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**Convex Along Lines Functions and Abstract Convexity. Part I**

The present paper investigates the property of a function  $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{+\infty} := \mathbb{R} \cup \{+\infty\}$  with  $f(0) < +\infty$  to be  $\mathcal{L}_n$ -subdifferentiable or  $\mathcal{H}_n$ -convex. The  $\mathcal{L}_n$ -subdifferentiability and  $\mathcal{H}_n$ -convexity are introduced as in the book of A. M. Rubinov [“Abstract convexity and global optimization”, Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht 2000]. Some refinements of these properties lead to the notions of  $\mathcal{L}_n^0$ -subdifferentiability and  $\mathcal{H}_n^0$ -convexity. Their relation to the convex-along (CAL) functions is underlined in the following theorem proved in the paper (Theorem 5.2): Let the function  $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{+\infty}$  be such that  $f(0) < +\infty$  and  $f$  is  $\mathcal{H}_n$ -convex at the points at which it is infinite. Then if  $f$  is  $\mathcal{L}_n^0$ -subdifferentiable, it is CAL and globally calm at each  $x^0 \in \text{dom } f$ . Here the notions of local and global calmness are introduced after R. T. Rockafellar and R. J-B Wets [“Variational analysis”, Springer-Verlag, Berlin 1998] and play an important role in the considerations. The question is posed for the possible reversal of this result. In the case of a positively homogeneous (PH) and CAL function such a reversal is proved (Theorems 6.2). As an application conditions are obtained under which a CAL PH function is  $\mathcal{H}_n^0$ -convex (Theorems 6.3 and 6.4).

**Keywords:** Abstract convexity, generalized convexity, duality, H-n-convexity, convex-along-rays functions, convex-along-lines functions, positively homogeneous functions.

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