(y)$, then $\langle N(y), y \rangle = |y| \geq r$. Otherwise, by convexity of W , the triangle of vertices $0, rN(y)$ and y , with angles α, β, γ at those vertices, is contained in W , so is the triangle of vertices $0, rN(y), p$, where p is the intersection of the line segment $[0, y]$ with the line $L = \{rN(y) + tv : t \in \mathbb{R}\}$, where v is perpendicular to $N(y)$ in the plane $\text{span}\{y, N(y)\}$. Then we have $|p| < |y|$, and $|p| \cos \alpha = r$; hence

$$\langle N(y), y \rangle = |y| \cos \alpha > |p| \cos \alpha = r > 0.$$

Finally condition (4) follows immediately from (iii) of Theorem 1.14 applied with $E^* = E \cup \{0\}$ (and from the fact that $\nabla F(0) = 0$).

Conversely, assume that $N : E \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^{n-1}$ and $P = P_X : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow X$ satisfy (1)–(4), and let us construct a suitable W with the help of Theorem 1.14. Choose r such that

$$0 < r < \inf_{y \in E} \langle N(y), y \rangle, \tag{7-2}$$

and define $E^* = E \cup \{0\}$, $f : E^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $G : E^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ by

$$f(0) = 0, \quad f(x) = 1 \quad \text{if } x \in E, \quad G(0) = 0, \quad G(x) = \frac{2}{r}N(x) \quad \text{if } x \in E.$$

It is clear that condition (3) implies $\text{dist}(0, E) > 0$; hence the continuity of G on E^* is obvious. As for checking that

$$f(x) - f(y) - \langle G(y), x - y \rangle \geq 0 \quad \text{for all } x, y \in E^*,$$

the only interesting case is that of $x = 0, y \in E$, for which we have

$$f(0) - f(y) - \langle G(y), x - y \rangle = -1 + \frac{2}{r} \langle N(y), y \rangle \geq -1 + 2 = 1 > 0.$$

Therefore condition (i) of Theorem 1.14 is fulfilled. Conditions (ii) and (iii) follow immediately from (4). It only remains for us to check (iv). As before, an a priori less trivial situation consists in taking $x_k = 0, (z_k)_k \subseteq E$. Note that $(G(z_k))_k$ is always bounded. Assuming that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (f(x_k) - f(z_k) - \langle G(z_k), x_k - z_k \rangle) = 0,$$

we get $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \langle G(z_k), z_k \rangle = 1$, which implies

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \langle N(z_k), z_k \rangle = \frac{r}{2},$$

contradicting (7-2). Therefore this situation cannot occur. The rest of cases are immediately dealt with.

Thus we may apply Theorem 1.14 in order to find a convex function $F \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ such that $(F, \nabla F)$ extends the jet (f, G) , and $X_F = X$. We then define $W = F^{-1}((-\infty, 1])$. It is easy to check that W is a (possibly unbounded) convex body of class C^1 such that $E \subset \partial W$, $0 \in \text{int}(W)$, $N(x) = n_W(x)$ for all $x \in E$. Moreover, because $F(0) = 0$ and $\nabla F(0) = 0$, one can see from the proof of Theorem 1.14 that

$$X = \text{span}(\nabla F(E) \cup \{\nabla F(q_1), \dots, \nabla F(q_{d-\ell})\}),$$

where the q_j are such that $F(q_j) \geq 1$ (see Lemma 6.2). In particular, the q_j do not belong to $\text{int}(W)$ and then $\mu_W(q_j) > 0$ for every $j = 1, \dots, d - \ell$. This implies

$$\text{span}(n_W(\partial W)) = \text{span}\{\nabla F(x) : x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \mu_W^{-1}(0)\} \supseteq \text{span}(\nabla F(E) \cup \{\nabla F(q_1), \dots, \nabla F(q_{d-\ell})\}) = X.$$

Since $X_F = X$, this argument shows that $\text{span}(n_W(\partial W)) = X$. \square

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ANALYSIS & PDE

Volume 12 No. 4 2019

Quantum dynamical bounds for ergodic potentials with underlying dynamics of zero topological entropy	867
RUI HAN and SVETLANA JITOMIRSKAYA	
Two-dimensional gravity water waves with constant vorticity, I: Cubic lifespan	903
MIHAELA IFRIM and DANIEL TATARU	
Absolute continuity and α -numbers on the real line	969
TUOMAS ORPONEN	
Global well-posedness for the two-dimensional Muskat problem with slope less than 1	997
STEPHEN CAMERON	
Global well-posedness and scattering for the radial, defocusing, cubic wave equation with initial data in a critical Besov space	1023
BENJAMIN DODSON	
Nonexistence of Wente's L^∞ estimate for the Neumann problem	1049
JONAS HIRSCH	
Global geometry and C^1 convex extensions of 1-jets	1065
DANIEL AZAGRA and CARLOS MUDARRA	
Classification of positive singular solutions to a nonlinear biharmonic equation with critical exponent	1101
RUPERT L. FRANK and TOBIAS KÖNIG	
Optimal multilinear restriction estimates for a class of hypersurfaces with curvature	1115
IOAN BEJENARU	



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